

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

**INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

(THE STATE OF QATAR *v.* THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES)

MEMORIAL OF THE STATE OF QATAR

ANNEXES 1 - 69

**VOLUME II
25 APRIL 2019**

VOLUME II

ANNEXES 1 - 69

United Arab Emirates Government Documents and Statements

- Annex 1** United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *UAE supports statements of Kingdom of Bahrain and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on Qatar* (5 June 2017)
- Annex 2** United Arab Emirates Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Residency & Foreigners Affairs - Dubai, *Ban on Travelers from and to Qatar* (5 June 2017) (with certified translation)
- Annex 3** United Arab Emirates General Civil Aviation Authority, *NOTAM LYA7213* (5 June 2017)
- Annex 4** Chief Harbour Master, Abu Dhabi Ports, *Restriction to vessels and cargo coming from / going to Qatari ports* (5 June 2017)
- Annex 5** Harbour Master, Port of Fujairah, *Entry Restrictions to Vessels Flying Qatar Flag, Vessels Destined to or Arrival from Qatar Ports* (5 June 2017)
- Annex 6** General Manager Ras Al Khaimah Ports, Saqr Port Authority, *Restrictions for vessels flying Qatari flag and vessels loading for Qatar* (6 June 2017)
- Annex 7** Director - Operations, Government of Sharjah Department of Seaports & Customs, *Restrictions to all Qatar Vessels and Cargoes* (6 June 2017)
- Annex 8** Harbour Master, RAK Ports, *Notice to Mariners No. 10* (7 June 2017)
- Annex 9** Abu Dhabi Petroleum Ports Authority, *Enforcement of Blockade with Qatar* (undated)
- Annex 10** Twitter Post, Regarding the Sympathy Law, *@MOJ_UAE* (6 June 2017) (with certified translation)

- Annex 11** United Arab Emirates Federal Transport Authority, *Circular No. 2/2/1023: Implementation Process of the decision related to Qatar sanctions* (11 June 2017)
- Annex 12** DP World *Circular: Entry Restrictions to All Qatar Vessels and Cargoes - FTA* (11 June 2017)
- Annex 13** United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *President issues directives to address humanitarian cases of Emirati-Qatari joint families* (11 June 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/MediaCenter/News/Pages/11-06-2017-UAE-Qatar.aspx#sthash.z7G6Rt1q.dpuf>
- Annex 14** Chief Harbour Master, Abu Dhabi Ports, *Implementation Process of the Decision related to Qatar Sanctions* (12 June 2017)
- Annex 15** Harbour Master, Port of Fujairah, *Notice to Mariners No. 225: Implementation Process of the Decision Related to Qatar Sanctions* (12 June 2017)
- Annex 16** “UAE bans selling and subscription of beIN Sports receivers and cards”, *Emirates News Agency WAM* (14 June 2017), available at <http://wam.ae/en/details/1395302619057>
- Annex 17** Sharjah Commerce and Tourism Development Authority, *Ban of bein [sic] Sports Channels Display* (15 June 2017)
- Annex 18** “Here is the Full List of Demands Requested from Qatar”, *CNN Arabic* (24 June 2017), available at <https://arabic.cnn.com/middle-east/2017/06/24/cnn-obtains-full-list-qatar-demands>
- Annex 19** “Arab countries ‘six principles for Qatar’ a measure to restart the negotiation process”, *The National* (19 July 2017), available at <https://www.thenational.ae/world/gcc/arab-countries-sixprinciples-for-qatar-a-measure-to-restart-the-negotiation-process-1.610314>
- Annex 20** Abu Dhabi Department of Economic Development, *Circular prohibiting the broadcasting / playing of a number of satellite channels* (6 July 2017) (with certified translation)

- Annex 21** Dubai Maritime City Authority, *Circular MO/MSE/CO11/2017: Restriction to vessels and cargo coming from/going to Qatari ports* (6 July 2017)
- Annex 22** Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority, *Circular No. (33) 2017* (26 July 2017)
- Annex 23** Reply of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office in Geneva to the Joint Communication from Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Human Rights Council, HRC/NONE/2017/112 (12 September 2017)
- Annex 24** United Nations General Assembly, *General Debate of the 72nd Session: Address by HH Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates* (22 September 2017), available at <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/united-arab-emirates>
- Annex 25** “Joint Statement issued by four boycotting States denouncing report of UNHCHR’s technical mission on its visit to Qatar”, *Saudi Press Agency* (30 January 2018), available at <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewfullstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1715223>
- Annex 26** “Arab Quartet responds to Qatar’s remarks at the UN Human Rights Council”, *Al Arabiya English* (28 February 2018), available at <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/gulf/2018/02/28/Arab-Quartet-responds-to-Qatar-s-remarks-at-the-UN-Human-Rights-Council.html>
- Annex 27** Letter from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations in Geneva to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (16 May 2018)
- Annex 28** Letter from United Arab Emirates National Media Council to United Arab Emirates Ministry of Economics, *beIN Sports Receivers and Cards* (6 June 2018) (with certified translation)
- Annex 29** United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *An Official Statement by The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation* (5 July 2018), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/MediaCenter/News/Pages/05-07-2018-UAE-Statement-of-MoFAIC.aspx#sthash.Ojk3aHhy.dpuf>

- Annex 30** United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *International Court of Justice refuses to grant provisional measures sought by Qatar* (24 July 2018), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/MediaCenter/News/Pages/24-07-2018-International-Court-of-Justice-refuses-to-grant-provisional-measures-sought-by-Qatar.aspx>
- Annex 31** Letter from the Agent of the United Arab Emirates to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice (12 September 2018)
- Annex 32** Chief Harbour Master, Abu Dhabi Ports, *CHM Direction No. 02/2019: Update on Implementation Process of the Decision related to Qatar Sanctions* (12 February 2019)
- Annex 33** “Federal Land & Maritime Transport Authority: No change in boycott measures against Qatar at UAE sea ports”, *Emirates News Agency* (21 February 2019), available at <http://wam.ae/en/details/1395302741506>
- Annex 34** United Arab Emirates Government Portal, *Do you need an entry permit or visa to visit the UAE?*, <https://government.ae/en/information-and-services/visa-and-emirates-id/do-you-need-an-entry-permit-or-a-visa-to-enter-the-uae> (accessed 11 April 2019)
- Annex 35** Dubai Government Portal, *Education*, <http://www.dubai.ae/en/Lists/Topics/DispForm.aspx?ID=3&category=Home> (accessed 30 March 2019)
- Annex 36** United Arab Emirates Federal Authority for Identity & Citizenship, *Browse Smart Service*, <https://beta.echannels.moi.gov.ae/echannels/web/client/guest/index.html#/dashboard> (accessed 30 March 2019)

United Arab Emirates Legislation

- Annex 37** United Arab Emirates Federal Law No. (17) of 1972 on Citizenship and Passports (18 November 1972)
- Annex 38** United Arab Emirates Federal Decree-Law No. (5) of 2012 on Combating Cybercrimes (13 August 2012)

United Arab Emirates Local News Media

- Annex 39** Video, *Sky NEWS Arabia* (23 May 2017) and Video, “Watch the Emir of Qatar’s Speech on Official Television”, *Sky NEWS Arabia* (24 May 2017) available at <https://www.skynewsarabia.com/middle-east/951413-%D8%B4%D8%A7%D9%87%D8%AF-%D9%83%D9%84%D9%85%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%94%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D9%82%D8%B7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%84%D9%81%D8%B2%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B1%D8%B3%D9%85%D9%8A> (with certified translation)
- Annex 40** Ahmad Ashour, “Analysts: Qatar Drives a Wedge in the Gulf and Arab Ranks”, *Emirates Today* (25 May 2017), available at <https://www.emaratalyom.com/politics/news/2017-05-25-1.998540> (with certified translation)
- Annex 41** “Tamim Isolates Qatar by Turning Against Enduring Gulf and Arab Principles”, *Al-Khaleej* (25 May 2017), available at <http://www.alkhaleej.ae/alkhaleej/page/f2d37a48-e914-4c77-841e-34b355b1e616> (with certified translation)
- Annex 42** “‘A deluge of rage’ strikes the emirate of treason and criminality”, *Al-Youm7* (25 May 2017), available at <https://www.youm7.com/story/2017/5/25/%D8%B7%D9%88%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B6%D8%A8-%D9%8A%D8%B6%D8%B1%D8%A8-%D8%A5%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D9%8A%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%B5%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%81%D8%A9-8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%AC--%D8%AA%D9%85%D9%8A%D9%85-%D8%AE%D8%A7%D9%86/3252812> (with certified translation)
- Annex 43** Video, “UAE cuts diplomatic ties with Qatar – Special Coverage”, *Abu Dhabi TV* (5 June 2017), available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1sGbp0DITIU> (with certified translation)

- Annex 44** Video, “UAE News – The official statement of the UAE boycott of the State of Qatar”, *Akhbar El Emarat* (5 June 2017), available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l8xf76fjk8U> (with certified translation)
- Annex 45** Twitter Post, Regarding the 5 June 2017 Measures, @wamnews (5 June 2017 at 5:57 a.m.) (with certified translation)
- Annex 46** “Attorney General Warns against Sympathy for Qatar or Objecting to the State’s Positions”, *Al-Bayan Online* (7 June 2017), available at <https://www.albayan.ae/across-the-uae/news-and-reports/2017-06-07-1.2969979> (with certified translation)
- Annex 47** Twitter Post, Statement from the Attorney General regarding objection to state positions, @UAE_Barq (7 June 2017) (with certified translation)
- Annex 48** “Qatar Commits Suicide: Aspire...Qatar’s ‘terrorist’ in the ‘sports world’!”, *Al-Ittihad* (20 June 2017) (with certified translation)
- Annex 49** Instagram Post, “Ban on travel to Qatar”, @3meed_news (5 June 2017 at 7:47 a.m.) (with certified translation)

State of Qatar Government Documents and Statements

- Annex 50** Letter from Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of State of Qatar, to Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al-Ziyani, Secretary-General of GCC (19 February 2017) (with certified translation)
- Annex 51** Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *An Official Source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: the Perpetrators of the Electronic Piracy against Qatar News Agency website will be prosecuted* (24 May 2017), available at <https://mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/05/24/an-official-source-at-the-ministry-of-foreign-affairs-the-perpetrators-of-the-electronic-piracy-against-qatar-news-agency-website-will-be-prosecuted>
- Annex 52** Twitter Posts, Regarding the 5 June 2017 Measures, @qatarembassyUAE (5 June 2017) (with certified translation)

- Annex 53** Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister: Qatar 'Willing to Talk' to Resolve Diplomatic Crisis* (6 June 2017) available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/06/06/foreign-minister-qatar-'willing-to-talk'-to-resolve-diplomatic-crisis>
- Annex 54** Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister: Qatar Committed to Approach of Dialogue in Resolving Differences with Neighboring Countries* (10 June 2017) available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/06/10/foreign-minister-qatar-committed-to-approach-of-dialogue-in-resolving-differences-with>
- Annex 55** Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister: Qatar Focuses on Solving Humanitarian Problems of Illegal Siege* (12 June 2017), available at <https://mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/06/12/foreign-minister-qatar-focuses-on-solving-humanitarian-problems-of-illegal-siege>
- Annex 56** Letter from Amiri Diwan to HE Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al-Thani establishing the CCC (14 June 2017) (with certified translation)
- Annex 57** Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Qatari, German Foreign Ministers: Dialogue Only Option to Resolve Crisis* (4 July 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/07/04/qatari-german-foreign-ministers-dialogue-only-option-to-resolve-crisis>
- Annex 58** Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Qatar Committed to Dialogue to Solve GCC Crisis - Ambassador to Austria* (25 July 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/07/26/qatar-committed-to-dialogue-to-solve-gcc-crisis---ambassador-to-austria>
- Annex 59** Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister: No Response from Siege Countries to US Proposals on Crisis* (27 July 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/07/27/foreign-minister-no-response-from-siege-countries-to-us-proposals-on-the-crisis>
- Annex 60** Letter from Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of State of Qatar, to Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al-Ziyani, Secretary-General of GCC (7 August 2017) (with certified translation)

- Annex 61** Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister Reiterates: Qatar Welcomes Any Effort Supports Kuwait Mediation to Resolve Gulf Crisis* (30 August 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/08/30/foreign-minister-reiterates-qatar-welcomes-any-effort-supports-kuwaiti-mediation-to-resolve-gulf-crisis>
- Annex 62** Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office in Geneva – Switzerland, *HE the Foreign Minister delivers a statement before the 36th Session of the Human Rights Council* (11 September 2017), available at <http://geneva.mission.qa/en/news/detail/2017/09/17/he-the-foreign-minister-delivers-a-statement-in-front-of-the-36th-session-of-the-human-rights-council>
- Annex 63** United Nations General Assembly, *General Debate at the 72nd Session: Address by HH Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar* (19 September 2017), available at <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/qatar> (with certified translation)
- Annex 64** Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister: ‘Qatar Will Address the Media Campaign Targeting It’* (25 May 2017), available at <https://mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/05/25/foreign-minister-%27qatar-will-address-the-media-campaign-targeting-it%27>
- Annex 65** Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister: Qatar Sees Any GCC Meeting Golden Opportunity for Civilized Dialogue* (22 October 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/10/22/foreign-minister-qatar-sees-any-gcc-meeting-golden-opportunity-for-civilized-dialogue>
- Annex 66** Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *The Foreign Minister Stresses Qatar’s Commitment to Resolving GCC Crisis* (18 November 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/11/18/the-foreign-minister-stresses-qatar’s-commitment-to-resolving-gcc-crisis>
- Annex 67** Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office in Geneva – Switzerland, *Statement of HE Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs t[o] the 37th Human Rights Council* (25 February 2018), available at <http://geneva.mission.qa/en/news/detail/2018/02/28/statement-of-he-deputy-prime-minister-of-foreign-affairs-ta-the-37th-human-rights-council>

Annex 68 Request for Negotiation from the Permanent Delegation of the State of Qatar to the United Nations in Geneva to the Emirati Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (25 April 2018) (with certified translation)

State of Qatar Legislation

Annex 69 Qatar Law No. 38 of 2005 on the acquisition of Qatari nationality 38/2005 (30 October 2005), *available at* <http://www.almeezan.qa/LawPage.aspx?id=2591&language=en>

Annex 1

United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
*UAE supports statements of Kingdom of Bahrain and
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on Qatar (5 June 2017)*

NEWS

[Home](#) > [Media Center](#) > [News](#) > UAE supports statements of Kingdom of Bahrain and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on Qatar.

UAE supports statements of Kingdom of Bahrain and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on Qatar.

6/5/2017



وزارة الخارجية
والتعاون الدولي
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
& INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The United Arab Emirates has issued the following statement:

"The UAE affirms its complete commitment and support to the Gulf Cooperation Council and to the security and stability of the GCC States. Within this framework, and based on the insistence of the State of Qatar to continue to undermine the security and stability of

the region and its failure to honour international commitments and agreements, it has been decided to take the following measures that are necessary for safeguarding the interests of the GCC States in general and those of the brotherly Qatari people in particular:

1-In support of the statements issued by the sisterly Kingdom of Bahrain and sisterly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates severs all relations with the State of Qatar, including breaking off diplomatic relations, and gives Qatari diplomats 48 hours to leave the UAE.

2-Preventing Qatari nationals from entering the UAE or crossing its points of entry, giving Qatari residents and visitors in the UAE 14 days to leave the country for precautionary security reasons. The UAE nationals are likewise banned from traveling to or staying in Qatar or transiting through its territories.

3-Closure of UAE airspace and seaports for all Qataris in 24 hours and banning all Qatari means of transportation, coming to or leaving the UAE, from crossing, entering or leaving the UAE territories, and taking all legal measures in collaboration with friendly countries and international companies with regards to Qataris using the UAE airspace and territorial waters, from and to Qatar, for national security considerations.

The UAE is taking these decisive measures as a result of the Qatari authorities' failure to abide by the Riyadh Agreement on returning GCC diplomats to Doha and its Complementary Arrangement in 2014, and Qatar's continued support, funding and hosting of terror groups, primarily Islamic Brotherhood, and its sustained endeavours to promote the ideologies of Daesh and Al Qaeda across its direct and indirect media in addition to Qatar's violation of the statement issued at the US-Islamic Summit in Riyadh on May 21st, 2017 on countering terrorism in the region and considering Iran a state sponsor of terrorism. The UAE measures are taken as well based on Qatari authorities' hosting of terrorist elements and meddling in the affairs of other countries as well as their support of terror groups – policies which are likely to push the region into a stage of unpredictable consequences.

While regretting the policies taken by the State of Qatar that sow seeds of sedition and discord among the region's countries, the UAE affirms its full respect and appreciation for the brotherly Qatari people on account of the profound historical, religious and fraternal ties and kin relations binding UAE and Qatari peoples."

Annex 2

United Arab Emirates Ministry of Interior, General
Directorate of Residency & Foreigners Affairs -
Dubai, *Ban on Travelers from and to Qatar*
(5 June 2017) (with certified translation)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Ministry of Interior
General Directorate Of Residency &
Foreigners Affairs - Dubai



June 5, 2017

Airline Operation Committee

Dear Sir,

Subject: Ban on travelers from and to Qatar

I would like to send to you my best greetings and wish you more progress in your business. According to new instructions issued to us, please be informed that starting today, June 5, 2017, the following procedures will be in effect in all United Arab Emirates airports:

- Preventing entry or transit of Qatari nationals carrying all kinds of travel documents (diplomatic, private, service, ordinary and National ID cards) through all UAE Airports, as well as land and sea ports; and
- Preventing UAE citizens carrying all kinds of travel documents (diplomatic, private, service, ordinary and National ID cards) from travelling to Qatar or transiting through its territory.

Therefore, we must draw your attention to these new procedures and you should notify all airlines operating at Dubai airports and Al Maktoum Airport to ensure that passengers travelling to and from said country are not taken via UAE Airports.

With my best regards and appreciation,

[signature]

Brigadier / Talal Ahmed Al Shangeti
Assistant General Director of Airports Immigration Affair Sector

Vision: United Arab Emirates shall be the best country in terms of safety and providing services (Gateway of Peace).

Mission: We provide creative services in the field of nationality and residency so that Dubai would be the best and most secure destination



٥ يونيو ٢٠١٧

السادة / لجنة مسيري الخطوط المحترمين

بعد التحية،

الموضوع : المسافرين من دولة قطر

اتقدم لكم بأطيب التحيات متمنياً لكم المزيد من التقدم في اعمالكم ، وبناء على التعليمات الصادرة إلينا للعلم بأنه بدأ من تاريخ اليوم ٢٠١٧/٠٦/٠٥ سيتم العمل بالاجراءات التالية في جميع مطارات دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة وهي كالتالي:

- منع دخول أو عبور المسافرين حاملي الجنسية القطرية من حملة جميع وثائق السفر (الجواز الدبلوماسي ، الخاص والخدمة والعادي وبطاقات الهوية) من الدخول عبر جميع منافذ الدولة البرية البحرية والجوية.
- منع مواطني دولة الامارات حملة جميع وثائق السفر (الجواز الدبلوماسي والخاص ولمهمة والعادي وبطاقة الهوية) من السفر إلى دولة قطر او العبور من خلال اراضيها.

لذا وجب التنبيه عليكم بهذه الاجراء الجديدة والعمل على تنبيه شركات الطيران العاملة في مطارات دبي ومطار آل مكتوم بهذا الاجراء والتأكد من عدم حملها للمسافرين من وإلى الدولة المذكورة عبر مطاراتها .

وتقبلوا مني فائق التقدير والاحترام،،،



العميد/ طلال أحمد الشنقيطي
مساعد المدير العام لشؤون المنافذ الجوية

الرؤية : أن تكون دولة الإمارات أفضل دول العالم أمنأ و تقديمها للخدمات [بوابة السلام]

رسالتنا :تقدم خدمات مبتكرة في مجال الجنسية والاقامة لتبقى دبي الوجهة الأفضل والأكثر أمنأ

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
)
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO) ss

CERTIFICATION

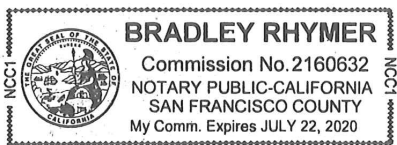
This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached letter from Talal Ahmed Al Shangeti, dated June 5, 2017.

Pavani Yalamanchili
Pavani Yalamanchili, Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California, County of San Francisco
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me
on this 31st day of March, 2019,
by Pavani Yalamanchili,
proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence
to be the person(s) who appeared before me.

Signature: Bradley Rhymer



New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 3

United Arab Emirates General Civil Aviation Authority,
NOTAM LYA7213 (5 June 2017)

UAE NOTAM (OMAE)

LYA7213 1706050837

GG OTBDQRNO OTZZNAZX

050837 OMAEYNYX

(A0812/17 NOTAMN

Q)OMAE/QXXXX/IV/NBO/E/000/999/2500N05430E999

A)OMAE B)1706060000 C)PERM

E)ALL ACFT REGISTERED IN THE STATE OF QATAR ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO
OVERFLY EMIRATES FIR,DEPART OR LAND AT UAE AERODROMES.

OPERATORS NOT REGISTERED IN UAE INTENDING TO USE EMIRATES FIR FROM
OR TO THE STATE OF QATAR REQUIRE PRIOR APPROVAL FROM GCAA AVIATION
SECURITY AFFAIRS ON THE FLW CONTACT:

TEL: 00971 50 642 4911

EMAIL: AVSEC-DI(A)GCAA.GOV.AE

Annex 4

Chief Harbour Master, Abu Dhabi Ports, *Restriction to vessels and cargo coming from / going to Qatari ports*
(5 June 2017)

05th June 2017

CHM Direction No. 02/17



CHIEF HARBOUR MASTER DIRECTION

Restriction to vessels and cargo coming from / going to Qatari ports

To: Vessels' masters and Owners, Shipping Agents and Port Users
Attention: Terminal operations & Marine Service provider

With reference to UAE Government decision to cease diplomatic and consular ties with State of Qatar and close all borders crossings with the subject country, the following vessels / cargo categories are not allowed to call any port under Abu Dhabi Ports or its anchorage areas with immediate effect and until further notice.

- All Qatari flagged vessels
- Vessels going to / arriving from Qatar no matter the flag
- Vessels having cargo destined for Qatar or coming from Qatar including transiting cargo.

Your compliance with the above direction is mandatory.

Regards,

P/P **Captain / Adil Banihammad**
Chief Harbour Master

Annex 5

Harbour Master, Port of Fujairah, *Entry Restrictions to Vessels Flying Qatar Flag, Vessels Destined to or Arrival from Qatar Ports* (5 June 2017)

FACSIMILE COMMUNICATION FORM

**Port of Fujairah**

P.O. Box : 787, Fujairah
 United Arab Emirates
 Fax : 09-2228811 (Admin.)
 09-2228555 (Oprts.)
 09-2228312 (Engg.)
 09-2226022 (Marine)

ميناء الفجيرة

ص.ب. : ٧٨٧ - الفجيرة
 الإمارات العربية المتحدة
 فاكس : ٩-٢٢٢٨٨١١ (الإدارة)
 ٩-٢٢٢٨٥٥٥ (العمليات)
 ٩-٢٢٢٨٣١٢ (الهندسة)
 ٩-٢٢٢٨٠٢٢ (البحرية)

To:	All Agents / Bunkering Companies / De-Sloping Companies / Oil Terminal Users / National Transport Authority / Federal Environment Agency		
Attn:	General Manager / Operations Manager		
From:	Capt. Tamer Masoud – Harbour Master		
Facsimile No.:	City: Fujairah	Country:	U.A.E.
Ref. No.	MD/FAX/17/204	Date:	5 June 2017 No. Pages: 1

Notice To Mariners No. 224

SUBJECT : ENTRY RESTRICTIONS TO VESSELS FLYING QATAR FLAG, VESSELS DESTINED TO OR ARRIVAL FROM QATAR PORTS

As part of the decision taken by the United Arab Emirates to break-off all the diplomatic relationship with Qatar, vessels flying flags of Qatar or vessels destined to or arrival from Qatar ports are not allowed to call Port of Fujairah and Fujairah Offshore Anchorage regardless their nature of call till further notice.

Thanks & Regards,

Capt. Tamer Masoud
HARBOUR MASTER

cc : General Manager – PoF
 Dr. Salem Khalil - D.I.&E
 All Department Managers – PoF
 Port Safety Officer - PoF
 Port Security Officer - PoF
 Control Tower.
 Coast Guard Fujairah
 CID
 PoF Immigration office
 PoF Custom Authority

Annex 6

General Manager Ras Al Khaimah Ports, Saqr Port
Authority, *Restrictions for vessels flying Qatari flag
and vessels loading for Qatar (6 June 2017)*

SAQR PORT AUTHORITY



سلطة ميناء صقر

Ref: SPA/GM/344/2017

6th June 2017**TO ALL PORT USERS****SUBJECT: Restrictions for vessels flying Qatari flag and vessels loading for Qatar.**

Dear All,

As part of the decision taken by United Arab Emirates announcing punitive Diplomatic and Economic measures against Qatar, which includes the closure of land and Maritime Borders to vessels and road traffic, Vessels flying the Qatari flag and vessels wishing to load for Qatar will not be allowed to berth at Saqr Port, Ras Al Khaimah Port, RAK Maritime City, Al Jazeera Port and Al Jeer Port, until further notice.



Captain Cliff Brand
General Manager
RAK Ports



Annex 7

Director - Operations, Government of Sharjah Department
of Seaports & Customs, *Restrictions to all Qatar Vessels
and Cargoes* (6 June 2017)



United Arab Emirates | دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة
 Government of Sharjah | حكومة الشارقة
 Department of Seaports & Customs | دائرة الموانئ البحرية والجمارك

DPC/OPS/17/018
 06 June 2017

TO: ALL SHIPPING LINES, AGENTS AND ALL PORT USERS

Sub: Restrictions to all Qatar Vessels and Cargoes.

In line with the Government's decision to terminate all diplomatic and consular ties with the State of Qatar, and isolate all land, sea and air contact with the subject country, vessels and cargoes of the following categories will not be allowed to call any Sharjah Seaport Authority ports or its anchorage areas with immediate effect until further notice:

- All Qatari flagged/owned vessels.
- All vessels going to/coming from Qatar as last/next port of call, irrespective of the flag.
- Vessels loading/discharging cargo destined to/from Qatar.

Your compliance to the subject circular is mandatory. Should you require any further clarification, please feel free to contact 06-5281344 – Port Operations Department.

Best Regards,

Capt. Mohammed A. Saleh
 Director - Operations



Annex 8

Harbour Master, RAK Ports, *Notice to Mariners No. 10*
(7 June 2017)



Notice to Mariners / No. 10 – 7th June 2017

**RAK
PORTS**

Notice to Mariners

No.10 (07.06.2017)

Date Posted: 07/06/2017 **Share on:** [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [LinkedIn](#), [Email](#)

Following the decision of the government of the United Arab Emirates to break off all diplomatic relations with Qatar, effective immediately RAK Ports will be restricting vessels flying the flag of Qatar, or vessels destined to or arriving from Qatar ports from entering all ports in Ras Al Khaimah, including Mina Saqr, RAK Maritime City, Ras Al Khaimah Port and Free Zone, Al Jazeera Port and Shipyard, and Al Jeer Port. The restriction includes offshore anchorages.

This restriction will remain in place until further notice.

Capt. Michael Magee

Harbour Master

RAK Ports

Annex 9

Abu Dhabi Petroleum Ports Authority, *Enforcement of
Blockade with Qatar* (undated)

Dear Sir,

Following please find revised instructions by the local authorities regarding break-out of diplomatic ties with the state of QATAR.

Following supersedes and replaces all earlier transmitted instructions.

Subject : Enforcement of Blockade with Qatar

الموضوع : قرار المقاطعة الدبلوماسية مع دولة قطر

In line with the Governmental directives issued on Monday 5th June, regarding the enforcement of blockade on diplomatic ties and closure of all boarders with the state of QATAR, the local authorities have issued the following instructions;

1. Denial of entry into any of the Petroleum Ports, for any vessel carrying the flag of QATAR.
2. Denial of entry into any of the Petroleum Ports, for all vessels arriving from, or destined to QATAR, regardless of its flag.
3. Denial of entry into any of the Petroleum Ports, for vessels owned or operated by a QATARI Company. تنفيذًا لقرار الدولة الصادر يوم الإثنين 5 يونيو 2017، بخصوص المقاطعة الدبلوماسية وإغلاق الحدود البرية والبحرية والجوية مع دولة قطر، فقد أصدرت السلطات المحلية التعليمات التالية.

1. عدم استقبال السفن التي تحمل علم دولة قطر في جميع الموانئ البترولية.
2. عدم استقبال السفن القادمة من، أو السفن المتوجهة إلى دولة قطر، في جميع الموانئ البترولية، بغض النظر عن جنسيتها.
3. عدم استقبال السفن المملوكة لشركات قطرية أو التي تعمل تحت إدارة شركات قطرية، في جميع الموانئ البترولية.

Petroleum Ports Authority

Annex 10

Twitter Post, Regarding the Sympathy Law, *@MOJ_UAE*
(6 June 2017) (with certified translation)



Ministry of Justice  @MOJ_UAE . Jun 6, 2017



United Arab Emirates

Ministry of Justice



The UAE public prosecutor warned people to refrain from taking part, whether verbally or in writing, in uploading any posts on social media or any other platform that may express sympathy with the State of Qatar or otherwise challenge the stance of the UAE and other states that have taken firm positions against the State of Qatar. Anyone who breaches this order will be subject to a penalty of 3-15 years imprisonment and a fine of at least AED 500,000.



  9  3



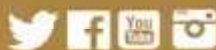
وزارة العدل @MOJ_UAE · 6 Jun 2017



الإمارات العربية المتحدة
وزارة العدل



النائب العام للدولة يحذر من أي مشاركات قولاً أو كتابة على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي أو أي وسيلة أخرى تحمل أي تعاطف مع دولة قطر أو اعتراض على موقف الإمارات والدول الأخرى التي اتخذت مواقف حازمة ضد حكومة قطر قد تعرض صاحبها للسجن من ٣ إلى ١٥ سنة وغرامة لا تقل عن ٥٠٠ ألف درهم.



moj_uae



9

3



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached social media message, dated June 6, 2017.

Lynda Green, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 5th day of April, 20 19.

HOA WIN LY
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01LY6323702
Qualified in New York County
Term Expires April 27, 2019

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 11

United Arab Emirates Federal Transport Authority,
*Circular No. 2/2/1023: Implementation Process
of the decision related to Qatar sanctions*
(11 June 2017)



Date : 11/06/2017

No.2/2/1023

To all United Arab Emirates Ports and ship agents.

After Greetings

**Subject: Implementation Process of the decision
related to Qatar sanctions.**

With reference to the decisions issued by the Government of United Arab Emirates on severing relations with State of Qatar, all UAE ports implement the following:

1. Not to receive any Qatari flag vessel or owned by Qatari Companies or Qatari individuals.
2. Not Load /Unload any cargo of Qatari origin in any port or water of UAE
3. Not to allow ships to load any cargo of UAE origin to State of Qatar.

Kindly informed and alert those concerned to implement strictly

Dr. Abdullah Salem Alkatheeri
Director General

United Arab Emirates
Federal Transport Authority - Land & Maritime



دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة
الهيئة الاتحادية للمواصلات البرية والبحرية

Annex 12

*DP World Circular: Entry Restrictions to All Qatar Vessels
and Cargoes - FTA (11 June 2017)*



Circular

Entry Restrictions to All Qatar Vessels and Cargoes - FTA

All Shipping Lines, Agents and Port Users

In line with the directives of the government of the United Arab Emirates to sever relations with the state of Qatar, please find attached the Federal Transport Authority- Land and Maritime (FTA) circular for your reference.

Your compliance to the attached circular is compulsory. Should you require any further clarification, please feel free to contact our **Customer Care Department**:

Tel: +971 4 889 7797

Email: customerservice@dpworld.com



Date : 11/06/2017

No.2/2/1023

To all United Arab Emirates Ports and ship agents.

After Greetings

**Subject: Implementation Process of the decision
related to Qatar sanctions.**

With reference to the decisions issued by the Government of United Arab Emirates on severing relations with State of Qatar, all UAE ports implement the following:

1. Not to receive any Qatari flag vessel or owned by Qatari Companies or Qatari individuals.
2. Not Load /Unload any cargo of Qatari origin in any port or water of UAE
3. Not to allow ships to load any cargo of UAE origin to State of Qatar.

Kindly informed and alert those concerned to implement strictly

Dr. Abdullah Salem Alkatheeri
Director General



Annex 13

United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
*President issues directives to address humanitarian
cases of Emirati-Qatari joint families (11 June 2017),
available at [https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/MediaCenter/
News/Pages/11-06-2017-UAE-Qatar.aspx#sthash.
z7G6Rt1q.dpuf](https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/MediaCenter/News/Pages/11-06-2017-UAE-Qatar.aspx#sthash.z7G6Rt1q.dpuf)*

NEWS

[Home](#) > [Media Center](#) > [News](#) > President issues directives to address humanitarian cases of Emirati-Qatari joint families.

President issues directives to address humanitarian cases of Emirati-Qatari joint families.

6/11/2017



President His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan has instructed the authorities concerned to take into consideration the humanitarian circumstances of Emirati-Qatari joint families in recognition of the brotherly Qatari people, an official source announced.

And in implementation of these directives, the Ministry of Interior has set up a telephone line (+9718002626) to receive such cases and take appropriate measures to help them.

3/30/2019

News

The source said these measures were in line with the statement issued by the UAE that severed ties with the State of Qatar for the pretexts mentioned in the resolution and its procedures. The statement also underscored the UAE's commitment to the well being of the brotherly Qatari people as a natural extension of the brotherly UAE people.

Annex 14

Chief Harbour Master, Abu Dhabi Ports, *Implementation
Process of the Decision related to Qatar Sanctions*
(12 June 2017)

12th June 2017

CHM Direction No. 03/17



CHIEF HARBOUR MASTER DIRECTION

Implementation Process of the Decision related to Qatar Sanctions

To: Vessels' masters and Owners, Shipping Agents and Port Users
Attention: Terminal operations & Marine Service provider


With reference to the decision made by UAE Government on severing relation with State of Qatar, and to latest FTA Circular 2/2/1023 issued on 11th June 2017 concerning sanctions implementation mechanism (Attached). Kindly note that the following have to be implementing with immediate effect and until further notice.

- Not accepting vessels with Qatari Flags or owned by Qatari companies or Qatari Nationals.
- Not loading / discharging cargoes with Qatar origin in any ports or water of UAE.
- Not allowing vessels to load any cargo of UAE origin to State of Qatar.

This Direction replaced the CHM Direction 02/2017 and other AD Ports Harbour Master Directions related to the subject matter.

Your compliance with the above direction is mandatory.

Regards,


Captain / Adil Banihammad
Chief Harbour Master





Date : 11/06/2017

No.2/2/1023

To all United Arab Emirates Ports and ship agents.

After Greetings

**Subject: Implementation Process of the decision
related to Qatar sanctions.**

With reference to the decisions issued by the Government of United Arab Emirates on severing relations with State of Qatar, all UAE ports implement the following:

1. Not to receive any Qatari flag vessel or owned by Qatari Companies or Qatari individuals.
2. Not Load /Unload any cargo of Qatari origin in any port or water of UAE
3. Not to allow ships to load any cargo of UAE origin to State of Qatar.

Kindly informed and alert those concerned to implement strictly

Dr. Abdullah Salem Alkatheeri
Director General



Annex 15

Harbour Master, Port of Fujairah, *Notice to Mariners*
No. 225: Implementation Process of the Decision
Related to Qatar Sanctions (12 June 2017)

FACSIMILE COMMUNICATION FORM

**Port of Fujairah**

P.O. Box : 787, Fujairah
 United Arab Emirates
 Fax : 09-2228811 (Admin.)
 09-2228555 (Oprts.)
 09-2228312 (Engg.)
 09-2228022 (Marine)

ميناء الفجيرة

ص.ب : ٧٨٧ - الفجيرة
 الإمارات العربية المتحدة
 فاكس : ٩-٢٢٢٨٨١١ (الادارة)
 ٩-٢٢٢٨٥٥٥ (العمليات)
 ٩-٢٢٢٨٣١٢ (الهندسة)
 ٩-٢٢٢٨٠٢٢ (بحرية)

To:	All Agents / Bunkering Companies / De-Sloping Companies / Oil Terminal Users / National Transport Authority / Federal Environment Agency		
Attn:	General Manager / Operations Manager		
From:	Capt. Tamer Masoud – Harbour Master		
Facsimile No.:	City: Fujairah	Country: U.A.E	
Ref. No. MD/FAX/17/209	Date: 12 June 2017	No. Pages: 1	

Notice To Mariners No. 225

**SUBJECT : IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS OF THE DECISION
 RELATED TO QATAR SANCTIONS.**

Our Notice to Mariner No. 224 issued on 05 June 2017 has been amended according to the below given instruction issued by the Federal Transport Authority - Land & Maritime,

“With reference to the decisions issued by the Government of United Arab Emirates on severing relations with State of Qatar, all UAE ports implement the following :

1. Not to receive any Qatari flag vessel or owned by Qatari Companies or Qatari individuals.
2. Not Load / Unload any cargo of Qatari origin in any port or water of UAE.
3. Not to allow ships to load any cargo of UAE origin to State of Qatar.

Kindly informed and alert those concerned to implement strictly”

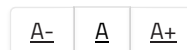
Thanks & Regards,

Capt. Tamer Masoud
HARBOUR MASTER

cc : General Manager – PoF
 All Department Managers – PoF
 Port Safety Officer - PoF
 Port Security Officer - PoF
 Control Tower.
 Coast Guard Fujairah

Annex 16

“UAE bans selling and subscription of beIN Sports receivers and cards”, *Emirates News Agency WAM* (14 June 2017), available at <http://wam.ae/en/details/1395302619057>



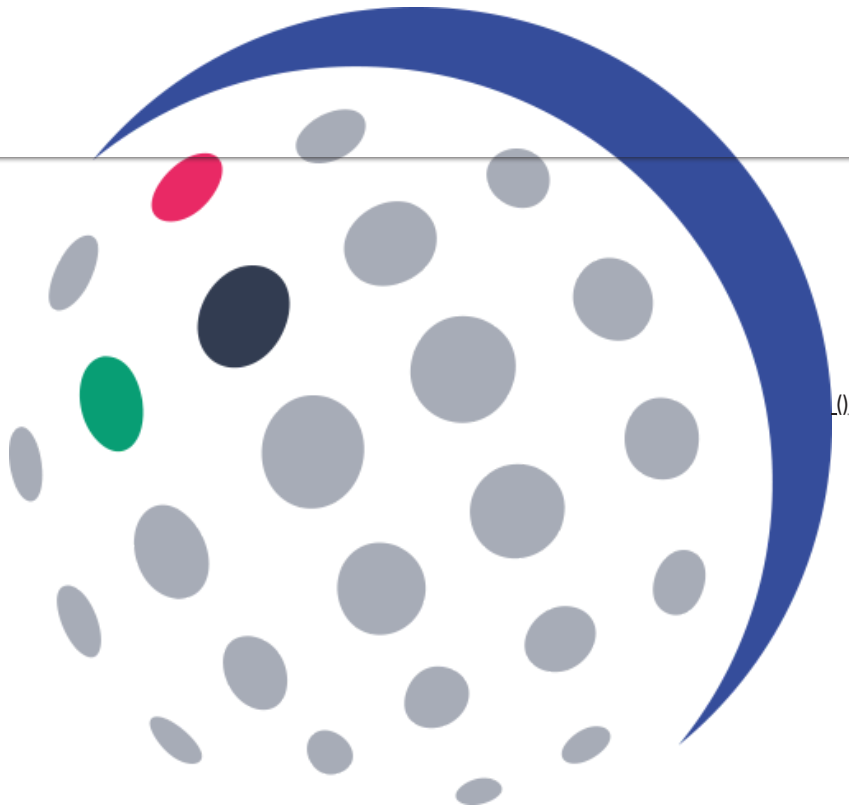
Wed 14-06-2017 16:16 PM

UAE bans selling and subscription of beIN Sports receivers and cards

DUBAI, 14th June, 2017 (WAM) -- The UAE authorities have issued a decision today (Wednesday) to stop selling beIN Sports receivers and cards in country. The authorities also warned that any shop selling or renewing such cards would be subject to fines.

WAM/Hazem/Chris





 (<http://wam.ae/en/feeds>)  (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_5xwyTiWrLUf0cAO_MDmxA) 
(<https://www.instagram.com/wamnews/>)  (https://twitter.com/wamnews_eng)  (<https://www.facebook.com/wamnews.eng>)

All Rights Reserved © 2019

Annex 17

Sharjah Commerce and Tourism Development Authority,
Ban of bein [sic] Sports Channels Display (15 June 2017)

1 of 1

مجلس التجارة والسياحة
K.M.A.T. & T.A. 2011
Sharjah Commerce & Tourism
Development Authority

حكومة الشارقة
Government of Sharjah



التاريخ : 15 يونيو 2017
المرجع : 2017-8-0-47513

To : Hotel Property Managers

Subject : Ban of bein Sports Channels Display

Greetings from Sharjah Commerce and Tourism
Development Authority

We would like to thank you for your constant
cooperation with the Authority.

In reference to the above subject, and as per
instructions from the National Media Council,
we would like to inform you to take the required
procedures to terminate the broadcast and
display of bein sports channels in the hotel
facilities until further notice.

Please take the necessary actions in this regard as
soon as possible.

Thank you for your attention and good
cooperation.

السادة:مدراء المنشآت الفندقية المحترمين

الموضوع: منع عرض قنوات "Bein sports"

تهدىكم هيئة الإنماء التجاري والسياحي لطيب وأرق
التحيات.

نود بداية أن نعرب لكم عن خالص شكرنا وتقديرنا
لتعاونكم الدائم مع الهيئة.

وبالإشارة إلى الموضوع أعلاه، وبناء على التوجيهات
الصادرة من المجلس الوطني للإعلام، نرجو من
جانبتكم اتخاذ الاجراءات اللازمة بخصوص وقف بث
وعرض قنوات Bein Sports في المنشآت الفندقية
وذلك حتى إشعار آخر.

يرجى من جانبكم اتخاذ الاجراءات اللازمة بهذا الشأن
وفي اسرع وقت ممكن.

شاكرين لكم حسن تعاونكم.

حكومة الشارقة
Government of Sharjah
هيئة الإنماء التجاري
والسياحي بالشارقة
Sharjah Commerce & Tourism
Development Authority
الشارقة
Sharjah

Khalid Jasim Al Midfa
Chairman
خالد جاسم المدفع
رئيس الهيئة

Annex 18

“Here is the Full List of Demands Requested from Qatar”,
CNN Arabic (24 June 2017), available at
[https://arabic.cnn.com/middle-east/2017/06/24/cnn-
obtains-full-list-qatar-demands](https://arabic.cnn.com/middle-east/2017/06/24/cnn-obtains-full-list-qatar-demands)

Here is the Full List of Demands Requested from Qatar

Middle East – Publishing, 24 June 2017



Archive photo of Prince of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani

Atlanta, USA (CNN) – Qatar has received from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Egypt a list composed of 13 demands to reinstate the diplomatic and economic ties that had been severed at an earlier date during the current month, in the wake of the Arab countries' accusation against Doha of supporting terrorism; an accusation that Qatar strongly denies.

We hereby present you with the full list of demands that was obtained by the CNN network, validated by Qatari officials:

1. Qatar must officially announce the reduction of diplomatic representation with Iran, and close all Iranian diplomatic missions in Qatar. Qatar must also expel all Iranian Revolutionary Guard elements from Qatar and sever any military cooperation with Iran. Only the commercial exchange with Iran that is compliant with the US and international sanctions shall be allowed, on the condition that it does not endanger the security of the GCC member states. All military or intelligence cooperation with Iran must be severed.
2. Qatar must immediately shutdown the Turkish military base that is currently being established, and cease all military cooperation with Turkey on Qatari soil.
3. Qatar must sever all relations with “terrorist, sectarian, and ideological groups”, especially the Muslim Brotherhood, Daesh, Qaeda, Fateh Al-Sham (previously known as Al-Nosra Front), and Lebanese Hezbollah. Qatar must officially designate such entities as terrorist groups, in accordance with the terrorism list announced by Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and Egypt, and to update its list of such terrorist groups in line with any future list announced subsequently by the four states.
4. Cease all means of financing the individuals, groups, or organizations designated as terrorist by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Bahrain, the United States of America, and other countries.
5. Extradite “terrorist personas”, fugitives, and wanted individuals from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, and Bahrain to their original countries of origin, as well as freezing their assets and provide any required information about their accommodations, movements, and funds.
6. Shut down Al-Jazeera network and its affiliate broadcasting channels.
7. Stop meddling in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. Stop the naturalization of wanted citizens from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, and Bahrain. Withdraw the Qatari nationality from the current citizens who, by granting them the Qatari citizenship, violate the laws of these states.
8. Qatar must pay compensations for the lives lost and the other financial losses resulting from Qatar’s policies in recent years. The amount shall be determined in coordination with Qatar.
9. Qatar must align with the Gulf states and the other Arab states military-wise, politically, socially, and economically in accordance with the agreement reached with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 2014.
10. Qatar must provide all personal details of all opposition members supported by Qatar, and details of all the support offered to them by Qatar in the past. Qatar must cease all communications with the political opposition in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, and Bahrain. Qatar must hand over all the files that show information about Qatar’s communication with opposition groups and the support it provides them.

11. Qatar must shut down all news platforms that it directly or indirectly funds, including “Arabi 21”, “Rasd”, “Al-Arabi Al-Jadid”, “Mekameleen”, “Middle East Eye”, and others (just to name a few examples. In this regard, we mean all platforms funded by Qatar.
12. Accept all demands within 10 days from submitting them to Qatar, otherwise the list shall be deemed null and void. (The document does not specify what the countries will do should Qatar refuse to comply).
13. Approve to be reviewed on monthly basis during the first year after accepting the demands, then once every quarter during the second year and throughout the following ten years. Qatar’s compliance shall be monitored annually.

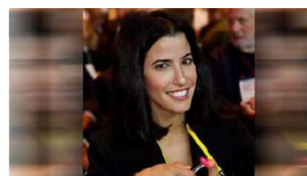
You might also like:



Haftar forces speak of the “Tripoli Liberation” accomplishments and the “surprise” in the capital



The United Nations demands a “humanitarian truce” ... and aviation enters the battle



Saudi scientist Ghada Al-Moteiri justifies not wearing the veil in the USA



Israel expects the announcement of “Kushner’s Plan” for peace



Who is the soldier whose remains were retrieved by Israel after 37 years?



Pompeo: We will not allow Saudi Arabia to become a nuclear power like Obama did with Iran

Recommended by

Publishing, 24 June 2017



فيديو

إليك القائمة الكاملة للمطالب الموجهة لقطر

نشر ، 24 يونيو / حزيران 2017

الشرق الأوسط



صورة أرشيفية لأمير قطر الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني

أتلانتا، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية (CNN)-- تسلمت قطر من المملكة العربية السعودية والإمارات والبحرين ومصر قائمة مؤلفة من 13 مطلباً لاستعادة العلاقات الدبلوماسية والاقتصادية بعد قطعها في وقت سابق من الشهر الجاري، إثر اتهام الدول العربية للدوحة بدعم الإرهاب، وهو ما تنفيه قطر بشدة.

نعرض عليكم قائمة المطالب الكاملة التي حصلت عليها شبكة CNN، وأكد مسؤولون قطريون موثوقيتها:



1. أن تعلن قطر رسمياً خفض التمثيل الدبلوماسي مع إيران وإغلاق البعثات الدبلوماسية الإيرانية في قطر. كما يجب على قطر طرد عناصر الحرس الثوري الإيراني من قطر وقطع أي تعاون عسكري مشترك مع إيران. ولن يُسمح إلا بالتبادل التجاري مع إيران الذي يمثل للعقوبات الأمريكية والدولية، بشرط ألا يعرض ذلك أمن دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي للخطر. قطع أي تعاون عسكري أو استخباراتي مع إيران.
2. أن تقوم قطر على الفور بإغلاق القاعدة العسكرية التركية التي يجري بناؤها حالياً، ووقف أي تعاون عسكري مع تركيا داخل الأراضي القطرية.
3. تحتاج قطر إلى قطع كل علاقاتها مع "المنظمات الإرهابية والطائفية والإيديولوجية"، ولا سيما جماعة الإخوان المسلمين وتنظيم داعش والقاعدة وفتح الشام (المعروف سابقاً باسم جبهة النصرة) وحزب الله اللبناني. ويتعين على قطر أن تصنف رسمياً تلك الكيانات مجموعات إرهابية، بناءً على قائمة الإرهاب التي أعلنتها السعودية والبحرين والإمارات ومصر، وأن تقوم بتحديث قائمتها استناداً إلى أي قائمة مستقبلية ستعلنها البلدان الأربعة في وقت لاحق.
4. وقف جميع وسائل التمويل للأفراد أو الجماعات أو المنظمات التي تم تصنيفها بأنها إرهابية من قبل المملكة العربية السعودية والإمارات العربية المتحدة ومصر والبحرين والولايات المتحدة ودول أخرى.
5. تسليم "الشخصيات الإرهابية" والهاربين والأفراد المطلوبين من السعودية والإمارات ومصر والبحرين إلى بلدانهم الأصلية. تجميد أصولهم وتقديم أي معلومات مطلوبة حول إقامتهم وتحركاتهم وأموالهم.
6. إغلاق شبكة الجزيرة والمحطات التابعة لها.
7. وقف التدخل في الشؤون الداخلية للبلدان ذات السيادة. وقف تجنيس المواطنين المطلوبين من السعودية والإمارات ومصر والبحرين. سحب الجنسية القطرية من المواطنين الحاليين، الذين ينتهك حملهم للجنسية القطرية قوانين تلك البلدان.
8. أن تدفع قطر تعويضات عن الخسائر في الأرواح والخسائر المالية الأخرى الناجمة عن سياسات قطر في السنوات الأخيرة. وسيتم تحديد المبلغ بالتنسيق مع قطر.
9. يجب على قطر أن تصطف مع دول الخليج والدول العربية الأخرى عسكرياً وسياسياً واجتماعياً واقتصادياً، بما يتماشى مع اتفاق تم التوصل إليه مع المملكة العربية السعودية في عام 2014.
10. تقديم قطر كافة التفاصيل الشخصية حول جميع أعضاء المعارضة الذين دعمتهم قطر وتفاصيل كل الدعم الذي قدمته قطر لهم في الماضي. وقف جميع الاتصالات مع المعارضة السياسية في السعودية والإمارات ومصر والبحرين. تسليم جميع الملفات التي تفصل بيانات اتصالات قطر مع الجماعات المعارضة ودعمها لها.

11. إغلاق قطر جميع المنصات الإخبارية التي تمّ لها، بشكل مباشر وغير مباشر، بما في ذلك "عربي 21"، "رصد"، "العربي الجديد"، "مكملين"، و"Middle East Eye"، إلخ (هذه بعض الأمثلة، ونعني هنا جميع المنصات التي تمولها قطر).

12. الموافقة على جميع المطالب خلال 10 أيام من تقديمها إلى قطر، أو تصبح القائمة لاغية. (لا تحدد الوثيقة ما ستفعله البلدان إذا رفضت قطر الامتثال).

13. الموافقة على مراجعات شهرية خلال العام الأول بعد الموافقة على المطالب، ثم مرة واحدة كل ربع عام خلال السنة الثانية. وعلى مدى السنوات العشر التالية، ستم مراقبة امتثال قطر سنوياً.

الأزمة القطرية الخليجية	الإرهاب	الإمارات العربية المتحدة	البحرين	الحكومة البحرينية	الحكومة السعودية
الحكومة القطرية	الحكومة المصرية	الخليج	المملكة العربية السعودية	دول الخليج	دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي
قطر	مجلس التعاون الخليجي	مصر	مكافحة الإرهاب		

قد يعجبك أيضاً



العالمة السعودية غادة المطيري تبرر عدم لبسها للحجاب بأمرها



الأمم المتحدة تطالب بـ"هدنة إنسانية" .. والطيران يدخل المعركة



قوات حفتر تتحدث عن إنجازات "تحرير طرابلس" و"مفاجأة" بالعاصمة



بومبيو: لن نسمح للسعودية بأن تصبح قوة نووية مثل أوباما مع إيران



من هو الجندي الذي استعادت إسرائيل رفاته بعد 37 عاماً؟



إسرائيل تتوقع موعد الإعلان عن "خطة كوشنر" للسلام

Recommended by

نشر، 24 يونيو / حزيران 2017



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached Internet article, "Here is the Full List of Demands Requested from Qatar," dated June 24, 2017.

Kristen Duffy, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 8th day of April, 2019.

HOA WIN LY
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01LY6323702
Qualified in New York County
Term Expires April 27, 2019

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 19

“Arab countries ‘six principles for Qatar’ a measure to restart the negotiation process”, *The National* (19 July 2017), *available at* <https://www.thenational.ae/world/gcc/arab-countries-sixprinciples-for-qatar-a-measure-to-restart-the-negotiation-process-1.610314>



Arab countries' six principles for Qatar 'a measure to restart the negotiation process'

The principles must be implemented but we can discuss and compromise on how it's done, says Saudi Arabia's UN ambassador



Taimur Khan
July 19, 2017

The four Arab countries isolating Qatar have reiterated their call for Doha to agree to a framework of six broad "principles" which they say will set the parameters for future talks on how the crisis is resolved.

The emphasis on these principles — rather than the 13 specific demands originally issued to Qatar — could indicate that the quartet is now more willing to engage in the mediation process led by Kuwait and backed by the United States, United Nations and European powers.

"I don't see this as a softening of the quartet's position on Qatar per se, as much as a measure taken to restart the negotiation process," said Mohammed Alyahya, a Saudi analyst of Gulf politics and non-resident fellow at the Atlantic Council, a Washington-based think tank.

"It is clear that the boycotting nations are prepared to play the long game with Qatar, but there is no doubt that a speedy resolution of the crisis will be in everyone's interest," he said. "These six principles are best viewed as an effort to set the foundation for meaningful negotiation process."

Officials from the four countries boycotting Qatar — the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Egypt — spoke to journalists at the United Nations on Tuesday, and maintained that they still expect Doha to change what they say is its support for extremist groups across the region.

"Of course we are all for compromise, but there will be no compromise on these six principles," said Abdallah Al Mouallimi, Saudi Arabia's UN ambassador.

He added that it "should be easy" for Qatar to agree to the six principles, which are similar to the Riyadh agreements signed by the Qatari emir, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, in 2013 and 2014. One of the principles is an explicit call for Doha to abide by those agreements.

Implementation and monitoring of any mechanisms agreed upon within the six categories is "essential", Mr Al Mouallimi said. The "tactics" and "tools" for implementation are the grounds for negotiation, he added. "That's where we can have discussion and compromise."

The six broader principles were first announced in Cairo on July 5 after the foreign ministers of the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Bahrain met there to determine their response to Doha's refusal to meet the original 13 demands. Qatar rejected those demands — which were criticised by mediators from the US and elsewhere — as a violation of its sovereignty.

At the UN in New York on Tuesday, diplomats from the four countries confirmed that the six broader principles — which do not have a deadline — had superseded the original demands. Those included the full closure of Al Jazeera and other Qatar-backed news outlets which the quartet alleged spread extremist views and provided platforms for dissidents, and the shutting down of a permanent Turkish military base in Qatar.

The four countries gave a joint statement in Cairo, stating that the six principles are:

- “1. Commitment to combat extremism and terrorism in all its forms and to prevent their financing or the provision of safe havens.
2. Prohibiting all acts of incitement and all forms of expression which spread, incite, promote or justify hatred and violence.
3. Full commitment to Riyadh Agreement 2013 and the supplementary agreement and its executive mechanism for 2014 within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) for Arab States.
4. Commitment to all the outcomes of the Arab-Islamic-US Summit held in Riyadh in May 2017.
5. To refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of States and from supporting illegal entities.
6. The responsibility of all States of international community to confront all forms of extremism and terrorism as a threat to international peace and security.”

“We’re never going back to the status quo,” UAE Ambassador to the UN Lana Nusseibeh said during the briefing on Tuesday. “That needs to be understood by the Qataris.”

Tuesday’s reiteration of the six principles by the quartet diplomats came a week after US secretary of state Rex Tillerson spent two days shuttling between the two sides in the dispute and mediator Kuwait. In Doha, he signed a bilateral agreement with Qatar on enhanced measures to close off private funding for terrorist groups and greater monitoring — a key original demand of the quartet. Despite this, officials from the four countries said last week the agreement was not sufficient to meet their demands and that they doubted Qatar would implement it.

But at the UN on Tuesday, Reem Al Hashimy, Minister of State for International Cooperation, said the US deal with Qatar was “an excellent step” and that “we’d like to see more of that”, adding: “We’d like to see stronger measures taken and stronger commitment made to address that.”

Ms Al Hashimy also said that all five countries involved in the dispute were important partners of Washington.

“We believe that the Americans have a very constructive and a very important role to play in hopefully creating a peaceful resolution,” she added.

The US administration — if not the White House itself, which has sent mixed messages — has appeared to increase pressure on the countries isolating Qatar to find a solution. Both the US secretaries of state and defence believe the Qatar crisis is distracting from the key objectives of fighting ISIL and confronting Iran in the region. In recent days, US intelligence officials have criticised the UAE in particular over allegations that it orchestrated a hack against Qatar, which precipitated the crisis. UAE officials deny the allegations.

The perceptible shift in tone by the quartet officials on Tuesday may be due to pressure from Washington or tactical moves towards greater flexibility from within the boycotting countries themselves, analysts said.

“It wouldn’t surprise me that there are more voices in all of these countries calling for a more pragmatic step back from the demands which were so maximalist and presented in such a way that makes it hard for Qatar to accept,” said Brian Katulis, a Middle East policy expert at the Center for American Progress think tank in Washington.

But even a greater willingness to appear flexible by either side does not mean that a breakthrough in resolving the crisis is imminent, he added.

“I’d be surprised if you see a full rapprochement here. It may just be a continued distancing or just a tamping down of the media war but not a real attempt to bring the GCC together that includes Qatar.”

On Monday, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Anwar Gargash, said the UAE was prepared for the current situation to extend indefinitely, even if there is no major escalation of pressure on Qatar.

Meanwhile, at the UN, Ms Al Hashimy said the ball was now in Qatar's court.

"Our aim is to reach a diplomatic solution," Mr Al Mouallimi added, saying that the four countries hope Qatar "will come around".

Updated: July 19, 2017 02:32 PM

Annex 20

Abu Dhabi Department of Economic Development,
*Circular prohibiting the broadcasting / playing of
a number of satellite channels (6 July 2017)*
(with certified translation)

[Seal of Department of Economic Development, Abu Dhabi]

Department of Economic Development

Date: 07/06/2017

Circular regarding banning the broadcasting/Turning on several TV channels

To all businesses in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi,

Peace and Mercy of God Be Upon You;

Department of Economic Development wishes to extend its sincere greetings and appreciation for your cooperation in serving the best interest of the Emirate.

It is hereby decided, in the public interest, to ban the broadcasting or turning on the following TV channels effective from the date hereof.

- Al Jazeera Media Network
 - Al Jazeera TV Channel
 - Al Jazeera Live Channel
 - Al Jazeera Live Egypt;
 - Al Jazeera English
 - Al Jazeera America Channel
 - Al Jazeera Documentary Channel
 - Al Jazeera Balkans Channel
 - Baraem TV station (for children)
 - G TV station
- Be In Sports TV
 - Be In Sports TV France
 - Be In Sports TV Arabic
- Shaaer Al Rasoul Channel
- Qatar TV
- Al Mujtamaa Channel
- Al Rayan TV Channel
- Premier Channel

Please note that all the necessary legal actions shall be taken against businesses which will be found in breach of the circular.

We appreciate your kind collaboration.

[Seal of Department of Economic Development, Abu Dhabi] [Signature]



التاريخ: 16 / 7 / 2017

تعميم بشأن منع بث / تشغيل عدد من القنوات الفضائية

إلى كافة المنشآت التجارية في إمارة أبوظبي،،،

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،،،

تهديكم دائرة التنمية الاقتصادية أطيب التحيات وخالص الشكر لتعاونكم في تحقيق مصلحة الإمارة. وبناءً على ما تقتضيه المصلحة العامة تقرر الإعاز إليكم بمنع بث أو تشغيل القنوات الفضائية الواردة أدناه وذلك اعتباراً من تاريخ هذا التعميم.

- شبكة الجزيرة الإعلامية:
 - قناة الجزيرة الفضائية.
 - قناة الجزيرة مباشر.
 - قناة الجزيرة مباشر مصر.
 - قناة الجزيرة الانجليزية.
 - قناة الجزيرة أمريكا.
 - قناة الجزيرة الوثائقية.
 - قناة الجزيرة البلقان.
 - قناة براعم (للأطفال).
 - قناة تلفزيون ج.
- بي إن سيورث:
 - بي إن سيورث الفرنسية.
 - بي إن سيورث العربية.
- قناة شاعر الرسول.
- تلفزيون قطر.
- قناة المجتمع.
- قناة الريان.
- الدوري والكأس.

علماً أنه سيتم اتخاذ كافة الإجراءات القانونية ضد المنشآت المخالفة للتعميم والقائمين عليها.

متمنين جهودكم وشاكرين لكم حسن تعاونكم.

دائرة التنمية الاقتصادية - أبوظبي

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ABU DHABI





translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

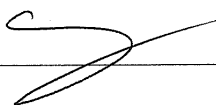
STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached letter, dated July 6, 2017.


Lynda Green, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 5th day of April, 20 19.



HOA WIN LY
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01LY6323702
Qualified in New York County
Term Expires April 27, 2019

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 21

Dubai Maritime City Authority, *Circular MO/MSE/CO11/2017: Restriction to vessels and cargo coming from/going to Qatari ports* (6 July 2017)

Date: 06/07/2017

Ref: MO/MSE/ C011/2017

منع دخول وعبور السفن والبضائع القطرية والمتجهة من وإلى قطر Restriction to vessels and cargo coming from/ going to Qatari Ports

As part of the decision taken by UAE Government to break-off diplomatic and consular relationship with State of Qatar and close all borders crossings with the subject country, the following vessels are not allowed to call Dubai anchorages (or entering Dubai waters), with immediate effect and until further notice:

- 1- All Qatari flagged vessels.
- 2- Vessels owned by Qatari companies or persons.
- 3- Vessels destined to or arrival from Qatar regardless their flag.
- 4- All vessels flagged by Qatar, or owned by Qataris, (individuals or companies), are prohibited from doing all anchorage operations in Dubai waters.
- 5- All vessels flagged by Qatar, or owned by Qataris, (individuals or companies), are not allowed to pass through Dubai waters:

بناء على القرار الصادر من حكومة دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة بشأن قطع العلاقات الدبلوماسية والقنصلية مع دولة قطر وإغلاق كافة المنافذ البرية والبحرية والجوية معها نود التأكيد بما يلي:

- 1- الالتزام بعدم استقبال أي سفن تحمل العلم القطري أو مملوكة لشركات أو أفراد قطريين.
- 2- الالتزام بعدم استقبال أي سفن متجهة من وإلى قطر بغض النظر عن نوع العلم الذي تحمله.
- 3- الالتزام بعدم استقبال أو تفريغ أي بضائع ذات المصدر القطري في مياه الإمارة بغض النظر عن العلم المسجلة تحته.
4. منع الوسائل البحرية المسجلة تحت العلم قطري أو مملوكة للقطريين (كأفراد أو شركات) من القيام بأي من عمليات الرسو البحري بكافة أنواعها.
5. منع مرور أي وسيلة بحرية مسجلة تحت العلم قطري أو مملوكة للقطريين (كأفراد أو شركات) عبر مياه إمارة دبي.

علما ان القرار أعلاه ملزم للجميع و نرجو من جميع المتعاملين التقيد بالتعليمات.

ولمزيد من المعلومات،:

For any further inquiries, kindly contact Dubai Maritime City Authority via email: info@dmca.ae or via Tel: 8008855.

الرجاء التواصل مع سلطة مدينة دبي الملاحية عن طريق الإيميل: info@dmca.ae أو عن طريق الهاتف: 8008855.

Dubai Maritime City Authority



سلطة مدينة دبي الملاحية

Annex 22

Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority,
Circular No. (33) 2017 (26 July 2017)

26 July 2017

Messrs. Tourism establishment' General
Managers

السادة/ منراء المنشآت السياحية المحترمين

تصميم رقم (33) لسنة 2017
Circular No. (33) 2017

Greetings,

تحية طيبة وبعد ،

Pursuant to the Law No 2 of 2011 Establishing of Abu Dhabi Tourism & Culture Authority (TCA Abu Dhabi), with an overall objective to develop and elevate quality standards of the tourism industry in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

بناءً على القانون رقم 2 لسنة 2011 بإنشاء هيئة أبوظبي للسياحة والثقافة وما نص عليه بشأن المهام والاختصاصات لتحقيق التنمية السياحية لإمارة أبوظبي، وذلك من خلال القيام بالمهام الموكلة للهيئة.

Kindly note that all tourism establishments can start broadcasting "Bein Sports" channels only on their TV Networks.

نحيطكم علماً بأنه يمكنكم إعادة بث قنوات "Bein Sports" فقط لا غير على جميع الشبكات التلفزيونية لديكم من تاريخه..

Please ensure the above mentioned channels only to be broadcasted, and note that punitive measures will be taken against any offenders.

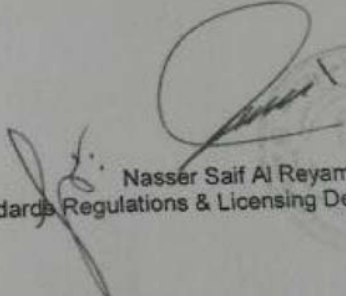
نرجو الالتزام ببث القنوات المذكورة أعلاه فقط تفادياً للإجراءات الجزائية التي ستتخذ بشأن المخالفين.

Thank you for your cooperation.

شاكرين لكم حسن تعاونكم،

Kind Regards,

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام ،،،



Nasser Saif Al Reyami
Standards Regulations & Licensing Department Director

Annex 23

Reply of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab
Emirates to the United Nations Office in Geneva to the
Joint Communication from Special Procedures Mandate
Holders of the Human Rights Council,
HRC/NONE/2017/112 (12 September 2017)

(Translated from Arabic)

State reply to the joint communication from the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council concerning the allegations that the human rights of Qatari citizens have been violated

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office at Geneva presents its compliments to the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council, and with reference to letter UA ARE 5/2017 dated 18 August 2017, gives its assurances that the relevant authorities in the State have received the communication and have studied all the procedural and legal aspects of the allegations contained therein. The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates has the honour to transmit herewith the clarifications provided in response to the communication.

I: The procedural and technical aspects of the communication

From a procedural perspective, the claims made in the communication are completely unjustifiable. Article 9 (Letters of allegation) of resolution No. 5/2 of the Human Rights Council on the code of conduct for special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council states the following:

“With a view to achieving effectiveness and harmonization in the handling of letters of allegation by special procedures, mandate holders shall assess their conformity with reference to the following criteria:

“(a) The communication should not be manifestly unfounded or politically motivated;”

1. The severing of diplomatic relations between the United Arab Emirates and Qatar is a prime example of political motivation. The United Arab Emirates broke diplomatic ties with Qatar on the grounds that Qatar was supporting radical terrorist and sectarian groups, in particular the Muslim Brotherhood, who were continuing to disseminate the ideology of ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaida via direct and indirect media channels.

2. The communication was produced by the Qatari National Human Rights Committee, which is an agency of the Qatari State and is supposed to operate independently, in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles) and Decree-Law No. 17 of 2010 establishing the Committee, article 3 of which sets out its mandate and its terms of reference. The Committee has confirmed — both directly and through its regular communications, its first and second periodic reports and its meetings with various United Nations human rights agencies, committees and mechanisms — that it has submitted a number of communications and complaints to the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council. A number of non-governmental organizations loyal to the Qatari State have also submitted complaints and communications. Other non-governmental organizations have also done so at the request of the Qatari Government.

“(b) The communication should contain a factual description of the alleged violations of human rights;”

1. The communication received does not contain a detailed, factual description of the alleged systematic violations of human rights. Instead, it provides merely a general overview of the events related to the severing of diplomatic ties between the United Arab



Emirates and Qatar. Moreover, the figures and statistics cited in the communication have not been verified.

2. Neither the communication from the Qatari National Human Rights Committee nor those from the special procedures mandate holders or other human rights mechanisms provide the names of any of the persons whose rights have allegedly been violated, which means that the allegations cannot be verified.

“(d) The communication should be submitted by a person or a group of persons claiming to be victim of violations or by any person or group of persons, including non-governmental organizations, acting in good faith in accordance with principles of human rights, and free from politically motivated stands or contrary to, the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and claiming to have direct or reliable knowledge of those violations substantiated by clear information;”

1. The communication was submitted by the Qatari National Human Rights Committee. Its political motivations for doing so are clear, as demonstrated by its comments during the meetings and press conferences that it has convened.

“(e) The communication should not be exclusively based on reports disseminated by mass media.”

1. The communication is based on information disseminated by the Qatari National Human Rights Committee in its regular communications and periodic reports, as well as information included in the reports issued by non-governmental organizations invited to Qatar by the National Human Rights Committee under the pretext of assessing the human rights situation. Naturally, the media seized on that information without verifying its accuracy.

II: The nature of the communication received

The United Arab Emirates is highly displeased that the communication was deemed worthy of issuing an urgent appeal. It raises numerous questions about the way in which communications are categorized by the special procedures mechanism:

1. The communication was issued as an urgent appeal, requiring a response within 30 days. However, this constitutes a procedural violation of the provisions of article 10 on urgent appeals of resolution No. 5/2, which states the following:

“Mandate holders may resort to urgent appeals in cases where the alleged violations are time-sensitive in terms of involving loss of life, life-threatening situations or either imminent or ongoing damage of a very grave nature to victims that cannot be addressed in a timely manner by the procedure under article 9 of the present Code.”

The communication does not include any violations involving loss of life, life-threatening situations or either imminent or ongoing damage of a very grave nature to victims that cannot be addressed in a timely manner. Rather, the allegations are concerned solely with issues of education, freedom of movement, the right to property, the right to trade and invest, freedom of expression and the right to work.

2. As stated in the communication — and as is commonly known — the United Arab Emirates severed diplomatic ties with Qatar on 5 June 2017, at which point all Qatari residents in the United Arab Emirates were ordered to leave the country within 14 days and all Emirati residents in Qatar were instructed likewise. However, the communication was issued through the urgent appeals mechanism on 18 August 2017; i.e., two and half months after diplomatic ties were severed. This calls into question the real urgency of the communication, given that it was presented two and a half months after the fact.

III: The allegations included in the communication

To respond to the questions raised in the communication:

General comments regarding the allegations:

Ordinarily, communications sent by United Nations agencies, committees and mechanisms tend to include a highly detailed summary of the facts surrounding the events in connection with which violations are alleged to have taken place, including the names of those involved and the dates of the events. All such information has usually been verified upon receipt by the special procedures mandate holders with the party that submitted the allegations. On this occasion, however, the summary in the communication amounts to a mere two pages and contains only general and imprecise allegations made by the source.

Furthermore, for three pages the authors of the communication sought to remind the Government of the United Arab Emirates of its regional and international obligations under the Arab Charter on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Eradication of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The United Arab Emirates continues to uphold those treaties and is fully aware of its obligations and commitments in that regard.

IV: In response to the general allegations set out in the communication and the questions posed by the special procedures mandate holders

The implementation mechanism established by His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates (God protect him), for use in humanitarian situations:

A committee representing all relevant entities in the country has been established in order to facilitate procedures for families of mixed Emirati-Qatari nationality and to deal with issues related to real estate, businesses and vehicles owned by Qatari nationals, as well as matters related to health. In that regard, a hotline has also been set up.

Measures to prevent the separation of mixed-nationality families

A decision issued by the President allows mixed Emirati-Qatari nationalities families to remain in the United Arab Emirates. The aforementioned committee is currently conducting a survey of all such families.

Guaranteeing the right to health of Qatari nationals living in the United Arab Emirates

Qatari nationals suffering from an illness have the right to complete their treatment at hospitals in the United Arab Emirates.

Measures to guarantee the right to education for Qatari students in the United Arab Emirates and allegations that such students have been unable to take their exams or obtain educational documents

The committee is currently assessing the measures applicable to Qatari students in the United Arab Emirates, including with regard to administrative matters.

Administrative requirements affecting Qatari students, such as the authentication of certificates, are no longer in effect.

Information on how the State criminalizes freedom of expression online on the grounds that the individual sympathized with Qatar

The communication failed to provide specific examples of cases in which a prison sentence or a fine were imposed. The United Arab Emirates is therefore unable to comment on any specific cases.

Numerous individuals, Qataris and others, have been able to exercise their right to expression on the severing of diplomatic ties between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates via various social media platforms, including Twitter and Facebook. The special procedures mandate holders can verify this fact on those websites.

Freedom of movement

Sea and air borders with Qatar remain open to all nationals except those from countries covered by the boycott. This is a sovereign right and a way to protect national

security in the face of the aggressive policies pursued by Qatar, and its interference in the internal affairs of other States.

Property and interests of Qatari nationals in the United Arab Emirates

Qatari nationals who have property or interests in the United Arab Emirates are entitled to appoint a lawyer or any other person they deem suitable to manage those interests. There is no basis in the allegations that Qatari nationals have been denied access to their property or have been prevented from managing their property. All such property is registered in line with Emirati law.

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations will continue to strengthen its cooperation with the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council with regard to their work carried out in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council and with the Code of Conduct for special procedures mandate holders. The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates takes this opportunity to convey to the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

MISSION PERMANENTE DES
EMIRATS ARABES UNIS
GENÈVE



البعثة الدائمة
للإمارات العربية المتحدة
جنيف

Ref: 2/3/32 - 352
Date: 18 September 2017

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Special Procedures Branch and with reference to the latter's joint communication no. UA ARE 5/2017 of 18 August 2017 concerning **the adverse situation and the violations of human rights of Qatari migrants in the United Arab Emirates, as well as Emirati migrants in the State of Qatar as a result of the United Arab Emirates government's decision to suspend ties with the State of Qatar**, has the honour to forward herewith the response as received from the relevant authorities in the United Arab Emirates.

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the to the Special Procedures Branch the assurances of its highest consideration.



Enclosures:

- Statements from the Qatari highest authorities on the normal life in Qatar despite "boycott"
- UAE President directives to address humanitarian cases of Emirati-Qatari joint families

Special Procedures Branch

Fax: (+41-22) 917 90 08
E-mail: registry@ohchr.org

الموضوع: رد الدولة على بلاغ الإجراءات الخاصة والمتعلق بادعاءات ما يسمى بانتهاكات حقوق

الانسان بحق المواطنين القطريين

تهدي البعثة الدائمة للامارات العربية المتحدة لدى الامم المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة في جنيف أطيب تحياتها إلى أمانة الاجراءات الخاصة في جنيف. وبالإشارة إلى مذكرة الأمانة رقم ARE UA 2017/5 المرسل للبعثة بتاريخ 2017/8/18. تود البعثة الدائمة لدولة الامارات العربية المتحدة في هذا الإطار افادتكم بأن الجهات المعنية في الدولة اطلعت على البلاغ المذكور وقامت بدراسته من جميع جوانبه الاجرائية والقانونية وما تضمنه من ادعاءات. وبناء عليه تود توضيح ما يلي:-

أولاً: في ما يتعلق بالنواحي الاجرائية والفنية الخاصة بالبلاغ:-

1. تؤكد دولة الامارات بأنه لا صحة من الناحية الاجرائية للأسس التي قام عليها البلاغ المرسل، وذلك استناداً لما تضمنه قرار مجلس حقوق الانسان رقم 5/2 حول مدونة قواعد السلوك لأصحاب الولايات في إطار الإجراءات الخاصة لمجلس حقوق الإنسان وما ورد في المادة 9 الخاصة برسائل الادعاء والتي نصت على ما يلي:-

(بغية تحقيق الفعالية والتنسيق في تناول رسائل الادعاء في إطار الإجراءات الخاصة، يقيم أصحاب الولايات امثالها للمعايير التالية) :

(أ) ألا تكون البلاغات بلا أساس على نحو واضح أو ألا تكون مقدمة بدوافع

سياسية؛

(1) ان اساس الازمة التي شهدتها العلاقات في ما بين دولة الامارات ودولة قطر سياسي بامتياز حيث قطعت الاولى علاقتها الدبلوماسية مع الاخيرة وذلك نتيجة لمواصلة دولة قطر في دعمها وتمويلها واحتضانها للتنظيمات الارهابية والمتطرفة والطائفية وعلى رأسها جماعة الاخوان المسلمين وعملها المستمر على نشر وترويج فكر تنظيم داعش والقاعدة عبر وسائل اعلامها المباشر وغير المباشر.

(2) قدم البلاغ من قبل اللجنة الوطنية القطرية لحقوق الانسان (تعتبر كيان وجهاز من اجهزة الدولة في قطر يفترض ان يعمل بصفة مستقلة في أداء مهامه كما نصت عليه مبادئ باريس للمؤسسات الوطنية وبناء على مرسوم بقانون رقم (17) لسنة 2010 الخاص بتنظيم اللجنة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان والذي حدد في مادته الثالثة مهام واختصاصات اللجنة) وقد اقرت اللجنة بنفسها وعبر بياناتها الدورية وتقاريرها الدورية الاولى والثاني وعبر اجتماعاتها بمختلف أجهزة ولجان واليات الامم المتحدة المعنية بحقوق الانسان بأنها قامت بإرسال بلاغات وشكاوي إلى نظام الاجراءات الخاصة التابع لمجلس حقوق الانسان. بالاضافة الى عددالمنظمات غير الحكومية الموالية لقطر وغيرها من المنظمات غير الحكومية التي قامت قطر بحشدها لتقديم بلاغات وشكاوي.

(أ) أن تتضمن البلاغات وصفاً لوقائع الانتهاكات المزعومة لحقوق الإنسان؛

1-لا يتضمن البلاغ المرسل وصفاً دقيقاً وواقعيًا لانتهاكات ممنهجة ومزعومة لحقوق الانسان، وانما تطرق الى وصف عام وتوجهات عامة لاجراءات تتعلق بقطع العلاقات الدبلوماسية مع قطر والاشارة الى بعض الارقام والاحصائيات التي لم يتم التحقق والتأكد من صحتها.

2- لم يتضمن البلاغ المرسل اي اشارة إلى أسماء الاشخاص التي وقعت في حقهم انتهاكات مزعومة لحقوق الانسان كي يتم التحقق منها. كما هو الحال في البلاغات المرسلة من قبل الاجراءات الخاصة وغيرها من الاليات الاخرى المعنية بحقوق الانسان.

(ج) أن يقدم البلاغ شخص أو مجموعة أشخاص يدعون أنهم ضحية انتهاكات، أو أي شخص أو مجموعة أشخاص، بما في ذلك المنظمات غير الحكومية، يتصرفون بحسن نية وفقاً لمبادئ حقوق الإنسان، وليس لهم مواقف دوافعها سياسية لا صلة لها بأحكام ميثاق الأمم المتحدة أو مخالفة لتلك الأحكام، ويدعون أن لهم معرفة مباشرة أو موثوقة بهذه الانتهاكات مدعومة بمعلومات واضحة؛

1- البلاغ مقدم من قبل اللجنة الوطنية القطرية لحقوق الانسان، ومواقف اللجنة ودوافعها السياسية لتقديم البلاغ واضحة وقد اعلنتها خلال اجتماعاتها ولقاءاتها والمؤتمرات الصحفية التي عقدتها.

(هـ) ألا تستند البلاغات حصراً إلى تقارير منشورة في وسائل الإعلام.

البلاغ استند الى ما نشرته اللجنة الوطنية القطرية لحقوق الانسان في بياناتها الدورية وفي تقاريرها الدورية والتي تناولتها بطبيعة الحال وسائل الاعلام دون التحقق والتأكد من مصداقيتها. بالاضافة الى تقارير بعض المنظمات غير الحكومية التي استضافتها اللجنة الوطنية في قطر وذلك في اطار ما يسمى الاطلاع على اوضاع حقوق الانسان في قطر.

ثانياً: طبيعة البلاغ المرسل:-

تعرب الدولة عن استياءها الشديد إزاء اعتبار البلاغ المزعوم نداء عاجلا يستوجب الرد عليه بصفة استعجالية، وهذا الامر من شأنه ان يطرح علامات تعجب واستفهام كثيرة بشأن الية وكيفية تصنيف وفرز البلاغات في إطار نظام الاجراءات الخاصة:-

1- ارسل البلاغ في إطار النداءات العاجلة والتي تتطلب الرد في غضون (30) يوماً وهذا يتنافى تماماً من الناحية الاجرائية مع اعمال المادة(10) المعنية بالنداءات العاجلة والتي نصت على ما يلي:-

(يجوز لأصحاب الولايات أن يلجأوا إلى توجيه نداءات عاجلة في حالات الانتهاكات المزعومة التي يكون فيها عامل الوقت حاسماً لأنها تنطوي على الوفاة أو تشكل خطراً على الحياة، أو تنطوي على إلحاق ضرر بضحايا يكون ضرراً وشيكاً أو قائماً ذا طابع خطير للغاية ولا يمكن معالجته في وقت مناسب بالإجراء المنصوص عليه في المادة 9 من هذه المدونة)

- لا يتضمن البلاغ المزعوم اي ادعاءات لحالات وفاة او حالات معرضة لخطر على حياتها. كما لم يتعرض لضحايا وحالات الحق بحقها ضررا وشيكا او قائما ذا طابع خطير للغاية ولا يمكن معالجته في الوقت المناسب. والتناقض هنا ان وصف الاجراءات التي تناولها البلاغ تتضمن مسائل تتعلق بالتعليم وحرية التنقل وحرية التملك والتجارة والاستثمار وحرية التعبير وحرية ممارسة الاعمال.

2. اشار البلاغ وكما هو معلوم بأن الدولة قطعت علاقتها الدبلوماسية بقطر بتاريخ 5 يونيو 2017 وبانها امهلت المواطنين القطريين بمغادرة الدولة في غضون 14 يوم والعكس في ما يتعلق الامر بالمواطنين الاماراتيين. بينما ارسل البلاغ تحت اطار النداءات العاجلة بتاريخ 18 اغسطس 2017 اي بعد مرور شهرين ونصف من قطع العلاقة. يطرح هذا الامر استغراب شديد وشكوك حول الصفة الاستعجالية التي ارسل بموجبها البلاغ أي بعد مرور شهرين ونصف من قطع العلاقات.

ثالثا: مضمون الادعاءات الواردة في البلاغ:-

أولا: الرد على الاسئلة الواردة في البلاغ:

1. تعليق عام بشأن الادعاءات الواردة في البلاغ:-

جرت العادة ان تتناول البلاغات المرسله من قبل مختلف أجهزة واليات ولجان الامم المتحدة، وكما هو معمول به في موجز الوقائع وصفا دقيقا جدا للحالات التي تم الادعاء بوقوع انتهاكات بحقها، ويتناول هذا الوصف الاسماء والتواريخ وذلك بعد ان يتم التحقق والتأكد من صحتها من قبل نظام الاجراءات الخاصة وبعد تدقيقها وبشكل جيد عند استلامها من قبل مصدر البلاغ ولكن لوحظ بأن موجز الوقائع والتي ورت في صفحتين تناولت مزاعم وادعاءات عامة من قبل المصدر غير دقيقة.

-تضمن البلاغ في عدد 3 صفحات تذكير الدولة بالتزاماتها الاقليمية والدولية وذلك في اطار الميثاق العربي لحقوق الانسان والاتفاقية الدولية للقضاء على جميع اشكال

التمييز العنصري واتفاقية حقوق الاطفال والاعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان والتي تحترمها الدولة وتدرک جيدا واجباتها والتزاماتها في اطار تلك الاتفاقيات.

رابعاً:- في ما يتعلق بالمزاعم والادعاءات العامة الواردة في موجز وقائع البلاغ والاسئلة الموجهة من قبل الإجراءات الخاصة:-

آلية تنفيذ توجيه صاحب السمو رئيس الدولة حفظه الله للحالات الإنسانية-

تم انشاء لجنة تضم الجهات المعنية في الدولة وذلك لتسهيل الإجراءات الخاصة بالاسر المشتركة الإماراتية القطرية وتسهيل الإجراءات الأخرى المتعلقة بامتلاكات القطريين من عقار وتجارة ومركبات وعلاج واية حالات أخرى. كما تم تخصيص رقم هاتف لمتابعة تلك الحالات

-التدابير المتخذة لمنع الاسر المشتركة من الانفصال

يسمح قرار صاحب السمو رئيس الدولة للاسر الإماراتية والقطرية المشتركة في البقاء في الدولة، ويتم دراسة حالات الاسر من قبل اللجنة المشكلة

- ضمان الحق في الصحة في ما يتعلق بالمواطنين القطريين في الدولة

يحق للمرضى القطريين استكمال علاجهم في مستشفيات الدولة

- الإجراءات المتخذة بشأن ضمان حصول الطلاب القطريين على الحق في التعليم في الدولة وعدم تمكن القطريين الدارسين في الامارات من إتمام امتحاناتهم والحصول على وثائقهم التعليمية.

- تدرس اللجنة حالياً الإجراءات المتعلقة بالطلاب القطريين في مدارس الدولة، بما فيها المسائل الإدارية.

- الإجراءات الإدارية الخاصة بمعاملات الطلبة القطريين كالتصديق على الشهادات لا تزال مسارية

-تقديم معلومات عن كيفية تطبيق تجريم حرية التعبير عبر الانترنت على أساس التعاطف مع

قطر

-لم يتطرق البلاغ الى الحالات التي فرض عقوبات السجن بحقها او فرض غرامات عليها كي تقوم الدولة بدورها بموافاتهم بالرد بشأن هذه الحالات.

- يمارس العديد من الافراد سواء القطريين او غيرهم من الجنسيات الأخرى حرية التعبير عن ارائهم ومواقفهم على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي سواء عبر التغريد في تويتر او في فيس بوك وغيرها من المواقع الأخرى على خلفية قطع العلاقات الدبلوماسية مع دولة قطر. وبإمكان الإجراءات الخاصة الاطلاع على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي للتأكد من هذا الامر.

حرية التنقل

- تجدر الإشارة بأن منافذ قطر البحرية والجوية مفتوحة لكافة الدول للتنقل باستثناء دول المقاطعة التي اتخذت هذا الأجراء وهو حق سيادي لها في مواجهة السياسات العدائية القطرية وتدخلاتها في الشؤون الداخلية لتلك الدول ولحماية امنها القومي.

- ممتلكات ومصالح القطريين في الدولة

يحق للقطريين ممن لديهم أملاك ومصالح في الدولة توكيل محامي او من يجدونه مناسباً لادارة ومتابعة مصالحهم في الدولة. وبالتالي لا صحة للمزاعم المتعلقة بحرمانهم من الوصول لممتلكاتهم وادارتها. خاصة وان هذه المصالح والممتلكات موثقة قانونياً في الدولة.

تؤكد البعثة الدائمة للامارات العربية المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة على حرص الدولة على تعزيز تعاونها مع نظام الإجراءات الخاصة لمجلس حقوق الانسان وبما يتماشى مع الولايات المناطبة بهم بموجب قرارات مجلس حقوق الانسان ذات الصلة ومدونة قواعد السلوك لاصحاب الولايات. وتغتني البعثة هذه الفرصة لتعرب لأمانة الإجراءات الخاصة عن فائق تقديرها واحترامها.

Annex 24

United Nations General Assembly, *General Debate of the 72nd Session: Address by HH Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates* (22 September 2017), available at <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/united-arab-emirates>

United Arab Emirates

H.H. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Minister for Foreign Affairs

22 September 2017 (72th Session)



UN Photo/ Download

Statement Summary:

SHEIKH ABDULLAH BIN ZAYED AL NAHYAN, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the United Arab Emirates, said that his country worked hard and responsibly to promote the stability and development of Arab countries, as well as tackle the destruction that the region's wars had left in their wake. The crises in that region had several causes: extremism and terrorism, interference by States in each other's internal affairs, as well as aggressive and expansionist policies driven by hegemonic ambitions. While the international community had made progress in confronting humanitarian threats, more could be done to restore stability in the Arab world.

The development progress that had been made should be protected, otherwise conflicts in Libya, Syria, Yemen and Somalia would be managed instead of solved, he said. In those countries, stability could be restored, but only if outside interference in Arab affairs was stopped. A firm and sincere rejection of extremism and terrorism was also needed. The elimination of that threat from the Arab region was within reach. The liberation of ancient Arab cities such as Mosul in Iraq and Mukalla in Yemen from the grip of terrorist organizations was proof.

International efforts to achieve peace in the region would not be successful without ending the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories, which had lasted over seven decades, he said. That situation made young people vulnerable to exploitation by terrorist groups who claimed that they were the only choice through which they could achieve their aspirations. He also affirmed his country's solid position and legitimate right to sovereignty over its three islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, which were occupied by Iran in violation of international law and the Charter. Two years had passed since Iran's nuclear agreement, with no sign of change in its "hostile" behaviour in the region or any desire to abandon its nuclear ambitions. He supported enhancing controls on Iran's nuclear programme and the continued assessment of the agreement and its provisions.

Source

Right of Reply (22 September 2017)

Speaking in exercise of the right of reply, the representative of Qatar responded to the United Arab Emirates.

Right of Reply (22 September 2017)

First Declaration:

Right of Reply (in all available languages)

Audio files



The representative of the United Arab Emirates, speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said he regretted seeing Qatar once again trying to distract the General Assembly with regard to the international commitments that it should be upholding. The decision to break diplomatic ties with Qatar was a direct response to its own actions, which had destabilized the region. Qatar was violating international law as well as Security Council resolutions, he said. The United Arab Emirates would proceed on the basis of decisions it had taken, as there was no other way to protect itself from Qatar's hostile actions, he added.

Source: GA/11951

Right of Reply (25 September 2017)

Speaking in exercise of the right of reply, the representative of Iran responded to the United Arab Emirates.

Right of Reply (in all available languages)



Right of Reply (25 September 2017)

Second Declaration:

The representative of the United Arab Emirates, to remarks by her counterpart from Iran, referred to three disputed islands as an "integral part of her country". She called on the international community to help resolve that dispute. Iran's expansionism was interfering in the internal affairs of Arab States and destabilizing the region, while its support of terrorist groups and illicit weapons transfers were exacerbating the crisis in Yemen, she said, assuring that only a political process could be successful.

Source: GA/11953

Statement

-  Read the statement in Arabic
-  Read the statement in English

Videos



Audio files



Videos



Video

English

Original

0:00



0:00



Audio

Arabic | MP3

Chinese | MP3

English | MP3

French | MP3

Russian | MP3

Spanish | MP3

Previous Sessions

73rd Session

H.H. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

71st Session

H.H. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Minister for Foreign Affairs

70th Session

H.H. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Minister for Foreign Affairs

69th Session

H.M. Mr. Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Minister for Foreign Affairs

68th Session

H.H. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Minister for Foreign Affairs

67th Session

H.E. Mr. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Minister for Foreign Affairs

66th Session

H.H. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Minister for Foreign Affairs

65th Session

H.H. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al-Nahyan
Minister for Foreign Affairs

64th Session

H.H. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Annex 25

“Joint Statement issued by four boycotting States denouncing report of UNHCHR’s technical mission on its visit to Qatar”, *Saudi Press Agency* (30 January 2018), *available at* <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewfullstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1715223>



The official Saudi Press Agency

Joint statement issued by four boycotting States denouncing report of UNHCHR's technical mission on its visit to Qatar

Wednesday 1439/5/14 - 2018/01/31

Geneva, Jumada I 13, 1439, January 30, 2018, SPA -- A joint statement was issued by the missions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Arab Republic of Egypt accredited to the United Nations in Geneva in response to the content of the report of the technical mission of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which visited Doha in November 2017.

The statement reads as follows:

Following the report prepared by the Technical Mission of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on its visit to Qatar from 28 to 6 Rabiul Al Awa 1439H (17 to 24 November 2017), the missions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Arab Republic of Egypt accredited in Geneva, express their denunciation of the report's methodological failure that included a misleading description of the political crisis, leading to the report's conclusions and observations based on a limited understanding of the general context of the political crisis and historical background as the basis of this crisis goes back to the background of Qatar's support for individuals and entities internationally involved in financing terrorism and supporting its activities, and promoting their extremist ideology, which incites violence and promotes hate speech in the Arab region through Qatari media platforms or funded through Qatari figures.

The boycott of the four countries of Qatar is part of the exercise of their sovereign right to protect and defend their national security. It comes as a natural reaction that is not comparable in size and impact to the support by the Government of Qatar for terrorism in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and International Law, and the resolutions by the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly relevant to the impact of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights.

On the other hand, we affirm that these measures are not aimed at the people of Qatar, with whom we have ties of brotherhood, closeness and conciliation, and even a tribal extension to some of our countries.

The missions of the four countries also express their lack of acceptance of the contents of the report and the results reached by it as it contained many allegations and accusations that are unfounded. It also reflects a clear bias towards one of the parties of the political crisis as it adopted the same Qatari story based on false claims that the government of Qatar is seeking to promote regionally and globally.

The missions of the four countries register their reservation regarding the manner and timing of the leaking of the content of the report by the Qatari National Human Rights Committee during its press conference held in Doha, Qatar, on 8 January 2018. They note that the High Commission did not provide the missions of the four countries with the report until after it was published on Monday 8 January 2018.

They stress that the nature of the technical reports prepared by the High Commissioner for Human Rights at the request of member states aims to transfer experiences to develop the human rights system and address human rights violations in the state itself.

The four countries indicate that it has become clear to them that the main objective of the Qatari government to request a visit by the technical committee of the High Commission of Human Rights comes in the context of the media and political exploitation of the visit and the resulting report, for its lofty objective of transferring the expertise of the commission to the Qatari side.

The four countries deplored the persistence of the Qatari policies based on lack of credibility and lack of goodwill in their use of the United Nations and its specialized international agencies and international reports.

Accordingly, the four States call upon the High Commission to address the methodological and procedural errors of the report which was not in conformity with international standards and the terms of reference of the High Commission for Human Rights, and which is incompatible with the nature of the work of the technical mission which was sent to Qatar in a manner that does not exceed the geographical boundaries of the state requesting technical support.

The four countries emphasize that the government of Qatar's disregard for any serious initiatives to resolve the political crisis and its continued atte

to mislead the international community on the main causes of the crisis through the accusations against the four countries at international organization despite the considerable and valued efforts of His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Amir of Kuwait, confirms the lack of genu and sincere intention in the foreseeable future in Qatar to return relations to their normal course with the countries of the boycott.

--SPA

00:01 LOCAL TIME 21:01 GMT



www.spa.gov.sa/1715223 (<http://www.spa.gov.sa/1715223>)

Annex 26

“Arab Quartet responds to Qatar’s remarks at the UN Human Rights Council”, *Al Arabiya English* (28 February 2018), *available at* <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/gulf/2018/02/28/Arab-Quartet-responds-to-Qatar-s-remarks-at-the-UN-Human-Rights-Council.html>

Arab Quartet responds to Qatar's remarks at the UN Human Rights Council

english.alarabiya.net/en/News/gulf/2018/02/28/Arab-Quartet-responds-to-Qatar-s-remarks-at-the-UN-Human-Rights-Council.html



UAE's Permanent Representative of the to the UN made the right of reply. (Photo courtesy: @UN_HRC)

Staff writer, Al Arabiya English Wednesday, 28 February 2018

Text size [A](#) [A](#) [A](#)

Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Egypt issued a joint statement in response to the Foreign Minister of Qatar in his address to the 37th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council.

The UAE's Permanent Representative of the to the UN, Ambassador Obaid Salem Al Zaabi, delivered a right of reply on behalf of his country, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Egypt in response to remarks made by Qatari FM Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani.

The statement read as follow:

Mr. President,

The Permanent Delegations of the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Bahrain would like to use the right of reply to the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, who for the second time sought to occupy your esteemed council in the case of a diplomatic crisis they initiated. Their efforts to market this

secondary crisis a major international crisis worthy of attention by the international community should not be ignored. We believe that this small political crisis between our countries must be resolved within the framework of the existing Kuwaiti mediation efforts led by His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah. His efforts have received the full support and appreciation of the leadership of our countries and continue to be the best channel for addressing the causes and consequences of this political crisis.

Mr. president,

A report prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at the invitation of Qatar was answered by our countries in a detailed statement to UNHCR. We also expressed the views of our countries on the report in a joint press statement on behalf of the permanent delegations of the four boycotting countries of Qatar. Qataris must choose between being a state that believes in the principle of positive international relations and seeks to engage in a positive relationship with its neighbors, like the rest of the civilized world, or continue to violate international law and international and regional conventions and instruments related to the fight against terrorism, its financing and its supporters. Qatar cannot do the same while acting in another way.

Mr. president,

The four countries would like to emphasize Qatar's role in supporting radical ideologies and terrorist ideas and spreading hate speech and incitement to violence through the media. What our countries want from Qatar is to change their behavior of supporting terrorist organizations and to stop funding them immediately. We also demand that this international forum not make Doha a place where people who justify acts of terrorism are hosted.

Mr. president,

Qatar, which has always spoken of respect for human dignity and the rights of peoples to self-determination, is itself the one that embraces the leaders of the international organization of the Muslim Brotherhood, for whom the world has only seen a dark ideology that has provided humanity nothing more than terrorist organizations such as al-Qaeda, which then resulted in other terrorist groups no less criminal and shadowy like ISIS and Jabhat al-Nusra.

Our States will therefore continue to exercise their sovereign right to boycott the Government of Qatar, guaranteed by international law, in defense of the deliberate harm and damage to our security, interference in our internal affairs and Qatar's lack of respect for the principles of positive international relations.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Last Update: Wednesday, 28 February 2018 KSA 18:20 - GMT 15:20

Annex 27

Letter from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations in Geneva to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
(16 May 2018)

MISSION PERMANENTE DES
EMIRATS ARABES UNIS
GENÈVE



المبعثة الدائمة
للإمارات العربية المتحدة
جنيف

16.05.2018.

Dear Excellency,

Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein

I am sending for your attention a personal letter regarding an issue which involves Your Excellency's Office and to which my government attaches the utmost importance.

Let me ensure Your Excellency of the UAE support to your Office and my personal availability to discuss any point in relation to the present letter if you deem necessary.

I profoundly count on your understanding and cooperation.

Please accept, on behalf of the Authorities of my country, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Obaid Al-Zaabi

HUMAN RIGHTS REGISTER H.C. OF
16 MAY 2018
ACTION:
INFO:
<i>Handwritten signature</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> ACKNOWLEDGED
<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION COMPLETED
<input type="checkbox"/> NO ACTION NEEDED
INITIALS:

MISSION PERMANENTE DES
EMIRATS ARABES UNIS
GENÈVE



البعثة الدائمة
للإمارات العربية المتحدة
جنيف

Excellency,

As you probably know the Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has received a communication from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) on the 7th May 2018, filled by Qatar on the basis of Article 11 of CERD, alleging UAE violations of article 2 of the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (the Convention).

In relation to this communication, Qatar has raised some allegations that are directly linked to your Office, namely point 7 of page 2 of the communication which reads as follows:

“In its assessment of the impact of the Coercive Measures, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), after conducting extensive in-country interviews, **published a report** in December 2017 which found that :

60. The team found that the unilateral (coercive) measures, consisting of severe restrictions of movement, termination and disruption of trade, financial and investment flows, as well as suspension of social and cultural exchanges imposed on the State of Qatar, had immediately translated into actions applying to nationals and residents of Qatar, including citizens of KSA, UAE and Bahrain. Many of these measures have a potentially durable effect on the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of those affected. As there is no evidence of any legal decisions motivating these various measures, and due to the lack of any legal resources for most individuals concerned, these measures can be considered as arbitrary. These actions were exacerbated by various and widespread forms of media defamation and campaigns hated against Qatar, its leadership and people.

As you probably agree, it was not the OHCHR which published the report.(1)

(1) The Report was published by the Qatari authorities which proceeded first with its translation into 6 languages and dispatched it to all Permanent Missions and International organizations in Geneva.

MISSION PERMANENTE DES
EMIRATS ARABES UNIS
GENÈVE



البعثة الدائمة
للإمارات العربية المتحدة
جنيف

In addition, let me draw to your attention that Qatar has simply borrowed paragraph 60 from the Report of the OHCHR Mission which went to Doha on November 2017 (See page 14) and inserted it in point 7 of the CERD communication (See page2). The only difference is that Qatar swapped the word *unilateral measures* which appears in the original text of the OHCHR Report by *coercive measures* to give a certain gravissim to its communication.

Let me recall Your Excellency that since the publication of the OHCHR report, the UAE along with Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Bahrain (the Four Countries), have sent a note Verbale to your office on 30/01/2018, strongly condemning the publication of the report. In the same Note Verbale, the four countries revealed that although the OHCHR Mission to Doha was carried under the umbrella of technical assistance, the real motivations behind Qatar's request was to use the content of the report for hidden political purposes.

Furthermore, during a meeting with the members of the Permanent Missions of the Four countries on 2 February 2018, M. Mohamed Hojeij, the OHCHR Senior official who headed the Mission to Doha openly expressed his disapprobation to the publication of the Report by Qatar. He confessed that he has personally phoned the Qatari authorities to raise his concern, and added that he had sent an invitation to meet them in Geneva to discuss this matter specifically. Until now, none of the concerned countries, had a feedback on the outcome of such a meeting and no one knows whether such a meeting did even take place.

Finally, during the 37th Session of the Human Rights Council, the Representative of Qatar raised a question referring to the Report made by the OHCHR Mission to Doha during the Interactive Debate under Item 2 which took place on 8th March 2018. In your response to the Qatari's Representative, Your Excellency clearly expressed your disagreement and regrets of the publication of the report by Qatar by saying:

*“There was another question from the State of Qatar concerning the coercive measures taken against Qatar and its effects and its demand for providing reparations. I have publicly spoken on this issue and a technical mission was undertaken at the request of Qatar and an **internal report** was prepared, drafted and released to the authorities of Qatar. **It was not meant to be public** but it became public.*

MISSION PERMANENTE DES
EMIRATS ARABES UNIS
GENÈVE



البعثة الدائمة
للإمارات العربية المتحدة
جنيف

On the basis of the expressed reprobation of the publication of the OHCHR report, both by Your Excellency and by the Head of the Mission who prepared the Report as discussed above, and in view of the importance of the matter, the UAE wishes a written clarification from your Office confirming such a reprobation. (Incidentally, such a confirmation may be also extended to the other 3 concerned countries). This confirmation constitutes for the UAE an essential document which will be added to the dossier that the UAE is preparing in reply to CERD communication.

In the same vein, the UAE takes this opportunity to respectfully request Your Excellency to take any appropriate measure to halt Qatar from misusing the UN bodies and mechanisms and undermining their credibility, since there are indications that the OHCHR report will continue to be used and misused in the near future, in addition to creating a precedent for future OHCHR missions.

The UAE suggests that one possible option for the OHCHR is to denounce publicly the Report as violating the rules and procedures governing internal documents issued by the OHCHR. Another option is to withdraw the Report of the Mission, since intellectually speaking the document is the property of OHCHR. In this context, let me remind you that there are precedents where withdrawals of UN documents have occurred to correct previous imperfections. In this regard let me remind you that the Four Countries did consider at one point to convey to you these options earlier in their note verbale dated 30/01/2018, but gave up the idea for ethical reasons.

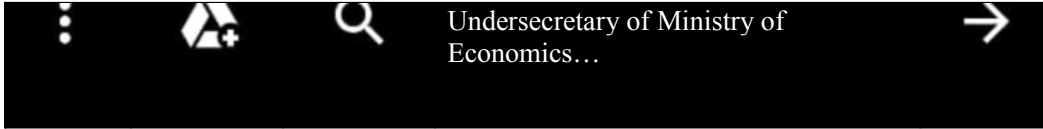
If Your Excellency is convinced that the publication of the OHCHR report is indeed a deliberate wrongdoing in view of its unhealthy use by the recipient country, we strongly urge You to envisage any option to halt that country's deplorable misbehavior, even if it comes at such a later stage.

2. Examples of withdrawn UN documents include:

- In December 1991, the UN General Assembly was compelled to withdraw its resolution 3379, which defined Zionism as racial discrimination.
- In March 2017, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres requested the withdrawal of the UN ESCOWA report which considered Israeli practices in Palestine to be similar to apartheid.

Annex 28

Letter from United Arab Emirates National Media Council
to United Arab Emirates Ministry of Economics,
beIN Sports Receivers and Cards (6 June 2018)
(with certified translation)



[illegible]

No.: NMC/2018851

Date: June 6, 2018



Your Excellence Eng. Mohamed Ahmed Bin Abdelaziz Al-Shehhy
Undersecretary of Ministry of Economics

Dear Sir,

Subject: beIN Sports Receivers and Cards

The National Media Council (NMC) sends you its best regards and appreciation. With reference to the above subject, we have received many remarks pointing out that many shops and kiosks in shopping centers and others are still promoting and selling beIN Sports receivers and cards, in violation of the applicable laws and regulations in this regard. As the council is keen on ensuring full compliance with relevant applicable laws, the NMC would like to reiterate that:

- 1- You are kindly requested to instruct all economic departments in the country to issue circulars to stop the sale of these illegal receivers and cards. We, however, confirm that we have allowed for the distribution of these channels only through DU and Etisalat networks.
- 2- The NMC has received notifications, which indicate that several hotel facilities are dealing with other operators than DU and Etisalat to broadcast these channels. We, therefore, kindly request that you also issue the necessary instructions for such hotel facilities in the state to only sell beIN service to hotels, hotel apartments, restaurants and tents organizing this championship, and cafés which provide means of mass showing through IPTV providers in the country.
- 3- In case of dealing with any providers, it is necessary to ensure that no banned channels are allowed as per the list we have provided you with.

Thank you for your cooperation,

With our best regards and appreciation.



[signature]
Mansour Al-Mansour
General Manager

هيئة اتحادية | Federal Authority

ص.ب. 3790 • أبوظبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة • ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES • فاكس: +971 2 4450458 • هاتف: +971 2 4044333

www.nmc.gov.ae

المجلس
الوطني
للإعلام
National
Media
Council



الرقم: م و ع/ 851/2018
تاريخ: 6 يونيو 2018

سعادة المهندس/ محمد أحمد بن عبد العزيز الشحي المحترم
وكيل وزارة الاقتصاد

تحية طيبة وبعد ...

الموضوع: أجهزة استقبال وبطاقات bein sports

بهديكم المجلس الوطني للإعلام أطيب التحيات والتمنيات بدوام التقدم والنجاح، وبالإشارة الى الموضوع أعلاه وحيث أنه قد وردتنا العديد من الملاحظات التي تشير إلى استمرار العديد من المحال التجارية والأكشاك المنتشرة في المراكز التجارية وغيرها، بالثرويج وبيع أجهزة استقبال (Receivers) وبطاقات (bein sports) وذلك بالمخالفة للقوانين والأنظمة المعمول بها في هذا الشأن، وحرصاً من المجلس على الالتزام بالأنظمة القانونية المعمول بها في هذا الشأن، لذا يأمل المجلس التكرم بالتأكيد على ما يلي:

1. التأكيد على جميع الدوائر الاقتصادية في الدولة للتعيم على المحلات والمراكز لوقف بيع مثل هذه الأجهزة والبطاقات غير القانونية، علماً بأنه تقرر السماح ببيت مثل هذه المحطات من خلال شبكتي اتصالات ودو فقط.
2. ورد للمجلس بعض الملاحظات التي تشير إلى أن العديد من المنشآت الفندقية تقوم بالتعامل مع مشغلين آخرين غير شركتي اتصالات ودو لتقديم هذه الخدمة وعرض هذه المحطات، وعليه نأمل التفضل بالتعميم على جميع المنشآت الفندقية في الدولة اقتصار بيع خدمة bein للفنادق والشقق الفندقية والمطاعم والخيم المنظمة لهذه البطولة والمقاهي التي توفر وسائل العرض الجماعي، غير مزودي خدمة IPTV في الدولة.
3. في حالة التعامل بشأن تقديم هذه الخدمات مع أي مشغلين، بضرورة الالتزام بعدم عرض أية قنوات محظورة والتي سبق تزويدكم بها.

شاكرين ومقدرين لكم تعاونكم...

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام والتقدير...



منصور المنصوري
المدير العام



هيئة اتحادية | Federal Authority

مكتب: أبوظبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة | ASU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES | هاتف: +971 2 4450458 • فاكس: +971 2 4044333 • بريد إلكتروني: info@nmc.gov.ae

www.nmc.gov.ae



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
)
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO) ss

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached letter from Mansour Al-Mansour, dated June 6, 2018.

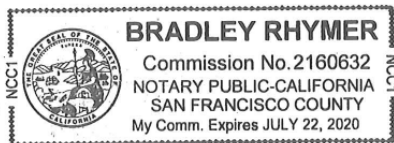
Pavani Yalamanchili

Pavani Yalamanchili, Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California, County of San Francisco
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this 31st day of March, 2019, by Pavani Yalamanchili, proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) who appeared before me.

Signature: *Bradley Rhymer*



New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 29

United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
*An Official Statement by The UAE Ministry of Foreign
Affairs and International Cooperation* (5 July 2018),
available at [https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/MediaCenter/
News/Pages/05-07-2018-UAE-Statement-of-MoFAIC.
aspx#sthash.Ojk3aHhy.dpuf](https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/MediaCenter/News/Pages/05-07-2018-UAE-Statement-of-MoFAIC.aspx#sthash.Ojk3aHhy.dpuf)

NEWS

[Home](#) > [Media Center](#) > [News](#) > An official Statement by The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

An official Statement by The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

7/5/2018



وزارة الخارجية والتعاون الدولي MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Since its announcement on June 5, 2017, pursuant to which the United Arab Emirates (UAE) took certain measures against Qatar for national security reasons, the UAE has instituted a requirement for all Qatari citizens overseas to obtain prior permission for entry into the UAE. Permission may be granted for a limited-duration period, at the discretion of the UAE government.

The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation wishes to confirm that Qatari citizens already resident in the UAE need not apply for permission to continue residence in the UAE. However, all Qatari citizens resident in the UAE are encouraged to obtain prior permission for re-entry into UAE territory.

All applications for entry clearance may be made through the telephone hotline announced on June 11, 2017 (+9718002626).

As a result of the false accusations made by the State of Qatar against the UAE, the UAE deems it necessary to affirm its long-standing policy on the entry and residence conditions applicable to persons of Qatari citizenship. Since the announcement severing relations with Qatar was made by the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation on June 5, 2017 in support of the same decisions of the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the UAE has not issued any legal or administrative laws or orders relating to the expulsion of Qatari citizens from UAE territory. The UAE took no action to expel Qatari citizens and national who remained in the UAE following the expiry of the 14 day period referred to in the June 5, 2017 announcement.

The UAE regrets that Qatar continues to misrepresent the UAE's policy on the entry and residence conditions applicable to Qatari citizens. The UAE affirms its full respect and appreciation for the people of Qatar.

The UAE will continue to maintain all measures instituted against the Qatari government to address the threat it poses to regional security and the people of the UAE. The UAE calls upon Qatar to respect its international commitments and to cease its policies of sponsoring and harbouring terrorist organizations and individuals, interfering in the affairs of its neighbours and giving a platform to extremists through its religious institutions and its government controlled media networks.

Annex 30

United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
*International Court of Justice refuses to grant provisional
measures sought by Qatar* (24 July 2018), available at
[https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/MediaCenter/News/
Pages/24-07-2018-International-Court-of-Justice-refuses-
to-grant-provisional-measures-sought-by-Qatar.aspx](https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/MediaCenter/News/Pages/24-07-2018-International-Court-of-Justice-refuses-to-grant-provisional-measures-sought-by-Qatar.aspx)

NEWS

[Home](#) > [Media Center](#) > [News](#) > International Court of Justice refuses to grant provisional measures sought by Qatar.

International Court of Justice refuses to grant provisional measures sought by Qatar.

7/24/2018



وزارة الخارجية والتعاون الدولي MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) welcomes the decision of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on 23rd July 2018 in regards to Qatar's request for Provisional Measures under the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The ICJ refused to grant any of the Provisional Measures specifically requested by Qatar. By a very narrow margin, the Court indicated certain measures with which the UAE is already in compliance.

The ICJ's decision reflects that Provisional Measures sought by Qatar are without a valid basis and were unsupported by the evidence. Instead of these unproductive

3/30/2019

News

manoeuvres, Qatar should be engaging with the legitimate concerns of the UAE and the other three States that have ended relations with Qatar regarding its continuing support for terrorism and its efforts to destabilize the region.

In a statement today, the UAE reiterated its position that its actions are directed at the Qatari government and not towards the Qatari people. Contrary to Qatar's false allegations, thousands of Qataris continue to reside in and visit the UAE. Qatari visitors may enter the UAE with prior entry permission issued through the telephone hotline announced on June 11, 2017.

"We urge Qatar to constructively engage on the requests made by the UAE and other countries for Qatar to comply with its international obligations. The UAE reiterates that it will continue to welcome Qatari citizens into its territory, as affirmed in the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation on July 5th, 2018," the statement added.

Annex 31

Letter from the Agent of the United Arab Emirates
to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice
(12 September 2018)

AMBASSADE VAN DE
VERENIGDE ARABISCHE EMIRATEN
DIE HAAG



التعاونية
مبنى
2517 كج
لاهاي

12 September 2018

H.E. Mr. Philippe Couvreur
Registrar
International Court of Justice
Peace Palace, Carnegieplein 2
2517 KJ The Hague – Netherlands

DELIVERED BY HAND

Excellency,

With reference to the case concerning *Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Qatar v. United Arab Emirates)*, I enclose for your information correspondence that the Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has recently received from the State of Qatar. The UAE is transmitting this letter and the enclosed correspondence to the Court pursuant to its general responsibility to keep the Court informed of all significant developments.

The UAE wishes to reaffirm its position that the Order of the Court issued on 23 July 2018 reflects long-standing UAE policy and practice. The UAE has publicly declared, on multiple occasions, that it recognizes the importance of ensuring that UAE-Qatari mixed families are not negatively impacted by the absence of relations between the UAE and Qatar. Qatari citizens who are first degree relatives or spouses of UAE nationals and who wish to travel to the UAE are able to do so by submitting an application through the hotline that was made available for that purpose. Applications through the hotline are being filed and approved on a regular basis. There is also no impediment that would prevent the resumption of studies in the UAE by Qatari students who may have discontinued those studies at the start of the crisis, provided that they meet ordinary entry requirements applicable to foreign nationals. Moreover, Qataris continue to have access to tribunals and other judicial organs of the UAE. Qatari citizens outside the UAE are able to execute valid powers of attorney for any legal purpose, including to appoint lawyers to represent them before the UAE courts. I wish to note for the Court that for the period between 6 June 2017 and 20 June 2018, there have been over 340 cases filed in UAE courts involving Qatari parties.

The UAE has taken significant steps to ensure that the current crisis with Qatar does not affect the rights of ordinary citizens. Without prejudice to the UAE's right to challenge the Court's jurisdiction to hear the case on the merits, the UAE is confident that the Court would confirm the correctness of the UAE's position upon a full examination of the facts.

Regretfully, while Qatar makes the "joint committee" proposal described in its correspondence, it refuses to engage on the issues that are at the heart of the current crisis relating to Qatar's support for extremism and terrorism, its interference in the affairs of other States and its propagation of hate speech through the media outlets it controls. Qatar instead

AMBASSADE VAN DE
VERENIGDE ARABSE EMIRATEN
DEN HAAG



السفارة العربية
الإماراتية المتحدة
دنهيا

attempts to involve itself in the UAE's administration of its laws and rules, which constitutes an improper effort to infringe on the UAE's sovereignty and internal affairs.

In the light of the above, the UAE does not consider that Qatar's proposal for a "joint committee" is appropriate. The UAE trusts that the Court will continue proceedings in accordance with the Order of 25 July 2018 fixing time-limits. The UAE once again calls upon Qatar to honor its commitments to stop funding and supporting extremists and terrorist organizations, to end its campaign of interference in the sovereign affairs of States in the region and to cease the dissemination of hate speech. Qatar's policies are the cause of much of the instability that exists in our region, and they put at risk the national security of the UAE and the safety of its citizens. If Qatar reverses course on these policies, it will find that the UAE - and other countries - are entirely receptive to relationships of true collaboration.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Saeed Ali Yousef Alnowais'.

Saeed Ali Yousef Alnowais
Agent of the United Arab Emirates
Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates to the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Mission permanente
de l'État du Qatar
auprès de l'Office
des Nations-Unies à Genève



الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر
لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة
جنيف



2018/0057586/5

الرقم:

الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر / جنيف

التاريخ: ١٤٣٩/١٢/٠٦ هـ

الموافق: ٢٠١٨/٠٨/١٧ م

يهدى الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى
بجنيف أطيب تحياته إلى البعثة الدائمة لدولة الامارات العربية المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة
والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى في جنيف.

ويتشرف أن يرفق طيه، الرسالة الموجهة بتاريخ ١٤٣٩/١٢/٠٥ هـ، الموافق
٢٠١٨/٠٨/١٧ م، من سعادة السيد/ سلطان بن سعد المريخي، وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية
بدولة قطر، إلى سعادة السيد/أنور قرقاش، وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية بدولة الامارات
العربية المتحدة، بشأن:

الدعوة لإتشاء لجنة مشتركة للإشراف على تنفيذ أمر محكمة العدل الدولية

ويغتنم الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى
بجنيف هذه المناسبة ليعرب للبعثة الدائمة لدولة الامارات العربية المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة
والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى في جنيف، عن فائق تقديره واحترامه.



إلى البعثة الدائمة لدولة الامارات العربية المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية
الأخرى في جنيف.

Minister of State For Foreign Affairs



وَزِيرُ الدَّوْلَةِ لِلشُّؤْنِ الخَارِجِيَّةِ

التاريخ: 1439/12/04 هـ
الموافق: 2018/08/16 م

سعادة / أنور قرقاش المحترم

وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية
دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة
أبو ظبي

الموضوع: دعوة لإنشاء لجنة مشتركة للإشراف على تنفيذ أمر محكمة العدل الدولية الصادر
في 23 يوليو 2018 بشأن التدابير المؤقتة

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته وبعد ،،

بالإشارة إلى أمر التدابير المؤقتة الصادر عن محكمة العدل الدولية بتاريخ 23 يوليو 2018 في الدعوى التي أقامتها دولة قطر ضد دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة بشأن تنفيذ الاتفاقية الدولية للقضاء على جميع أشكال التمييز العنصري ، على النحو التالي :

1- يجب على دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة ضمان:

- أ- أن العائلات التي تضم قطرياً ، والتي تم الفصل بينها بسبب التدابير التي اتخذتها الإمارات العربية المتحدة في 5 يونيو 2017، قد تم جمع شملها.
- ب- أن الطلاب القطريين الذين تأثروا بالتدابير التي اتخذتها دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة في 5 يونيو 2017 قد تم منحهم الفرصة لإكمال تعليمهم في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة أو الحصول على سجلاتهم التعليمية إذا كانوا يرغبون في مواصلة دراستهم في مكان آخر.
- ت- أنه يسمح للقطريين المتأثرين بالتدابير التي اتخذتها الإمارات العربية المتحدة في 5 يونيو 2017 بالوصول إلى المحاكم والهيئات القضائية الأخرى في الإمارات العربية المتحدة.

Minister of State For Foreign Affairs



وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية

2- يتعين على الطرفين الامتناع عن أي إجراء قد يؤدي إلى تفاقم النزاع أو تمديده أمام المحكمة أو جعل حله أكثر صعوبة.

وقد أكدت المحكمة على أن أوامرها بشأن التدابير المؤقتة لديها أثر ملزم ، وبالتالي يترتب عليها التزامات قانونية دولية للطرف الذي توجه إليه هذه التدابير المؤقتة وفقا لحكم المادة (41) من النظام الأساسي لمحكمة العدل الدولية .

في ضوء ما تقدم وللحالة العاجلة التي أقرتها المحكمة ، فإنني أنقل إليكم دعوة حكومة دولة قطر للاتفاق بشأن إنشاء لجنة مشتركة للإشراف على التنفيذ الفاعل للتدابير المؤقتة التي أمرت بها المحكمة ، وفي حال موافقتكم على الدعوة ، فإنه يسرنا عقد اجتماع بين ممثلي الدولتين للاتفاق على نظام وآليات عمل اللجنة وذلك في أقرب وقت ممكن.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام ،،،

سلطان بن سعد المريحي
وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية

**PERMANENT MISSION OF
THE STATE OF QATAR TO
THE UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE IN GENEVA**



**Mission permanente de l'État du
Qatar auprès de l'Office des
Nations Unies à Genève**



Number: 2018/0057586/5
**Permanent Mission of the
State of Qatar / Geneva**

**Date: 06/12/1439 H
Corresponding to: 17/08/2018**

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office and other international organisations in Geneva extends its warmest regards to the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and other international organisations in Geneva.

It is honoured to attached herewith the letter addressed on 05/12/1439 H, corresponding to 17/08/2018, from **H.E. Mr. Soltan bin Saad Al-Muraikhi**, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Qatar to **H.E. Mr. Anwar Gargash**, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, with respect to:

**The invitation for the Establishment of a Joint Committee to Oversee the Execution of the
Order of the International Court of Justice**

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office and other international organisations in Geneva seizes this opportunity to express its highest appreciation and respect to the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and other international organisations in Geneva.

[Seal: PERMANENT MISSION OF THE STATE OF QATAR - GENEVA]

[Signature]

**To the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and
other international organisations in Geneva.**

0041227910485 Qatar Mission Geneva Qatar Mission Geneva 09:40:10 23/08/2018 2/3

Minister of State for Foreign
Affairs



Date: 04/12/1439 H
Corresponding to: 16/08/2018

H.E. Anwar Gargash

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
United Arab Emirates
Abu Dhabi

Subject: An invitation for the establishment of a joint committee to oversee the execution of the order issued by the International Court of Justice on 23 July 2018 with respect to the provisional measures

Peace, mercy and blessings of Allah be upon you;

With reference to the order of provisional measures issued by the International Court of Justice on 23 July 2018 in the lawsuit filed by the State of Qatar against the United Arab Emirates with respect to the execution of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as follows:

1. The United Arab Emirates must ensure that:
 - a. Families that include a Qatari, separated by the measures adopted by the United Arab Emirates on 5 June 2017, are reunited;
 - b. Qatari students affected by the measures adopted by the United Arab Emirates on 5 June 2017 are given the opportunity to complete their education in the United Arab Emirates or to obtain their educational records if they wish to continue their studies elsewhere; and
 - c. Qataris affected by the measures adopted by the United Arab Emirates on 5 June 2017 are allowed access to tribunals and other judicial authorities of the United Arab Emirates;

**Minister of State for Foreign
Affairs**



2. Both Parties shall refrain from any action which might aggravate or extend the dispute before the Court or make it more difficult to resolve.

The Court has affirmed that its orders with respect to the provisional measures have a binding effect and thus have international legal obligations to the party to whom such provisional measures are directed in accordance with Article (41) of the International Court of Justice Statute.

Considering the foregoing and due to the state of urgency approved by the Court; I do hereby convey to Your Excellency the invitation of the State of Qatar to agree on the establishment of the joint committee to oversee the effective execution of the provisional measures ordered by the Court. In case of accepting the invitation, it gives us the pleasure to hold a meeting between the representatives of the two States in order to agree on the order and mechanisms of the Committee's work as soon as possible.

Yours Respectively;

[Signature]

Soltan bin Saad Al-Muraikhi

**Minister of State for Foreign
Affairs**

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION



TransPerfect Translations Ltd, 33 Aldgate High Street, Aldgate House, 1st Floor, London EC3N 1AH, a professional translation agency and international communications firm, is competent to translate from Arabic into English. We hereby certify that the translation attached hereto is, to the best of our professional knowledge and belief, a faithful rendering of the original document.

Qatar Letter to UAE of 17 Aug 2018 re Joint Committee

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Gleb Kornevs', written over a light grey circular stamp.

Signed:

Name: Gleb Kornevs

Title: Project Manager

Date: 27 August 2018

Annex 32

Chief Harbour Master, Abu Dhabi Ports, *CHM Direction*
No. 02/2019: Update on Implementation Process of the
Decision related to Qatar Sanctions (12 February 2019)

12 February 2019

CHM Direction No. 02/2019



موانئ أبوظبي
ABU DHABI PORTS

CHM Direction

تعليمات رئيس الإدارة البحرية

Subject: Update on Implementation Process of the Decision related to Qatar Sanctions

الموضوع: تحديث بشأن الإجراءات المتعلقة بقرار العقوبات على دولة قطر

To: Vessels' Masters, Owners, Shipping Management Companies, Vessels' Agents and Terminal Operators

إلى: قباطنة السفن، ملاك ومشقفي وشركات الشحن، وكلاء السفن ومشقفي المرافئ

Reference to CHM Direction No. 03-2017 for implementation process related to Qatar sanctions, you are kindly advise the updates of the decision process as below:

بالإشارة إلى تعليمات رئيس الإدارة البحرية رقم 03-2017 والمصادرة بخصوص آلية تنفيذ قطع العلاقات مع قطر، يرجى العلم بأنه تم تحديث آلية التنفيذ على النحو التالي:

1. Not accepting vessels with Qatari Flags or owned by Qatari Shipping companies or Qatari Nationals. Excluding emergencies and rescue operations related to safety of life at sea.
2. UAE flag vessels are not allowed to call any Qatari ports.
3. This direction cancels CHM Direction 03-2017.

1. عدم استقبال موانئ الدولة أي سفينة تحمل العلم القطري أو تملكها شركات أو أفراد قطريين، ويستثنى من ذلك حالات الطوارئ والإنقاذ المختصة في السلامة والحماية البحرية.
2. منع السفن التي ترفع علم دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة من التوجه إلى موانئ قطر.
3. هذا التعميم يلغي تعليمات رئيس الإدارة البحرية رقم 03-2017.

This will be effective from 12th February 2019.

يتم العمل بهذا التعميم إعتباراً من تاريخ 12 فبراير 2019.

الكابتن / عماد مبارك الشيبه

Capt. Ammar Mubarak Al Shaiba

رئيس الإدارة البحرية - الموانئ
Chief Harbour Master - Ports



Annex 33

“Federal Land & Maritime Transport Authority: No change in boycott measures against Qatar at UAE sea ports”, *Emirates News Agency* (21 February 2019), available at <http://wam.ae/en/details/1395302741506>

Emirates News Agency



Friday February 22, 2019 – 10:25 a.m.

[Home](#) [News Bulletin](#) [Emirates](#) [World](#) [Business](#) [Happiness](#) [Sports](#) [Reports](#) [Multimedia](#)

Thursday February 21, 2019 – 12:38 p.m.

Federal Land & Maritime Transport Authority: No change in boycott measures against Qatar at UAE sea ports

ABU DHABI, February 21, 2019 (WAM) – The UAE Federal Land & Maritime Transport Authority has stressed that its Circular No. G/1/2019 regarding the boycott mechanisms against Qatar did not change any of its previous measures and is nothing more than an administrative circular issued from time to time to reaffirm these measures and their application in accordance with the adopted decisions.

The Authority clarified – in a statement – that the news reports regarding the import and export of merchandise from and to Qatar are inaccurate and misconstrued.

The Authority stressed that the requirements of the economic boycott at sea ports have not changed, and that, in this regard, it will issue a clarification to the State's ports and sea ports.

The Authority also pointed out that it is the one and only body responsible for regulating the land and maritime transport sector in the UAE, that any regulatory procedures regarding ports of entry fall under its jurisdiction, and that any information related to this sector is issued exclusively by the Authority.

WAM/Dina Omar



الجمعة 22 فبراير 2019 - 10:25 م



بحث

العربية 中文 Deutsch English Español فارسي Français हिन्दी Italiano Portugues русский Türkçe اردو



الخميس، ٢١ فبراير ٢٠١٩ - ١٢:٣٨ م

الهيئة الاتحادية للمواصلات البرية والبحرية: لا تغيير في إجراءات قطع العلاقات في المنافذ البحرية مع قطر

أبوظبي في 21 فبراير / وام / أكدت الهيئة الاتحادية للمواصلات البرية والبحرية في دولة الإمارات أن تعميمها رقم م/ع / 1/ 2019 / المتعلق بأبته قطع العلاقات في المنافذ البحرية مع قطر لم يغير أي من الإجراءات السابقة، ولا يحدو كونه تعميماً إدارياً يصدر بين الحين والآخر للتأكيد على الإجراءات وأنها تسيّر وفقاً للقرارات المعتمدة.

وأوضحت الهيئة - في بيان لها - أن ما تناولته وسائل إعلام بخصوص استيراد البضائع من قطر والتصدير إليها لم يكن دقيقاً وخضع لتفسيرات ليست بمحلها.

وأكدت أن مفتضيات المفاطعة الاقتصادية بخصوص المنافذ البحرية لم يطرأ عليها أي تغيير، وسقوم الهيئة بهذا الصدد بإرسال توضيح للموانئ والمنافذ البحرية بالدولة.

وأشارت الهيئة إلى أنها الجهة المسؤولة عن تنظيم قطاع النقل البري والبحري في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، وأي إجراءات تنظيمية تتعلق بالمنافذ تخضع لاختصاصها، وأن أي معلومات تتعلق بهذا القطاع تصدر عنها فقط.

وام/دنيا عمر



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached Emirates News Agency article, dated February 21, 2019.

Benardette McEvoy, Project Manager
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 23rd day of February, 20 19.

LYNDA GREEN
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01GR6205401
Qualified In New York County
My Commission Expires 05-11-2021

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 34

United Arab Emirates Government Portal, *Do you need an entry permit or visa to visit the UAE?*,
<https://government.ae/en/information-and-services/visa-and-emirates-id/do-you-need-an-entry-permit-or-a-visa-to-enter-the-uae> (accessed 11 April 2019)



|urn:ae:gov:tra:nias:totp|urn:ae:gov:tra:nias:myid&ForceAuthn=false&reqBinding=urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:bindings:HTTP-

[Home \(/en\)](#) [Information and services \(/en/information-and-services\)](#)

[About the UAE \(/en/about-the-uae\)](#)

[Your voice \(/en/participate\)](#)

[Media \(/en/media\)](#)



[Information and services \(/en/information-and-services\)](#) > [Visa and Emirates ID \(/en/information-and-services/visa-and-emirates-id\)](#)

> Do you need an entry permit or a visa to enter the UAE?

Do you need an entry permit or a visa to enter the UAE?

GCC citizens do not need visa to enter the UAE. Some of the other nationalities can obtain visa on arrival while others need to apply for visa in advance. Find out if you need a visa to enter the UAE.

[Related eServices](#)

[Entry permit and visa policies](#)

[Visa-free entry](#)

[Visa on arrival](#)

[Pre-arranged entry permits](#)

Related eServices

- [Apply for eVisa from GCC countries \(https://www.gdrfa.ae/GCCIND/gccLogin.do?userAction=switchToEnglish\)](https://www.gdrfa.ae/GCCIND/gccLogin.do?userAction=switchToEnglish) - Ministry of Interior
- [Visa services of Etihad Airways \(http://www.etihadairways.com/sites/etihad/global/en/planatrip/travelessentials/pages/pas\)](http://www.etihadairways.com/sites/etihad/global/en/planatrip/travelessentials/pages/pas) - Etihad Airways
- [Visa services offered by Emirates Airline \(http://www.emirates.com/english/plan_book/essential_information/visa_passport_informa\)](http://www.emirates.com/english/plan_book/essential_information/visa_passport_informa) - Emirates Airline
- [Visa services of Fly Dubai \(http://www.flydubai.com/en/about-us/uae-visas/\)](http://www.flydubai.com/en/about-us/uae-visas/) - Fly Dubai
- [Visa services of Air Arabia \(http://www.airarabia.com/visa-assistance\)](http://www.airarabia.com/visa-assistance) - Air Arabia

[Validity of entry permits](#)

[Illegal to work on a visit or tourist visa](#)

Entry permit and visa policies

The visa and permit system works according to rules and regulations set by [Federal Authority for Identity and Citizenship](#) (<https://echannels.ica.gov.ae/echannels/web/client/default.html#/login>)-ICA and its affiliated Directorates of Residency and Foreigners Affairs in each emirate.

Before you apply for a visa or an entry permit, check if you are eligible for a visa-free entry or to receive visa on arrival or you need eVisa prior to travel or an entry permit pre-arranged by a sponsor based in the UAE.

Disclaimer:

The visa rules are subject to change. The details on this page are just an overview of the general requirements for visas. You are advised to check with the [UAE embassies and consulates](#) (<https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/DiplomaticMissions/Pages/UAE-Embassies.aspx>) abroad and/or [contact the UAE's Federal Authority for Identity and Citizenship](#) (<https://echannels.ica.gov.ae/echannels/web/client/default.html#/contactUs>)-ICA.

Visa-free entry

Citizens of [GCC countries](#) (<http://www.gcc-sg.org/en-us/Pages/default.aspx>) do not require a visa or permit or to be sponsored by a national or resident in the UAE. They need to produce their GCC country passport or national ID card at the point of entry into the UAE.

Visa on arrival

Indian nationals holding a normal passport and a visit visa or a green card issued by the USA, or a UK or EU residency, can obtain a visa on arrival for a maximum stay of 14 days. The US visa, the green card, the UK resident permit and the EU resident permit must be valid for at least six months from the date of arrival into the UAE.

They can also [apply online in advance](#) (<https://smartservices.ica.gov.ae/echannels/web/client/guest/index.html#/issueVisa/request/432/administrativeRegionId=1&withException=false>).

They can apply to extend their stay for additional 14 days.

The entry permit to UAE will cost AED 100, renewable for only one time at a cost of AED 250.

Check also visa provisions for Indian citizens on website of [Etihad Airways](#) (<http://www.etihad.com/en/info/uae-visa-on-arrival-for-indian-citizens/>) and [Emirates Airline](#) (https://www.emirates.com/english/plan_book/essential_information/visa_passport_information/)

- [Visa provisions for Non US Citizens](https://www.uae-embassy.org/services-resources/visas-passports/non-us-citizens) (<https://www.uae-embassy.org/services-resources/visas-passports/non-us-citizens>) - Embassy of the United Arab Emirates- Washington DC

- [Visa provisions](https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/DiplomaticMissions/Embassies/London/Services/Pages/Visa.aspx)
(<https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/DiplomaticMissions/Embassies/London/Services/Pages/Visa.aspx>) - Embassy of the UAE in London
- [Apply online in advance to get visa on arrival at the UAE's airports](https://echannels.moi.gov.ae/echannels/web/client/guest/index.html#/serviceCards/432?administrativeRegionId=1)
(<https://echannels.moi.gov.ae/echannels/web/client/guest/index.html#/serviceCards/432?administrativeRegionId=1>) - for Indian nationals with USA visa or residence visa from EU countries
- [Apply online to extend your 'on arrival' visa](https://echannels.moi.gov.ae/echannels/web/client/guest/index.html#/serviceCards/433?administrativeRegionId=1) -
(<https://echannels.moi.gov.ae/echannels/web/client/guest/index.html#/serviceCards/433?administrativeRegionId=1>) for Indian nationals with USA Visa or residence visa from EU countries

Citizens of the following countries can get a 30-day visit visa on arrival, free of charge and renewable for similar period.

1. Andorra
2. Australia
3. Brunei
4. Canada
5. Hong Kong
6. Ireland
7. Japan
8. Kazakhstan
9. Malaysia
10. Monaco
11. New Zealand
12. People's Republic of China
13. Russian Federation
14. San Marino
15. Singapore
16. South Korea
17. Ukraine
18. United Kingdom
19. United States of America
20. Vatican City

Citizens of the following countries can get a 90-day multiple entry visit visa, free of charge and valid for 6 months from the date of issue for a stay of 90 days.

1. Austria
2. Barbados
3. Brazil
4. Belgium
5. Bulgaria
6. Chile
7. Costa Rica
8. Croatia
9. Cyprus
10. Czech Republic
11. Denmark
12. Estonia
13. Finland
14. France
15. Germany
16. Greece

17. Grenada
18. Hungary
19. Honduras
20. Iceland
21. Italy
22. Latvia
23. Liechtenstein
24. Lithuania
25. Luxembourg
26. Malta
27. Montenegro
28. Netherlands
29. Norway
30. Poland
31. Portugal
32. Romania
33. Seychelles
34. Slovakia
35. Slovenia
36. Spain
37. Sweden
38. Switzerland
39. Ukraine
40. Uruguay

Passports must be valid for at least 6 months from the date of entry into the UAE.

This list may vary from time to time; therefore, it is advisable to check with the airline you are flying with or the [UAE embassy](#) (<https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/DiplomaticMissions/Pages/UAE-Missions-Overseas.aspx>) before travelling to the UAE.

Related links

[Visa on arrival to Dubai \(https://www.dnrd.ae/en/i-need/visa-arrival\)](https://www.dnrd.ae/en/i-need/visa-arrival) - General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs - Dubai

Pre-arranged entry permits

Anyone who does not fall into any of the above categories will require an entry permit prior to arrival into the UAE and someone to sponsor it.

What type of entry permit you need?

The entry permit you need depends on the purpose of your visit. It could be for:

- tourism
- visit
- transit
- work.

Requirements for an entry permit

These are the requirements for an entry permit:

1. You need a sponsor to apply for your entry permit. The sponsor could be:
 - an Emirati citizen
 - an expatriate resident with valid residency permit in the UAE
 - a UAE-based airline

- a UAE-based hotel or tour agent
- a government entity
- companies in the private sector or free zones.

2. Prospective visitors seeking entry permits are required to have a genuine passport, valid for at least six months.

3. A visa ban prohibits a person from entering the country or taking up a new job. Prospective visitors must not have been deported or be banned from entering the UAE in which case, he needs to obtain special permission to re-enter.

4. Visitors who come to the UAE with an entry permit to work in the UAE are required to undergo medical tests at government approved health centres in the UAE. They will be tested for communicable diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis (TB). Those found to be HIV positive or having TB will be deported.

Who can apply for your entry permit?

Many channels can apply for an entry permit for you.

- **A relative or friend living in the UAE**

A relative or a friend residing in the UAE can sponsor your entry permit to the UAE. The entry permit application can be processed at the General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs (GDRFA) of the emirate of the relative/friend's residence.

Usually, an expatriate resident can sponsor an entry permit for his first-degree relatives only such as spouse, children, parents, brothers or sisters.

Nationals can sponsor entry permits for their families and friends.

Below are links to the local GDRFA offices where an entry permit is issued.

- [GDRFA - Abu Dhabi \(http://www.adnrd.ae/newHome.action?lang=2\)](http://www.adnrd.ae/newHome.action?lang=2)
- [GDRFA - Dubai \(https://dnrd.ae/en\)](https://dnrd.ae/en)
- [GDRFA - Sharjah \(http://www.snrda.ae/en/default.aspx\)](http://www.snrda.ae/en/default.aspx)
- [GDRFA - Ajman \(https://ajnrd.ae/en/index\)](https://ajnrd.ae/en/index)
- [GDRFA - Ras Al Khaimah \(http://raknrd.gov.ae/en/\)](http://raknrd.gov.ae/en/)
- [GDRFA - Fujairah \(http://gdrfaf.gov.ae/en/default.aspx\)](http://gdrfaf.gov.ae/en/default.aspx).

Documents required to apply for an entry permit:

If the sponsor is a national, he/she should present:

- a recent photo of the sponsored
- a copy of the passport of the sponsored; the passport should be valid for at least six months
- proof of health insurance of the sponsored from a company operating in the UAE
- a refundable financial guarantee of AED 1,000 for entry permit.

If the sponsor is an expatriate resident in the UAE, he should present:

- a recent photo of the sponsored
- a copy of passport of the sponsored; the passport should be valid for at least six months
- proof of health insurance of the sponsored from a company operating in the UAE
- a refundable financial guarantee of AED 1,000 for entry permit

- his salary certificate
- his employment contract
- his attested lease contract
- a recent electricity bill for his accommodation
- his attested marriage contract, in case entry permit is for his spouse.

- **The UAE-based airlines**

The UAE-based airlines can apply for an entry permit on your behalf to the visa-issuing authorities in the UAE. Each airline has some general or specific conditions, which must be met in order for your permit to be arranged by them. One of these conditions is flying with them.

For more updated and specific information, check with the following UAE-based airlines for types, terms and conditions for entry permit. Also, enquire about documents you need to provide them.

- [Visa services of Etihad Airways](http://www.etihadairways.com/sites/etihad/global/en/planatrip/travelessentials/pages/pas:)
(<http://www.etihadairways.com/sites/etihad/global/en/planatrip/travelessentials/pages/pas:> -Etihad Airways)
- [Visa services offered by Emirates Airline](http://www.emirates.com/english/plan_book/essential_information/visa_passport_informa)
(http://www.emirates.com/english/plan_book/essential_information/visa_passport_informa -Emirates Airline)
- [Visa services of Fly Dubai](http://www.flydubai.com/en/about-us/uae-visas/) (<http://www.flydubai.com/en/about-us/uae-visas/>)-Fly Dubai
- [Visa services of Air Arabia](http://www.airarabia.com/visa-assistance) (<http://www.airarabia.com/visa-assistance>)-Air Arabia

- **Agencies and hotels**

Licensed travel agents and hotels in the UAE can arrange an entry permit if you purchase the air ticket through them and maintain hotel reservation with the specific hotel. You may also contact travel agencies in your country for tourism packages to the UAE who can arrange an entry permit in collaboration with a tour operator in the UAE.

It is important to check the authenticity of travel agents you are dealing with and refrain from paying or sending copies of your official documents until after you are 100 per cent sure that the tourist operator is genuine. You may seek the help of the [UAE embassy in your country](https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/DiplomaticMissions/Pages/UAE-Missions-Overseas.aspx) (<https://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/DiplomaticMissions/Pages/UAE-Missions-Overseas.aspx>) for verification.

As per the website of [GDRFA](https://www.dnrd.ae/en/visa-information-and-tips) (<https://www.dnrd.ae/en/visa-information-and-tips>), hotels and tourist companies can apply for an entry permit on your behalf which will entitle you to a

- 30-day tourist visa extendable to 40 days
- 14-day service visa
- 30-day visit visa extendable to 30 days.

- **A government entity**

If you are a prospective employee of a government entity in the UAE, it can apply for an entry permit for you. Government entities include federal ministries, government agencies, Courts of Rulers and their representatives and other entities that are not governed by the UAE's Labour Law.

- [Work entry permit for government entities](https://www.abudhabi.ae/portal/public/en/homepage/citizenship-and-residency/work-entry-permits-citizen/work-entry-government-entities)
(<https://www.abudhabi.ae/portal/public/en/homepage/citizenship-and-residency/work-entry-permits-citizen/work-entry-government-entities>)

- [Get a special entry permit for government entities and event organisers \(http://www.dubai.ae/en/Lists/HowToGuide/DispForm.aspx?ID=37\)](http://www.dubai.ae/en/Lists/HowToGuide/DispForm.aspx?ID=37)
- [Application for a new resident visa for people working in the public sector \(https://www.rak.ae/wps/portal/rak/home/residents/visa\).](https://www.rak.ae/wps/portal/rak/home/residents/visa)

- **Private companies**

Private companies on the mainland and free zones can obtain entry permits for their prospective employees. The entry permit allows the employee to enter the country within 2 months from the issuance date and to stay for a maximum period of 30 days from the date of entry. Employers must change the status of their employees into residence visa within 30 days from the employee's entry into the UAE.

Companies must submit the following documents to the respective GDRFA:

- initial work permit issued by Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization
- copy of the sponsored person's passport
- copy of the company's valid trade licence
- copy of the establishment card
- copy of the card of the Public Relations Officer.

Read more on '[Getting a work and residency permit](https://government.ae/en/information-and-services/visa-and-emirates-id/residence-visa/getting-a-work-and-residency-permit)' (<https://government.ae/en/information-and-services/visa-and-emirates-id/residence-visa/getting-a-work-and-residency-permit>).

Validity of entry permits

The validity of entry permits and the time-frame within which the visitor should enter the country depends on the type of permit issued. The validity permit for visit visas, tourist visas and/or employment visas is 60 days from the issue date. However, the validity of entry permits for GCC residents is 30 days from the issue date.

96-hours transit visas are valid only for 14 days from the issuance day. Different validity duration applies for multiple entry visas and temporary work permits. Check with [Ministry of Interior \(https://www.moi.gov.ae/en/contactus.aspx\)](https://www.moi.gov.ae/en/contactus.aspx) and/or the local General Directorates of Residency and Foreigners Affairs (GDRFA) about visa validity.

Illegal to work on a visit or tourist visa

Visitors and tourists should be aware that it is illegal to work in the UAE with or without pay while being on a visit or tourist visa. According to the UAE's labour and residency laws, a person cannot work if he has not been issued a work permit and employment visa. Violators may be liable to fines and deportation.

Related links:

- [Naturalisation and visa services for citizens \(https://dnrd.ae/en/audience/citizens\)](https://dnrd.ae/en/audience/citizens) - Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs-Dubai (<https://dnrd.ae/en/audience/citizens>)
- [Entry permits and visa services for residents \(https://dnrd.ae/en/audience/residents\)](https://dnrd.ae/en/audience/residents) - Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs-Dubai
- [Visa services for visitors \(https://dnrd.ae/en/audience/visitors\)](https://dnrd.ae/en/audience/visitors) - Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs-Dubai
- [Visa services for establishments \(https://dnrd.ae/en/audience/establishments\)](https://dnrd.ae/en/audience/establishments) - Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs-Dubai

- [FAQs - \(https://dnrd.ae/en/faqs\)](https://dnrd.ae/en/faqs) General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs-Dubai
- [Visa information \(http://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/ConsularServices/Pages/Visa-Information.aspx\)](http://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/ConsularServices/Pages/Visa-Information.aspx)- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- [Visa application form \(http://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/Documents/uae_visa.pdf\)](http://www.mofa.gov.ae/EN/Documents/uae_visa.pdf) - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (PDF, 123 KB)
- [Entry permits \(https://www.abudhabi.ae/portal/public/en/citizens/citizenship_and_residence/other_entry_adf.ctrl-state=1bkt55c7ys_276&_afrLoop=5019879217649064\)](https://www.abudhabi.ae/portal/public/en/citizens/citizenship_and_residence/other_entry_adf.ctrl-state=1bkt55c7ys_276&_afrLoop=5019879217649064)- Abu Dhabi Government portal
- [Getting a visa for Abu Dhabi \(https://www.abudhabi.ae/portal/public/en/gen_info_detail?docName=ADEGP_DF_308596_EN&_adf.ctrl-state=1bkt55c7ys_276&_afrLoop=5021764810069819\)](https://www.abudhabi.ae/portal/public/en/gen_info_detail?docName=ADEGP_DF_308596_EN&_adf.ctrl-state=1bkt55c7ys_276&_afrLoop=5021764810069819)- Abu Dhabi Government portal
- [Get a Dubai \(http://www.dubai.ae/en/Lists/Articles/DispForm.aspx?ID=134&category=Visitors\)](http://www.dubai.ae/en/Lists/Articles/DispForm.aspx?ID=134&category=Visitors)- Dubai Government portal
- [Plan your trip \(http://www.rasalkhaimahtourism.com/visitor-information.aspx\)](http://www.rasalkhaimahtourism.com/visitor-information.aspx)- Ras Al Khaimah tourism portal
- [Visa information \(http://fujairah.ae/en/Pages/visitorsVisa.aspx\)](http://fujairah.ae/en/Pages/visitorsVisa.aspx)- Fujairah Government portal
- [Entry visas and fees for various categories of visitors to Dubai - \(http://www.visitdubai.com/en/travel-planning/travel-tools/visa-and-entry-information\)](http://www.visitdubai.com/en/travel-planning/travel-tools/visa-and-entry-information)Dubai Tourism
- [Get UAE work visas in your home country soon - the Abu Dhabi eGovernment Gateway \(https://www.abudhabi.ae/portal/public/en/abu_dhabi_emirate/government/news/news_detail?docName=AD_DF_360078_EN&_adf.ctrl-state=a6kcy9jt7_4&_afrLoop=8030737173791957\)](https://www.abudhabi.ae/portal/public/en/abu_dhabi_emirate/government/news/news_detail?docName=AD_DF_360078_EN&_adf.ctrl-state=a6kcy9jt7_4&_afrLoop=8030737173791957)

Updated on 11 Apr 2019

Was this information helpful?

Give us your feedback so we can improve your experience.



[!\[\]\(de95854c7ee024cfadc48187bbb781b2_img.jpg\) Prev topic
 FAQs about visa and Emirates ID
 \(/en/information-and-services/visa-and-emirates-id/faqs-about-visa-and-emirates-id\)](/en/information-and-services/visa-and-emirates-id/faqs-about-visa-and-emirates-id)

[Next topic !\[\]\(3211b5d1d968fc1665909b34f9f16010_img.jpg\)
 Where to apply for entry permits or ...
 \(/en/information-and-services/visa-and-emirates-id/where-to-apply-for-entry-permits-or-visas\)](/en/information-and-services/visa-and-emirates-id/where-to-apply-for-entry-permits-or-visas)



[View all services \(/en/information-and-services/visa-and-emirates-id\)](/en/information-and-services/visa-and-emirates-id)

[Resources \(/en/resources\)](/en/resources)

[Map \(/en/footer/map\)](/en/footer/map)

[Government data \(http://bayanat.ae/en\)](http://bayanat.ae/en)

(<https://www.facebook.com/MinistryofImmigrationandCustoms>)

[About this portal \(/en/footer/about-this-portal\)](/en/footer/about-this-portal)

[eNewsletter \(/en/footer/newsletter\)](/en/footer/newsletter)

[Participation \(https://government.ae/en/participate\)](https://government.ae/en/participate)

Thursday, 11 Apr 2019 11:38 PM (GMT +4)

[Disclaimer \(/en/footer/disclaimer\)](/en/footer/disclaimer)

[Citizen charter \(/en/footer/citizen-charter\)](/en/footer/citizen-charter)

A+ () **A- ()**

[SDGs \(http://uaesdgs.ae/en\)](http://uaesdgs.ae/en)

[eParticipation policy \(/en/footer/e-participation-policy\)](/en/footer/e-participation-policy)

[Accessibility \(/en/footer/accessibility\)](/en/footer/accessibility)

[Environment \(http://beeatna.ae/en\)](http://beeatna.ae/en)

[Site map \(/en/footer/sitemap\)](/en/footer/sitemap)

[Website statistics \(/en/statistics\)](/en/statistics)

[Work in UAE \(http://workinuae.ae/en\)](http://workinuae.ae/en)

[Privacy Policy \(/en/footer/privacy-policy\)](/en/footer/privacy-policy) [Copyright \(/en/footer/copyright\)](/en/footer/copyright)
[Terms and conditions \(/en/footer/terms-and-conditions\)](/en/footer/terms-and-conditions)
WCAG 2.0 AAA standard (<https://www.w3.org/WAI/intro/wcag.php>)

© 2019 Government.ae All rights reserved

Annex 35

Dubai Government Portal, *Education*,
[http://www.dubai.ae/en/Lists/Topics/DispForm.aspx
?ID=3&category=Home](http://www.dubai.ae/en/Lists/Topics/DispForm.aspx?ID=3&category=Home) (accessed 30 March 2019)

The Official Portal of Dubai Government

دبي.امارات
dubai.ae

powering a city of delightful moments

وظائف دبي
careers
A SMART DUBAI INITIATIVE

Apply now

خطوتك الأولى نحو مستقبل واعد
YOUR FIRST STEP TOWARDS A BRIGHT FUTURE

Citizens Residents Businesses Visitors Government Entities

Listen to this page

عربي A A



Home > Education

EDUCATION

The UAE attaches great importance to education, which dates back to historical times. Education in the UAE has evolved from the simple traditional mode and is in line with international standards.

This evolution in education began on December 2, 1971 when the federation of the UAE was announced and federal ministries were set up including the Ministry of Education, which was entrusted with the task of supervising education at a national level. This led to the growth of public (government) schools, which became equipped with the latest educational techniques. Additionally, educational missions were brought from Arab countries to contribute to developing modern education, resulting in an educational boom that led to an increase in the number of educated citizens and to the eradication of illiteracy.

Knowledge-based economy

Dubai is confidently set to create a knowledge-based economy. In confirmation of this, the [Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Foundation](#) was set up in May 2007, with a personal endowment of \$10 billion by HH Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai.

The [Knowledge and Human Development Authority](#) (KHDA), which was set up in 2006, is tasked with upgrading Dubai's educational knowledge and human development segments according to the highest international standards and leading Dubai to a knowledge-based economy.

Ministry of Education Strategy 2010-2020

Driven by its commitment to continuously provide the best in class student education to its future generations, the UAE Ministry of Education has developed [a student centric 2010 – 2020 strategy](#), which follows months of in-depth studies, global best-in-class practices' review and public consultations.

Directory of education segments in Dubai

KHDA supervises all Dubai schools, institutes, vocational institutions, adult and centres for people of determination, day care centres and government and private universities. On its homepage, KHDA has a directory of all educational institutions which includes locations, contact details and tuition fees.

Enrolment at public and private schools/kindergartens

While all students can enrol at private schools, only UAE nationals, holders of UAE passports, GCC citizens and the children of holders of decrees issued by UAE President or Vice President are eligible for public schools. Enrolment of expatriate students at public schools in Dubai and the other emirates is subject to special conditions. More details in this connection can be viewed in the list of [educational councils and zones](#) in each emirate.

Regulations and Compliance (New Licences)

The Knowledge and Human Development Authority (KHDA) assumes the responsibility to license all education, human development and training institutions and service providers in the Emirate of Dubai. The necessary documents that detail the [licensing procedure](#) are uploaded here for your perusal. KHDA has also introduced [new eServices](#) for schools, training institutes and early learning centres. The new eServices are for issuance of new permits, renewal of permits and amendment of permits. This will help eliminate the need for customers to visit KHDA for such requests.

School Inspection

The Dubai School Inspection Bureau (DSIB) at the KHDA is tasked with establishing and inspecting education quality standards. The DSIB provides [school inspection reports](#) and other inspection services that give a comprehensive and reliable assessment of educational standards and performance of every school in Dubai, both public and private.

It is because every child has diverse desires and needs, a family should spend part of its time in getting to know such desires and needs in order to be able to properly select the appropriate school for its child. The [Publications and Reports](#) on the KHDA website provide parents in Dubai with detailed information on the quality of the educational process at schools that helps them select the right school.

In April 2009, the DSIB published the first [Initial Quality Inspections Handbook](#), which was followed by the second [DSIB Inspection Handbook 2009-2010](#). In 2010, KHDA released the [DSIB Annual Report 2010](#), which includes overall education statistics and findings from Emirati, Western, Indian and Pakistani schools in Dubai.

In 2011, KHDA released the [2010-2011 School Inspection Reports](#). Each school has been rated as either outstanding, good, acceptable or unsatisfactory.



BROWSE BY LANGUAGE

Translated Pages in Other Languages



Select Section

BROWSE BY TOPICS

EPAYMENT

EDUCATION

HEALTH

MEDIA

HOUSING

CHARITY

SPORTS

PEOPLE OF DETERMINATION

CSR IN DUBAI

REPORTS & STATISTICS IN DUBAI

ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN DUBAI

GREEN DUBAI

PARKS AND BEACHES IN DUBAI

EXCELLENCE AWARDS IN DUBAI

HUMAN RIGHTS IN DUBAI

FESTIVALS IN DUBAI

UAE HISTORY

IMPORTANT LINKS

RELEVANT WEBSITES

UAE President's Website

UAE Cabinet Website

Crown Prince of Dubai official website

National Council
of Presidential Affairs

Sheikh Mohammed Centre for Cultural Understanding
Dubai Economic Council
Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research
Telecommunications Regulatory Authority
GCC Secretariat General

ROYAL WEBSITES ▶

UAE GOVERNMENTS ▶

GCC EGOVERNMENTS ▶



It is vital for parents to view these reports as they clearly show the performance of students and the high-quality education and care offered by schools in addition to the efficiency of management and leadership inside schools. As for the distinguished public and private schools, the government has been keen on giving them encouraging awards. Click [here](#) to view the educational awards given to the UAE education sector.

University Education

[Knowledge Village](#) in Dubai provides an excellent environment for training and learning support activities. It has attracted many world-reputed universities and training institutes.

In parallel, [Dubai International Academic City](#) (DIAC) is the world's only free zone dedicated to higher education. Spread across an area of approximately 20 million square feet, the DIAC campus provides an environment of vitality and inspiration for students and faculty. DIAC partners also enjoy special privileges like 100% foreign ownership, no taxes and 100% repatriation of profits, easy visa issuance procedures for students, faculty and staff. There are currently international universities of higher learning in both Dubai Knowledge Village and DIAC from diverse regions including USA, UK, Australia, India, Pakistan, Iran, France, Russia, Belgium and Canada catering to over 12,000 students. These institutions offer programmes that range in duration from one year to four years. Major academic programmes on offer include; engineering, computer science, finance, media, education, fashion and design, biotechnology, environmental studies, quality management and business management programmes.

The KHDA provides a list of all Dubai-accredited government and private universities, while the [Commission for Academic Accreditation](#) (CAA) has licensed [69 universities and colleges](#) to operate in the UAE.

Higher and business education has seen greater collaboration between western and Dubai based entities. Some of the top universities in Dubai offering degrees and courses include [Harvard Medical School Dubai Center](#), [London Business School](#), [University of Strathclyde](#), [Manchester Business School](#), [Duke's Fuqua School of Business](#) and [Cass Business School](#), among others.

Accreditation of higher degrees

The [Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research](#) applies strict academic criteria for accrediting university degrees – Bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees – received from official authorities. It is preferred to view a set of [Instructions and Requirements](#) before submitting an accreditation application, to which the [required documents for accreditation of degrees](#) should be attached.

The [Academic Degree Accreditation Department](#) is tasked with examining the academic degrees awarded by higher education institutions outside the UAE for accreditation through an [academic degree accreditation request](#) available on the ministry's website.

eLearning

eLearning has been given a significant boost through accredited bachelor and master's courses from [Hamdan Bin Mohammed Smart University](#), while the [Masters in Public Administration from Dubai School of Government](#) prepares students for high-level positions in government.














Educational Complaints


Education in the UAE is generally based on an educational system which conforms to the world's best educational standards. In order to enhance the concept of transparency, however, those who have complaints/suggestions/inquiries can [contact](#) the Ministry of Education.




Annex 36


United Arab Emirates Federal Authority for Identity
& Citizenship, *Browse Smart Service*,
[https://beta.echannels.moi.gov.ae/echannels/web/client/
guest/index.html#/dashboard](https://beta.echannels.moi.gov.ae/echannels/web/client/guest/index.html#/dashboard) (accessed 30 March 2019)




Browse Smart Service


 FINES - PAY FINES - VIOLATIONS OF ENTRY PERMISSIONS OR RESIDENCES - PAY NEW FINE		
 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
 VISA - MULTIPLE ENTRY - TOURISM FOR CITIZENS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES - EXTEND VISA		
 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
 VISA - HOLDERS OF SPECIAL VISAS - CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA - ISSUE NEW VISA		
 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
 VISA - HOLDERS OF SPECIAL VISAS - CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA - EXTEND VISA		
 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service





VISA - MULTIPLE ENTRY - TOURISM FOR CITIZENS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES - e-Printout


 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
---	--	--





PERMITS - SINGLE ENTRY - ENTRY - ISSUING AN EXCEPTIONAL PERMIT


 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
---	--	--


PERMITS - SINGLE ENTRY - EXIT - ISSUING AN EXCEPTIONAL PERMIT




 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
---	--	--



PERMITS - SINGLE ENTRY - EXIT AND ENTRY - ISSUING AN EXCEPTIONAL PERMIT




 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
---	--	--



PERMITS - SINGLE ENTRY - ENTRY AND EXIT - ISSUING AN EXCEPTIONAL PERMIT




<https://beta.echannels.moi.gov.ac/echannels/web/client/guest/index.html...>


 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
---	--	--




 OTHER SERVICES - FEES AND SECURITY DEPOSITS - REJECTED REQUESTS - DEPOSIT AND FEES REFUND		
--	--	--


 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
---	--	--




 INVESTIGATION - PERMIT - LEAVING - ISSUE		
---	--	--


 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
---	--	--

 OTHER SERVICES - INDIVIDUALS - COLLECT THE LEAVE PERMIT FEES - FOR LAND-PORTS		
--	--	--




 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
---	--	--


 VISA – MULTI ENTRY – 6 MONTHS TO FINALIZE THE PROCEDURES OF THE INVESTOR		
---	--	--




 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
---	--	--


		
---	--	--


VISA – MULTI ENTRY – 6 MONTHS TO FINALIZE THE PROCEDURES OF THE LONG-TERM RESIDENCY- ISSUE



 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
---	--	--


VISA –SINGLE ENTRY – 6 MONTHS TO FINALIZE THE PROCEDURES OF THE PERSONS WHO ARE TALENTED- ISSUE

 Service Card	 Start Service	 Tracking for Public Service
---	--	--


File Validity


Application Tracking

[Accessibility Policy](#) | [Disclaimer](#) | [Terms and Conditions](#) | [privacy policy](#) | [Copyright](#) | [ICA Terminology](#) |  



Last updated on Mar 30, 2019 1:17:05 PM This site is best viewed in Screen Resolution 1024 x 768 Supports Microsoft Internet Explorer 9.0+, Firefox 2.0+, Safari 4.0+, Opera 6.0+, Chrome

Download Mobile Apps

<https://beta.echannels.moi.gov.ac/echannels/web/client/guest/index.html...>



Add Ons



© 2019 - FEDERAL AUTHORITY FOR IDENTITY AND CITIZENSHIP. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Powered By



Annex 37

United Arab Emirates Federal Law No. (17) of 1972
on Citizenship and Passports (18 November 1972)

Federal Law No. 17

Issued on 18/11/1972

Corresponding to 13 Shawwal 1392 H.

Concerning Nationality And Passports

Amended by:

Federal Law no. 10/1975 dated 15/11/1975

Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017

We, Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates State,

Pursuant to the perusal of the provisional Constitution; and
Law no. 1 of 1972 regarding the Jurisdiction of Ministries and the Powers of Ministers; and
Law no. 2 of 1972 regarding the Regulation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and
Acting upon the proposal of the Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs and the approval of the
Council of Ministers and the Federal National Council and the ratification of the Federal Supreme
Council,

Have promulgated the following Law:

Title One
Nationality
Chapter One
Acquisition Of Nationality

Article 1

The nationality can be acquired by law, affiliation or naturalization pursuant to the following Articles.

A new Article was added under no. "1 bis" by virtue of Article 3 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, as follows:

Article 1 bis

In the application of the provisions of this Decree-Law, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings stated beside them, unless the context requires otherwise:

State: United Arab Emirates.

Authority: Federal Authority for Identity and Citizenship.

Chairman of the Authority: Chairman of the Board of the Federal Authority for Identity and Citizenship.

Nationality: Nationality of the State.

Passport: An official document issued by the State according to the provisions of this Decree-Law, allowing its holder to travel from one State to another within the conditions imposed by each State.

National: Whoever holds the nationality of the State according to the provisions of this Decree-Law and its Implementing Regulation.

Minor: Whoever is under the age of majority.

Age of Majority: Twenty-one Gregorian years.

Article 2

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/12/1975:

Shall be deemed a citizen by law :

a- Any Arab settled in any of the member Emirates during or before year 1925, and who has maintained his regular residence until the date of enforcement of this Law.

Residence of ascendants shall be deemed complementary to residence of descendants.

b- A child born in the State or abroad to a national father by law.

c- A child born in the State or abroad to a national mother by law and whose affiliation to the father is not legally established.

d- A child born in the State or abroad to a national mother by law and of unknown father or stateless.

e- A child born in the State of unknown parents. Unless otherwise established, the foundling shall be deemed born in the State.

Article 3

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975, then was replaced by virtue of Article 2 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, to read as follows:

1- The foreign woman married to a citizen may be granted the nationality by a Federal Decree seven years after the date of submittal of the application to the Authority in case of presence of one child or more. This period shall be increased to ten years in case of absence of children, provided that the marriage is still ongoing, according to the Implementing Regulation of this Decree-Law.

2- Without prejudice to the provisions of Clause (1) of this Article, if the husband dies or divorces his wife before expiry of the period set forth in Clause (1) of this Article, and the wife had one or more children from this husband, she may be granted the nationality after expiry of this period, provided that she remains widowed or divorced or that she marries, after the death or divorce, a citizen and she maintained her residence in the State.

Article 4

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 17 of this Law, the wife; who has acquired the nationality of her husband by affiliation pursuant to the preceding Article, shall retain the State nationality in case of her husband's death. Her nationality shall not be withdrawn except for the following two instances:

- a- Her marriage to a person bearing foreign nationality.
- b- Resumption of her original nationality or acquisition of another nationality.

Article 5

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/12/1975:

State citizenship may be granted to the following categories:

a- An Arabian person from Omani, Qatari or Bahraini origin settling in the State continuously and lawfully for at least three years directly previous to the date of submitting naturalization application on condition he has lawful source of living, be well reputed, and not convicted by a crime against honor or trust.

b- Individuals of Arab tribes emigrated from neighbor countries to the State and settled lawfully and continuously for at least three years directly previous to the date of submitting naturalization application.

Article 6

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/12/1975:

State citizenship may be granted to any Arab fully competent who has resided continuously and legally in the member Emirates for at least seven years directly previous to date of submitting naturalization application on condition he has lawful source of living, be well reputed and not convicted by a crime against honor or trust.

Article 7

State citizenship may be granted to any person fully competent who has resided continuously and legally in the member Emirates since or before 1940 and retained his regular residence until the date of implementation of this Law. He must have lawful source of living, be well reputed, not convicted by a crime against honor or trust, and proficient in Arabic language.

Article 8

State citizenship may be granted to any person other than those mentioned in Articles 5 and 6 who is fully competent and residing continuously and legally in the member Emirates for at least twenty years after the implementation of this Law on condition he must have lawful source of living, be well reputed, not convicted by a crime against honor or trust and proficient in Arab language.

Article 9

Article 9 was replaced by virtue of Article 2 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, to read as follows:

- 1- The President of the State may issue a Decree confirming the nationality by the Law or granting it by naturalization to any person without being bound by the periods of residence and the conditions set forth in this Decree-Law and its Implementing Regulation.
- 2- The nationality may be granted to any person who provided great services to the State without being limited to the periods of residence set forth in the preceding Articles.
- 3- The date of entry into effect of the confirmation or granting of the nationality for whoever obtained or will obtain it, shall be considered the date of completion of the nationality documents and completing the required procedures as set forth in the Implementing Regulation of this Decree-Law.

Article 10

The wife of a citizen by naturalization shall be considered citizen by naturalization if she renounces her original nationality. Minor children of a citizen by naturalization shall also be considered citizens by naturalization unless they decide to resume their original nationality within one year following the date of majority.

A new Article was added under no. "10 bis" by virtue of Article 3 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, as follows:

Article 10 bis

- 1- The nationality may be granted to the sons and daughters of the female citizen married to a foreigner after a period of at least six years from the date of birth, provided that the mother has the nationality at the time of the child's birth until the date of application to obtain the nationality, according to the rules determined by the Implementing Regulation.
- 2- The nationality may be granted to the daughter of a female citizen and a foreign father, who is married to a foreigner, according to the rules determined by the Implementing Regulation of this Decree-Law.

Article 11

Naturalization shall not be granted to any person unless he renounces his original nationality

Article 12

Nationality shall be given only once.

A new Article was added under no. "12 bis" by virtue of Article 3 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 19/09/2017, as follows:

Article 12 bis

The nationality shall be granted according to the following conditions:

- 1- The person shall abandon his original nationality or any other nationality held by him.
- 2- He shall have a legitimate and continuous residence in the State.
- 3- He shall know the Arabic language.
- 4- He shall have a legitimate means of living.
- 5- He shall hold an academic qualification.
- 6- He shall be of good conduct.
- 7- He shall not be convicted with a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or dishonesty unless he was rehabilitated.
- 8- He shall obtain the security approval.
- 9- He shall swear allegiance to the State.

The foreign woman married to a citizen may be excluded from the application of Clause (5) of this Article.

The Implementing Regulation of this Decree-Law shall determine the necessary regulations and rules of granting the nationality.

Article 13

Article 13 was replaced by virtue of Article 2 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, to read as follows:

The exercise of the right to vote or to be nominated at a parliamentary or public authority, shall be limited to the citizen who obtained the nationality by the rule of law.

Chapter Two

Loss, Deprivation, Withdrawal And Resumption Of Nationality

Article 14

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975:

Female State citizen by law or naturalization who is married to foreigner shall retain and not lose her nationality unless she acquires the nationality of her husband.

A new Article was added under no. "14 bis" by virtue of Article 3 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, as follows:

Article 14 bis

The final judgment rendered on the conviction of the citizen, whether the latter obtained the nationality by law, naturalization or subordination, shall entail the forfeiture or withdrawal of the nationality as a subordinate penalty, in the following offenses:

- 1- If he is convicted of a terrorist offense set forth in the Anti-Terrorism Law.
- 2- If he is convicted of an offense threatening the external security of the State and punishable according to the Federal Penal Code or other offenses considered a threat to the external security of the State according to the Laws in force at the State.
- 3- The Abu Dhabi Appeal Court shall be competent to hear the offenses set forth in paragraphs (1 and 2) of this Article and the competent Prosecution shall refer such offenses to it.
- 4- The Minister of Justice shall form one or more specialized Departments at Abu Dhabi Federal Court of Appeal to decide on such offenses. The Court's judgment shall be irrevocable before the Federal Supreme Court according to the Law.

Article 15

A citizen shall be deprived from the State nationality in the following instances:

- a- If he engages in military service of foreign State without an authorization from the State despite that he has been instructed to abandon this service.
- b- If he acts for the interest of an enemy State.
- c- If he willingly be naturalized by the nationality of foreign State.

A new Article was added under no. "15 bis" by virtue of Article 3 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, as follows:

Article 15 bis

The nationality may be forfeited or withdrawn from whomever holds it if he was convicted of an offense involving the internal security of the State and punishable according to the Federal Penal Code or other offenses considered a threat to the internal security of the State according to the laws in force at the State.

Article 16

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975, then was replaced by virtue of Article 2 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, to read as follows:

Nationality shall be withdrawn from the naturalized citizen or the citizen who obtained the nationality by subordination in the following instances:

- 1- Should he be convicted repeatedly for disgraceful crimes.
- 2- Should any forgery, fraud or adulteration appears in information used as proof for acquisition of nationality.
- 3- Should he exercise the citizenship rights in any other country.
- 4- Should he reside outside the State without excuse for a period in excess of two consecutive years.

If the nationality of a person is withdrawn, it may be withdrawn consequently from his wife and minor children.

Article 17

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975:

The citizen by law who has acquired a foreign nationality may resume his original nationality if he renounces the acquired one.

Female citizen by law who has acquired the nationality of her foreign husband who has deceased, or who has abandoned or divorced her may resume her nationality provided that she renounces the nationality of her husband. Her children from the mentioned husband may, upon their request, acquire the State nationality if their regular residence is in the State and they declared their renunciation of the nationality of their father.

Article 18

Minors from among the children of any person who lost his nationality may resume; upon their request, the State nationality at the age of majority.

Chapter Three

The Competent Authorities Of Nationality Matters

Article 19

Article 19 was replaced by virtue of Article 2 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, to read as follows:

The Implementing Regulation of this Decree-Law shall determine the procedures and rules of obtaining the nationality.

Article 20

Article 20 was replaced by virtue of Article 2 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, to read as follows:

1- Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (14 bis) of this Decree-Law, the granting, revocation, withdrawal and retrieval of the nationality shall be by means of a Federal Decree that cannot be appealed.

2- A Federal Decree may be issued to return the nationality to whomever have it forfeited or withdrawn.

Article 21

Article 21 was deleted by virtue of Article 4 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017.

Title Two

Passports

Article 22

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975:

Every citizen by law, naturalization or affiliation is entitled to obtain a passport pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

The passport is the official deed issued by the State pursuant to the provisions of this Law and which allows its holder to travel from one country to another within the conditions imposed by each country.

Article 23

The citizen is not allowed to depart from or return to the country unless bearing a passport pursuant to the provisions of this Law. Passing ticket may substitute for the passport in the instances determined by a decision from the Minister of Interior.

Article 24

Article 24 was replaced by virtue of Article 2 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, to read as follows:

It is not allowed to depart from or enter the country unless from the locations provided for this purpose according to the procedures followed in this regard. The Cabinet shall decide the spots provided for entering or exiting the country.

Article 25

The citizen shall be free to transport between the Emirates members of the Federation from the locations provided for this purpose after presenting the identity card or any other official identification document.

Article 26

The Minister of Interior shall issue the following types of passports:

- a- Ordinary passports.
- b- Temporary passports.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall issue the following types of passports:

- a- Diplomatic passports.
- b- Special and Service passports.

Article 27

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975:

The Minister of Interior may issue temporary passports in certain instances and for some persons regardless of the conditions to be observed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The passport shall be valid for one-year term renewable for consecutive two times of same period provided that the total validity shall not be in excess of three years.

Article 28

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975:

Diplomatic passports shall be granted to:

- a- Members of the Supreme Council.
- b- Vice-Presidents of the member Emirates.
- c- Ministers.
- d- Members of the Governing family upon a written letter from the governor.
- e- President of the Federal National Council.
- f- Members of the political and consular corps and members of the State missions to international organizations.
- g- Technicians attached to diplomatic missions abroad.
- h- Members delegates of the State to the main organs of the United Nation during performing their tasks.
- i- Holders of diplomatic bags.
- j- Wives of the members of the categories specified in the preceding sections, their unmarried daughters and minor children traveling with them.

Article 29

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975:

The State President and his deputy may grant diplomatic passport to:

- a- States' officials assigned to official missions abroad upon the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- b- Representatives of the State in any specialized agencies of the United Nation.
- c- Wives and members of the categories specified in the preceding sections in addition to their unmarried daughters and minor children traveling with them.

Article 30

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975:

Special passports shall be granted to:

- a- Members of the governing family.
- b- Presidents of advisory boards and Presidents of the departments of local Governments of the member Emirates.
- c- Members of the Federal National Council.

d- Officials working in the State from the rank of undersecretary of the Ministry and above and whoever deemed the same.

e- Former Ministers.

f- Former members of the Federal National Council.

g- Former delegated ambassadors and Ministers provided that they are not dismissed by disciplinary decision.

h- The States' Officials in the Arab Countries League considered fellows of the members of diplomatic missions, during their official transportations.

i- Administrative officials and clerks attached to diplomatic and consular missions and the State missions to international organizations.

j- Wives of the individuals of the preceding categories, their unmarried daughters and minor children traveling with them.

Article 31

The State President and his Vice-President may grant; by a Federal decision, a special passport to the State representatives in conventions, meetings, expositions and international organizations other than those above mentioned upon the proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Article 32

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its representative missions abroad shall be competent to grant and renew diplomatic and special passports.

The Ministry of Interior and State consulates abroad shall be competent to grant and renew ordinary passports.

Article 33

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975:

Shall be specified by a decision from the Minister of Interior in agreement with the Minister of Foreign Affairs the form of the five types of passports and the information to be included therein.

Article 34

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975:

Diplomatic, special and service passports shall be granted without charge. The Minister of Interior shall determine the amount of fees to be paid to obtain ordinary and temporary passports, its renewal, granting its duplicate and adding countries or persons to the passport.

All this provided that the due fees of each case shall not be in excess of fifty Dirham.

Article 35

Article 35 was replaced by virtue of Article 2 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, to read as follows:

1- The Implementing Regulation of this Decree-Law shall determine the validity period of the passports.

2- The Implementing Regulation of this Decree-Law shall determine the nationality documents and travel documents.

Article 36

Article 36 was deleted by virtue of Article 4 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017.

Article 37

Article 37 was deleted by virtue of Article 4 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017.

Article 38

Article 38 was deleted by virtue of Article 4 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017.

Article 39

As amended by Federal Law no. 10 dated 15/11/1975:

Passports shall be granted to the State citizens pursuant to Nationality Law in force at time of issuance of the passport.

It is allowed; when necessary, and upon the approval of the Minister of Interior to grant passports to non-citizen officials working for the State when assigning them to duties abroad and within the limits of these duties.

Article 40

Passport application and its renewal application shall be submitted on the forms provided for this purpose. Applications shall be submitted to the competent authority as necessary.

Article 41

It is allowed for special reasons and by a decision from the Minister of Interior to reject granting of passport or its renewal and it is allowed to withdraw the passport after its granting.

Article 42

Shall be cancelled or withdrawn the passport of every person, whose nationality is lost, or if the withdrawal or deprivation of his nationality is decided.

Article 43

Unexpired Passports issued by the member Emirates before the implementation of this Law shall be valid unless otherwise declared by a decision from the Minister of Interior with the approval of the Council of Ministers or unless it is expired or withdrawn whatever date is previous. The Minister of Interior shall issue new substitute passports in conformity to the provisions of this Law.

Title Three

Penalties

Article 44

Article 44 was replaced by virtue of Article 2 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, to read as follows:

1- Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated in any other Law, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years and a fine not less than AED fifty thousand, whoever:

- 1- Unlawfully prints or imitates a passport, travel document or any nationality document.
- 2- Uses a passport, travel document or any nationality document while being aware that it is forged, imitated or issued unlawfully.
- 3- Impersonates or replaces another person in an official document prepared to prove the same, for the purpose of obtaining the nationality, a passport, travel document or any nationality document.
- 4- Submits a false document, makes incorrect statements or hides the nationality documents he holds in order to obtain for himself or for others, the nationality, passport, travel document or any nationality document.
- 2- Any person who claims to be member of a family, tribe or persons to which he does not belong, in order to obtain the nationality, passport, travel document or any nationality document, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years and a fine not less than AED fifty thousand or by one of these penalties.
- 3- Shall be sentenced to imprisonment for at least one year and to a fine not less than AED fifty thousand or either of these two penalties whoever:
 - 1- Started using a passport, travel document or any nationality document unlawfully, facilitated or assisted in the same.
 - 2- Leaves the country or returns to it from other than the designated ports.
 - 3- Claims the loss of the passport, travel document or any nationality document while it is actually in his possession.
 - 4- Deliberately destroys or hides the passport, travel document or any nationality document.
 - 5- Uses deliberately the passport, travel document or any nationality document after circulating the loss thereof.
- 4- Whoever hands over to a non-official entity a passport, travel document or any nationality document to be used for other than the purposes thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for a

period not exceeding six months and a fine not less than AED fifty thousand or by one of these penalties.

5- Whoever finds or keeps, for the purpose of obtaining a benefit, or receives by mistake a passport, travel document or any nationality document and does not hand it over to the nearest police station or the Authority's headquarters or any of its branches in the State, shall be punished by a fine not less than AED fifty thousand and not exceeding five hundred thousand.

A new Article was added under no. (44 bis) by virtue of Article 3 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, as follows:

Article 44 bis

1- The Chairman of the Authority and the Ministry of Interior shall start the implementation of this Decree-Law upon the issuance thereof. All the data and files necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Decree-Law shall be transferred to the Authority within six months from the date of issuance thereof. This period shall be extendable for a similar period under a Cabinet Decision.

2- The Authority shall issue the regulatory procedures related to the implementation or non-completion of the procedures of granting the nationality to the persons for whom decrees were issued to be granted the nationality and they did not complete the nationality procedures before the date of entry into effect of this Decree-Law, provided that the Chairman of the Authority submits a report to the Minister of Presidential Affairs concerning the decisions issued in implementation of these procedures, in order to take the appropriate action in its regard.

3- The date of entry into effect or granting the nationality for whomever obtained or will obtain it shall be considered with effect from the date of completion of the nationality documents and meeting the required procedures according to the Implementing Regulation of this Decree-Law.

4- The Authority shall take the necessary measures on the implementation of the Decrees issued for granting the nationality according to the provisions of this Decree-Law, provided that these procedures are concluded within a period not exceeding one year from the date of issuance of such Decrees. In the event of an impediment to the implementation thereof, the Authority shall submit a report thereon to the Minister of Presidential Affairs within a period not exceeding three months from the date of occurrence of such impediment.

Title Four General Provisions

Article 45

Article 45 was replaced by virtue of Article 2 of the Federal Decree-Law no. 16 dated 18/09/2017, to read as follows:

1- The Cabinet shall, upon the suggestion of the Chairman of the Authority and the proposal of the Minister of Finance, determine the fees to be collected according to the provisions of this Decree-Law and its Implementing Regulation.

2- The Cabinet shall issue the Implementing Regulation of this Decree-Law upon the suggestion of the Chairman of the Authority.

3- The Implementing Regulation, the decisions issued and the regulations in force shall remain in effect without contradicting the provisions of this Decree-Law, until the issuance of the Implementing Regulation and the regulations and decisions related thereto.

Article 46

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force one month subsequent to its publication.

Promulgated at the Presidential
Palace in Abu Dhabi
On 13 Shawwal 1392 H.

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates State

.This Federal Law has been published in the Official Gazette, issue no. 7, p. 4

—

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

٥٥١٨ قانون اتحادي رقم (١٧) لسنة ١٩٧٢ في شأن الجنسية وجوازات السفر

نحن زايد بن سلطان آل نهيان رئيس دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة
بعد الاطلاع على احكام الدستور المؤقت
وعلى القانون رقم (١) لسنة ١٩٧٢ بشأن اختصاصات الوزارات
وصلاحيات الوزراء
وعلى القانون رقم (٢) لسنة ١٩٧٢ بشأن تنظيم وزارة الخارجية •
وبناء على ما عرضه وزير الداخلية والخارجية وموافقة مجلس الوزراء
والمجلس الوطني الاتحادي وتصديق المجلس الأعلى للاتحاد
اصدرنا القانون الآتي :

الباب الأول

الجنسية

الفصل الأول

اكتساب الجنسية

مادة (١)

تكتسب الجنسية بحكم القانون او بالتبعية او بالتجنس وفقا لاحكام
المواد التالية •

مادة (٢)

يعتبر مواطنا بحكم هذا القانون :
أ - المتوطن في احدى الامارات الاعضاء عام ١٩٢٥ او قبلها الذي حافظ
على اقامته المادية فيها حتى تاريخ نفاذ هذا القانون • وتمتبراقامة
الاصول مكتملة لاقامة الفروع • ويشترط في جميع الاحوال ان تكون
ثقافته عربية •

ب - المولود في الدولة أو في الخارج بعد نفاذ هذا القانون :
لاب مواطن في الدولة •

مادة (٣)

للمرأة الاجنبية المتزوجة من مواطن في الدولة ان تكتسب جنسية زوجها اذا رغبت في ذلك شريطة ان تعلن وزير الداخلية برغبتها في ذلك وان تنقضي ثلاث سنوات على هذا الاعلان تستمر خلالها الزوجية قائمة وان تتنازل عن جنسيتها الاصلية • ولا يتبع الزوج جنسية زوجته •

المادة (٤)

مع مراعاة احكام المادة (١٧) من هذا القانون تحتفظ الزوجة التي اكتسبت الجنسية بالتبعية لزوجها وفقا للمادة السابقة بجنسية الدولة في حالة وفاة زوجها ولا تسحب منها الا في الحالتين الآتيتين :
أ - زواجها من شخص يحمل جنسية اجنبية •
ب - عودتها الى جنسيتها الاصلية أو اكتسابها جنسية اخرى •

المادة (٥)

يجوز منح جنسية الدولة للمواطن من الاصل العماني أو القطري او البحريني اذا اقام بصورة مستمرة ومشروعة في الامارات الاعضاء مدة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات مستمرة قبل أو بعد نفاذ هذا القانون وان تكون له وسيلة مشروعة للمعيش وان يكون حسن السيرة غير محكوم عليه في جريمة مخلة بالشرف والامانة •

المادة (٦)

يجوز منح جنسية الدولة لاي عربي كامل الاهلية اذا اقام بصورة مستمرة ومشروعة في الامارات الاعضاء مدة لا تقل عن عشر سنوات قضى منها خمس سنوات على الاقل بعد نفاذ هذا القانون وان تكون له وسيلة مشروعة للمعيش وان يكون حسن السيرة غير محكوم عليه في جريمة مخلة بالشرف والامانة •

المادة (٧)

يجوز منح جنسية الدولة لاي شخص كامل الاهلية اذا اقام بصورة مستمرة ومشروعة في الامارات الاعضاء منذ سنة ١٩٤٠ أو قبلها وحافظ على اقامته العادية حتى تاريخ نفاذ هذا القانون وان تكون له وسيلة مشروعة للمعيش وان يكون حسن السيرة غير محكوم عليه في جريمة مخلة بالشرف والامانة ويحسن اللغة العربية •

المادة (٨)

يجوز منح جنسية الدولة لأي شخص غير من ذكروا في المادتين ٦.٥ كامل
الاهلية إذا أقام بصورة مستمرة ومشروعة في الإمارات الأعضاء مدة لا تقل
عن ثلاثين سنة يقضي منها عشرين سنة على الأقل بعد نفاذ هذا القانون وأن
تكون له وسيلة مشروعة للمعيش وأن يكون حسن السيرة غير معكوم عليه في
جريمة مخلة بالشرف والامانة ويحسن اللغة العربية .

المادة (٩)

يجوز منح الجنسية لأي شخص قدم خدمات جليلة للدولة دون التقيد بعدد
الاقامة المنصوص عليها في المواد السابقة .

المادة (١٠)

تعتبر زوجة المواطن بالتجنس مواطنة بالتجنس إذا تخلت عن جنسيتها
الاصلية ، كما يعتبر الاولاد القصر للمواطن بالتجنس مواطنين بالتجنس ولهم أن
يقرروا اختيار جنسيتهم الاصلية خلال السنة التالية من بلوغهم سن الرشد .

المادة (١١)

لا يمنح التجنس لأي شخص الا اذا تخلى عن جنسيته الاصلية .

المادة (١٢)

لا تمنح الجنسية الا مرة واحدة .

المادة (١٣)

لا يكون لمن كسب جنسية الدولة بالتجنس وفقا لأحكام المواد ٨.٧، ٦.٥،
١٠.٩ حق الترشيح أو الانتخاب أو التعيين في أي هيئة من الهيئات النيابية أو
الشعبية أو في المناصب الوزارية . ويستثنى من حكم هذه المادة المواطنين مسن
اصل عماني أو قطري أو بحريني بعد مرور سبع سنوات على اكتسابهم الجنسية .

الفصل الثاني

فقد الجنسية واسقاطها وسحبها واستردادها

المادة (١٤)

تحتفظ مواطنة الدولة التي تتزوج من شخص أجنبي الجنسية بجنسيتها
ولا تفقدها الا اذا دخلت في جنسية زوجها .

المادة (١٥)

- تسقط جنسية الدولة عن كل من يتمتع بها في الحالات التالية :
- أ - اذا انخرط في خدمة عسكرية لدولة اجنبية دون اذن من الدولة وكلف بترك الخدمة ورفض ذلك .
 - ب - اذا عمل لمصلحة دولة معادية .
 - ج - اذا تجنس مختارا بجنسية دولة اجنبية .

المادة (١٦)

- تسحب الجنسية عن المتجنس في الحالات التالية :
- ١ - اذا اتى عملا يعد خطرا على أمن الدولة وسلامتها أو شرع في ذلك .
 - ٢ - اذا ثبت عليه بحكم قضائي اعتياده للاجرام .
 - ٣ - اذا ظهر تزوير أو أحتيال أو غش في البيانات التي استند اليها فسي منحه التجنس .
 - ٤ - اذا اقام خارج الدولة بصورة مستمرة ودون مبرر مدة تزيد على اربع سنوات .
- إذا سحبت الجنسية عن شخص جاز سحبها بالتبعية عن زوجته وأولاده الفصر .

المادة (١٧)

- للمواطن بحكم القانون الذي اكتسب جنسية اجنبية أن يسترد جنسيته الاصلية اذا تخلى عن جنسيته المكتسبة .
- وللمواطنة بحكم القانون التي اكتسبت جنسية زوجها الاجنبي الجنسية أن تسترد جنسيتها الاصلية في حالة وفاة زوجها أو طلاقها منه اذا تخلت عن جنسية زوجها .

المادة (١٨)

- للقصر من أولاد من فقدت الجنسية أن يستردوا بناء على طلبهم جنسية الدولة عند بلوغهم سن الرشد .

الفصل الثالث السلطات المختصة بمسائل الجنسية

المادة (١٩)

تقدم الطلبات المتعلقة بمسائل الجنسية والتجنس الى وزير الداخلية ويتولى بحث هذه الطلبات لجنة استشارية تشكل بقرار من الوزير تمثل فيها الامارات الاعضاء بمواطنين اصلين من ذوي المكانة والسمعة الطيبة .
وعلى اللجنة الاستشارية ان ترفع توصياتها الى وزير الداخلية .

المادة (٢٠)

تمنح جنسية الدولة بمرسوم بناء على عرض وزير الداخلية وموافقة مجلس الوزراء . كما يتم اسقاط الجنسية وسحبها بالاجراء المتقدم .

المادة (٢١)

مع مراعاة احكام المادة (١٩) يختص وزير الداخلية بالبت في الطلبات المتعلقة ، بثبوت الجنسية الاصلية او التبعية او فقد او استرداد الجنسية .
ويجوز لذوي الشأن التظلم الى مجلس الوزراء من القرارات الصادرة من وزير الداخلية خلال شهر واحد من تاريخ ابلاغهم بتلك القرارات .
ويكون القرار الصادر من مجلس الوزراء في شأن التظلم نهائيا .

الباب الثاني جوازات السفر

المادة (٢٢)

يحق لكل مواطن يحكم القانون او التبعية او بالتجنس الحصول على جواز سفر :

المادة (٢٣)

لا يجوز لمواطن الدولة مغادرة البلاد والعودة اليها الا اذا كان يحمل جواز سفر وفقا لاحكام هذا القانون ويستعاض عن جواز السفر بتذكرة مرور في الاحوال التي تحدد بقرار من وزير الداخلية .

المادة (٢٤)

لا يجوز صادرة ابلاد والعودة اليها الا من الاماكن المخصصة لذلك وبعد التأشير على جواز السفر او ما يقوم مقامه • ويحدد وزير الداخلية بقرار منه الاماكن المخصصة لدخول البلاد أو الخروج منها •

المادة (٢٥)

للمواطن حرية التنقل بين الامارات الاعضاء في الاتحاد من الاماكن المخصصة لذلك بعد ابراز بطاقة الهوية أو أي مستند رسمي دال على الشخصية •

المادة (٢٦)

يصدر وزير الداخلية جوازات السفر بالانواع التالية :
أ - جوازات السفر العادية • ب - جوازات السفر المؤقتة •
ويصدر وزير الخارجية جوازات السفر بالانواع التالية :
أ - جوازات السفر الدبلوماسية • ب - جوازات السفر الخاصة ولمهمة •

المادة (٢٧)

لوزير الداخلية ان يصدر جوازات سفر مؤقتة في حالات خاصة لبعض الاشخاص بغض النظر عن الشروط الواجب توفرها بموجب هذا القانون ويشترط ان لا تزيد مدة الجواز المؤقت عن ستة اشهر ولا يعتبر هذا الجواز بينة لاثبات الجنسية •

المادة (٢٨)

تمنح الجوازات الدبلوماسية الى :
أ - اعضاء المجلس الأعلى •
ب - نواب حكام الامارات الاعضاء •
ج - السوزراء الاتحاديين •
د - رئيس المجلس الوطني الاتحادي •
هـ - اعضاء السلكين السياسي والقنصلي واعضاء بعثات الدولة لدى المنظمات الدولية •
و - الملحقين الفنيين بالبعثات الدبلوماسية في الخارج •

- ز - الاعضاء الموفدين من الدولة لدى الاجهزة الرئيسية للامم المتحدة والجمعية العامة ومجلس الامن والمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي ومجلس الوصاية ومحكمة العدل الدولية وذلك اثناء تأدية مهمتهم .
- ح - حاملو الحقايب الدبلوماسية .
- ط - وزراء الخارجية السابقين .

المادة (٢٩)

- يجوز بأمر رئيس الدولة ونائبه منح جواز سفر دبلوماسي الى :
- أ - أفراد الاسرة الحاكمة .
- ب - الوزراء في الحكومات المحلية للامارات الاعضاء .
- ج - رؤساء المجالس الاستشارية في الامارات الاعضاء .
- د - موظفي الدولة الموفدين في مهمة رسمية في الخارج وذلك بنسب على طلب وزير الخارجية .
- هـ - الموفدين لتمثيل الدولة في احدى الوكالات المتخصصة للامم المتحدة .
- و - زوجات وأفراد الفئات (أ، ب، ج، د، هـ) وأولادهم القصر المسافرين بصحبتهم .

المادة (٣٠)

- تمنح جوازات السفر الخاصة الى :
- أ - أفراد الاسرة الحاكمة .
- ب - الوزراء للحكومات المحلية بالامارات الاعضاء .
- ج - الموظفين العاملين في الدولة من درجة وكيل وزارة فما فوق ومن في حكمهم .
- د - أعضاء المجلس الوطني الاتحادي .
- هـ - الوزراء السابقين .
- ز - السفراء والوزراء المفوضين السابقين بشرط الا يكونوا قد فصلوا بقرار تأديب .
- ح - موظفي الدولة في جامعة الدول العربية الذين يعتبرون نظراء لاعضاء البعثات الدبلوماسية وذلك اثناء تنقلاتهم الرسمية .
- ط - الموظفين الاداريين والكتابيين الملحقين بالبعثات القنصلية وبعثات الدولة لدى المنظمات الدولية .

- ط - زوجات وأفراد الفئات (ا، ب، د) وأولادهم القصر .
- ك - زوجات وأفراد الفئات الاخرى وأولادهم المسافرين في صحبتهم .

المادة (٣١)

يجوز لرئيس الدولة ونائبه ان يمنح بقرار اتحادي جواز سفر خاص الى الموفدين لتمثيل الدولة في المؤتمرات والاجتماعات والمعارض والهيئات الدولية غير من سبق ذكرهم بناء على اقتراح وزير الخارجية .

المادة (٣٢)

تختص وزارة الخارجية وبمئاتها التمثيلية في الخارج بمنح وتجديد جوازات السفر الدبلوماسية والخاصة .
وتختص وزارة الداخلية وقنصليات الدولة في الخارج بصرف وتجديد الجوازات العادية .

المادة (٣٣)

يعين بقرار من وزير الداخلية بعد موافقة وزير الخارجية شكل جوازات السفر بأنواعها الاربعة والبيانات التي يجب استيفاؤها فيها .

المادة (٣٤)

تمنح جوازات السفر الدبلوماسية والخاصة بدون مقابل .
ويعين وزير الداخلية قيمة الرسوم الواجب اداؤها للحصول على جوازات السفر العادية والمؤقتة وتجديدها واحوال الاعفاء من هذه الرسوم .

المادة (٣٥)

مدة العمل بجواز السفر سنتان ويجوز تجديده بعد ذلك مرتين بحيث يصبح الجواز صالحا للعمل به مت سنوات من تاريخ اصداره ويجب بعد ذلك استصدار جواز جديد .
ويستثنى من ذلك جوازات السفر الدبلوماسية والخاصة الممنوحة لمهمة رسمية فانه ينتهي العمل بها بمجرد الانتهاء من هذه المهمة .

المادة (٣٦)

يجوز أن يشمل جواز السفر عند اصداره زوجة حامل الجواز وأولاده دون الثامنة عشرة اذا كانوا مرافقين له في سفره وكذلك يجوز اضافة اسم الزوجة والاولاد دون الثامنة عشرة على الجواز بعد اصداره بناء على طلب حامله .

المادة (٣٧)

لا يجوز منح الزوجة جواز سفر مستقل الا بموافقة الزوج ولا يمتنع
ناقصوا الاملية جوازات سفر مستقلة الا بموافقة ممثلهم القانونيين .

المادة (٣٨)

يبين في جواز السفر عند اصداره البلاد التي يجوز لعامل الجوازالدخول
فيها ويجوز اضافة اسماء بلاد اخرى بعد اصدار الجواز بناء على طلب حامله .

المادة (٣٩)

تصرف جوازات السفر لمن يتمتعون بجنسية الدولة وفقا لاحكام قانون
الجنسية المعمول به وقت اصدار الجواز .
ويجوز عند الاقتضاء وبموافقة وزير الداخلية منح جوازات السفر
للموظفين من غير مواطني الدولة الذين يعملون في خدمة الدولة وذلك عند
تكليفهم بمهام في الخارج وفي حدود هذه المهام .

المادة (٤٠)

يكون طلب جواز السفر وطلب تجديده على النماذج المعدة لذلك وتقدم
الطلبات الى الجهة المختصة حسب الاحوال .

المادة (٤١)

يجوز لاسباب خاصة بقرار من وزير الداخلية رفض منح جواز السفر
او تجديده كما يجوز سحب الجواز بعد اعطائه .

المادة (٤٢)

يلغى ويسحب جواز سفر كل شخص فقد او تقرر سحب او امسقط
جنسيته .

المادة (٤٣)

يستمر العمل بجوازات السفر غير المنتهية الصادرة من الاماراتالاعضاء
قبل نفاذ هذا القانون الى أن يعلن وزير الداخلية بموافقة مجلس الوزراء خلاف
ذلك أو على أن تنتهي مدتها أو تسحب أيهما اسبق تاريخا ويصدر وزير
الداخلية طبقا لاحكام هذا القانون جوازات سفر جديدة بدلا منها .

الباب الثالث

العقوبات

المادة (٤٤)

- ١ - كل من طبع بصورة غير مشروعة أو قلد جواز سفر وكل من ساعد أو حرض أو تدخل أو تأمر مع الفاعل يعاقب بالعقوبات بالحبس مدة لا تزيد على خمس سنوات وبغرامة لا تزيد على ٢٠٠٠٠ ريال قطر ودبي (٢٠٠٠ دينار بحريني) او بأحدى هاتين العقوبتين .
- ٢ - يعاقب بالحبس مدة لا تزيد عن السنة وبغرامة لا تزيد عن خمسة آلاف ريال قطر ودبي (٥٠٠) دينار بحريني او بأحدى هاتين العقوبتين ككل من :
 - أ - زور أي جواز سفر أو غير فيه .
 - ب - وجد معه جواز سفر بصورة غير مشروعة .
 - ج - ادعى أنه صاحب الحقيقي لذلك الجواز بانتحال اسم الغير أو بادعاءات كاذبة .
 - د - اعطى ذلك الجواز إلى شخص ليستعمله ذلك الشخص الآخر أو لغيره .
 - هـ - قدم بياناً أو ادعاءً كاذباً بقصد الحصول على الجنسية أو جواز السفر أما لنفسه وأما لشخص آخر وكل من وقع شهادة كاذبة لطالب الجنسية أو الجواز .
- ٣ - يعاقب بالحبس مدة لا تزيد على أسبوع وبغرامة لا تزيد على مائتي ريال قطر ودبي (٢٠) دينار بحريني او بأحدى هاتين العقوبتين كل من :
 - أ - وجد جواز سفر وأعمل أو قصر في إرساله إلى أقرب مخفر للشرطة .
 - ب - اتلف جواز سفر أو أخفاه عمداً .

الباب الرابع

أحكام عامة

المادة (٤٥)

يضع مجلس الوزراء بناء على اقتراح وزير الداخلية اللوائح اللازمة لتنفيذ أحكام هذا القانون وتعديد الرسوم الواجب استيفاؤها ، وللوزير ان

يضع النماذج للطلبات والاختام المتعلقة باحكام هذا القانون .

المادة (٤٦)

ينشر هذا القانون في الجريدة الرسمية ويعمل به بعد شهر من تاريخ نشره .

زايد بن سلطان آل نهيان
رئيس دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة

صدر في قصر الرئاسة بأبو ظبي
بتاريخ : ١٣ شوال ١٣٩٢ هجرية
الموافق : ١٨ نوفمبر ١٩٧٢ ميلادية

Annex 38

United Arab Emirates Federal Decree-Law No. (5) of 2012
on Combating Cybercrimes (13 August 2012)

Federal Decree-Law no. (5) of 2012
 Issued on 25 Ramadan 1433 AH
 Corresponding to 13 August 2012 AD
ON COMBATING CYBERCRIMES

Abrogating:**Federal law no.2/2006 dated 3/1/2006 AD.**

We, Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan President of the United Arab Emirates State,
 After perusal of the constitution, and
 Federal Law no. (1) of 1972 on the Jurisdictions of the Ministries and the Powers of the Ministers and the amending laws thereof, and
 Federal Law no. (9) of 1976 on Delinquent and Homeless Juveniles, and
 Federal Law no. (10) of 1980 on the Central Bank, the Monetary System and the Regulation of the Profession of Bankers, and the amending laws thereof, and
 Federal Law no. (15) of 1980 on Publications and Publishing, and
 Federal Law no. (3) of 1987 on the Issuance of the Penal Code and the amending laws thereof, and
 Federal Law no. (35) of 1992 on the Issuance of the Penal Procedures Code and the amending laws thereof, and
 Federal Law no. (37) of 1992 on Trademarks and the amending laws thereof, and
 Federal Law no. (14) of 1994 on Combating Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the amending laws thereof, and
 Federal Law no. (4) of 2002 on Criminalizing Money Laundering, and
 Federal Law no. (7) of 2002 on the Copyright and related rights and the amending laws thereof,
 Federal Law no. (17) of 2002 on Regulation and Protection of Industrial Ownership patents, industrial drawings and designs, and
 Federal Decree-Law no. (3) of 2003 on Regulation of the Communication Sector and the amending Laws thereof, and
 Federal Decree-Law no. (1) of 2004 on Combating Terrorism Crimes, and
 Federal Law no. (1) of 2006 on Electronic Transactions and Commerce, and
 Federal Law no. (2) of 2006 on Combating Cybercrimes, and
 Federal Law no. (51) of 2006 on Combating Human Trafficking, and
 Federal Law no. (6) of 2008 on the Establishment of the National Council for Tourism and Archeology, and
 Federal Law no. (3) of 2009 on Fire Weapons, Ammunitions and explosives, and
 Federal Decree-Law no. (3) of 2012 on the Establishment of the National Electronic Security Authority, and
 Upon the proposal of the Minister of Justice and the approval of the Council of Ministers,
 Have promulgated the following Decree-Law:

Article 1

The following terms and phrases shall have the meanings assigned opposite to each of them unless the context indicates otherwise:

The State:	The United Arab Emirates State.
Competent Authorities:	Federal or local authorities concerned in the electronic security affairs in the State.
The Content:	Information, data and electronic services.
Electronic Information:	Any information which may be stored, processed, generated and transmitted through information technology means and in specific writings, images, sound, digits, letters, symbols, signals and others.

Computer Program	A set of data, instructions and orders which are enforceable through information technology means designed for a certain task.
Electronic Information System	A set of computer programs and information technology means designed for processing, managing and saving electronic information and the like.
Computer Network:	Two or more computer programs and information technology means linked together to enable users to access and exchange information.
Electronic Document:	A computer record or data to be established, stored, extracted, copied, sent, notified or received by electronic means through a medium.
Website:	A place where the electronic information are made available on the computer network, including social communication sites, personal pages and blogs.
Information Technology means:	Any tool, whether electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical or any other tool which is used to process electronic data, perform logical and arithmetic operations or storage functions, and includes any directly related to or operating in conjunction with such means which enables such means to store electronic information or communicate them to others.
Government Data	Means electronic data or information whether private or relating to the federal government or local governments of the Emirates of the State, or to federal or local public authorities or public establishments.
Financial, Commercial, or Economical Facilities:	Any facility which acquires its financial, commercial or economical description pursuant to the license issued by the competent authority in the State.
Electronic:	Whatever is related to electromagnetic, photoelectric, digital, credit, or light technology or the like.
Pornography involving Juveniles	Any photographing, recordings, drawings or others which arouses sex organs or any actual, virtual or simulated sexual acts with a juvenile under eighteen years of age.
Internet Protocol address	A numerical label assigned to any information technology means participating in a computer network which is used for communication purposes.
Confidential	Any information or data unauthorized to be disclosed or made available to third parties unless by a prior permission from the owner of this authorization.
Reception:	Viewing or obtaining data or information.
Offense:	Every deliberate expression against any person or entity deemed by an ordinary person as insulting or afflicts the dignity or honor of that person or entity.

Article 2

1- Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than one hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of three hundred thousand Dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever gains access to a website, an electronic information system, computer network or information technology means without authorization or in excess of authorization or unlawfully remains therein.

2- The punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of at least six month and a fine not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of seven hundred and fifty thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties if any of the acts specified in paragraph (10) of this Article has resulted in deletion, omission, destruction, disclosure, deterioration, alteration, copying, publication or re-publishing of any data or information.

3- The punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of at least one year and a fine not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties if the data or information objects of the acts mentioned in paragraph (2) of this Article are personal.

Article 3

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least one year and by a fine not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever commits any of the crimes specified in sections (1) and (2) of Article (2) of this Decree-Law in the course of or because of his work.

Article 4

Shall be punished by temporary imprisonment and a fine not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million five hundred thousand dirhams whoever accesses a website, electronic information system, computer network, or information technology means without authorization whether such access is intended to obtain government data, or confidential information relating to a financial, commercial or economical facility.

The punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of at least five years and a fine not less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of two million dirhams, if these data or information were deleted, omitted, deteriorated, destructed, disclosed, altered, copied, published or re-published.

Article 5

Shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine not less than one hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of three hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever gains access to a website without authorization intending to change its designs, or delete, destroy or modify it, or occupy its address.

Article 6

Shall be punished by temporary imprisonment and a fine not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of seven hundred and fifty thousand dirham whoever commits forgery of any electronic document of the federal or local government or authorities or federal or local public establishments.

The punishment shall be both imprisonment and a fine not less than one hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of three hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties if the forged documents belong to an authority other than those mentioned in paragraph one of this Article.

Shall be punished by the same penalty decided for the crime of forgery, as the case may be, whoever uses this forged electronic document with his knowledge that the document is forged.

Article 7

Shall be punished by temporary imprisonment whoever obtains, possesses, modifies, destroys or discloses without authorization the data of any electronic document or electronic information through the computer network, a website, an electronic information system or information technology means where these data or information are related to medical examinations, medical diagnosis, medical treatment or care or medical records.

Article 8

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than one hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of three hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever hinders or obstructs access to the computer network or to a website or an electronic information system.

Article 9

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of five hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever uses a fraudulent computer network protocol address by using a false address or a third-party address by any other means for the purpose of committing a crime or preventing its discovery.

Article 10

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least five years and a fine not less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of three million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever willfully and without authorization runs a software on the computer network or an electronic information system or any information technology means, and caused them to stop functioning or being impaired, or resulted in crashing, deletion, omission, destruction or alteration of the program, system, website, data or information.

The punishment shall be imprisonment and a fine not in excess of five hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties if the result was not reached.

The punishment shall be imprisonment and a fine or either of these two penalties for any deliberate act which intends to flood the electronic mail with messages causing it to stop functioning, inactivate it or destroy its contents.

Article 11

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least one year and a fine not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever takes over a personal property, benefit, deed or its signature whether for oneself or for other persons and without legal right, by resorting to any fraudulent method or by adopting a false name, or false personation through the computer network, or an electronic information system or any information technology means.

Article 12

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine or either of these two penalties whoever gains access, without legal right, to credit or electronic card numbers or data or to bank accounts numbers or data or any other electronic payment method by using the computer network or an electronic information system or any information technology means.

The punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of at least six months and a fine not less than one hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of three hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties, if it is intended to use these data and numbers to take over the funds of others of to benefit from the services which they provide.

If he has reached to take over the funds of others whether for himself or for others, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least one year, and a fine not less than two hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties.

Shall be punished with the same penalty specified in the preceding paragraph, whoever publishes or re-publishes credit or electronic card numbers or data or bank accounts numbers of data which belong to others or any other electronic payment method.

Article 13

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of two million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever forges, counterfeits or reproduces a credit card or debit card or any other electronic payment method by using any information technology means or computer program.

Shall be punished by the same penalty whoever:

1- Manufactures or designs any information technology means or computer program for the purpose of facilitating any of the acts specified in paragraph 1 of this Article.

2- Uses, without authorization, a credit or electronic card or debit card or any other electronic payment method aiming to obtain, whether for himself or for others, the funds or properties of others or benefit from the services provided by third parties.

3- Accepts to deal with these forged, counterfeited, reproduced cards or other electronic payment method with his knowledge of its illegality.

Article 14

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than two hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of five hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever obtains, without legal right, a secret number, code, password or any other means to have access to an information technology means, website, electronic information system, computer network or electronic information.

Shall be punished with the same penalty whoever prepares, designs, produces, sells, buys, imports, displays for sale or make available any computer program or any information technology means, or promotes by any means links to websites, computer program or any information technology means designed for the purposes of committing, facilitating or abetting in the commission of the crimes specified in this Decree-Law.

Article 15

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than one hundred fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of five hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever, without authorization, deliberately receives or intercepts any communication through any computer network.

Whoever discloses the information which he has obtained through illegal reception or interception of communications shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least one year.

Article 16

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of two years at most and a fine not less than two hundred fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of five hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever uses a computer network or information technology means to extort or threaten another person to force him to engage in or prevent him from engaging in a certain act.

The punishment shall be imprisonment up to ten years if the subject of threat is to commit a felony or engage in matters against honor or morals.

Article 17

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of five hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever establishes, manages or runs a website or transmits, sends, publishes or re-publishes through the computer network pornographic materials or gambling activities and whatever that may afflict the public morals.

Shall be punished by the same penalty whoever produces, draws up, prepares, sends or saves for exploitation, distribution, or display to others through the computer network, pornographic materials or gambling activities and whatever that may afflict the public morals.

If the subject of the pornographic content involves a juvenile under eighteen years of age, or if such content is designed to seduce juveniles, the principal shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least one year and a fine not less than fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of one hundred and fifty thousand dirhams.

Article 18

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least six months and a fine not less than one hundred fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams whoever has deliberately acquired pornographic materials involving juveniles by using an electronic information system or computer network or electronic website or any information technology means.

Article 19

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than two hundred fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever entices, aids or abets another person, by using a computer network or any information technology means, to engage in prostitution or lewdness.

The punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of at least five years and a fine not in excess of one million dirhams if the victim is a juvenile under the age of eighteen years of age.

Article 20

Without prejudice to the crime of slander determined by the Islamic Sharia, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than two hundred fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of five hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever insults or accuses another person of a matter of which he shall be subject to punishment or being held in contempt by others, by using a computer network or an information technology means.

If a slander or insult is committed against a public official or servant in the course of or because of his work, this shall be considered an aggravating factor of the crime.

Article 21

Shall be punished by imprisonment of a period of at least six months and a fine not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of five hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever uses a computer network or and electronic information system or any information technology means for the invasion of privacy of another person in other than the cases allowed by the law and by any of the following ways:

1- Eavesdropping, interception, recording, transferring, transmitting or disclosure of conversations or communications, or audio or visual materials.

2- Photographing others or creating, transferring, disclosing, copying or saving electronic photos.

3- Publishing news, electronic photos or photographs, scenes, comments, statements or information even if true and correct.

Shall also be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least one year and a fine not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of five hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever uses an electronic information system or any information technology means for amending or processing a record, photo or scene for the purpose of defamation of or offending another person or for attacking or invading his privacy.

Article 22

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least six months and a fine not less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever uses, without authorization, any computer network, website or information technology means to disclose confidential information which he has obtained in the course of or because of his work.

Article 23

Shall be punished by temporary imprisonment and a fine not less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever establishes, administer or runs a website or publishes information on a computer network or any information technology means for the purpose of trafficking in humans or human organs or dealing in them illegally.

Article 24

Shall be punished by temporary imprisonment and a fine not less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams whoever establishes or administer or runs a website or publishes on a computer network or any information technology means which would promote or praise any programs or ideas which would prompt riot, hatred, racism, sectarianism, or damage the national unity or social peace or prejudice the public order and public morals.

Article 25

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least one year and a fine not less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever establishes, manages or runs a website or publishes information on a computer network or any information technology means for the purpose of trading or promoting fire weapons, ammunitions or explosives in instances other than those permitted by the law.

Article 26

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of at least five years and a fine not less than one million dirhams and not in excess of two million dirhams whoever establishes, manages or runs a website or publishes information on the computer network or information technology means for the interest of a terrorist group or any unauthorized group, association, organization, or body with the intent to facilitate communication with their leaders or members or attract new members, or to promote or praise their ideas, finance their activities or provide actual assistance thereof or for the purpose of publishing methods for manufacturing incendiary devices or explosives or any other devices used in terrorism acts.

Article 27

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than two hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of five hundred thousand dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever establishes, manages or runs a website or publishes information on the computer network or any information technology means to call or promote for the collection of donations without a license accredited by the competent authority.

Article 28

Shall be punished by temporary imprisonment and a fine not in excess of one million dirhams whoever establishes, manages or runs a website or uses information on the computer network or information technology means with intent to incite acts or publishes or transmits information, news or cartoon drawings or any other pictures which may endanger the national security and the higher interests of the State or afflicts its public order.

Article 29

Shall be punished by temporary imprisonment and a fine not in excess of one million dirhams whoever publishes information, news, statements or rumors on a website or any computer network or information technology means with intent to make sarcasm or damage the reputation, prestige or stature of the State or any of its institutions or its president, vice-president, any of the rulers of the Emirates, their crown princes, or the deputy rulers of the Emirates, the State flag, the national peace, its logo, national anthem or any of its symbols.

Article 30

Shall be punished by life imprisonment whoever establishes, manages or runs a website, or publishes information on the Computer network or information technology means aiming or calling to overthrow, change the ruling system of the State, or seize it or to disrupt the provisions of the constitution or the laws applicable in the country or to oppose the basic principles which constitutes the foundations of the ruling system of the state.

Shall be punished by the same penalty whoever promotes to, incites or facilitates to others the commission of any of the aforementioned acts.

Article 31

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than two hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever calls or incites to disobeying the laws and regulation in force in the State through publishing information on the Computer network or information technology means.

Article 32

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever establishes, manages or runs a website or uses the Computer network or any information technology means for planning, organizing, promoting or calling for demonstrations or protests or the like without license from the competent authority.

Article 33

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever establishes, manages or runs a website or uses the Computer network or information technology means for trafficking in antiquities or archeological artifacts in instances other than those permitted by the law.

Article 34

Shall be punished by imprisonment of at least of one year and a fine not less than two hundred fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever uses communication services, audio or video broadcasting channels without legal right or facilitates such use by others over the Computer network or information technology means.

Article 35

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Islamic Sharia, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not less than two hundred fifty thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever commits through the computer network or any information technology means or a website any of the following crimes:

- 1- Insult to any of the Islamic sanctities or rituals.
- 2- Insult to any of the sanctities or rituals of other religions where these sanctities and rituals are inviolable pursuant to the provisions of Islamic Sharia.
- 3- Insult to any of the recognized celestial religions.

4- Condoning, provoking or promoting sin.

If the crime contains any insult to the Divinity (Allah, God) or to the messengers and prophets or be against the religion of Islam or injures its basis and principles which constitute its foundation, or whoever oppose or injures the well-known teachings and rituals of Islamic religion or prejudices the religion of Islam or preaching another religion or calls for, praises or promotes a doctrine or a notion which involves any of the aforementioned shall be punished by imprisonment up to seven years.

Article 36

Shall be punished by temporary imprisonment and a fine not less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams or either of these two penalties whoever establishes, manages or runs a website or publishes information on the computer network or any information technology means for trafficking in or promoting narcotics or psychotropic substances and the like or the manner for their use or facilitates such dealing in instances other than those permitted by the law.

Article 37

Without prejudice to the provisions specified in the Money Laundering Law, shall be punished by imprisonment up to seven years and by a fine not less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of two million dirhams whoever deliberately commits, by using a computer network, an electronic information system or any information technology means, any of the acts mentioned hereinafter:

- 1- Illegal transfer, transport or deposit of funds with intent to conceal or disguise the source of funds.
- 2- Concealing or disguising the nature of the illicit funds, or its origin, movement, related rights or ownership.
- 3- Illegal attainment, possession or use of funds with the knowledge of its illegal origin.

Shall be punished by the same punishment whoever establishes, manages or runs a website or publishes information on a computer network or information technology means to facilitate or incites the commission of any of the acts specified in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 38

Shall be punished by temporary imprisonment whoever provides any organizations, institutions, authorities or any other entities through the computer network or any information technology means any incorrect, inaccurate or misleading information which may damage the interests of the State or injures its reputation, prestige or stature.

Article 39

Shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine or any of these two penalties any owner or operator of a website or computer network who deliberately and knowingly saves or makes available any illicit content or if he fails to remove or blocks access to this illicit content within the period determined in the written notice addressed by the competent authorities indicating the illegal content and being available on the website or the computer network.

Article 40

Attempted misdemeanors specified in this Decree-Law shall be punished with half the penalty specified for the complete crime.

Article 41

Without prejudice to the right of bona fide third-party, shall be ordered, in all instances, the confiscation of devices, programs or means used in the commission of any of the crimes specified in this Decree-Law or the money accrued thereof, or deletion of the information and statements or their killing, as to the closure of the domain or site in which any of these crimes is committed whether permanent closure or for a specified period as determined by court.

Article 42

The court may decide deportation of a foreigner who is condemned in any of the crimes specified in this Decree-Law upon execution of the punishment adjudged.

Article 43

Without prejudice to the provisions of the penalties specified in this Decree-Law, the court may order to put the condemned under surveillance or control or orders his deprivation from the right to use any computer network or electronic information system or any other information technology means or place him in a rehabilitation center for a period which the court may deem appropriate.

Article 44

The crimes mentioned in Articles (4, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30 and 38) of this Decree-Law shall be considered as crimes against the State security.

Shall also be deemed as crimes against State security any crime specified in this Decree-Law if committed to the account or benefit of a foreign country or any terrorist group or illegal group, association, organization or body.

Article 45

Mitigation of or exemption from punishment may be ordered by the court, at the request of the public prosecutor, regarding criminals who have provided the judicial or administrative authorities with information in respect of any of the crimes relating to the State security pursuant to the provisions of this Decree-Law, where such a matter has resulted in the discovery of the crime, or proving the case against them or arresting any of them.

Article 46

The use of the computer network, the Internet, any electronic information system, a website or any information technology means shall be considered an aggravating factor when committing any crime not specified by the present Decree-Law.

Shall also be considered as an aggravating factor the commission of a crime specified in this Decree-Law to the account or benefit of a foreign country or any terrorist group, or illegal group, association, organization or body.

Article 47

Without prejudice to the provisions of chapter two of part two of book one of the Penal Code, the provisions of this Decree-Law shall apply to any person who has committed any of the crimes mentioned therein outside the country, if its object is an electronic information system, computer network, website or information technology means relates to the federal government or any of the local governments of the Emirates of the State or any authority or public institution owned by any of them.

Article 48

The application of the penalties specified in this Decree-Law shall not prejudice any other greater penalty specified by the Penal Code or any other law.

Article 49

The officials determined by a decision from the Minister of Justice shall have the capacity of judicial officers for the ascertainment of acts committed in violation to the provisions of this Decree-Law, and the competent authorities in the Emirates are required to submit facilities necessary to those officials to enable them to perform their tasks.

Article 50

Federal Law no. (2) of 2006 on Combatting Cybercrimes shall be abrogated, and shall also be abrogated any provision contrary to or contradicting with the provisions of this Decree-Law.

Article 51

This Decree-Law shall be published in the official gazette and be put into effect on the next day of publication.

Issued by Us, at the Presidential Palace in Abu Dhabi
On 25 Ramadan 1433 AH
Corresponding to 13/08/2012 AD
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan

President of the United Arab Emirates State

The present Federal Decree-Law was published in the Official Gazette, issue no. 540 (Addendum), p. 19.



Annex 39

Video, *Sky NEWS Arabia* (23 May 2017) and Video, “Watch the Emir of Qatar’s Speech on Official Television”, *Sky NEWS Arabia* (24 May 2017) available at <https://www.skynewsarabia.com/middle-east/951413-%D8%B4%D8%A7%D9%87%D8%AF-%D9%83%D9%84%D9%85%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%94%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D9%82%D8%B7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%84%D9%81%D8%B2%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B1%D8%B3%D9%85%D9%8A>
(with certified translation)

(Videos on CD-ROM located at the back cover of last volume)

(Mark all inaudible or unintelligible conversation as “[inaudible]”)

Title of Clip [file name/no.]: Skynewsarabia_05_23_2017@2791201471

Time Stamp [00:00]	Speaker	Transcription [Arabic]	Translation [English]
00:00:00	banner across the screen from beginning to end	#توتر بين #قطر والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية #شاهد_سكاي	#Tension between Qatar and USA #shahid_sky
00:00:08 to 00:00:20	Presenter	في حديث نشرته وكالة الأنباء القطرية، كشف الشيخ تميم بين حمد آل ثاني، أمير دولة قطر، عن وجود توتر بين بلاده والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.	In a statement published by Qatar News Agency, Qatari Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, said that there is tension between his country and USA.
00:00:17 to 00:00:20	banner across the screen	أمير قطر: هناك توتر بين الدوحة وواشنطن ولكنني واثق بأن العلاقات ستتحسن مع واشنطن تميم بن حمد آل ثاني	Qatari Emir: There is tension between Doha and Washington, but I'm confident relations with Washington will improve. Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani
00:00:21 to 00:00:34	Presenter	لكن أمير قطر أبدى ثقته بأن العلاقات ستتحسن مع واشنطن بسبب ما يواجهه الرئيس الأمريكي من قضايا قانونية في الولايات المتحدة بحسب تعبيره	However, the Qatari Emir said he is confident that the relationships with Washington will improve due to the legal cases the US president faces.
00:00:21 to 00:00:32	banner across the screen	أمير قطر: الرئيس الأمريكي يواجه جملة من القضايا القانونية في الولايات المتحدة تميم بن حمد آل ثاني	Qatari Emir: US president faces some legal cases in the USA Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani
00:00:35 to 00:00:46	Presenter	وقال الشيخ تميم إن قاعدة العديد تمثل حصانة لقطر من أطماع بعض الدول المجاورة وأنها الفرصة الوحيدة لأمريكا لامتلاك النفوذ الأمريكي في المنطقة	Sheikh Tamim said that Al-Udeid Air Base is Qatar's stronghold that defends it against the greed of some of its neighbors and it is America's only chance to have military influence

Time Stamp [00:00]	Speaker	Transcription [Arabic]	Translation [English]
			in the region."
00:0035 to 00:00	banner across the screen	قاعدة العديد تمثل حصانة لقطر من أطماع بعض الدول المجاورة	Al-Udeid Air Base is Qatar's stronghold against the greed of some of its neighbors.
00:00:42 to 00:00:45	banner across the screen	قاعدة العديد تشكل الفرصة الوحيدة لأمريكا لامتلاك النفوذ الأمريكي في المنطقة	Al-Udeid Base is America's only chance to have military influence in the region
00:00:47 to 00:00:59	Presenter	اعترف الشيخ تميم بوجود تواصل قطري مع إسرائيل في الوقت الحالي، إلى جانب تواصل الدوحة مع حركة حماس التي وصفها بالممثل الشرعي للشعب الفلسطيني	Sheikh Tamim confessed that there is Qatari contact with Israel at the time being in addition to Doha's contact with Hamas, which he described as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
00:0035 to 00:00:46	banner across the screen	أمير قطر: لدينا تواصل مع إسرائيل في الوقت الحالي إلى جانب تواصل الدوحة مع حركة حماس التي وصفها بالممثل الشرعي للشعب الفلسطيني	Qatri Emir: We have contact with Israel at the time being in addition to Doha's contact with Hamas, which he described as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
00:00:59 to 00:01:07	Presenter	وأضاف أمير قطر أن بلاده لديها علاقات قوية مع أمريكا وإيران في وقت واحد	Qatari Emir added that his country has strong relations with USA and Iran at the same time
00:0059 to 00:01:07	banner across the screen	أمير قطر: لدينا علاقات قوية مع أمريكا وإيران في وقت واحد	Qatri Emir: We have strong relations with USA and Iran at the same time
00:01:08 to 00:01:17	Presenter	ووصف الشيخ تميم إيران بأنها دولة ذات ثقل إقليمي وإسلامي لا يمكن تجاهله داعيًا إلى عدم التصعيد معها	Sheikh Tamim described Iran as a country with regional and Islamic prominence that is impossible to be disregarded and he called for not escalating with it.
00:0059 to 00:01:07	banner across the screen	إيران دولة ذات ثقل إقليمي وإسلامي لا يمكن تجاهله وأدعو إلى عدم	Iran is a country with regional and Islamic

Time Stamp [00:00]	Speaker	Transcription [Arabic]	Translation [English]
		التصعيد معها	prominence that is impossible to be disregarded and "I call for not escalating with it."
00:01:18 to 00:01:26	Presenter	ووصف حزب الله اللبناني بأنه حزب مقاوم	He described the Lebanese Hezbollah as resistance party.

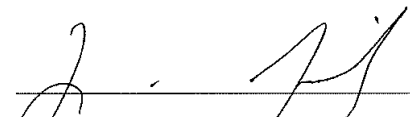


translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate transcription, and translation from Arabic into English, of the attached video clip.



Laura Musich, Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 14 day of April, 2019.



JEFFREY AARON CURETON
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01CU6169789
Qualified in New York County
My Commission Expires September 23, 2019

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

San Francisco
t: +1.415.676.9500

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Thursday 1 November 2018

Log in

[logo:] Sky NEWS Arabia

Home

News

Middle East

World

Sports

Technology

Economy

Miscellaneous

Video

More

Join the WhatsApp service for the biggest news and reports

Watch the Emir of Qatar's Speech on Official television

24 May 2017 – 2:51 p.m. Abu Dhabi local time

[video:]

Abu Dhabi – Sky NEWS Arabia

Time stamp [00:00:00]	Speaker Female announcer	Arabic شهد حضرة صاحب السمو الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني أمير البلاد المفدى حفل تخريج الدفعة الثامنة من مجندي الخدمة الوطنية في ميدان معسكر الشمال. حضر الحفل عدد من أصحاب السعادة الوزراء وكبار المسؤولين والعسكريين وقادة القوات المسلحة ووزراء الداخلية والضباط وضباط الصف وأولياء أمور منتسبي الخدمة الوطنية. وكرم حضرة صاحب السمو أمير البلاد المفدى المتميزين الأوائل من مجندي الكتيبة الأولى حملة الشهادة الجامعية، ومجندي الكتيبة الثانية حملة الشهادة الثانوية.	English His Highness the Emir, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, attended the graduation ceremony of the Eighth Class of National Service conscripts at the North Camp field. The ceremony was attended by a number of ministers, senior military officials, senior leaders from the Armed Forces and Ministry of Interior, officers, non-commissioned officers and parents of National Service soldiers. His Highness the Emir honored the first top achievers among the conscripts of the First Battalion, all university graduates, and the Second Battalion, all of whom hold high school diplomas.
[00:00:40]	Music		
[00:01:13]	Female announcer	هذا وقد ألقى العميد الركن حمد بن سعيد التميمي، رئيس هيئة الخدمة الوطنية، كلمة قال فيها: "إن ما تشهده اليوم هو ثمرة من ثمار دعم سمو الأمير المفدى المتواصل لمشاريع الخدمة الوطنية خاصة وللمشاريع القوات المسلحة كافة."	Brigadier General Hamad bin Saeed Al Nuaimi, Chairman of the National Service Authority, delivered a speech in which he said, "What we are witnessing today is the result of His Highness the Emir's continued support for national service projects in particular, and the projects of the Armed Forces in general."
[00:01:31]	BG Al Naimi	إن ما تشهده الخدمة الوطنية من نقلة نوعية في التدريب والتسلح لحواسم لمستوى الجاهزية القتالية لقواتنا المسلحة، حيث أصبحت هيئة الخدمة الوطنية تمتلك قوات متخصصة في كل فرع من أفرع القوات المسلحة.	The qualitative shift in training and arming is a reflection of the level of the combat readiness of our Armed Forces. The National Service Authority now has specialized forces in each branch of the Armed Forces.

[00:01:59]	Female announcer	وخلال حفل التخرج قدم الخريجون لوحات استعراضية تضمنت طابور المشاة العسكرية بالإضافة إلى عروض عسكرية متنوعة عكست التدريب النوعي الذي خضع له المجندون خلال الفترة التي أمضوها في معسكر التدريب.	During the graduation ceremony, the graduates presented parade formations including the military infantry parade and various military displays, reflecting the qualitative training that the conscripts underwent during their time at the training camp.
[00:02:18]	Male announcer	في يوم تخرجهم قدم مجندو النخبة الثامنة في الخدمة الوطنية لوحة استعراضية زاهية عكست نوع ومستوى التدريب العسكري الذي خضعوا له خلال فترة تدريبهم. أظهر المجندون قدراً من الثقة والانضباط في طابور العرض العسكري وفي أداء فترة الحفل.	On the day of their graduation, the conscripts of the 8th National Service Class presented a bright parade image that reflected the type and level of military training they had undergone during their training. The conscripts demonstrated a level of precision and discipline in the parade line and in the performance of the ceremony.
[00:02:40]	Male voice 1	بنبي الشخص نفسه، تعطيه شعور بالمسؤولية وتعطيه الانضباط وتعطيه شعور المسؤولية. لذلك كانت برامجنا كلها منها ميدانية ومنها ثقافية ومنها تدريبية.	We build the person himself, give him a sense of responsibility, give him discipline and give him a sense of responsibility [sic]. That's why our programs included field, cultural and educational programs.
[00:02:55]	Male announcer	عروض عسكرية متنوعة أداها مجندو الخدمة الوطنية في حفل التخرج تضمنت التمثال البري والبحري والإنزال والكمين وتخليص الرهائن، وشعب الملاعب، إضافة إلى عرض الدفاع المدني وعروض عسكرية أخرى.	A variety of military shows were performed by the National Service recruits at the graduation ceremony, including land and sea infiltration, landing, ambush, hostage extraction, stadium riots, civil defense and other military presentations.
[00:03:11]	Soldier 1	استعدنا الانضباط. استعدنا الرماية وتعلم الرماية وقنون القتال، واللياقة البدنية العالية. أنا فقدت شخصياً سبعة أو ثمانية كيلو في هذا المعسكر. التجربة بكل ما تعنيه الكلمة كانت تجربة مثيرة ومميزة بالنسبة ليا.	We acquired discipline. We learned marksmanship and combat arts, and gained a high degree of physical fitness. I, personally lost seven or eight kilos at this camp. The experience was, in every sense of the word, exciting and distinguished, in my view.
[00:03:25]	Soldier 2	أولاً بفضل الله ثم بفضل المدربين اللذين درّبوني في الخدمة الوطنية، وبفضل مجهود قيادتكم أن أحصل على المرتبة الأولى في المشاة العسكرية.	First, by God's grace and due to the efforts of the trainers who trained me in the National Service, and due to my own efforts, I was able to attain first place in military infantry.
[00:03:35]	Soldier 3	يعني في إنك تتضبط، تحسن إن قبل كان صعب إنك تقوم الفجر وتتمرن. بس فوق سن الثلاثين كنا مستعصين هنا، بس الحمد لله مررت على خير.	Well, there is becoming disciplined. You felt that it would be difficult to get up at dawn and train. Those of us over thirty thought it would be difficult but, thank God, it went well.
[00:03:45]	Loudspeaker announcer	[غير مسموع] وتحرير اللاعبين من الخاطفين...	[inaudible] freeing players from the kidnappers...
[00:03:48]	Male announcer	خضع المجندون خلال فترة التدريب لبرامج عسكرية وأكاديمية، شملت تدريب المشاة واللياقة البدنية، والأسلحة الحفيفة والرماية، ومهارات الميدان والمعركة، ومكافحة الشغب، والدفاع الكيميائي والدفاع المدني، والإسعافات الأولية، بالإضافة إلى محاضرات ثقافية ودينية.	During the training period, the conscripts underwent military and academic programs, including infantry and fitness training, light weapons and shooting, field and battle skills, riot control, chemical and civil defense and first aid, as well as cultural and religious lectures.

[00:04:07]	Male interviewee 1	بحاول ان ينزل اللي تعلمه هني في خيمة بلاده والدفاع عن بلاده، زين، لحياته المدنية هناك نفس الشيء. لازم ينظر لبلاده أثناء عمله المدني نفس النظرة العسكرية هني.	They should try to carry what they learned here in his country's service and in his country's defense—see—to his civilian life outside. The same thing. They must give the same care to their country during their civilian work as they did here, in the military.
[00:04:23]	Female interviewee 1	الواحد أجمل عطي يعطيه للوطن يعطيه بقمه أبناءه. لما الواحدة الأم تقدم أبنائها، هذه أعز ما تملك. أنا بالنسبة لي لا بملك ولا أي أم أعز وأعلى من ولدي.	The best that one can give one's country is one's children. When a woman—a mother—gives her sons, that is the dearest she has. As for me, I don't—and neither does any mother—have anything dearer and more precious than my children.
[00:04:36]	Male announcer	عدد المحظنين في الدفعة الثامنة بلغ 650 محظنا، من حملة الشهادات الجامعية والثانوية، أمضوا نحو ثلاثة أشهر من التأهيل والتدريب أكسبتهم روح الجندية والضيابطها.	The number of recruits in the Eighth Class is 650 university and high school graduates who spent approximately three months of training and qualification that imbued them with military spirit and discipline.

[scrolling banner:]

Arabic	حاضرة صاحب السمو الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني أمير البلاد المفدى: ما تعرض له قطر من حملة ظالمة تزامنت مع زيارة الرئيس الأمريكي إلى المنطقة وتهدف ربطها بالارهاب وتشويه جهودها في تحقيق الاستقرار معروفة الأسباب والدوافع، وسلاحق القاتمين عليها من دول ومنظمات، حماية للدور الرائد لقطر إقليميا ودوليا، وبما يحفظ كرامتها وكرامة شعبها.	English	His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of Qatar: The unjust campaign against Qatar that coincided with the visit of the U.S. president to the region, which aims to link it to terrorism and distort its efforts to achieve stability, has known reasons and motivations. We will prosecute those countries and organizations in charge of it to protect the leading role of Qatar in the region and the world in such a way as protects its dignity and the dignity of its people.
أمير البلاد المفدى: الخطر الحقيقي هو سلوك بعض الحكومات التي سببت الإرهاب بتبنيها لنسخة متطرفة من الإسلام لا تمثل حقيقته السمة.	أمير البلاد المفدى: الخطر الحقيقي هو سلوك بعض الحكومات التي سببت الإرهاب بتبنيها لنسخة متطرفة من الإسلام لا تمثل حقيقته السمة.	His Highness the Emir: The real threat is the conduct of some governments that have caused terrorism by adopting an extremist version of Islam that does not reflect its tolerant nature.	His Highness the Emir: The real threat is the conduct of some governments that have caused terrorism by adopting an extremist version of Islam that does not reflect its tolerant nature.
أمير البلاد المفدى: أدعو الأئمة في جمهورية مصر العربية ودولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة ومملكة البحرين إلى مراجعة موقفهم المناهض لقطر ووقف سيل الحملات والاتهامات المتكررة التي لا تخدم العلاقات والمصالح المشتركة.	أمير البلاد المفدى: أدعو الأئمة في جمهورية مصر العربية ودولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة ومملكة البحرين إلى مراجعة موقفهم المناهض لقطر ووقف سيل الحملات والاتهامات المتكررة التي لا تخدم العلاقات والمصالح المشتركة.	His Highness the Emir: I call upon the brothers in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of the United Arab Emirates, and the Kingdom of Bahrain to reconsider their anti-Qatar position and to stop the flood of repetitive campaigns and accusations that does not serve our relations and common interests.	His Highness the Emir: I call upon the brothers in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of the United Arab Emirates, and the Kingdom of Bahrain to reconsider their anti-Qatar position and to stop the flood of repetitive campaigns and accusations that does not serve our relations and common interests.

<p>أمير البلاد المغدي: العلاقة مع الولايات المتحدة قوية ومثنية رغم التوجهات غير الإيجابية للإدارة الأمريكية الحالية مع ثقنا أن الوضع القائم لن يستمر بسبب التحقيقات العدلية تجاه مخالفات ونجاوزات الرئيس الأمريكي.</p>	<p>His Highness the Emir: Our relationship with the United States is strong and robust despite the un-positive tendencies of the current U.S. administration, and we are confident that the current situation will not last because of the Department of Justice's investigations into the violations and excesses of the U.S. President.</p>
<p>أمير البلاد المغدي: قاعدة العديد مع أنها تمثل حصانة لقطر من أطماع بعض الدول المجاورة إلا أنها هي الفرصة الوحيدة لأمركا لامتلاك النفوذ العسكري بالمنطقة في شدايك للمصالح بنوق قدرة أي إدارة على تغييره.</p>	<p>His Highness the Emir: Al Udeid Base, which provides protection for Qatar against the ambitions of some neighboring countries, is also the only chance that America has to have military influence in the region, which represents an intertwining of interests that is stronger than the ability of any administration to change it.</p>
<p>أمير البلاد المغدي: أشكر خادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك سلمان بن عبدالعزيز على الحفاوة وكريم الضيافة وأدعو إلى العمل الجاد المتوازن بعيداً عن العواطف وسوء تقدير الأمور مما ينذر بمخاطر قد تعصف بالمنطقة مجدداً نتيجة تلك.</p>	<p>His Highness the Emir: I thank the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz for his graciousness and good hosting, and I invite him to serious and balanced efforts away from emotions and poor judgment that could lead to threats that could spread throughout the region as a result.</p>
<p>أمير البلاد المغدي: قطر لاتعرف إلا هذب والتطرف ونود المساهمة في تحقيق السلام العادل بين حماس الممثل الشرعي للشعب الفلسطيني واسرائيل؛ بحكم التواصل المستمر مع الطرفين.</p>	<p>His Highness the Emir: Qatar does not know terrorism and extremism, and wishes to help achieve a lasting peace between Hamas, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and Israel through continuous communication with the two parties.</p>
<p>أمير البلاد المغدي: ليس قطر أعداء بحكم سياستها المرنة ونجحت في بناء علاقات قوية مع أمريكا وإيران في وقت واحد.</p>	<p>His Highness the Emir: Qatar has no enemies due to its flexible policy and has succeeded in building strong relationships with the U.S. and Iran at the same time.</p>
<p>أمير البلاد المغدي: ليس قطر أعداء بحكم سياستها المرنة ونجحت في بناء علاقات قوية مع أمريكا وإيران في وقت واحد.</p>	<p>His Highness the Emir: Qatar has no enemies due to its flexible policy and has succeeded in building strong relationships with the U.S. and Iran at the same time. [ticker repeated in scrolling banner]</p>
<p>أمير البلاد المغدي: إيران تمثل ثقل إقليمي وإسلامي لا يمكن تجاهله، وليس من الحكمة التصعيد معها وهي قوة كبرى تضمن الاستقرار في المنطقة.</p>	<p>His Highness the Emir: Iran represents a regional and Islamic power that cannot be ignored and it is unwise to escalate against it. It is a major power that guarantees stability in the region.</p>

[bottom banner:]

Breaking: Yemeni Minister of Foreign Affairs: Iran is a state sponsor of terrorism and must stop supporting the militia—



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached transcription of a video from Skynews Al-Arabiya, dated May 24, 2017.

Kristen Duffy, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 21st day of February 2019.

LYNDA GREEN
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01GR6205401
Qualified In New York County
My Commission Expires 05-11-2021

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 40

Ahmad Ashour, “Analysts: Qatar Drives a Wedge in the Gulf and Arab Ranks”, *Emirates Today* (25 May 2017), *available at* <https://www.emaratalyoum.com/politics/news/2017-05-25-1.998540> (with certified translation)

about:reader?url=https://www.emaratalyouth.com/politics/news/2017-05... Analysts: Qatar Drives a Wedge in the Gulf and Arab Ranks

[emaratalyouth.com](https://www.emaratalyouth.com)

Analysts: Qatar Drives a Wedge in the Gulf and Arab Ranks

Ahmad Ashour – Dubai / Capitals – Agencies

12-15 minutes

Some Emirate political writers and analysts have said that the statements by the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, which are critical of the positions taken by the GCC countries, “are in line with Qatar’s inclination towards supporting the Muslim Brotherhood and other terrorist groups,” and “consistent with the declaration made by the Emir of Qatar at the recent Arab Dead Sea Summit.”

They said to “Emirates Today,” issued in the evening of the day before yesterday, that these statements are consistent with the discourse that Doha has been repeating for a long time in its media, and through which it aims to drive a wedge in the Gulf and Arab ranks.”

The writers and analysts considered that “the allegation that the Qatar News Agency (QNA) was hacked is a lie that no one will fall for,” and indicated that “Qatar has developed a habit of chirping outside the Gulf and Arab flock, but this time it was surprised by a decisive Saudi/Gulf response, so it retreated and claimed that its official news agency had been hacked.

Dubai’s Deputy Chief of Police and National Security, Lieutenant-General Dhahy Khalfan Tamim, commented on these statements by saying that “Qatar wants to play the heavy-weight in the region, and it seems that it was disturbed by the Arab/American concord led by Saudi Arabia,” adding that “the Qatari-Iranian military collaboration is a painful stab to Gulf cooperation and to the three successful Riyadh summits.”

He continued, “We did not wish to see this departure from the Gulf consensus. There is a gross error in Qatar’s policies, and continuing with these policies is not in the best interest of Qatar and its people, and will not serve them.”

Dhahy Khalfan expressed his annoyance at the phrase “neighboring countries with designs on Qatar,” asking, Who are these countries? Khalfan also added, “the Emir of Qatar praises Iran and considers his neighboring countries a danger. Where is the wisdom in this?”

Tamim Bin Hamad:

- Qatar has succeeded in building strong relations with both the U.S. and Iran at the same time.

He continued, “It is the Gulf Countries that protect Qatar and not the American Base, nor Iran. If Qatar’s people were in danger, it is the Emirate’s people who would rise to defend it, and we would give our lives for our brothers and sisters in Qatar.”

Khalfan finished by saying that, “Qatar’s departure from the global consensus on countering terrorism is an approach that will not lead to desirable consequences ... where is the wisdom in this?”

Khalfan published tweets on his Twitter account yesterday in which he said, “Chirping outside the Islamic, Arabic, and global flocks for the sake of Iran undermines the cooperation among Muslims, Arabs and Americans ... where is the wisdom?” He added, “The timing is bad, the excuses are not appropriate, and the declarations are not auspicious ... We ask guidance from God for them.”

Khalfan added, “We emerged from the Riyadh summit of summits grateful to God for the unity of the Arab, Islamic and world positions. But after the success of Riyadh’s three summits, Qatar comes today and drives a wedge,” continuing, “Qatar’s preference for the Muslim Brotherhood and Iran over Saudi Arabia, the Emirates, Kuwait and Bahrain is a political catastrophe!”

In the meantime, the academician and writer Dr. Aly Al-Noeimy said, “The results of the Riyadh summits will lead to Qatar’s being classified as a country that sponsors terrorism. With such statements, Qatar is trying to respond to these results.”

He added, “The outcomes of the Riyadh summits left Qatar exposed, especially with respect to its support for terrorist organizations. Further, the establishment of a center to control terrorist financing operations in Saudi Arabia will keep tabs on Qatar’s financial support for terrorist groups.”

Al-Noeimy stated that the Gulf countries are required “to take ruthless positions against Qatar, which is leaning towards Iran, sponsoring terrorist groups, and causing damage to the Gulf and Arab ranks.”

In the same context, writer Rashed Al-Oreimy described the allegations of hacking of the Qatar News Agency website as “a lie meant as a retreat after the stern Saudi/Gulf response to these statements.”

Oreimy added, “If a website is hacked, its pages can be retrieved, and the hacked page can be blocked within 10 minutes. So how is it that the declarations of the Emir of Qatar remained on the official website of QNA for up to five hours without the page being deleted or blocked?” and he continued, “After the strong Saudi response, Qatar tried to correct the situation by inventing the hacking story.”

about:reader?url=https://www.emaratalyoun.com/politics/news/2017-05... Analysts: Qatar Drives a Wedge in the Gulf and Arab Ranks

He continued by saying, “Such declarations are no different from what is repeatedly broadcast on Qatari media, and no different from the discourse of newspapers and websites financed by Qatar abroad, and through which it supports the Muslim Brotherhood and other terrorist groups.”

Al-Oreimy also said, “During the last two weeks, the channels belonging to and financed by Qatar have criticized and attacked the Gulf countries and rejected the visit by U.S. President Donald Trump. Such criticism coincides with the declarations by the Emir of Qatar that were published two evenings ago.”

He continued by saying, “The conclusions reached in the Riyadh summits made the Emir of Qatar realize that the position and the policies of Doha are rejected in the region. This led him to try and respond with these declarations that court Iran, and to bully neighboring countries with the Al-Udeid U.S. Air Base.”

The Emir had warned against any harm directed to Qatar and denounced its being linked to terrorism. At the same time, he called for there to be no enmity against Iran, “because of what it represents as a regional and Islamic presence that cannot be ignored.” He also revealed a tension existing in the relationship with the Trump Administration, and his unprecedented criticism of certain Gulf countries foretells the beginnings of a new crisis with the GCC countries.

In an interview broadcast by the Qatar News Agency (QNA) on its website following the graduation ceremony of the eighth class of National Service recruits in the Northern Camp Square the day before yesterday, the Emir of Qatar stated that the unjust campaign to which Qatar is being subjected has coincided with the visit of the U.S. President to the region. The motives behind this campaign, which aims to link Qatar with terrorism and mar its efforts to establish stability, are known. We shall pursue those behind it, whether they are countries or organizations, in order to protect Qatar’s leadership role on both the regional and the international levels, and in order to preserve its dignity and the dignity of its people.

He said, “We denounce our being accused of sponsoring terrorism despite our continued efforts with our brethren, and our participation in the global coalition against Isis,” indicating that, “the real danger is the behavior of certain governments that have created terrorism by sponsoring an extremist version of Islam that does not represent its true, magnanimous, nature. These governments are unable to counter terrorism save by issuing classifications that criminalize any just activity.”

He added, “No one has the right to accuse us of terrorism because they have classified the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist group, or because they reject the resistance role played by Hamas and Hezbollah.” He invited the brethren in Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain to reevaluate their positions that are antagonistic to Qatar, and to stop the avalanche of campaigns and repeated accusations which in no way serve common ties and interests. He stressed that Qatar does not interfere in the affairs of any country, even those that deprive their people of their liberties and rights.

about:reader?url=https://www.emaratalyoun.com/politics/news/2017-05... Analysts: Qatar Drives a Wedge in the Gulf and Arab Ranks

The Emir of Qatar emphasized that the relationship with the United States is strong and resilient despite the less than positive directions taken by the current U.S. Administration. “We believe that the current situation will not continue because of the judicial investigations being conducted with respect to the violations and transgressions of the U.S. President.”

He indicated that, although the Al-Udeid Air Base provides protection for Qatar against the greed of some of its neighboring countries, it remains the only chance for the U.S. to exercise military influence in the region within a network of interests that exceeds the ability of any administration to change.

And concerning the Arab/Islamic/American summit in which Qatar participated in Riyadh, Sheikh Tamim reiterated his thanks and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdul-Aziz, for his kind reception and generous hospitality. He called for serious and balanced work untainted by emotion and misjudgment which could lead to dangers that threaten to rock the region anew.

He explained that Qatar has nothing to do with terrorism and radicalism, and that it wishes to participate in the establishment of a just peace between “ Hamas, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and Israel based on its continued communications with the two parties, as Qatar has no enemies because of its flexible policies.”

The Emir of Qatar stressed the fact that Qatar has succeeded in building strong relationships with both the U.S. and Iran at the same time, because of what Iran represents as a regional and Islamic weight that cannot be ignored. It would not be wise to enter into an escalation with Iran, especially in view of the fact that it is a major power that can guarantee regional stability if others cooperate with it. Qatar is keen on such cooperation for the sake of the stability of the neighboring countries.

He emphasized the importance of focusing on development and the eradication of poverty instead of an excessive focus on arms deals which increase tensions in the region, and do not create development or stability in any of the countries that involve themselves in them.

The Emir of Qatar concluded his interview by affirming that Qatar is committed to its established political positions on the just causes of the Arab peoples despite all the smear campaigns it has suffered and the attacks that aim to shake its position and deter its role.

On a later occasion, Qatar said that it was starting an investigation into the hacking incident that targeted the website and Twitter account of the official news agency to spread false declarations in the name of the Emir of the country containing unprecedented criticisms of Gulf countries.

The Qatar governmental media authority hastened two nights ago to issue a statement describing the declarations attributed to the Emir as “completely unfounded falsehoods and fabrications.”

about:reader?url=https://www.emaratalyoum.com/politics/news/2017-05... Analysts: Qatar Drives a Wedge in the Gulf and Arab Ranks

He stated that “the website of the Qatar News Agency was hacked by a so-far unknown entity.” He added that “a false statement was made” and attributed to the Emir of Qatar, stressing that “what was published is completely baseless.”

Qatari officials have informed France Presse that an investigation has been opened. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that “some brotherly and friendly countries have expressed their willingness to participate in the investigation into this crime,” threatening those responsible with prosecutions.

The Ministry stated that the hacking of the QNA website started shortly after midnight the day before yesterday and lasted for four hours.

These statements provoked immediate reactions in the Gulf media.

The Saudi “Mecca” newspaper wrote that “the Emir of Qatar is ignoring the common Arab/Gulf destiny and is stabbing his neighbors with an Iranian dagger.”

emaratalyoun.com

محللون: قطر تشقّ الصف الخليجي والعربي

أحمد عاشور - دبي / عواصم - وكالات

12-15 minutes

قال كَتَّاب ومحللون سياسيون إماراتيون إن تصريحات أمير قطر، الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني، التي تنتقد مواقف دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية «تتسجم مع توجه قطر الداعم لجماعة الإخوان) وغيرها من الجماعات الإرهابية»، كما أنها «تأتي متسقة مع خطاب أمير قطر في القمة العربية الأخيرة بالبحر الميت».

وقالوا لـ«الإمارات اليوم» إن «التصريحات، التي صدرت مساء أول من أمس، تأتي في سياق الخطاب الذي ترده الدوحة منذ فترة طويلة عبر قنواتها الإعلامية، وتسعى من خلاله إلى شق الصف الخليجي والعربي».

واعتبروا أن «الزعم باختراق وكالة أنباء قطر (قنا) أكذوبة لا تنطلي على أحد»، لافتين إلى أن «قطر اعتادت أن تغرد خارج السرب الخليجي والعربي، لكنها فوجئت برد فعل سعودي خليجي حاسم، فتراجعت، وزعمت اختراق موقع وكالتها الرسمية».

وعلق نائب رئيس الشرطة والأمن العام في دبي، الفريق ضاحي خلفان تميم، على التصريحات بالقول «قطر تريد أن تلعب دور الكبير في المنطقة، ويبدو أنها انزعجت من التوافق العربي الأميركي الذي تقوده السعودية»، مضيفاً «التعاون القطري - الإيراني العسكري طعنة موجعة للتعاون الخليجي ولقمم الرياض الثلاث الناجحة».

وتابع «لم نكن نتمنى أن نرى هذا الخروج عن المسيرة الخليجية، هناك خطأ كبير في السياسة القطرية، وهذه السياسة ليست في مصلحة قطر وشعبها، ولن تخدمها».

وأبدى ضاحي خلفان انزعاجه من عبارة «دول الجوار التي تطمع في قطر»، متسائلاً من هذه الدول؟ مضيفاً «أمير قطر يمدح إيران، ويعتبر دول الجوار خطراً، أين الحكمة؟».

تميم بن حمد:

• قطر نجحت في بناء علاقات قوية مع أميركا وإيران في وقت واحد.

وتابع «دول الخليج هي التي تحمي قطر، وليست القاعدة الأميركية، أو إيران، لو تعرض الشعب القطري لخطر فسيتحرك الشعب الإماراتي لحمايته، ونقدم أرواحنا فداء لأهلنا في قطر». وأكمل «خروج قطر عن الإجماع الدولي في التصدي للإرهاب سلوك غير محمود النتائج.. أين الحكمة؟».

ونشر خلفان تغريدات عبر حسابه على «تويتر»، أمس، قال فيها «التغريد خارج السرب الإسلامي والعربي والعالمي من أجل إيران يحرق تعاون المسلمين والعرب والأميركان.. أين الحكمة؟»، مضيفاً «لا التوقيت مناسب ولا الأعذار مناسبة ولا التصريحات موفقة.. نسأل الله الهداية لهم».

وأضاف «خرجنا من قمة القمم في الرياض نحمد الله على توحيد المواقف عربياً وإسلامياً وعالمياً، وعندما نجحت قمم الرياض الثلاث، تخرج علينا قطر اليوم بشق الصف»، متابِعاً «تفضيل قطر لتنظيم الإخوان وإيران على السعودية والإمارات والكويت والبحرين كارثة سياسية!».

من جهته قال الكاتب والأكاديمي، الدكتور علي النعيمي، إن «نتائج قمم الرياض ستصب في تصنيف قطر باعتبارها دولة راعية للإرهاب، وهي بهذه التصريحات تسعى للرد على هذه النتائج».

وأضاف «نتائج قمم الرياض جعلت قطر مكشوفة، خصوصاً في ما يتعلق بدعمها للجماعات الإرهابية، كما أن إطلاق مركز لمراقبة عمليات تمويل الإرهاب في السعودية، سيرصد دعمها للجماعات الإرهابية بالمال».

وأكد النعيمي أن دول الخليج مطالبة «باتخاذ مواقف قاسية تجاه قطر التي تتجه نحو إيران، وترعى الجماعات الإرهابية، وتسبب الضرر للصف الخليجي والعربي».

وفي السياق وصف الكاتب، راشد العريمي، مزاعم اختراق وكالة أنباء قطر بأنها «أكذوبة الهدف منها التراجع بعد الرد السعودي الخليجي الحازم على تلك التصريحات».

وأضاف «إذا ما تعرض موقع للاختراق فيمكن استعادة صفحاته أو حجب الصفحة الإلكترونية المخترقة خلال 10 دقائق، فكيف بقيت تصريحات أمير قطر على موقع الوكالة الرسمية لزمّن يصل إلى خمس ساعات من دون أن تُحذف أو تُحجب الصفحة؟»، متابِعاً «بعد الرد السعودي القوي، حاولت قطر تدارك الأمر باختلاق قصة الاختراق».

وتابع «تلك التصريحات لا تختلف عما ترده وسائل الإعلام القطرية، ولا تختلف عن خطاب الصحف والمواقع التي تمويلها قطر في الخارج، وتدعم بها جماعة (الإخوان) وغيرها من الجماعات الإرهابية».

وأكمل «خلال الأسبوعين الأخيرين خرجت القنوات التابعة والممولة من قطر بانتقادات وهجوم على دول الخليج، وخطاب رافض لزيارة الرئيس الأميركي، دونالد ترامب، وهي انتقادات تأتي منسجمة مع تصريحات أمير قطر، التي نشرت مساء أول من أمس».

ومضى العريمي بالقول «النتائج التي خرجت بها قمم الرياض جعلت أمير قطر يدرك أن موقف الدوحة وسياساتها منبذان في المنطقة، وهو ما قاده إلى محاولة الرد عبر هذه التصريحات التي تغازل إيران، وتستقوي بقاعدة العديد الأميركية تجاه دول الجوار».

وكان أمير قطر حذر من المساس بقطر واستنكر ربطها بالإرهاب، داعياً في الوقت نفسه إلى عدم العداء مع إيران، «نظراً لما تمثله من ثقل إقليمي وإسلامي لا يمكن تجاهله»، كاشفاً عن توتر في العلاقة مع إدارة الرئيس الأميركي دونالد ترامب، ووجه انتقادات غير مسبوق لدول خليجية، ما يندرج بيوادر أزمة جديدة مع دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية.

وأكد أمير قطر في حديث بثته وكالة الأنباء القطرية «قنا» على موقعها بعد حفل تخريج الدفعة الثامنة من مجندي الخدمة الوطنية في ميدان معسكر الشمال أول من أمس، أن ما تتعرض له قطر من حملة ظالمة تزامنت مع زيارة الرئيس الأميركي إلى المنطقة، وتستهدف ربطها بالإرهاب، وتشويه جهودها في تحقيق الاستقرار معروفة الأسباب والدوافع، وسلاحق القائمين عليها من دول ومنظمات؛ حماية للدور الرائد لقطر إقليمياً ودولياً، وبما يحفظ كرامتها وكرامة شعبها.

وقال «إننا نستنكر اتهامنا بدعم الإرهاب على الرغم من جهودنا المتواصلة مع أشقائنا ومشاركتنا في التحالف الدولي ضد داعش»، مشيراً إلى أن «الخطر الحقيقي هو سلوك بعض الحكومات التي سببت الإرهاب بتبنيها لنسخة متطرفة من الإسلام لا تمثل حقيقته السمحة، ولم تستطع مواجهته سوى بإصدار تصنيفات تجرم كل نشاط عادل».

وأضاف: «لا يحق لأحد أن يتهمنا بالإرهاب لأنه صنف الإخوان المسلمين جماعة إرهابية، أو رفض دور المقاومة عند حماس وحزب الله»، داعياً الأشقاء في مصر، ودولة الإمارات، والبحرين، إلى مراجعة موقفهم المناهض لقطر، ووقف سيل الحملات والالتهامات المتكررة التي لا تخدم العلاقات والمصالح المشتركة، مؤكداً أن قطر لا تتدخل بشؤون أي دولة مهما حرمت شعبها من حريته وحقوقه.

وشدد أمير قطر على أن العلاقة مع الولايات المتحدة قوية ومنتينة على الرغم من التوجهات غير الإيجابية للإدارة الأميركية الحالية، «مع ثقتنا بأن الوضع القائم لن يستمر بسبب التحقيقات العدلية تجاه مخالفات وتجاوزات الرئيس الأميركي».

وأشار إلى أن قاعدة «العديد» مع أنها تمثل حصانة لقطر من أطماع بعض الدول المجاورة، فإنها هي الفرصة الوحيدة لأميركا لامتلاك النفوذ العسكري بالمنطقة، في تشابك للمصالح يفوق قدرة أي إدارة على تغييره.

وعن القمة العربية الإسلامية الأميركية التي شاركت فيها قطر بالرياض، جدد الشيخ تميم شكره وتقديره لخادم الحرمين الشريفين، الملك سلمان بن عبدالعزيز، على الحفاوة وكريم الضيافة، داعياً إلى العمل الجاد المتوازن بعيداً عن العواطف، وسوء تقدير الأمور، ما يندر بمخاطر قد تعصف بالمنطقة مجدداً نتيجة ذلك.

وبين أن قطر لا تعرف الإرهاب والتطرف، وأنها تود المساهمة في تحقيق السلام العادل بين «حماس الممثل الشرعي للشعب الفلسطيني وإسرائيل، بحكم التواصل المستمر مع الطرفين، فليس لقطر أعداء بحكم سياستها المرنة».

وشدد أمير قطر على أن قطر نجحت في بناء علاقات قوية مع أميركا وإيران في وقت واحد؛ نظراً لما تمثله إيران من ثقل إقليمي وإسلامي لا يمكن تجاهله، وليس من الحكمة التصعيد معها، خاصة أنها قوة كبرى تضمن الاستقرار في المنطقة عند التعاون معها، وهو ما تحرص عليه قطر من أجل استقرار الدول المجاورة.

ودعا أمير قطر إلى ضرورة الاهتمام بالتنمية ومعالجة الفقر، بدلاً من المبالغة في صفقات الأسلحة، التي تزيد من التوتر في المنطقة، ولا تحقق النماء والاستقرار لأي دولة تقوم بذلك.

واختتم أمير قطر حديثه بالتأكيد على التزام دولة قطر بمواقفها السياسية الراسخة تجاه القضايا العادلة للشعوب العربية، مهما تعرضت لمحاولات تشويه، أو هجمات تستهدف زعزعة موقفها والإخلال بدورها.

وفي وقت لاحق قالت قطر إنها بدأت التحقيق في «عملية اختراق» استهدفت موقع وكالة الأنباء الرسمية وحسابها على «تويتر» لنشر تصريحات مغلوبة باسم أمير البلاد حملت انتقادات غير مسبوقة لدول خليجية.

وكان جهاز الإعلام الحكومي القطري سارع الليلة قبل الماضية إلى نشر بيان يصف الأقوال المنسوبة إلى الأمير بأنها «مغالطات وافتراءات عارية عن الصحة وخاطئة كلياً».

وأكد أن «موقع وكالة الأنباء القطرية قد تم اختراقه من قبل جهة غير معروفة إلى الآن». وأضاف أنه تم «الإدلاء بتصريح مغلوط» منسوب لأمير قطر، مشدداً على أن «ما تم نشره ليس له أي أساس من الصحة».

وأفاد مسؤولون قطريون «فرانس برس» بفتح تحقيق، وأعلنت الخارجية إبداء «بعض الدول الشقيقة والصديقة استعدادها للمشاركة في عملية التحقيق في هذه الجريمة»، متوعدة المنفذين بملاحقات.

وقالت الوزارة إن الاختراق الإلكتروني لموقع «قنا» بدأ بُعيد منتصف الليلة قبل الماضية واستغرق أربع ساعات.

وأثارت التصريحات ردود فعل فورية في وسائل إعلام خليجية.

وكتبت صحيفة «مكة» السعودية: «أمير قطر يتجاهل المصير العربي والخليجي المشترك ويطعن الجيران بخنجر طهران».



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
)
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO) SS

CERTIFICATION

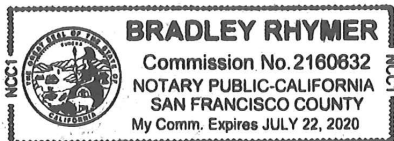
This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached article titled “Analysts: Qatar Drives a Wedge in the Gulf and Arab Ranks”

Kurt Shulenberger, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California, County of San Francisco
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this 30th day of October, 2018, by Kurt Shulenberger, proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) who appeared before me.

Signature:



New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 41

“Tamim Isolates Qatar by Turning Against Enduring Gulf and Arab Principles”, *Al-Khaleej* (25 May 2017), available at <http://www.alkhaleej.ae/alkhaleej/page/f2d37a48-e914-4c77-841e-34b355b1e616>
(with certified translation)

AL-KHALEEJ

Gulf Gulf Economy Gulf Sports Gulf Supplements

[Home News](#) [Opinions and Studies](#) [News and Reports](#) [Culture](#) [Miscellaneous](#) [Caricature Books and Writers](#) [Readers' Corner](#) [From and to Readers](#) [0501429429](#) [Issues](#) [File](#)

Gulf [News and Reports](#) Rating: 5/5

Date of publication: 5/25/2017

He cheered Iran and bragged about relations with Israel. He renewed support for the Muslim Brotherhood, praised Hezbollah, and attacked the GCC countries and Egypt.

Tamim Isolates Qatar by Turning Against Enduring Gulf and Arab Principles[Listen](#)

Qatar is back to chirping outside the flock by turning against enduring Gulf and Arab principles after its Emir, Sheikh Tamin Bin Hamad Al Thani, provoked a storm of reactions in the Gulf countries as well as in the rest of the Arab World by his transgressions, which have offended against the Gulf community and driven a wedge in the Arab ranks.

The night before last, Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, Emir of Qatar, rejected any link between his country and terrorism, indicating that it is being targeted by an unjust campaign that coincided with the visit by US President Donald Trump to the region and which aims to link Qatar with terrorism and undermine its efforts to achieve stability. This was stated in a speech during the graduation ceremony of the eighth class of National Service Recruits in the Northern Camp Square. The Agency claimed later that the website had been hacked.

The Qatari emir said, "We denounce being accused of supporting terrorism despite our continuous efforts with our brethren, and our participation in the international coalition against Isis," adding that "the real danger is the behavior of certain governments, which have created terrorism by adopting an extremist version of Islam which does not represent Islam's magnanimous true nature. These governments are unable to counter terrorism save by issuing classifications that criminalize any just activity." He added, "no one has the right to accuse us of terrorism because they have branded the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist group, or because they reject the resistance role being played by Hamas and Hezbollah." He invited the brethren in Egypt, the Arab Emirates, and Bahrain to reevaluate their positions that are antagonistic to Qatar and stop the avalanche of campaigns and repeated accusations which in no way serve shared ties and interests. He stressed that Qatar does not interfere in the affairs of any country, even those that deprive their people of their liberties and rights.

The Emir of Qatar stressed that its relationship with the United States is strong despite the less than positive directions taken by the current US Administration. "We believe that the current situation will not continue because of the judicial investigations being conducted into the violations and the transgressions of the US President." He indicated that, although the Al-Udeid Air Base provides protection for Qatar against the greed of some of its neighboring countries, it remains the only chance for the US to exercise a military influence in the region within a network of interests that no administration can change.

And concerning the Arab/Islamic/American summit in which Qatar participated in Riyadh, Sheikh Tamim reiterated his thanks and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdul-Aziz, for his kind reception and generous hospitality. He called for serious and balanced work untainted by emotion and misjudgment which could lead to dangers that threaten to rock the region anew.

He explained that Qatar has nothing to do with terrorism and radicalism, and that it wishes to participate in the establishment of a just peace between "Hamas, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and Israel based on its continued communications with the two parties, as Qatar has no enemies because of its flexible policies."

The Emir of Qatar stressed the fact that Qatar has succeeded in building strong relationships with both the US and Iran at the same time, because of what Iran represents as a regional and Islamic weight that cannot be ignored. It would not be wise to enter into an escalation with Iran, especially in view of the fact that it is a major power that can guarantee regional stability if others cooperate with it. Qatar is keen on such cooperation for the sake of the stability of neighboring countries.

He emphasized the importance of focusing on development and the eradication of poverty instead of an excessive focus on arms deals which increase tensions in the region, and do not create development or stability in any of the countries that involve themselves in them.

The Emir of Qatar concluded his interview by stressing that Qatar is committed to its established political positions on the just causes of the Arab peoples, despite all the smear campaigns it has suffered and the attacks that aim to shake its position and undermine its role. (agencies)

Rating: 5/5





التخليج الاقتصادي التخليج الرياضي ملاحق التخليج

أخبار الدار	رأي و دراسات	اخبار و تقارير	ثقافة	منوعات	الكاركاتير	كتب و كتاب	منبر الغراء	من الغراء و الهمم 0501429429	قضايا	ملف
-------------	--------------	----------------	-------	--------	------------	------------	-------------	------------------------------	-------	-----

0 0 0 0

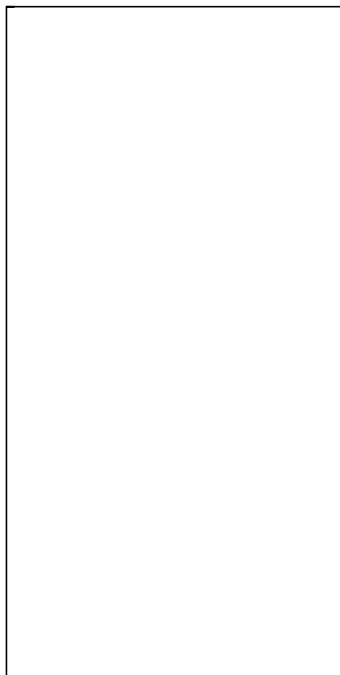
(4)

التقييم: 5 / 5

التخليج اخبار و تقارير

ابحث

Custom Search



تاريخ النشر: 25/05/2017

امتحد إيران وتباهى بالعلاقة مع «إسرائيل» ووجد دعم «الإخوان» وأسى على «حزب الله» وتعامل على دول «التعاون» ومصر

تميم يعزل قطر بالانقلاب على الثوابت الخليجية والعربية

استمع



عاد قطر إلى التفريد خارج السرب بالانقلاب على الثوابت الخليجية والعربية، بعدما أثار أميرها الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني، عاصفة من ردود الفعل في دول الخليج وبغية الوطن العربي، بعد تجاوزاته التي تسيء إلى البيت الخليجي وتشق الصف العربي.

ورفض الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني أمير قطر، اللبلة قبل الماضية، ربط بلاده بالإرهاب، مؤكداً تعرضها لحملة ظالمة، تزامنت مع زيارة الرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب إلى المنطقة، تستهدف ربطها بالإرهاب، وتشويه جهودها في تحقيق الاستقرار، وذلك في كلمة له خلال حفل تخريج الدفعة الثامنة من مجندي الخدمة الوطنية في ميدان معسكر الشمال، لكن الوكالة ادعت لاحقاً أن الموقع كان مخترقاً.

وقال الأمير القطري: «إننا نستنكر اتهامنا بدعم الإرهاب على الرغم من جهودنا المتواصلة مع أشقائنا ومشاركنا في التحالف الدولي ضد داعش»، مضيفاً: «أن الخطر الحقيقي هو سلوك بعض الحكومات التي سببت الإرهاب بنتيها لنسخة منطرفة من الإسلام لا تمثل حقيقته السمحة، ولم تستطع مواجهته سوى بإصدار تصنيفات تجرم كل نشاط عادل». وأضاف الشيخ تميم: «لا يحق لأحد أن يتهمنا بالإرهاب لأنه صنف الإخوان المسلمين جماعة إرهابية، أو رفض دور المقاومة عند حماس وحزب الله»، داعياً الأصدقاء في جمهورية مصر العربية، ودولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، ومملكة البحرين إلى مراجعة موقفهم المناهض لقطر، ووقف سيل الحملات والاتهامات المتكررة التي لا تخدم العلاقات والمصالح المشتركة، مؤكداً أن قطر لا تتدخل في شؤون أي دولة مهما حرمت شعبيها من حريته وحقوقه. وشدد أمير قطر على أن العلاقة مع الولايات المتحدة قوية ومنتينة على الرغم من التوجهات غير الإيجابية للإدارة الأمريكية الحالية، مؤكداً ثقته في أن الوضع القائم لن يستمر بسبب التحقيقات العدلية تجاه مخالفات وتجاوزات الرئيس الأمريكي. وأشار الأمير إلى أن قاعدة العديد، مع أنها تمثل حصانة لقطر من أطماع بعض الدول المجاورة، إلا أنها هي الفرصة الوحيدة لأمريكا لامتلاك النفوذ العسكري بالمنطقة، في تشابك للمصالح يفوق قدرة أي إدارة على تغييره.

وعن القمة العربية الإسلامية الأمريكية التي شاركت فيها قطر بالرياض، جدد أمير قطر شكره وتقديره لخادم الحرمين الشريفين الملك سلمان بن عبد العزيز، على الحفاوة وكرم الضيافة، داعياً إلى العمل الجاد المتوازن بعيداً عن العواطف، وسوء تقدير الأمور، مما يندرج بمخاطر قد تصف بالمنطقة مجدداً نتيجة ذلك. وأوضح أمير قطر أن بلاده لا تعرف الإرهاب والتطرف، وأنها تود المساهمة في تحقيق السلام العادل بين حماس الممثل الشرعي للشعب الفلسطيني و«إسرائيل»، بحكم التواصل المستمر مع الطرفين، فليس لقطر أعداء يحكم سياستها المرنة.



Reason: This Websense category is filtered: Social Web - Facebook.

اسعار الوقود			
ديزل	بنس 91	خصوصي 95	سوبر 98
2.76	2.40	2.50	2.61

وشدد الأمير على أن قطر نجحت في بناء علاقات قوية مع أمريكا وإيران في وقت واحد؛ نظراً لما تمثله إيران من ثقل إقليمي وإسلامي لا يمكن تجاهله. وليس من الحكمة التصعيد معها، خاصة أنها قوة كبرى تضمن الاستقرار في المنطقة عند التعاون معها، وهو ما تحرص عليه قطر من أجل استقرار الدول المجاورة.

ودعا الأمير إلى ضرورة الاهتمام بالتنمية ومعالجة الفقر، بدلاً من المبالغة في صفقات الأسلحة، التي تزيد من التوتر في المنطقة، ولا تحقق النماء والاستقرار لأي دولة تقوم بذلك.

واختتم أمير قطر حديثه بالتأكيد على التزام دولة قطر بمواقفها السياسية الراسخة تجاه القضايا العادلة للشعوب العربية، مهما تعرضت لمحاولات التشويه، أو الهجمات التي تستهدف زعزعة موقفها والإخلال بدورها. (وكالات)

0 0 0 0 (4) التقييم: 5 / 5


حوارات

الخليج

تغريدات بواسطة @alkhaleej

صحيفة الخليج @alkhaleej

#حاكم_الشارقة_يعزي_ملك_الأردن_في_ضحايا
#بيول_البحر_الميت_#صحيفة_الخليج



مشاهدة على تويتر إدراج



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
)
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO) ss

CERTIFICATION

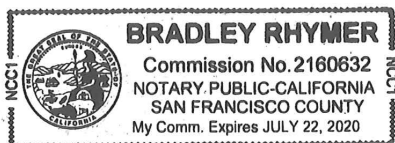
This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached article titled "Tamim Isolates Qatar by Turning Against Enduring Gulf and Arab Principles"

Kurt Shulenberger, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California, County of San Francisco
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me
on this 30th day of October, 2018,
by Kurt Shulenberger,
proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence
to be the person(s) who appeared before me.

Signature:



New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 42

“‘A deluge of rage’ strikes the emirate of treason and criminality”, Al-Youm7 (25 May 2017), available at <https://www.youm7.com/story/2017/5/25/%D8%B7%D9%88%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B6%D8%A8-%D9%8A%D8%B6%D8%B1%D8%A8-%D8%A5%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D9%8A%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%B5%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%81%D8%A9-8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%AC-%D8%AA%D9%85%D9%8A%D9%85-%D8%AE%D8%A7%D9%86/3252812>

(with certified translation)

[...]

Al-Youm Al-Sabee

Al-Youm Al-Sabee

Editor-in-Chief: Khaled Salah

[...]

[Main Page](#) > [Investigations and Files](#)

“A deluge of rage” strikes the emirate of treason and criminality ... Gulf press: “Tamim betrays the Arabs and turns against the Muslim community’s enduring principles ... “Okaz”: Doha’s Foreign Minister meets the Commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard in Iraq ... and “Riyadh”: Qatar shows strength through terrorists

Thursday May 25, 2017 12:21 p.m.

[...]

Esraa Ahmad Fouad writes:

[...]

For the second day in a row, the major Gulf newspapers which came out on Thursday opened fire on the

Emirate of Qatar after the declarations by its Emir, Tamim Bin Hamad, which offended the large Gulf countries. The declarations of the petty emir contained serious offenses to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Emirates, Kuwait and Bahrain as well as other countries. In addition, we have his obvious praise of Iran's role, which he called "pivotal" and essential to the stability of the region, as well as his speaking out about Doha's good relations with Tel Aviv.

The provocative declarations by the Ruler of Qatar aroused controversy and resentment around the small emirate that is playing a suspicious role in the region. It started yesterday with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's decision to block the TV channel Al-Jazeera and its website. This was followed by the Emirates' decision to block all media sites belonging to the small Gulf emirate. Yesterday's press saw strong criticism of Qatar's suspicious position and the policies adopted by its emir, which collude against Arab interests and the security of the region. Today saw even stronger language and an exposure of Qatar's true colors.

Saudi Okaz:

The Saudi newspaper Okaz accused Doha of supporting Iranian militias in the region, and revealed secret meetings in Baghdad between Doha's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Qassem Sulaimani, Commander of the Quds Force, which is subject to the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. The Saudi paper Okaz considered that the statements of the Emir of Qatar revealed what had been hidden and Qatar's real position, as hatred poured out of their mouths, especially when the Emir spoke of Iran as a great power.

In its report, the Saudi paper revealed an agreement between Qatar and the Iranian Revolutionary Guard in a meeting in Iraq between Al Thani and Qassem Sulaimani, Commander of the Quds Force, to turn against the Riyadh declaration. Al-Thani met with Sulaimani through the Iraqi government in return for Doha's agreeing to waive its claim to USD 500 million, which left in the Baghdad Airport.

The paper indicated that secret negotiations were held last Monday between Qatar's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamad Abdul Rahman Al Thani and Qassem Sulaimani in Iraq. According to the paper, Iranian orders were given during the meeting by Jaafary, Commander of the Revolutionary Guard, to Qatar to turn against the resolutions of the Islamic American summit.

The paper said that Qatar has played suspicious roles in the Arab and Islamic worlds, adding, "Some people might be surprised by the provocative declarations of Qatar's Emir, Tamim Al Thani. However, persons well aware of the ins and outs of Qatar's politics and secret, under-the-table arrangements with terrorist organizations and Israeli pressure groups were not surprised."

The Saudi paper continued by saying: "Tamim's statements reflect the strategic link between Qatar and the abominable, terrorist Iranian regime. The secret Doha-Tehran coalition, which was publicly revealed and dealt a blow to Arab solidarity, was clearly apparent in the United-by-Resolve Summit, which condemned the role of Iran. Apparently, the success of the summit displeased the Qataris."

The paper considered that the position of Qatar has been and remains known as it works against the interests of the Gulf and the Arab States. Being a drop in the ocean, it is always seeking a larger role at any price, even at the expense of Arab and Gulf solidarity.

[...]

The Editor-in-Chief of Emirates' Al-Itihad: What Qatar did is a break from the ranks, not a break-in

Mohamad Al-Hamady, Editor-in-Chief of the Emirates Itihad Newspaper, considered that the declarations by the Emir of Qatar, Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, in which he challenged the Gulf and praised the Iranian role, are a break from the ranks and not the result of a break-in by hackers.

He added in his editorial of today in the Emirate newspaper that Qatar's declarations called for an urgent and immediate clarification, and from the highest authorities, since no Gulf Arab citizen can believe that statements published by the official news agency of Qatar are fabricated, and that the Agency's website was hacked.

The writer indicated that it was an intentional attack on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by the media loyal to Qatar throughout the days preceding the three Riyadh summits, and was intended to downplay the importance of Trump's visit.

The writer considered that Doha is obstinately determined to persist in its wrongdoing, and that this determination, obstinacy and insistence on wrong positions serves no good purpose.

Al-Hamady considered that Tamim's declarations only serve the enemies of the Arabs, who today are the Iranian regime, Israel, and terrorism. The three summits of Riyadh have attempted to besiege and defeat these three enemies. For the first time in a long time, Muslims were able to agree on one approach in the face of such dangers. All clearly agreed that Riyadh is the center of Islamic decisions, which was welcomed by all as a good omen. Little did we know that Qatar had a different view, which it would declare only forty-eight hours later.

[...]

The Emirates' Khaleej: Tamim isolates Qatar by turning against enduring Gulf and Arab principles

The Emirates' Khaleej Newspaper said that the Emir of Qatar, Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, has isolated Qatar by turning against enduring Gulf principles and Arab consensus after having praised Iran, bragged about the relationship with Israel, renewed support for the Muslim Brotherhood, and acclaimed Hezbollah, while at the same time attacking the GCC countries and Egypt.

The paper added that Qatar is back to chirping outside the flock by turning against Gulf and Arab principles after its Emir, Sheikh Tamin Bin Hamad Al Thani, provoked a storm of reactions in the Gulf countries as well as in the rest of the Arab World by his transgressions, which have offended against the Gulf community and driven a wedge in the Arab ranks.

[...]

[...]

Saudi Riyadh: Qatar believes that its power comes from adopting terrorism

Saudi writer Khaled Bin Hamad Al-Malek, in his Thursday article in the Saudi Riyadh Newspaper,

commented on the declarations of Qatar's Emir by saying that, "Qatar's policy demonstrates the view that its power comes from adopting the Muslim Brotherhood, Hezbollah, and Hamas to use them when it needs them. The same is being done by Al-Jazeera TV channel, which seeks assistance from mercenary Arab journalists to raise a ruckus and spread lies concerning all that is true in the policies of the Gulf countries."

The writer added that the intention behind the timing of the declarations by the Emir of Qatar may be to obscure the successes achieved at the Riyadh summits, and to attack the agreement reached between the Arab and Islamic Countries and the US to defeat terrorism and radicalism.

الجمعة، 12

للإعلان

عبر

دوت مصر
VideoSUPER
KORAاليوم السابع
سب

كرة عالمية

رياضة

تحقيقات

اقتصاد وبورصة

حوادث

تقارير

سياسة

عاجل

الرئيسية

رئيس التحرير
خالد صلاح

اليوم السابع

تعرف على سائرين مرضى 9/7 مليون يورو لتسعين بوعيه السيات

الرئيسية < تحقيقات وملفات

"طوفان الغضب" يضرب إمارة الخيانة والإجرام.. صحافة الخليج: "تميم" خان العرب وانقلب على ثوابت الأمة.. "عكاظ": وزير خارجية الدوحة التقى قائد الحرس الثوري الإيراني في العراق.. و"الرياض": قطر تستقوى بالإرهابيين

الخميس، 25 مايو 2017 12:21 م

[...]

كتبت إسراء أحمد فؤاد

إضافة تعليق



لليوم الثاني على التوالي، فتحت الصحف الخليجية الكبرى الصادرة الخميس، النار على إمارة قطر بعد

تصريحات أميرها تميم بن حمد المسينة للدول الخليجية الكبرى، إذ حملت تصريحات الأمير الصغير إساءات بالغة للمملكة العربية السعودية والإمارات والكويت والبحرين، وغيرها من الدول، فضلاً عن إشادته اللافتة بدور إيران الذي وصفه بـ"المحوري" والمهم في استقرار المنطقة، بخلاف الجهر بعلاقات الدوحة الطيبة مع "تل أبيب".

التصريحات المستفزة لحاكم دويلة قطر، أثارت حالة من الجدل والسخط على الإمارة الصغيرة التي تلعب دوراً مشبوهاً في المنطقة، بدأ الأمر أمس بقرار المملكة العربية السعودية بحجب قناة الجزيرة وموقعها الإلكتروني، تبع ذلك قرار الإمارات بحجب كل المواقع الإعلامية التابعة للإمارة الخليجية الصغيرة، كما شهدت الصحافة الصادرة أمس انتقادات حادة لموقف قطر المشبوه وسياسات أميرها المتواطئة على المصالح العربية وأمن المنطقة، وهو ما تواصل اليوم بلهجة أكثر حدة وكشفاً لحقيقة قطر.

عكاظ السعودية:

في صحيفة عكاظ السعودية، اتهمت الصحيفة الدوحة بدعم الميليشيات الإيرانية في المنطقة، وكشفت عن لقاءات سرية جمعت بين وزير خارجية الدوحة، وقائم فيلق القدس التابع للحرس الثوري الإيراني قاسم سليماني في بغداد، واعتبرت صحيفة عكاظ السعودية، أن تصريحات أمير قطر كشفت المستور والموقف القطري إذ بدت البغضاء من أفواههم، خصوصاً عندما اعتبر الأمير إيران قوة كبرى.

وكشفت الصحيفة السعودية، في تقريرها عن اتفاق قطري مع الحرس الثوري الإيراني في لقاء جمع بين آل ثاني وقاسم سليماني قائد فيلق القدس، عبر العراق للانقلاب على إعلان الرياض، حيث اجتمع آل ثاني مع سليماني من خلال الحكومة العراقية مقابل عدم مطالبة الدوحة بمبلغ الـ500 مليون دولار، والتي تركتها الدوحة في مطار بغداد.

وأوضحت أن مباحثات سرية جرت الإثنين الماضي، عقدها وزير الخارجية القطري محمد عبد الرحمن آل ثاني مع قاسم سليماني في العراق، وكشفت الصحيفة أنه تم من خلال اللقاء، أوامر إيرانية من قبل قائد الحرس الثوري جعفرى لقطر، بأن تقوم الأخيرة بالتمرد على قرارات القمة الإسلامية الأمريكية.

وقالت الصحيفة إن لقطر أدوار مشبوهاً في المحيط العربي والإسلامي، مضيئة "قد يستغرب البعض من تصريحات أمير قطر تميم آل ثاني الاستفزازية، لكن الراسخين في شئون ودهاليز وأروقة قطر السياسية، وترتيباتها السرية من تحت الطاولة مع المنظمات الإرهابية ومجموعات الضغط الإسرائيلية لم يندهشوا".

وتابعت الصحيفة السعودية: "أن تصريحات تميم تعكس ارتباط قطر الاستراتيجي بالنظام الإيراني الإرهابي القمىء، وتحالف الدوحة وطهران السرى الذي ظهر للعلن وضرب التضامن العربي.. تجلى بامتياز في قمة العزم بجمعنا، التي نددت بدور إيران، ويبدو أن نجاح القمة لم يرق للقطريين".

واعتبرت الصحيفة أن موقف قطر كان ولا يزال معروفاً، وهي تعمل ضد مصالح الدول الخليجية والعربية، وفي قطرة في بحر وتبحث دائماً عن دور أكبر مهما كان الثمن، حتى وإن ضربت بعرض الحائط التضامن العربي والخليجي.

[...]

رئيس تحرير الاتحاد الإماراتية: مافعلته قطر انشقاق عن الصف وليس اختراق

ومن جانبه، اعتبر محمد الحمادي رئيس تحرير صحيفة الاتحاد الإماراتية، أن تصريحات أمير قطر تميم بن حمد آل ثاني، والتي تحدى فيها الخليج، مثنياً الدور الإيراني، هي انشقاق عن الصف وليس اختراق قرصنة.

وأضاف في مقاله اليوم، بالصحيفة الإماراتية، إن التصريحات القطرية كانت بحاجة إلى توضيح عاجل وسريع ومن أعلى المستويات، فلا يمكن أن يصدق المواطن الخليجي والعربي، أن تصريحات نقلتها وكالة الأنباء القطرية الرسمية مفبركة، وأن هناك اختراقاً للموقع الإلكتروني للوكالة.

وأشار الكاتب إلى هجوم متعمد على المملكة العربية السعودية من الإعلام الموالي لقطر طوال الأيام التي سبقت قمم الرياض الثلاث، والتقليل من أهمية زيارة ترامب.

واعتبر الكاتب أن لدى الدوحة إصراراً على الخطأ ومكابرة، مؤكداً إن العناد والمكابرة والإصرار على المواقف الخاطئة لا يفيد.

واعتبر الحمادي، أن تصريحات تميم لا تخدم غير أعداء العرب، هم اليوم النظام الإيراني وإسرائيل والإرهاب، هؤلاء الثلاثة الذين حاولت قمم الرياض الثلاث محاصرتهم والانتصار عليهم، ولأول مرة من زمن يجتمع المسلمون على كلمة واحدة في مواجهة الأخطار، وبشكل واضح يتفق الجميع على أن الرياض هي مركز القرار الإسلامي، فاستبشر الجميع خيراً، إلا أننا لم نكن ندرك أن قطر كان لها رأي آخر صرحت به بعد ثمان وأربعين ساعة فقط.

الخليج الإماراتية: تميم يعزل قطر بالانقلاب على الثوابت الخليجية والعربية

أما صحيفة الخليج الإماراتية، قالت إن أمير قطر تميم بن حمد آل ثاني عزل الدوحة بالانقلاب على الثوابت الخليجية والإجماع العربي، بعد أن امتدح إيران وتباهى بالعلاقة مع «إسرائيل» وجدد دعم «الإخوان» وأثنى على «حزب الله» وتحامل على دول «التعاون» ومصر.

وأضافت الصحيفة، أن قطر عادت إلى التغريد خارج السرب بالانقلاب على الثوابت الخليجية والعربية، بعدما أثار أميرها الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني، عاصفة من ردود الفعل في دول الخليج وبقية الوطن العربي، بعد تجاوزاته التي تسببت في البيت الخليجي وتشق الصف العربي.

[...]

الرياض السعودية: قطر ترى أن قوتها في تبني الإرهاب

ومن ناحيته، علق الكاتب السعودي خالد بن حمد المال، في مقاله اليوم الخميس، بصحيفة الرياض

السعودية، على تصريحات أمير قطر، قائلًا : إن "سياسة قطر ترى أن قوتها في تبني الإخوان وحزب الله وحماس لاستخدامهم عند الطلب، مثلما تفعل قناة الجزيرة التي تستجد ببعض الإعلاميين العرب المرتزقة لرفع الصوت عالياً ونشر الأكاذيب، على كل ما هو حقيقى فى سياسات الدول الخليجية".

وأضاف الكاتب أنه قد يكون المقصود من تصريحات أمير قطر فى هذا التوقيت، التعتيم على النجاحات التى تحققت فى قمم الرياض، وكأن الغرض منها ضرب ما تم الاتفاق عليه بين الدول العربية والإسلامية وأمريكا للقضاء على الإرهاب والتطرف.



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached article titled “‘A deluge of rage’ strikes the emirate of treason and criminality.”

Lynda Green, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 12 day of April, 20 19.

JEFFREY AARON CURETON
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01CU6169789
Qualified in New York County
My Commission Expires September 23, 2019

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432
London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267
Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756
Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909
Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500
Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 43

Video, “UAE cuts diplomatic ties with Qatar – Special Coverage”, *Abu Dhabi TV* (5 June 2017), available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1sGbP0DITIU>
(with certified translation)

(Video on CD-ROM located at the back cover of last volume)

Title of Clip [file name/no.]: 02 - الإمارات تقطع علاقاتها الدبلوماسية مع قطر -

Time Stamp [00:00]	Speaker	Transcription [Arabic]	Translation [English]
00:01	Abu Dhabi TV Channel	قررت دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة في بيان لها اليوم	The United Arab Emirates decided in a statement today
00:05	”	قطعت العلاقات مع قطر بما فيها العلاقات الدبلوماسية	to cut ties with Qatar, including diplomatic ties
00:09	”	وإمهال البعثة الدبلوماسية القطرية ثمان وأربعين ساعة لمغادرة البلاد	and to give the Qatari diplomatic mission forty-eight hours to leave the country.
00:16	”	ونص البيان أيضاً على منع دخول أو عبور المواطنين القطريين إلى دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، كما أمهل المقيمين والزائرين منهم مدة أربعة عشر يوماً للمغادرة، وذلك لأسباب أمنية واحترازية	The statement also forbids Qatari citizens to enter or pass through the United Arab Emirates and gives Qatari residents and visitors fourteen days to leave, for security and precautionary reasons.
00:34	”	كما منع القرار المواطنين الاماراتيين من السفر إلى دولة قطر أو الإقامة فيها أو المرور عبرها.	In addition, the decision forbids Emirati citizens to travel to, reside in, or pass through the State of Qatar.
00:43	”	وأشار البيان إلى إغلاق كافة المنافذ البحرية والجوية خلال أربع وعشرين ساعة أمام الحركة القادمة والمغادرة إلى قطر ومنع العبور لوسائل النقل القطرية كافة القادمة والمغادرة،	The statement indicated that within twenty-four hours, all sea and air ports would be closed to traffic to and from Qatar, and all Qatari means of transport, both coming and going, will be prohibited from passing through the United Arab Emirates
01:02	”	وتخاذ الاجراءات القانونية، والتفاهم مع الدول الصديقة والشركات الدولية	The statement calls for taking legal measures and

		<p>بخصوص عبورهم بالأجواء والمياه الإقليمية الإماراتية من وإلى قطر وذلك لأسباب تتعلق بالأمن الوطني الإماراتي.</p>	<p>reaching an understanding with friendly states and international corporations regarding their passage through Emirati airspace and territorial waters from and to Qatar, in connection to reasons of Emirati national security.</p>
01:20	”	<p>وتأتي تلك القرارات لما فيه مصلحة دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي عامةً والشعب القطري الشقيق خاصةً، وتأييداً للبيانين الصادرين عن مملكة البحرين والمملكة العربية السعودية الشقيقتين</p>	<p>These decisions have been made in keeping with the best interests of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries overall and the brotherly people of Qatar in particular, and in support of the statements issued by the sister kingdoms of Bahrain and Saudi Arabia.</p>
01:38	”	<p>وأكدت دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة إنها تتخذ هذا الإجراء الحاسم نتيجة لعدم التزام السلطات القطرية باتفاق الرياض لإعادة السفراء والاتفاق التكميلي له في 2014، ومواصلة دعمها وتمويلها واحتضانها للتنظيمات الإرهابية والمتطرفة والطائفية، وعلى رأسها جماعة الإخوان المسلمين، وعملها المستمر على نشر وترويج فكر تنظيم داعش والقاعدة عبر وسائل إعلامها المباشر وغير المباشر</p>	<p>The United Arab Emirates stated that it was taking this decisive measure due to the Qatari authorities' lack of commitment to the Riyadh Agreement to restore ambassadors and the complementary agreement of 2014, as well as Qatar's ongoing support, financing and embrace of terrorist, extremist and sectarian organizations, foremost among them</p>

			being the Muslim Brotherhood, and Qatar's ongoing work to spread and promote the thought of ISIS and Al Qaeda through its direct and indirect media,
02:17	”	وكذلك نقضها البيان الصادر عن القمة العربية الإسلامية الأميركية بالرياض، بتاريخ الحادي والعشرين من شهر مايو ألفين وسبعة عشر لمكافحة الإرهاب، الذي اعتبر إيران الدولة الراعية للإرهاب في المنطقة،	and its violation of the statement issued by the Arab Islamic American Summit in Riyadh held on the twenty-first of May, two thousand and seventeen on combating terrorism, which views Iran as the state sponsor of terrorism in the region.
02:36	“	إلى جانب إيواء قطر للمتطرفين والمطلوبين أمنياً على ساحتها وتدخلها في الشؤون الداخلية لدولة الإمارات وغيرها من الدول، واستمرار دعمها للتنظيمات الإرهابية مما سيدفع بالمنطقة إلى مرحلة جديدة لا يمكن التنبؤ بعواقبها وتبعاتها	In addition, the decision is a response to Qatar harboring extremists and persons wanted for security reasons in its territory, its interference in the internal affairs of the United Arab Emirates and other countries, and its continuing support for terrorist organizations, thereby ushering the region into a new phase whose consequences and implications no one can predict.
02:59	”	وإذ تأسف دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة لما تنتهجه السلطات القطرية من سياسات تؤدي إلى الوقيعة بين شعوب المنطقة، فإنها تؤكد احترامها وتقديرها البالغين	While the United Arab Emirates regrets the policies being pursued by Qatar, leading to estrangement among

		<p>للشعب القطري الشقيق، لما يربطها معه من أواصر القرى والنسب والتاريخ والدين.</p>	<p>the peoples of the region, it affirms its profound respect and appreciation for the brotherly people of Qatar in light of the ties of kinship, ancestry, history and religion that bind them.</p>
--	--	---	--



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
)
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO) ss

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached transcription.

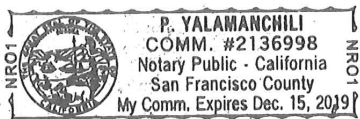
Bradley Rhymer

Bradley Rhymer, Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California, County of San Francisco
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me
on this 16th day of December, 2018,
by Bradley Rhymer,
proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence
to be the person(s) who appeared before me.

Signature: *P. Yalamanchili*



New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 44

Video, “UAE News – The official statement of the UAE boycott of the State of Qatar”, *Akhbar El Emarat* (5 June 2017), *available at* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l8xf76fjk8U> (with certified translation)

(Video on CD-ROM located at the back cover of last volume)

Title of Clip: UAE News – The official statement of the UAE boycott of the State of Qatar, AKHBAR EL EMARAT (5 June 2017)

Time stamp	Speaker	Arabic transcription	English translation
[00:00:00.00]	Presenter	أصدرت دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة البيان التالي	The United Arab Emirates issued the following statement:
[00:00:05.13]	Presenter	تؤكد دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة التزامها التام ودعمها الكامل لمنظومة مجلس التعاون الخليجي والمحافظة على أمن واستقرار الدول الأعضاء.	The United Arab Emirates confirms its full commitment and support to the Organization of the Gulf Cooperation Council and to conserving the security and stability of its member states.
[00:00:17.13]	Presenter	وفي هذا الإطار وبناء على استمرار السلطات القطرية في سياستها التي تزعزع أمن واستقرار المنطقة والتلاعب والتهرب من الالتزامات والاتفاقيات فقد تقرر اتخاذ الاجراءات الضرورية لما فيه مصلحة دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي عامة والشعب القطري الشقيق خاصة.	Within this context, and due to the continuation by the Qatari authorities of their policies that destabilize the security and stability of the region and of their manipulation and evasion of their obligations and agreements, it has been decided to take the following necessary measures for the good of the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council in general and of the brotherly people of Qatar in particular.
[00:00:41.00]	Presenter	وتأييدا للبيان الصادر عن مملكة البحرين الشقيقة والبيان الصادر عن المملكة العربية السعودية فإن دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة قررت اتخاذ الإجراءات التالية:	Fully supporting the statement issued by our sister the Kingdom of Bahrain and the statement issued by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates have decided to take the following measures:
[00:00:54.16]	Presenter	١- قطع العلاقات مع قطر بما فيها العلاقات الدبلوماسية وإمهال البعثة الدبلوماسية القطرية ثمانتي وأربعين ساعة لمغادرة البلاد.	1- Sever relations with Qatar including diplomatic relations and allow the Qatar diplomatic mission forty-eight hours to leave the country.
[00:01:06.07]	Presenter	٢- منع دخول أو عبور المواطنين القطريين إلى دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة وإمهال المقيمين والزائرين منهم مدة أربعة عشر يوما للمغادرة وذلك لأسباب أمنية واحترازية	2- for security and precautionary reasons, prohibit Qatari citizens from entering or passing through the territory of the United Arab Emirates and allow Qatari residents and visitors a

			period of fourteen days to leave the country.
[00:01:21.19]	Presenter	كما تمنع المواطنين الإماراتيين من السفر إلى دولة قطر أو الإقامة فيها أو المرور عبرها.	Emirati citizens are prohibited from travelling to Qatar, passing through its territory or residing therein.
[00:01:27.22]	Presenter	٣- إغلاق كافة المنافذ البحرية والجوية خلال ٢٤ ساعة أمام الحركة القادمة والمغادرة إلى قطر ومنع العبور لوسائل النقل القطرية كافة القادمة والمغادرة واتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية والتفاهم مع الدول الصديقة والشركات الدولية بخصوص عبورهم الأجواء والمياه الإقليمية الإماراتية من وإلى قطر.	3- close within 24 hours all sea and air ports to traffic arriving from or departing to Qatar, and preventing all Qatari arriving and departing means of transportation, and taking legal measures and negotiating with friendly states and international companies with regard to their crossing Emirati airspace and territorial waters when going to or leaving Qatar.
[00:01:56.06]	Presenter	وذلك لأسباب تتعلق بالأمن الوطني الإماراتي.	This being for reasons of Emirati national security.
[00:02:01.17]	Presenter	إن دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة تتخذ هذه الإجراءات الحاسمة نتيجة لعدم التزام السلطات القطرية باتفاق الرياض لإعادة السفراء والاتفاق التكميلي له عام ٢٠١٤ ومواصلة دعمها وتمويلها واحتضانها للتنظيمات الإرهابية والمتطرفة الطائفية	The United Arab Emirates is taking these decisive measures as a result of the non- adherence by the Qatari authorities to the Riyadh Agreement concerning the return of ambassadors and its complimenting agreement of 2014 and of its continuing to support, finance and embrace terrorist, fundamentalist and sectarian organizations
[00:02:24.12]	Presenter	وعلى رأسها جماعة الإخوان المسلمين وعملها المستمر علي نشر وتمويل فكر تنظيم داعش والقاعدة عبر وسائل إعلامها المباشر وغير المباشر.	at whose head is the Muslim Brotherhood with its continuous efforts to expand and finance the discourse of Isis and Al-Qaeda through its direct and indirect media.
[00:02:36.15]	Presenter	وكذلك نقدها البيان الصادر عن القمة العربية الإسلامية الأمريكية في الرياض مؤخرا بشأن مكافحة الإرهاب والذي اعتبر إيران الدولة الراعية للإرهاب في المنطقة إلى جانب إيواء قطر للمتطرفين والمطوبين أمنيا على ساحتها	And also due to its criticism of the statement issued by the recent Islamic, Arab American Summit in Riyadh on combatting terrorism, and which considered Iran the country sponsoring terrorism in the region in addition to the fact that Qatar is hosting fundamentalists and persons required by justice,

[00:02:57.05]	Presenter	وتدخلها في الشؤون الداخلية لدولة الإمارات وغيرها من الدول واستمرار دعمها للتنظيمات الإرهابية مما سيدفع بالمنطقة إلى مرحلة جديدة لا يمكن التنبؤ بعواقبها وتبعاتها.	as well as its interference in the internal affairs of the United Arab Emirates and other countries and its support of terrorist organizations which will push the region into a new stage whose end and consequences cannot be forecasted.
[00:03:14.00]	Presenter	وإذ تأسف دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة على ما تنتهجه السلطات القطرية من سياسات تؤدي إلى الوقيعة بين شعوب المنطقة	Whilst the United Arab Emirates regrets the policies adopted by the authorities of Qatar which result in driving a wedge among the peoples of the region,
[00:03:26.20]	Presenter	فأنها تؤكد احترامها وتقديرها للبالغين للشعب القطري الشقيق لما يربطها معه من أواصر القرى والنسب والتاريخ والدين	it asserts its sincere respect and appreciation of the people of Qatar with all their mutual ties of kinship, history, and religion.
Ribbon			
		شركات الطيران الإماراتية تعلق جميع رحلاتها من وإلى قطر بدءاً من غد الثلاثاء	Emirati Airlines suspend all their flights from and to Qatar starting tomorrow, Tuesday.
		دولة الإمارات تقطع العلاقات الدبلوماسية مع قطر وتمهل البعثة الدبلوماسية القطرية 48 ساعة لمغادرة البلاد.	The United Arab Emirates sever diplomatic relations with Qatar and give its diplomatic mission a grace period of 48 hours to leave the country.
		دولة الإمارات والمملكة العربية السعودية ومملكة البحرين وجمهورية مصر تقطع العلاقات الدبلوماسية مع قطر	The United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom of Bahrain, and the Republic of Egypt sever diplomatic relations with Qatar
		منع دخول أو عبور المواطنين القطريين إلى الدولة وإمهال المقيمين والزائرين منهم 14 يوماً للمغادرة.	Prohibiting the entrance or passage of Qatari citizens to the country and giving residents and visitors 14 days to leave.
		إغلاق المنافذ البحرية والجوية كافة أمام الحركة القادمة والمغادرة إلى قطر.	Closing all sea and air ports to traffic arriving from and departing to Qatar.
		اليمن وليبيا وجزر المالديف تقطع العلاقات الدبلوماسية مع قطر.	Yemen, Libya, and the Maldives sever diplomatic relations with Qatar



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
)
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO) ss

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached transcription.

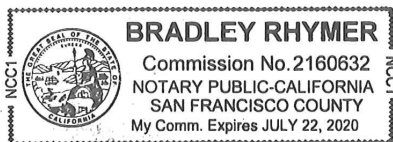
Pavani Yalamanchili

Pavani Yalamanchili, Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California, County of San Francisco
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this 31st day of March, 2019, by Pavani Yalamanchili, proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) who appeared before me.

Signature: Bradley Rhymer



New York
t: +1.212.631.7432
London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267
Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

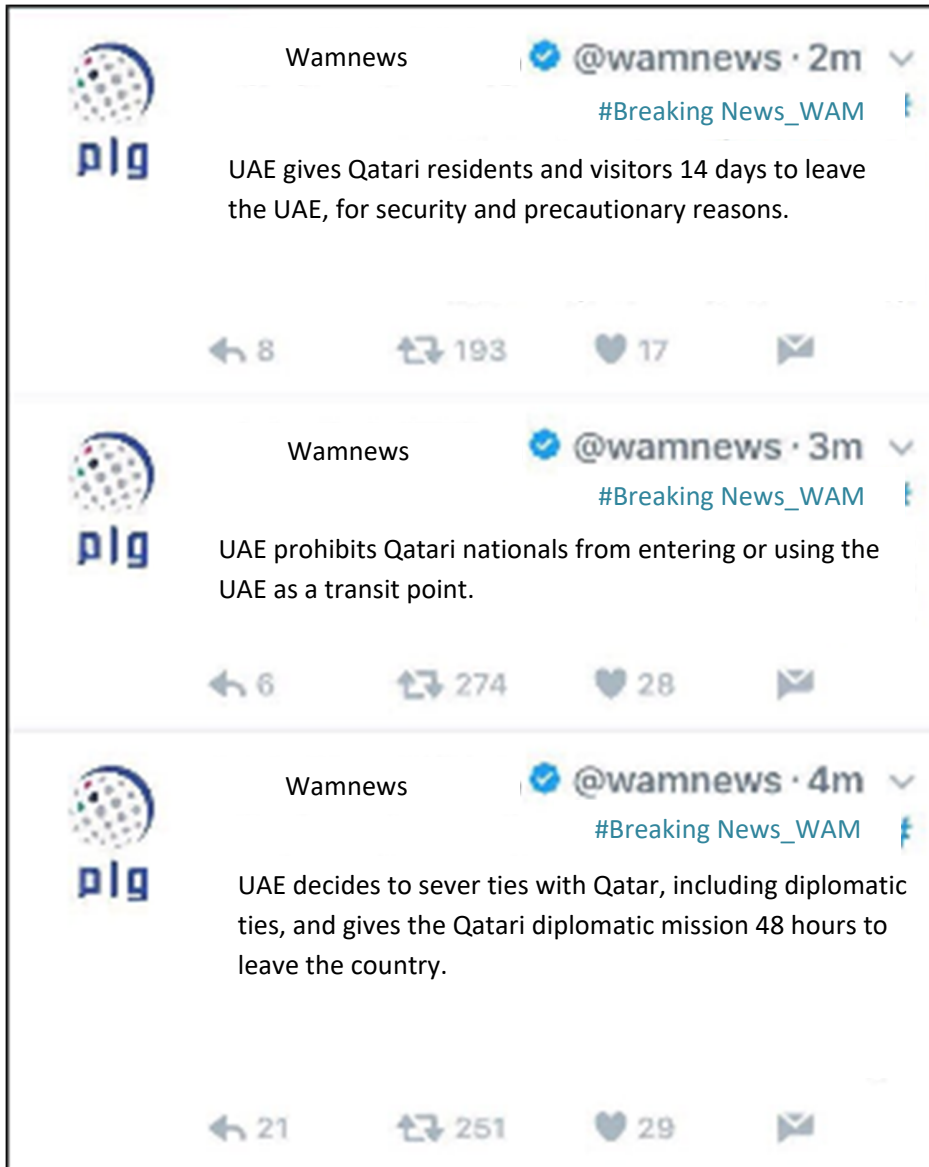
Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756
Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909
Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500
Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 45

Twitter Post, Regarding the 5 June 2017 Measures,
@wamnews (5 June 2017 at 5:57 a.m.)
(with certified translation)





وكالة أنباء الإمارات @wamnews · 2m ▾

#عاجل_وام

الإمارات تمهل المقيمين والزائرين من المواطنين القطريين مدة 14 يوماً للمغادرة وذلك لأسباب أمنية واحترافية.

8

193

17



وكالة أنباء الإمارات @wamnews · 3m ▾

#عاجل_وام

الإمارات تقرر منع دخول أو عبور المواطنين القطريين إلى الدولة .

6

274

28



وكالة أنباء الإمارات @wamnews · 4m ▾

#عاجل_وام

الإمارات تقرر قطع العلاقات مع قطر بما فيها العلاقات الدبلوماسية وإمهال البعثة الدبلوماسية القطرية 48 ساعة لمغادرة البلاد.

21

261

29





translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached Tweets.

Ethan Ly, Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 19 day of October, 20 10.

JEFFREY AARON CURETON
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01006169789
Qualified In New York County
My Commission Expires September 23, 2019

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 46

“Attorney General Warns against Sympathy for Qatar or Objecting to the State’s Positions”, *Al-Bayan Online* (7 June 2017), *available at* <https://www.albayan.ae/across-the-uae/news-and-reports/2017-06-07-1.2969979>
(with certified translation)

Al-Bayan<http://www.albayan.ae>**Attorney General Warns against Sympathy for Qatar or Objecting to the State's Positions****Source:** Al-Bayan Online**Date:** June 07, 2017

Counsellor Dr. Hamad Saif Al-Shamsi, the UAE Attorney General, warned that the State of the United Arab Emirates had taken a decisive decision against the Qatari government due to its hostile and irresponsible policy toward the State and a number of sister Gulf and Arab States, and that the decision is intended to protect the national security of the State, its supreme interests, and the interests of its people.

Therefore, it is necessary to announce that expressing sympathy, bias, or affection for that state, or objecting to the position of the State of the United Arab Emirates and the strict and firm measures that it has taken against the Qatari government, whether through social media with tweets or posts, or any other verbal or written method, is considered a crime punishable by temporary imprisonment for three to fifteen years and a fine of no less than five hundred thousand dirhams in accordance with the Federal Penal Code and the Federal Decree-Law on Combating Cybercrimes. This is due to the damage that such acts cause to the supreme interests of the State, national unity, and social peace, as well as the effect that such acts have in weakening the social fabric of the State and the unity of its people.

The Federal Public Prosecution will enforce the law against the perpetrators of such crimes.

All rights reserved © 2018 Dubai Media Incorporated



النائب العام يحذر من التعاطف مع قطر أو الاعتراض على مواقف الدولة

المصدر: البيان الإلكتروني

التاريخ: June 2017 07

صرح المستشار الدكتور حمد سيف الشامسي النائب العام للدولة بأن دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة قد اتخذت قراراً حاسماً ضد حكومة قطر نتيجة لسياساتها العدائية واللامسئولة ضد الدولة وعدد من الدول الشقيقة الخليجية والعربية وبأتي هذا القرار حفاظاً على الأمن القومي للدولة ومصالحها العليا ومصالح شعبها .

لذا وجب التنويه إلى أن إبداء التعاطف أو الميل أو المحاباة تجاه تلك الدولة ، أو الاعتراض على موقف دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة وما اتخذته من إجراءات صارمة وحازمة مع حكومة قطر، سواء عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي بتغريدات أو مشاركات، أو بأي وسيلة أخرى قولاً أو كتابة، يعد جريمة معاقبا عليها بالسجن المؤقت من ثلاثة إلى خمس عشرة سنة وبالغرامة التي لا تقل عن خمسمائة الف درهم طبقاً لقانون العقوبات الاتحادي والمرسوم بقانون اتحادي بشأن مكافحة جرائم تقنية المعلومات ، لما يترتب عليها من أضرار بالمصالح العليا للدولة ، والوحدة الوطنية والسلم الاجتماعي ، فضلاً عما لتلك الممارسات من أثر في إضعاف النسيج الاجتماعي للدولة ووحدة شعبها .

وستمارس النيابة العامة الاتحادية واجبها الوطني بتطبيق القانون على مرتكبي هذه الجرائم.

جميع الحقوق محفوظة © 2018 مؤسسة دبي للإعلام



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached article titled "Attorney General Warns against Sympathy for Qatar for Objecting to the State's Position," dated June 7, 2017.

Jeff Cureton, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 8th day of June, 2018.

KRISTEN DUFFY
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01DU6121852
Qualified In Queens County
My Commission Expires 01-31-2021

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432
London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267
Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756
Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909
Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500
Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 47

Twitter Post, Statement from the Attorney General
regarding objection to state positions, *@UAE_Barq*
(7 June 2017) (with certified translation)


Statement from the Attorney General
regarding objection to state positions

UAE BARQ

07 - 06 - 2017



The Attorney General warns against any participation, verbal or written, on social media websites or any other medium, that expresses any sympathy for the State of Qatar or opposition to the decisive stance that the UAE and other states have taken with decisive positions against the government of Qatar, under penalty of 3 to 15 years in prison and a fine of no less than AED 500,000.



 @UAE_BARQ 

UAE BARQ
برق الإمارات
07 - 06 - 2017

بيان للنائب العام بشأن الاعتراض على مواقف الدولة



النائب العام للدولة يحذر من أي مشاركات قولاً أو كتابة على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي أو أي وسيلة أخرى تحمل أي تعاطف مع دولة قطر أو اعتراض على موقف الإمارات والدول الأخرى التي اتخذت مواقف حازمة ضد حكومة قطر قد تعرض صاحبها للسجن من ٣ إلى ١٥ سنة وغرامة لا تقل عن ٥٠٠ ألف درهم.

 @UAE_BARQ 



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached Statement from the Attorney General.

Kristen Duffy, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 4 day of April, 20 19.

JEFFREY AARON CURETON
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01CU6169789
Qualified in New York County
My Commission Expires September 23, 2019

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 48

“Qatar Commits Suicide: Aspire...Qatar’s ‘terrorist’
in the ‘sports world’!”, *Al-Ittihad* (20 June 2017)
(with certified translation)

Al-Ittihad

Home UAE Arab & International Economy Sports Points of View Variety Culture Search Here

[...]

Qatar Commits Suicide

The Academy of \$ 1 billion and 600,000 children

Aspire .. Qatar's «terrorist» in the «sports world»!

20 Jun 2017 - 06:10 PM

Dubai (Al-Ittihad)

As Qatari charities have been uncovered, using charitable works as a cover for them to enter into suspicious agreements, and to carry out terrorist schemes, this how Qatar operates in all areas, including in the Qatari sports arena. Even in The Aspire Academy, where the Qatari government has spent much more than \$ 1 billion.

Ever since the Academy was launched, it has planned many operations, including secret agreements and deals. Aspire is the terrorist arm of Qatar all over the world with branches in many countries. For example, it has branches in Algeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa.

The name of Qatar has been associated with many terrorist operations. The Academy's name is strongly associated with suspicious case files, especially since it has more than 1,000 key employees from 55 countries, as part of an international work force, including doctors, sports scientists and trainers from previous sports summits.

There are 9,000 athletes from different nationalities in the academy, including 250 athletes who are present at the academy on a full-time basis, and take advantage of the best education opportunities. To cover up its suspicious activities, the Academy uses its sports programs to discover talent in 14 countries and tests up to 600,000 children in 950 places in developing countries in Africa, Latin America and the Far East. The top 20 of these are awarded scholarships to study at the Academy. The Academy allows these youths to achieve the dream of becoming professional footballers and an international football career and invites the world's best youth teams to play exhibition matches in Qatar. It is bizarre that no one knows where the talents that graduated from the Academy are. We did not find graduates of the Academy playing for Barcelona or Real Madrid, despite the fact that the Academy was established in 2005, which confirms that it is carrying out other schemes and activities greater than sport, most notably making payments under the table to gain support its nominations, elections, facilities, and other suspicious activities, which are always, from far, about sports.

Qatar's arm extended outwardly when the Academy organized a sporting event entitled "Aspire Academy Global Summit for the Development of Football Performance and Sports Science", which seeks to discuss ways to develop football and football sciences at the youth and junior levels. On the sidelines of the World Summit, the Academy also organized the fifth edition of the Aspire for Sport exhibition and conference.

Here, we see the connection between the Academy and its secret activity with Qatari companies working in the field of sports, which hold meetings with European and international companies and institutions working in sports sector related industries for the purpose of developing partnerships and cooperation, signing agreements and making deals.

No one asked about the main objective of paying these significant sums to establish this Academy. The Academy adopted children of different nationalities, but no Qataris. Is it reasonable for a state to spend money on a project of this size in order to nurture talents from other countries? Or is it a cover for all its activities that are in violation of international law!

Who believes that a state organizes large conferences, spends millions and make payments above and under the table to well-known sports figures to associate their names with the Academy, just as happened with the Pele, the Brazilian, and Maradona, the Argentine, both of whom attended the opening of the Academy!

The answer is clear to all but the people of Qatar who stupidly think of the Academy as a global achievement. They do not realize that the Academy's plans are to attract children and youths so that they could groom them in a way that ensures their loyalty to carry out all their plans. Now, the name Qatar is echoed through the Aspire Academy, and is also echoed through terrorist acts carried out in a great number of countries.

قبر للإتحاد

أكاديميه الممار دولار 600 الف طفل

محمد الخطيب

إسباير.. ذراع قطر «الإرهابية» في «العالم الرياضي»!

باريس، 12 أيلول 2017

دبي (الإتحاد)



أكاديمية اسباير الرياضية بالذراع قطر (الإتحاد)

عندما اكتشفت المحطات الجوية القطرية، والتي أحدثت الأعمال الحرة سبباً لها لإبرام اتفاقيات مشيوية، وسعدت محطات إرهابه. هكذا الحال القطري في كل المحطات، سر في الساحة الرياضية القطرية، أكاديميه إسباير، التي أنشئت عليها الحكومة القطرية الكبر من الأوقات الذي تجاوز الممار دولار.

ومن صبه المدهه التي شجعت افتتاح الأكاديمية، وهي تحطت بمحطات كثره من اتفاقيات ومضات سرية، بل سعد إسباير في ذراع الإرهاب القطرية في كل أنحاء العالم من خلال وجود فروع لها في عدد كثر من الدول، وعلى سبل الطاوله يوجد لها فروع في الجزائر والكاميرون وغانا وكندا وسنغافورا والنمينا وجنوب أفريقيا.

واربط اسم قطر بالكثير من العمليات الإرهابية، وبجمل اسم الأكاديمية بقوه في العلاقات المشيوية، خاصة أن لديها أكثر

من ألف موظف لساعي، حايها من 55 دولة، كقريب عمل دولي، منهم أطباء وعلماء في المجال الرياضي وجنود وقدم رياضية سافه.

وبحرت في الأكاديمية كعدد 9 آلاف رياضي من مختلف الجنسيات، منهم 250 رياصاً موجودون بصره كامله في الجدرية، ومحصولي علوم أفضل فرص التعليم، وسنتر الأكاديمية بأعمالها المشيوية سرامج رياضية لاكتشاف المواهب في 14 دولة، ويحتر ما صل إلى 600 ألف طفل في 950 مكاناً في الدول النامية في أفريقيا وأمريكا اللاتينية والشرق الأوسط.. وحصل أفضل 20 ناشئاً سن هؤلاء على منح للدراسة في الأكاديمية، وبمكاتبهم بخفي الحلم بأن يصبحوا لاعبي كره محترفين وبمضي مسيرته كرويه عالميه، بالإضافة إلى استنعاة أفضل فرق الناشئين في العالم لإقامة مباريات تجرسة في قطر، وأعرب أنه لا أحد يفرق في المواهب التي خرجت من الأكاديمية، فلم يحد من خرجت الأكاديمية من بلغ في برشلونه أو الريال، رغم تأسيس الأكاديمية عام 2005، وهو ما يؤكد أن هناك محطات أخرى وأنشطة أكثر من الرياضه مهم بنفسها، أثرها المدفع من تحت الطاوله لعدم موقوف من برشحات وانجابات ومجملات، وغيرها من العلاقات المشيوية، وناماً ما يكفي من حد من الرياضه.

وأمنذ ذراع قطر خارجياً كي تنظم الأكاديمية ملتقى رياصاً تحت عنوان «قمه أكاديميه إسباير العالميه لتطوير أداء كره القدم وعلوم الرياضه»، وهي القمه التي تسعى لمناقشته سبل تطوير أداء كره القدم وعلومها علوم مستوي القاب الصغرى والنسب، كما طمعت الأكاديمية على عارض القمه العالميه السجحه الخامسة من عرض ومؤتمر إسباير فور سميرت.

وأبني الربط هنا بين الأكاديمية ومضاتها السريه مع الشركات القطرية التيامله في مجال الرياضه من خلال لقاء الشركات والمؤسسات الأوروبية والعالميه العاملة في قطاع الصناعات المنطقه بالمجال الرياضي من أجل تطوير علاقات شراكه ويطوي وعقد الاتفاقيات والصفتان.

لم سبال أحد عن الجذب الرئيس من تأسيس الأكاديمية بهذه الصانع الكبره، في حين أن الأكاديمية تنوي إطلاق من حسابات مختلفه، سيما الشعب القطري لا وجود له، فهل من المقبول أن يصرّف دولة علوم مشيوية بهذا الحجم من أجل رعايه موقوف من دول أخرى، أم أنها سنار لكل الأعمال الخارجه عن تعليمي الدول؟

من صديق أن دولة نظم مؤتمرات كبره وسبقي الخلاص والدفع من هوي الطاوله ونحننا لنحساب رياضية كبره من

أجل أن ينظم لسجحه مع الأكاديمية منلما حدث مع البرازيلي سلبه والأرجنتيني مارادونا، وكلاهما حصر اهتمامه الأكاديميه!

الإحاطه وصحه لعامر الجميع إلا أفضل قطر النفس تناملوب سلافه مع الأكاديمية علوم أنها إبحار عالمي، ولا يشرك في حطت الأكاديمية تحتل في الصغار والنسب ويستهم بالنشكل الذي يصرّف لهم الولاء لسعد كل المحطات المرسوميه، والأب اسم قطر تزود عبر أكاديميه إسباير، وإنما تزود مع كل العمليات الإرهابيه في عدد كثر من الدول.

مواقيت المده

ملح جوده اليوم



الرياضي | الرياضي 2
الاجتماعي | الثقافي | طبا



مباراة صفا





translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached article titled “Qatar Commits Suicide,” dated June 20, 2017.

Kristen Duffy, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 1 day of April, 20 19.

JEFFREY AARON CURETON
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01CU6169789
Qualified in New York County
My Commission Expires September 23, 2019

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

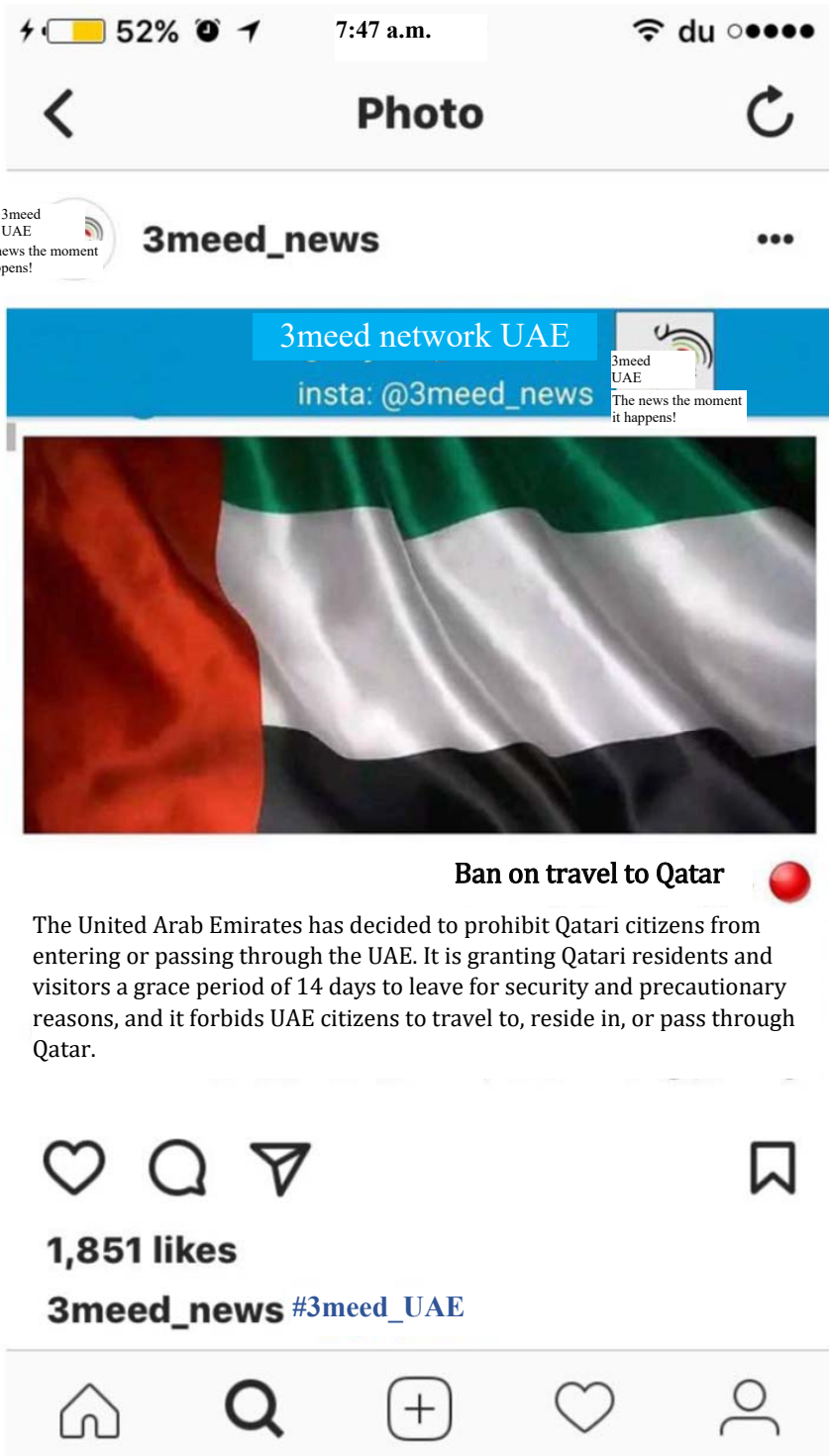
Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 49

Instagram Post, “Ban on travel to Qatar”, @3meed_news
(5 June 2017 at 7:47 a.m.) (with certified translation)



52% 7:47 ص du

Photo

3meed_news

شبكة عميد الإمارات
insta: @3meed_news



● منع السفر إلى قطر

الإمارات تقرر منع دخول أو عبور المواطنين القطريين إلى الدولة، وتمهل المقيمين والزائرين من المواطنين القطريين مدة 14 يوماً للمغادرة وذلك لأسباب أمنية واحترازية، وتمنع المواطنين الإماراتيين من السفر إلى دولة قطر أو الإقامة فيها أو المرور عبرها

1,851 likes

عميد_الإمارات #3meed_news

Home Search Add Heart Profile

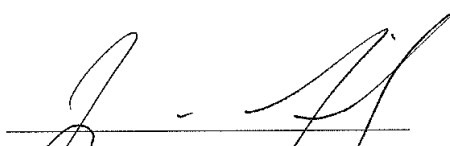


translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached Instagram post.



Laura Musich, Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 1 day of April, 2019.



JEFFREY AARON CURETON
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01CU6169789
Qualified in New York County
My Commission Expires September 23, 2019

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 50

Letter from Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of State of Qatar, to Abdul Latif
Bin Rashid Al-Ziyani, Secretary-General of GCC
(19 February 2017) (with certified translation)

(Logo of Qatar's Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Minister of Foreign Affairs

[TN: Illegible words follow; low quality scanned image]

[BARCODE]

Number 2017 - 88 - 00132 - 5

Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs – Confidential

Date: 22 / 05 / 1438 AH - Corresponding to: 19 / 02 / 2017 AD

“Confidential”

His Highness Brother Dr. / Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al Zayani, the respected

The Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council

General Secretariat - Riyadh

May the Peace, mercy and blessing of Allah be upon you,

It is my pleasure to send to your Highness my sincere greetings and respect, wishing you continued good health and well-being.

It is of my pleasure to refer to the State of Qatar's unwavering and unequivocal commitment to all signed agreements within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council. In this context, I am referring to the Riyadh agreement which has been signed by their Highnesses; the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council, on 19 / 01 / 1435 AH (corresponds to 23 / 11 / 2013 AD) with the purpose of enhancing the unity of the GCC Member States and [serving their] interests for the future of their peoples. That meeting was convened amid international and regional conditions which demanded the conclusion of this agreement in order to serve the higher interests of the GCC Member States.

As the GCC Member States have spared absolutely no effort in the implementation of the Riyadh Agreement and the mechanism of its execution; therefore, the subject matter of this Agreement has been exhausted. Consequently - according to the applicable rules governing international agreements - this agreement should be terminated due to the exhaustion of its purpose.

Since the GCC Charter and its other mechanisms constitute the basis for relations between the GCC Member States, relying on the Riyadh Agreement and abandoning the GCC Charter and its other mechanisms do not achieve the interests or the goals of the GCC.

Therefore, the GCC Member States are called upon to agree on the termination of the Riyadh Agreement as said Agreement has been mooted by international and regional events, and because its purpose has been exhausted. On the other hand, it may be necessary that the GCC Member States take necessary measures to amend the GCC Charter

(Logo of Qatar's Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Minister of Foreign Affairs

[*TN: Illegible words follow; low quality scanned image*]

in line with their aspirations, to face any issues that may require the joint Gulf action, and regional and international developments in the various aspects.

In conclusion, we look forward to your Highness's publication of the contents of this letter to the brothers in the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council and to deem this correspondence a formal document of the General Secretariat of the Council.

Please accept my utmost respect and regards to your Highness,

Signed

[*TN: Hand drawn Signature*]

Muhammad Bin Abdul Rahman Al Thani

The Minister of Foreign Affairs

MEMBER OF THE ARAB LEAGUE



مجلس التعاون الخليجي



2017-88-00132-5

مكتب وزير الخارجية - سوري

التاريخ: ٢٢/٠٥/١٤٣٨هـ

الموافق: ١٩/٠٢/٢٠١٧م

سوري

المحترم
معالي الأخ الدكتور / عبداللطيف بن راشد الزياني
الأمين العام لمجلس التعاون الخليجي
الأمانة العامة
الرياض

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،،،

يطيب لي أن أبعث لمعاليتكم بخالص التحية والتقدير متمنياً لكم التوفيق ودوام الصحة والعافية.

يسرني أن أشير إلى التزام دولة قطر الثابت الذي لا يتبدل ولا يتزعزع بجميع ما يتم الاتفاق عليه في إطار مجلس التعاون الخليجي، وفي هذا السياق أشير إلى اتفاق الرياض الموقع من قبل أصحاب السمو قادة دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية بتاريخ ١٩/٠١/١٤٣٥هـ الموافق ٢٣/١١/٢٠١٣م، بهدف تعزيز وحدة دول المجلس ومصالحها ومستقبل شعوبها، والذي عقد في ظروف دولية وإقليمية تتطلب إبرام هذا الاتفاق خدمةً للمصالح العليا لدول المجلس.

وحيث أن دول المجلس لم تألوا جهداً في تنفيذ اتفاق الرياض وآلية تنفيذه ومن ثم فقد تم استنفاد موضوع هذا الاتفاق، الأمر الذي يتعين معه وفقاً للقواعد المستقرة بشأن الاتفاقيات الدولية إنهاء هذا الاتفاق لانتهاء الغرض الذي من أجله تم إبرامه.

ولما كان النظام الأساسي لمجلس التعاون والآليات الأخرى يشكل الأساس الحاكم للعلاقات بين دول المجلس، فإن الاستناد إلى اتفاق الرياض وترك النظام الأساسي وآلياته الأخرى لا يحقق مصالح وأهداف مجلس التعاون الخليجي.

عليه، فإن دول المجلس مدعوة للاتفاق على إنهاء العمل باتفاق الرياض، الذي تجاوزته الأحداث على الصعيدين الدولي والإقليمي واستنفاد موضوعه، وبالمقابل قد يكون من الضروري أن تعمل الدول الأعضاء في المجلس على اتخاذ اللازم نحو تعديل النظام الأساسي للمجلس على

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



الجمهورية الفلسطينية
وزارة الخارجية

نحو يتماشى مع طموحاتها، لمواجهة مستجدات العمل الخليجي المشترك، والتطورات الإقليمية والدولية الراهنة في شتى المجالات.
وختاماً، نتطلع من معاليكم تعميم ما تضمنته هذه الرسالة على الأشقاء في دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية، واعتبارها وثيقة رسمية من وثائق الأمانة العامة للمجلس.
وتفضلوا معاليكم بقبول خالص تحياتي وتقديري،،،

محمد بن عبدالرحمن آل ثاني

وزير الخارجية



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached letter dated February 19, 2017.

Kristen Duffy, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 10th day of April, 2019.

HOA WIN LY
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01LY6323702
Qualified in New York County
Term Expires April 27, 2019

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 51

Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *An Official Source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: the Perpetrators of the Electronic Piracy against Qatar News Agency website will be prosecuted* (24 May 2017), available at <https://mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/05/24/an-official-source-at-the-ministry-of-foreign-affairs-the-perpetrators-of-the-electronic-piracy-against-qatar-news-agency-website-will-be-prosecuted>

An Official Source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: the Perpetrators of the Electronic Piracy against Qatar News Agency website will be prosecuted

Doha / Information Office/ 24 May

The State of Qatar announced that it will investigate and prosecute those responsible for the hacking of Qatar News Agency (QNA)'s website.

An official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) stated that QNA's website was hacked at 12:14am on Wednesday morning, with hackers publishing false statements attributed to HH the Emir Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani.

He added that they were able to regain control of QNA's website four hours after the hacking took place, and that they continue to counter ongoing hacking attempts of QNA's social media accounts.

The official further stated that it is clear that this shameful cybercrime was instigated and perpetrated with malicious intent.

He also said that the State of Qatar is surprised by the stance of some media outlets and TV channels which continued to publish and comment on the false statements, despite them having been denied by the Director of the Government Communications Office, HE Sheikh Saif Bin Ahmed Al-Thani, in a statement published on Wednesday.

The Ministry's official also pointed out that this cybercrime is being investigated. He further added that several brotherly and friendly countries expressed their willingness to participate in the investigation, as part of the framework of international collaboration in the fight against cybercrimes.

All necessary legal measures and procedures to prosecute the hackers of QNA's website will take place, and that the findings of the investigation will be published once complete.

Wednesday, May 24, 2017

Annex 52

Twitter Posts, Regarding the 5 June 2017 Measures,
@qatarembassyUAE (5 June 2017)
(with certified translation)



Embassy of Qatar – Abu Dhabi
@qatarembassyUAE



For the citizens of the State of Qatar who are not able to purchase tickets, the Embassy will bear the expenses of their travel through the Omani Airlines in case they do not leave within the set deadline.



288

5:55 am – 5 June 2017



392 people talking about this





Embassy of Qatar in Dubai @QatarCons_Dubai . 5 Jun 2017

General Consulate of the State of Qatar in Dubai

Citizens can communicate with the Consulate at the following numbers to get answers for their inquiries:

0097455030070

00971503007079

2 58 48

Qatar Consulate in Dubai Retweeted



Embassy of Qatar – Abu Dhabi @qatarembassyUAE . 5 Jun 2017

For the citizens of the State of Qatar who are not able to purchase tickets, the Embassy will bear the expenses of their travel through the Omani Airlines in case they do not leave within the set deadline.

53 342 294

Qatar Consulate in Dubai Retweeted



Embassy of Qatar – Abu Dhabi @qatarembassyUAE . 5 Jun 2017

If you wish to inquire about other issues, please contact the following number: 00971562796555

28 99 71

Qatar Consulate in Dubai Retweeted



Embassy of Qatar – Abu Dhabi @qatarembassyUAE . 5 Jun 2017

If the citizens of Qatar cannot travel directly from the United Arab Emirates to Qatar, the Embassy advises them to travel through the State of Kuwait or the Sultanate of Oman.

163 509 370

Qatar Consulate in Dubai Retweeted



Embassy of Qatar – Abu Dhabi @qatarembassyUAE . 5 Jun 2017

The competent authorities in the United Arab Emirates stated that all land, sea and air passages shall be closed before the traffic arriving from and departing to Qatar within 24 hours.

11 98 68

Qatar Consulate in Dubai Retweeted



Embassy of Qatar – Abu Dhabi @qatarembassyUAE . 5 Jun 2017

Citizens of Qatar must leave the United Arab Emirates within 14 days in accordance with the statement issued by the competent Emirati authorities.

25 119 78



سفارة قطر - ابوظبي
@qatarembassyUAE



مواطني دولة قطر الذين ليس لديهم القدرة على شراء التذاكر، السفارة سوف تتحمل سفرهم عبر الخطوط العمانية في حالة عدم المغادرة خلال المهلة المحددة



٢٨٨ ٥:٥٥ ص - ٥ يونيو ٢٠١٧



٣٩٢ من الأشخاص يتحدثون عن ذلك

-  @QatarCons_Dubai · 5 Jun 2017
يمكن للاخوة المواطنين التواصل مع القنصلية على الأرقام التالية للإجابة عن استفساراتهم:
٠٠٩٧٤٥٥٠٣٠٠٧٠
٠٠٩٧١٥٠٣٠٠٧٠٧٩
- 2 58 48
-
-  Retweeted قنصلية قطر في دبي
@qatarembassyUAE · 5 Jun 2017
مواطني دولة قطر الذين ليس لديهم القدرة على شراء التذاكر، السفارة سوف تتحمل سفرهم عبر الخطوط العمانية في حالة عدم المغادرة خلال المهلة المحددة
- 53 342 294
-
-  Retweeted قنصلية قطر في دبي
@qatarembassyUAE · 5 Jun 2017
في حالة الرغبة في الإستفسار عن أمور أخرى يرجى الاتصال على الرقم التالي: 00971562796555
- 28 99 71
-
-  Retweeted قنصلية قطر في دبي
@qatarembassyUAE · 5 Jun 2017
في حالة تعذر السفر المباشر من الإمارات الى قطر على مواطني دولة قطر ، فإن السفارة تتصحهم بالسفر عبر دولة الكويت او سلطنة عمان.
- 163 509 370
-
-  Retweeted قنصلية قطر في دبي
@qatarembassyUAE · 5 Jun 2017
وإشارات الجهات المختصة في دولة الإمارات بين المنافذ البرية والبحرية والجوية سوف تغلق امام الحركة القادمة والمغادرة لقطر خلال ٢٤ ساعة.
- 11 98 68
-
-  Retweeted قنصلية قطر في دبي
@qatarembassyUAE · 5 Jun 2017
على المواطنين القطريين مغادرة دولة الامارات خلال ١٤ يوماً حسب البيان الصادر من الجهات الإماراتية المختصة.
- 25 119 78



translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) SS
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached Tweets, dated June 5, 2017.

Hannah Hughes
Hannah Hughes, Proofreader
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 31st day of March, 2019.

J. A.

LAURA E MUSICH
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 01MU6386791
Qualified in Queens County
My Commission Expires 01-28-2023

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 53

Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister: Qatar 'Willing to Talk' to Resolve Diplomatic Crisis* (6 June 2017) available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/06/06/foreign-minister-qatar-'willing-to-talk'-to-resolve-diplomatic-crisis>

Foreign Minister: Qatar 'Willing to Talk' to Resolve Diplomatic Crisis

Doha / Information Office / June 06

Qatar is open to mediation to resolve the crisis that has seen a group of nearby countries move to sever diplomatic ties with Doha, HE Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said.

"We are willing to sit and talk," Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said Tuesday in an interview with CNN, adding that the "progressive and modern" country believes in diplomacy and promoting peace in the Middle East.

"We are not a superpower here, we are not believing in solving things with confrontation," HE the foreign minister said, stressing that Qatar is combating terror financing and "protecting the world from potential terrorists."

HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani disputed a Saudi statement accusing Qatar of "embracing terrorist and sectarian groups aimed at de-stabilizing the region."

"With all due respect, this statement is full of contradictions because it is saying that we are supporting Iran and on the other hand supporting the extremist groups in Syria, and (that) we are supporting the

Muslim Brotherhood in Saudi or in Yemen and we are supporting the Iranian-backed Houthis from the other side. In all battlefields, there are adversaries," he told CNN.

"About our support to the Saudi opposition or the sectarian movements in al-Qatif, this is totally false information. Actually the cooperation between our security and intelligence agencies between Qatar and Saudi has been serving the purpose of the national security of Saudi," HE the foreign minister added.

Referring to tweets from U.S. President Donald Trump on Tuesday about the diplomatic crisis, HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said that during Trump's recent visit to the region, he and HH the Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani discussed the issue "that the funding of terrorism needs to be stopped by various countries."

He said that there have been multiple reports issued by official agencies in the United States "commending our role in combating terror financing."

Tuesday, Jun 06, 2017

Annex 54

Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister:*
Qatar Committed to Approach of Dialogue in Resolving
Differences with Neighboring Countries (10 June 2017)
available at [https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/
details/2017/06/10/foreign-minister-qatar-committed-to-
approach-of-dialogue-in-resolving-differences-with](https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/06/10/foreign-minister-qatar-committed-to-approach-of-dialogue-in-resolving-differences-with)

Foreign Minister : Qatar Committed to Approach of Dialogue in Resolving Differences with Neighboring Countries

Neighboring Countries

Moscow / Information Office / June 10

Qatar's Minister of Foreign Affairs HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani has reaffirmed Qatar's commitment to the approach of dialogue in resolving differences with some neighboring countries, and said the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is the most appropriate framework for resolving differences in the region.

During his official talks with his Russian counterpart HE Sergey Lavrov in Moscow on Saturday, HE the Foreign Minister said that his visit to Moscow was aimed at informing the Russian Federation of the illegal measures taken against the State of Qatar and thanked the Russian institutions that offered their assistance during the crisis.

HE the Foreign Minister referred to the friendly relations between the State of Qatar and the Russian Federation. He said that Russia plays an important role on the international arena. He expressed hope that the joint cooperation between the two countries would continue in various fields.

For his part, HE the Russian Foreign Minister expressed his country's concern about the crisis of severing relations with Qatar and asserted Russia's support for resolving the crisis through dialogue. He stressed Russia's non-interference in the affairs of other countries and said: "We can not be satisfied with the current situation and deteriorating relations between neighbors.

Lavrov said his country was convinced that terrorism was the main threat to the Gulf countries and stressed the need to focus efforts to tackle terrorism.

Saturday, Jun 10, 2017

Annex 55

Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister: Qatar Focuses on Solving Humanitarian Problems of Illegal Siege* (12 June 2017), available at <https://mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/06/12/foreign-minister-qatar-focuses-on-solving-humanitarian-problems-of-illegal-siege>

Foreign Minister : Qatar Focuses on Solving Humanitarian Problems of Illegal Siege

London / Information Office / June 12

HE Minister of Foreign Affairs Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani has reaffirmed that Qatar is focusing on solving humanitarian problems as a result of the illegal siege imposed on the country.

In a statement to Al-Jazeera News Channel , HE the Foreign Minister said that he had explained to British officials during his current visit to London the illegal situation of the blockade and presented Qatar's view regarding this issue.

He also said that the State of Qatar is in contact with HH the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, on his mediation efforts, and that the United States is also in contact with Kuwait on the mediation efforts .

He stressed that the diplomatic dialogue is the solution to the Gulf crisis which needs bases that have not yet been available, adding that Qatar is ready to discuss any requests, provided that they are clear.

HE the Foreign Minister reiterated Qatar's assertion that "decisions concerning the Qatari internal affairs are Qatari sovereignty and no one has to interfere with them."

Monday, Jun 12, 2017

Annex 56

Letter from Amiri Diwan to HE Sheikh Abdullah bin
Nasser bin Khalifa Al-Thani establishing the CCC
(14 June 2017) (with certified translation)

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful
[Emblem of the State of Qatar]
Amiri Diwan

In Doha on 19/9/1438 H.
Corresponding to: 14/06/2017G.

[barcode]
Number: MA/2017/3144

Confidential

His Excellency Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al Thani
Prime Minister,

Doha

Your Excellency,

Given the fact that multiple countries have cut off their relations with the State of Qatar, which consequently led to the closure of their territories and their air, sea, and land points of entry to Qatari means of transportation. In addition, the said countries have restricted travel to and from Qatar, which gave rise to losses and damages suffered by individuals and companies throughout the Qatari economy. Against this backdrop His Highness the Emir has set up an ad hoc committee chaired by Dr. Ali Bin Fetais Al-Marri, the Attorney General, with the membership of senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice. This committee will be responsible for taking any legal action on behalf of ministries, governmental entities and agencies, and Qatari companies and individuals, and to claim compensation and reparations for the aforementioned losses and damages.

You are kindly requested to instruct all governmental entities and any Qatari individuals and companies who have suffered damages to coordinate with the aforementioned concerned authorities as appropriate to prepare a file detailing the amount of the losses and damages they suffered and the parties to be held accountable for such consequences in the countries imposing embargo or the corresponding government agencies therein, and to forward such files to the committee so it can begin its work.

Sincerely,

[signature]

Khalid bin Khalifa Al Thani
President of the Amiri Diwan

Cc: Office of His Highness the Deputy Emir

Cc: Office of the Attorney General

dauser: 05-07-2017 10:50, from: DA-PVT-ARC9
Khamis: 28-08-2017 13:56, from: PVT-ARC-KHAMIS
Amer: 16-01-2019 14:04, from: PVT-ARC-JABER

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



الرقم ٣١٤٤ / ٢٠١٧ / ١ م

الدوحة ١٤٣٨/٠٩/١٩ هـ

الموافق ٢٠١٧/٠٦/١٤ م

سري


معالي الشيخ عبدالله بن ناصر بن خليفة آل ثاني الموقر
رئيس مجلس الوزراء ،
الدوحة .

تحية طيبة وبعد ،

نظراً لقيام عدد من الدول بقطع علاقاتها مع دولة قطر وما صاحب ذلك من إجراءات
تمثلت في قيام بعض من تلك الدول بإغلاق مجالاتها ومناقصها الجوية والبحرية والبحرية أمام
وسائل النقل القطرية وتقييد حركة النقل من وإلى دولة قطر ، وما أدى إليه هذا الأمر من
خسائر وأضرار لحقت بقطاعات الدولة المختلفة والأفراد والشركات القطرية ، فقد وجه
حضرة صاحب السمو أمير البلاد المفدى "حفظه الله" ، بتشكيل لجنة برئاسة سعادة
الدكتور/ علي بن فطيس المري ، النائب العام ، وعضوية أحد كبار المسؤولين من كل من
وزارة الخارجية ووزارة العدل ، لتتولى مباشرة كافة الدعاوى المزمع إقامتها من قبل
الوزارات والأجهزة الحكومية والهيئات والمؤسسات العامة والأفراد والشركات القطرية ،
للمطالبة بالتعويضات الجارية للخسائر والأضرار المذكورة .

ويرجى التكرم بالإيعاز لكافة الجهات الحكومية ، والمتضررين من الأفراد والشركات
القطرية بالتنسيق مع الجهات المعنية ، كل فيما يخصه ، بإعداد ملف كامل عن الخسائر
والأضرار التي لحقت بكل منهم وقيمتها ، والمسؤولين عنها من الدول المقاطعة أو الجهات
التابعة لها ، وإرسال تلك الملفات إلى اللجنة المشار إليها لمباشرة مهامها .

وتفضلوا معاليكم بقبول فائق الاحترام ،،


خالد بن خليفة آل ثاني
رئيس الديوان الأميري

نسخة : مكتب سمو نائب الأمير .

نسخة : مكتب سعادة النائب العام .

dauser: 05-07-2017 10:50, from: DA-PVT-ARC9

Khamis: 28-08-2017 13:56, from: PVT-ARC-KHAMIS

Anter: 16-01-2019 14:04, from: PVT-ARC-JABER

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
)
)
 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO) ss

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached letter, dated June 14, 2017.

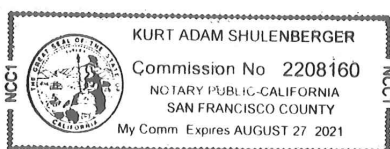


Bradley Rhymer, Managing Editor
 Geotext Translations, Inc.

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California, County of San Francisco
 Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me
 on this 2nd day of April, 2019,
 by Bradley Rhymer,
 proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence
 to be the person(s) who appeared before me.

Signature: 



New York
 t: +1.212.631.7432

Washington, D.C.
 t: +1.202.828.1267

Chicago
 t: +1.312.242.3756

Houston
 t: +1.713.353.3909

San Francisco
 t: +1.415.576.9500

London
 t: +44.20.7553.4100

Paris
 t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Stockholm
 t: +46.8.463.11.87

Frankfurt
 t: +49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
 t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 57

Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Qatari, German Foreign Ministers: Dialogue Only Option to Resolve Crisis* (4 July 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/07/04/qatari-german-foreign-ministers-dialogue-only-option-to-resolve-crises>

Qatari, German Foreign Ministers : Dialogue Only Option to Resolve Crises

Doha/ information office / 4 July 2017 / HE Minister of Foreign Affairs Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani and HE German Foreign Minister have reaffirmed that dialogue and sitting down to negotiations is the only option to resolve any crisis or political dispute between countries.

This came in a joint press conference, the two minister held today in Doha, during which they reviewed the developments of the current Gulf crisis and ways to get out of it. The two ministers praised the mediation efforts undertaken by HH the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah to heal the rift and reach solutions to end this Gulf dispute.

In this context, HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said that for the State of Qatar, it is clear that there is no solution to any crisis except through sitting down for negotiations.

He noted that no matter how escalating measures taken by one party against the other in any crisis or disagreement, it will end up at the negotiating table in accordance with the agreement and a specific framework showing the rights and duties of each party.

HE the Foreign Minister pointed out that the State of Qatar is consistent with the international context that encourages constructive dialogue according to clear principles.

He noted that the behavior taken by the siege countries against the State of Qatar reflects their attitude as an attack on Qatar, which he said did not attack anyone and showed good faith and good initiative that there should be a solution based on a constructive dialogue.

On Qatar's response to the demands of the siege countries, HE the Foreign Minister said: "We can not speak in this regard because the matter is in the custody of the State of Kuwait and they are the only ones concerned with the details of the response."

On the statement by the UAE minister who said "enough support for terrorism" in reference to the State of Qatar, HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said : (We say to him "enough slander on the State of Qatar .. And enough for these lies .. And enough to distort the reputation of the State of Qatar .. And enough to distort the Islamic civilization and its reputation in the West .. And enough accommodation for criminals of the Iraqi war .. and enough to adopt outlawed militias .. If we start to say the word "enough" we will say a lot but we do not want to go into it.

Regarding the financing and combating of terrorism, HE the Foreign Minister affirmed that the State of Qatar is fully committed to all the international conventions in this regard and is an active member in the fight against terrorism and the drying up of its sources of funding and has taken many efforts and measures to address this phenomenon, stressing that the State of Qatar takes the issue of combating terrorism and its financing seriously and for it (Qatar) and the region is a matter of national security.

He pointed out that what was formulated in the form of a "siege" under the slogan of combating terrorism is a false and illegal measures that have been put in this framework to market them to win the international sympathy.

He stressed that Qatar's commitment to fighting terrorism and its financing far exceed the siege countries . He pointed out

that the role of the State of Qatar is shown in credible reports and reliable internationally and Qatar is a key partner in international efforts and mechanisms to combat terrorism.

HE the Foreign Minister said that Qatar welcomes cooperation in combating terrorism and the drying up of its sources of funding, stressing that tackling this phenomenon is a matter of national security and the highest priority for the State of Qatar.

He noted that Qatar's counter-terrorism efforts are bearing fruit on the future of the region and that it is destroying the despair that surrounds young people.

He added that the State of Qatar, when it provides more than 300,000 jobs in North Africa, is fighting the despair that surrounds young people. And when it provides education for 7 million children in 42 countries, it replaces the weapon with the pen and teaches children not to be attacked or join extremist organizations, noting that most of the children in the refugee camps receive their education from institutions that the State of Qatar adopts and supports.

HE the Foreign Minister noted that combating terrorism is not only done by weapons, but by arming young people with work, economic empowerment and the arming of children with education, stressing the need to put the issue of terrorism in its proper context of using violence against civilians to change reality and not to differ opinions and to call "political opponents" terrorists, HE the Minister added.

Responding to a question on whether there is hope for the Kuwaiti mediation to resolve the crisis, HE the Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani hailed the role of the sisterly State of Kuwait and all friendly countries that are trying to resolve the crisis.

HE the Minister stressed that, since the beginning of the crisis, the State of Qatar has called for dialogue. He added that Qatar's position has been very clear that it is fully prepared to discuss any allegations on clear bases and in accordance with the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and respect for sovereignty.

He pointed out that the State of Qatar rejects imposing guardianship from any country, but at the same time is ready to engage in dialogue and discuss the demands of the siege countries, indicating that the State of Qatar has stated this several times, but in return, the siege countries kept issuing negative statements.

Regardless of that, the efforts of dialogue must be continuous and in accordance with a clear framework between all parties, not based on threats and escalation against any state, and must be based on the principle of equality between the countries which is highlighted in the Charter of the United Nation, HE the Minister said, noting that the State of Qatar's stance on engaging in dialogue is clear. "Other countries can declare their positions," he added.

In a related context, HE the Minister explained that Qatar is making great progress in the field of fighting terrorism and drying its sources of funding and that it is always committed to continuing this progress. He added that Qatar is engaged in dialogue with countries that possess the experience in combating terrorism as well as with international organizations, explaining that Qatar is working in this regard within the framework of the international system.

HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said that Qatar has participated in most of the regional mechanisms to control the financing of terrorism, adding that it cooperates actively with the GCC countries and other parties, pointing to the great efforts being exerted in this regard.

He reiterated Qatar's commitment to continue work for its national security and not for the benefit of any other country, "It is in Qatar's interest to combat terrorism and its financing in all possible ways," he said.

In response to a question on what he expects regarding the meeting of the siege countries on Wednesday, HE the Foreign Minister said "We can not predict because all this actions were unexpected. The siege countries have clearly violated many of the principles of international law and the UN Charter by imposing an illegal siege on Qatar, that is why the results of this meeting can not be predicted".

"We believe that Qatar has done its part in this matter and delivered its response to the Kuwaiti mediator. Now it is for the siege countries to respond," he said asking "Will they take the same constructive approach that Qatar has taken from the beginning, or will they follow the same position they have followed since the beginning of the crisis? "

On the list of demands of the siege countries, submitted to the State of Qatar, HE the Foreign Minister pointed out that Qatar said that this list must be reasonable and actionable, but it turned out to be neither reasonable nor actionable. "They did not talk about fighting terrorism, but about preventing freedom of expression, besieging the country and violating its

sovereignty," he said.

Stressing that this as unacceptable in accordance with international norms, HE the Minister said that the State of Qatar has adopted a positive and constructive attitude; acted with wisdom, balance and maturity and distanced from any unacceptable actions, unlike the aggressors.

"This has always been the Qatari position. We have looked at this list and presented the answers in accordance with international law and in accordance with respect for the sovereignty of our country and non-interference in our internal affairs .. these demands can not be accepted by any independent country. This is the only thing I can now disclose," he said adding that the Qatari response has been handed to the Kuwaiti mediator, who is the only one who has the right to disclose its contents.

At the beginning of the press conference, HE the Foreign Minister welcomed the German Foreign Minister Sigmar Gabriel, and expressed appreciation for his visit to the State of Qatar.

He expressed gratitude to the government of Germany for the efforts it is doing for resolving the crisis.

HE the Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani lauded the Qatari-German relations as well as the mutual investments between the two countries, looking forward to the intensification of cooperation and partnerships in all political, economic and security fields.

HE Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Sigmar Gabriel said, during the press conference, that his country has good relations with Qatar as well as with all the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, affirming that Germany attaches great importance to these political, economic and security relations.

On the Gulf crisis, Gabriel stressed the importance of finding procedures and frameworks for discussing the points of contention as well as developing appropriate solutions through constructive dialogue, the development of ideas and the involvement of third parties to reach a solution. He Pointed to the importance of coordination among all countries in the region to deal with the issue of financing terrorism and the mechanisms of confronting it as well as considering relations between neighbors, stressing that the parties to the crisis will be able to reach a solution if there are good intentions.

HE the German Foreign minister repeated what he had said in Saudi Arabia and UAE, that the national sovereignty must be preserved and respected, and this must be clear and a basic condition for dialogue so that all complex issues can be discussed.

He pointed out that Europe, especially Germany, knows that there are Gulf countries that supported and funded terrorist operations and organizations such as Al-Qaeda and Nusra Front in the past, through individual and institutions, which created many major problems.

The German minister said that while the Arab world constitutes 5 percent of the world's population, 60 percent of refugees are from Arab countries and 50 percent of the world's weapons are in the Arab region. He stressed that these figures reflect a major problem and that governments in the Gulf region should try to improve the situation and address these problems.

He added that there are international organizations that help monitor the flow of funds in support of terrorism adding that it is everybody's interest to prevent this funding. He pointed out in this regard that Germany has close security cooperation between the intelligence services in the GCC countries to combat ISIS and the prevent return of Al-Qaeda.

He also underlined the importance of giving young people a chance to shape their future, so that the youth of Syria, Yemen and Libya can see an opportunity for the future. There are people without hope and this is a basic source of terrorists, he added highlighting the importance of providing education and good training to create jobs for young people.

The German Foreign Minister said that the State of Qatar has not taken any hostile measures or decisions against anyone since the beginning of the crisis and that Qatar has favored dialogue, noting that the State of Qatar's position has been against escalation.

He renewed the call to resolve the crisis via dialogue and discussion through the international community, calling all parties to start negotiation as the only solution stressing the need for good intentions among all parties.

He praised the relations of his country with the GCC countries and the joint work for the security and stability of the region while preserving the interests of all parties. He also lauded his country's relations with the State of Qatar as well as the great trust between the two countries and the constructive cooperation between them, which he felt during today's open

discussions with the Qatari side.

HE German Foreign Minister Sigmar Gabriel stressed that his country does not take sides in this crisis adding that Berlin is trying to understand the essence of the problem in order to contribute to its solution and that it is coordinating with the US thereon. He explained that Germany is not involved in the mediation because this role must be done from within the region. He also appreciated the role of the State of Kuwait in this regard, adding that Germany will play its role and contribute to the solution through the international mechanisms and the European role in the international financial institutions.

On his vision of the contents of the Qatari response, HE the German Foreign Minister pointed to the possibility of reaching a solution and embarking on a process of settling complex issues at the regional and international levels, expressing respect for all parties.

Tuesday, Jul 04, 2017

Annex 58

Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Qatar Committed to Dialogue to Solve GCC Crisis - Ambassador to Austria* (25 July 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/07/26/qatar-committed-to-dialogue-to-solve-gcc-crisis---ambassador-to-austria>

Qatar Committed to Dialogue to Solve GCC Crisis - Ambassador to Austria

Vienna – Information Office – 25 July

HE Ambassador of the State of Qatar to the Republic of Austria Sheikh Ali bin Jassim Al-Thani affirmed Qatar's continued commitment to dialogue and finding a solution to the crisis without compromising its sovereignty as a state.

"The State of Qatar is committed to the principles of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which oblige member states to resolve their differences internally and through diplomatic means," HE the Ambassador said in an interview with the Austrian daily DiePresse, stressing that the tactic of siege and boycott violates these rules as well as international law and human rights.

On the demands made by the siege countries, His Excellency said that they demanded that Qatar abandons its sovereignty and its independent foreign policy and demanded that freedom of expression be blocked through the closure of Al Jazeera, adding that the other party formulated its demands in a way that cannot be accepted due to legal considerations.

Regarding the accusations levelled by the siege countries against Doha of supporting terrorism, HE Sheikh Ali bin Jassim Al-Thani said: "We live in a country that upholds law. We have strongly mobilized all our resources in fighting this phenomenon, and we are a party to the international coalition against terrorism led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the United States and the Europeans."

Regrettably, the State of Qatar was saddened by the news of the imposition of the siege on it and the demand by the siege countries to their citizens to leave Qatar, forcing them to return to their countries under threats of severe penalties if they did not comply with this decision and causing dispersal of families and unnecessary pain, His Excellency said.

Asked about the position of Qatar on armed uprising against the regime of Bashar Assad, HE the Ambassador pointed out that the uprising in Syria came directly from the Syrian people, and Qatar has nothing to do with it, adding: "We are working closely with the international coalition to end this crisis."

His Excellency also reviewed Qatar's relations with other countries of the world, including Iran, stressing that each sovereign country has the right to determine its domestic and foreign policy directions according to its interests. "We are keen to establish good political relations with all our neighboring countries. The State of Qatar has a deep-rooted relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. As for Iran, we have not done anything different from what the rest of the GCC countries are doing."

He pointed out in the same direction that Qatar's trade relations with Iran remain very low compared to that of the UAE's as an example.

Responding to a question on ways to end the Gulf crisis, HE Sheikh Ali bin Jassim Al-Thani said "Dialogue is needed as we have emphasized since the beginning of the crisis. We will continue to adhere to this principle. We call on the other party to take the same step." The State of Qatar welcomes and supports the mediation efforts undertaken by HH the Emir of the State of Kuwait Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, His Excellency said.

Wednesday, Jul 26, 2017

Annex 59

Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister: No Response from Siege Countries to US Proposals on Crisis* (27 July 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/07/27/foreign-minister-no-response-from-siege-countries-to-us-proposals-on-the-crisis>

Foreign Minister: No Response from Siege Countries to US Proposals on the Crisis

Washington – Information Office – 27 July

HE Minister of Foreign Affairs Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said that the United States wants to end the Gulf crisis and there is no response from the siege countries to the American proposals to resolve it.

In statements to Al Jazeera channel, HE the Foreign Minister said that he discussed with HE US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson the American proposals on the Gulf crisis, which Tillerson came with during his recent visit to the Gulf countries.

HE pointed out that Doha deals positively with the proposals and that Washington wants to end the Gulf crisis and asserts to solve it by dialogue.

HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani stressed that the US proposals must be first responded to before any talk about setting a date or place for dialogue.

HE the Foreign Minister also said that he discussed with Tillerson counter-terrorism efforts in light of the relevant memorandum signed by the two sides.

Regarding the Kuwaiti mediation to resolve the Gulf crisis, HE stressed that the efforts of the US, Russia and other countries support this mediation.

The siege countries, HE the Foreign Minister said, are required to respond to the American proposals so that to discuss the issue of dialogue to resolve the crisis and that Qatar's position is advanced ahead of the position of the siege countries, adding that there may be pressure in the coming days on these countries.

Thursday, Jul 27, 2017

Annex 60

Letter from Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of State of Qatar, to Abdul Latif
Bin Rashid Al-Ziyani, Secretary-General of GCC
(7 August 2017) (with certified translation)

[Page I of III]

Logo of the State of Qatar - Ministry of Foreign Affairs **The Minister of Foreign Affairs**

Date: 15 / 11 / 1438 AH

Corresponding to: 07 / 08 / 2017 AD

**His Highness Dr. / Abdulatif Bin Rashid Al Zayani, the respected
The Secretary General of the Cooperation Council of the Arab Gulf States**

The General Secretariat

Rivadh

Warmest Greetings, and then,

Let it be known that the current crises through which the Arab Gulf region is going, and the dangerous results that have ensued because of it, threaten the future of our countries and our Gulf States' peoples. It all started without any prior warning to the State of Qatar in the aftermath of a certain entity supported with high technology managing to hack a website and several electronic forums of the Qatar News Agency at exactly 12:14 in the morning of Wednesday, the 24th of May 2017, and then publishing fake and made-up statements attributed to His Highness Shaikh / Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani - The Amir of the State of Qatar, "may Allah preserve him."

As you know, the State of Qatar denied those false statements on the spot, making sure to clarify that what was published had no truthful basis. Despite that, some media outlets of the Gulf and Arab countries have published those statements; particularly Al Arabiya Channel and Sky News in Arabic, and they continued to publish them and comment about them. This proves that there was a clear and premeditated plot against the State of Qatar, targeting its independence and sovereignty and interfering in its internal affairs.

The State of Qatar has put forth serious efforts trying to limit the dangerous repercussions of the electronic hacking crime which was carried out against it, in order to maintain the brotherly relationships among the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council, and in consideration of the complex circumstances and political crises that surround the Arab region in general and the Member States of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council in particular. Yet, the State of Qatar was surprised by the announcement of each of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Bahrain

[Page II of III]

Logo of the State of Qatar - Ministry of Foreign Affairs **The Minister of Foreign Affairs**

severing their diplomatic and consular ties with the State of Qatar, closing their land, air and maritime borders with it, and imposing a comprehensive siege on Qatar and on its people. They justified that by reasons that had no cognizable or legitimate proof, and violated the bases of International Law. Moreover, those reasons are in contradiction with the standards of foreign policy of the State of Qatar. And, in this context, the State of Qatar would like to assert that it spares no effort - as an active member of the Gulf Cooperation Council - in adhering to the GCC's Charter and fulfilling all of its obligations based on the GCC's agreements and decisions. The State of Qatar respects the sovereignty of other countries and does not meddle in their internal affairs; the State of Qatar also carries out its duties on all levels, local, regional and international in the war against terrorism and the financing of terrorism.

The countries of the siege have taken unjustified measures towards the escalation of this crisis, and have continued to follow hostile policies in the media in contradiction to the truth in order to achieve their political goals which aim at defaming the State of Qatar; and that materialized in the thirteen demands presented to the State of Qatar which were totally rejected by the international community and the Arab Peoples as illegitimate demands and as being in contradiction with the Charter of the United Nations and the basic tenets of human rights. This was followed by the issuance of lists by these states labeling individuals and entities as terrorists without any basis on any international legal standards. The lists were not based on facts or objectivity, and stood in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, specifically the mission of the United Nations Security Council, and the Charter of regional organizations in which the State of Qatar and the countries of the siege are members.

And despite the fact that the above-mentioned demands are illegitimate, as they aim to place the State of Qatar under custody, Qatar cooperated, and is still cooperating, with the initiative of His Highness Shaikh / Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jabir Al Sabah - the Amir of the sister State of Kuwait, "may Allah preserve him," and a detailed response was given to the demands.

In its effort to expose the truth about the electronic hacking crime, the State of Qatar formed an international nonaligned team to investigate the crime of piracy of the Qatar News Agency website, and

[Page III of III]

Logo of the State of Qatar - Ministry of Foreign Affairs **The Minister of Foreign Affairs**

the results of the probe confirmed that piracy was done by installing malware in the news Agency's website on the 21st of last April, and then the fabricated statements were published. It has been proven by compelling evidence that some of the countries of the siege were involved in committing this crime.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Bahrain still base their illegal stances against the State of Qatar on an electronic hacking crime which was carried out against the State of Qatar. This heinous crime was used as a pretense by the countries of the siege to adopt illegal measures which those countries tried to justify by making false accusations against the State of Qatar. Those false accusations were not discussed by the countries of the siege with the State of Qatar, nor did they notify Qatar of them prior to the piracy crime against Qatar News Agency. This proves that the current crisis in the region was staged by the countries of the siege and that all of the measures adopted by those countries against the State of Qatar are to be considered a grave violation of international covenants.

The State of Qatar asserts its utmost care for the continuous preservation of brotherly ties among the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council, and the continuation of rights and care to all the residents in Qatar who are citizens of those countries, and guarantees that it has taken all procedures necessary to secure the implementation of that. The State of Qatar also affirms that it is adhering to all of the agreements within the framework of the Cooperation Council of the Arab Gulf States and the bilateral agreements it made with the Council's Member States, as well as other agreements in which the State of Qatar is a party, since that serves the materialization of the supreme interests of the Member States of the Council.

And finally, we are looking forward to your Highness's publication of this letter to all their Highnesses and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of GCC Member States and ask you to deem this correspondence a formal document of the General Secretariat of the Council.

Please accept my utmost regards,

Signed

[*TN: Hand drawn Signature*]

Muhammad Bin Abdul Rahman Al Thani

The Minister of Foreign Affairs

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



وزير الخارجية

التاريخ: ١٥/١١/٢٠١٤هـ

الموافق: ٠٧/٠٨/٢٠١٧م

معالي الدكتور/ عبداللطيف بن راشد الزياني المحترم
الأمين العام لمجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية
الأمانة العامة
الرياض.

تحية طيبة وبعد،،،

أود الإحاطة بأن الأزمة التي تمر بها منطقة الخليج العربي، وما ترتب عليها من آثار خطيرة تهدد مستقبل دولنا وشعوبنا الخليجية، بدأت وبدون أي إخطار إلى دولة قطر على إثر تمكن جهة مدعومة بتقنيات عالية من اختراق موقع وعدد من المنصات الإلكترونية لوكالة الأنباء القطرية في تمام الساعة ١٤:١٢ من صباح يوم الأربعاء الموافق ٢٤ مايو ٢٠١٧، وبشت تصريحات ملفقة ومزورة منسوبة إلى حضرة صاحب السمو الشيخ/ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني - أمير دولة قطر "حفظه الله".

وكما تعلمون أن دولة قطر قد نفت هذه التصريحات الكاذبة فوراً، مؤكدة بأن ما تم نشره ليس له أي أساس من الصحة، وبالرغم من ذلك بثت بعض وسائل الإعلام الخليجية والعربية، لاسيما قناة العربية وسكاي نيوز العربية هذه التصريحات واستمرت في تداولها والتعليق عليها، وهذا ما يؤكد وجود مخطط واضح ومعد مسبقاً ضد دولة قطر، يستهدف استقلالها والمساس بسيادتها والتدخل في شؤونها الداخلية.

إن دولة قطر قد بذلت جهوداً مضنية للحد من الآثار الخطيرة لجريمة القرصنة الإلكترونية التي ارتكبت ضدها حفاظاً منها على العلاقات الأخوية بين دول مجلس التعاون، وتقديراً منها للظروف والأزمات السياسية المعقدة التي تحيط بالمنطقة العربية بشكل عام، وبدول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية بشكل خاص، إلا أنها فوجئت بإعلان كل من المملكة العربية السعودية ودولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة ومملكة البحرين

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



وَزِيرُ الْخَارِجِيَّةِ

بقطع علاقاتها الدبلوماسية والقنصلية مع دولة قطر، وإغلاق حدودها البرية والمجالين البحري والجوي معها، وفرض حصار شامل عليها وعلى مواطنيها، مبررة ذلك بأسباب لا يدعمها أي دليل معقول أو مشروع، وانتهاكاً لقواعد القانون الدولي، كما أن هذه الأسباب تتعارض مع ثوابت السياسة الخارجية لدولة قطر، وفي هذا السياق تؤكد دولة قطر على أنها لا تألوا جهداً بصفتها عضواً فاعلاً في مجلس التعاون الخليجي في الالتزام بأحكام النظام الأساسي له والوفاء بجميع اتفاقياته والقرارات الصادرة عنه، ومحترم سيادة الدول الأخرى ولا تتدخل في شؤونها الداخلية، كما تقوم بمسؤولياتها والوفاء بالتزاماتها على كافة المستويات المحلية والإقليمية والدولية في محاربة الإرهاب وتمويله.

إن دول الحصار قامت بإجراءات غير مبررة نحو تصعيد هذه الأزمة، واستمرت في اتباع سياسة إعلامية مغرضة على خلاف الحقائق، لتحقيق سياستها الهداففة لتشويه سمعة دولة قطر، وتجسد ذلك بالمطالب الثلاثة عشر التي قدمتها إلى دولة قطر، والتي كانت محل رفض تام من المجتمع الدولي والشعوب العربية باعتبارها مطالب غير قانونية ومخالفة لميثاق الأمم المتحدة وقواعد حقوق الإنسان، وقد أعقب ذلك إصدار هذه الدول لقوائم صنفت بها أفراد وكيانات كإرهابيين دون الاستناد إلى أية معايير قانونية دولية، وتم وضعها بعيداً عن الحقائق والموضوعية، وبالمخالفة لأحكام ميثاق الأمم المتحدة وبخاصة مهام مجلس الأمن الدولي وموائق المنظمات الإقليمية التي تشترك في عضويتها دولة قطر ودول الحصار.

وبالرغم من المطالب غير المشروعة أعلاه، التي تهدف إلى فرض وصايا على الدولة، فإن دولة قطر تعاونت، ولا تزال، مع مبادرة حضرة صاحب السمو الشيخ/ صباح الأحمد الجابر الصباح - أمير دولة الكويت الشقيقة "حفظه الله"، وتم الرد بالتفصيل على هذه المطالب.

وحرصاً من دولة قطر على كشف حقيقة جريمة القرصنة الإلكترونية، قامت بتشكيل فريق دولي محايد للتحقيق في جريمة اختراق موقع وكالة الأنباء القطرية، وقد

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



وَزِيرُ الْخَارِجِيَّةِ

أكدت نتائج التحقيق أن الاختراق تم من خلال زرع برامج خبيثة في موقع الوكالة بتاريخ ٢١ أبريل الماضي ونشر التصريحات المفبركة أعلاه، وقد ثبت بالأدلة الدامغة ضلوع بعض دول الحصار في ارتكاب هذه الجريمة.

إن المملكة العربية السعودية ودولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة ومملكة البحرين لا تزال تبني مواقفها غير المشروعة ضد دولة قطر بناءً على جريمة القرصنة الإلكترونية، التي تم ارتكابها ضد دولة قطر، ولقد تم اتخاذ هذه الجريمة النكراء ذريعة لاتخاذ دول الحصار إجراءات غير مشروعة حاولت هذه الدول تبريرها بقذف دولة قطر باتهامات باطلة لم يسبق تناولها من قبل دول الحصار أو إخطار دولة قطر بها قبل ارتكاب جريمة القرصنة الإلكترونية لوكالة الأنباء القطرية وهو ما يؤكد افتعال الأزمة الراهنة في المنطقة من قبل دول الحصار وأن كافة الإجراءات التي اتخذتها هذه الدول ضد دولة قطر تعد انتهاكاً صارخاً لكافة المواثيق الدولية.

تؤكد دولة قطر حرصها الشديد على استمرار الحفاظ على وشائج الأخوة بين دول مجلس التعاون، والاستمرار في تقديم كل الحقوق والرعاية للمقيمين من مواطني هذه الدول بدولة قطر، وأنها اتخذت كل الإجراءات اللازمة لضمان تحقيق ذلك، كما تشدد دولة قطر على تمسكها بالاتفاقيات المبرمة في إطار مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية والاتفاقيات الثنائية مع دول المجلس، وغيرها من الاتفاقيات التي تكون طرفاً فيها، لما فيه تحقيق المصلحة العليا لدول مجلس التعاون.

وختاماً نتطلع من معاليكم تميم هذه الرسالة على أصحاب السمو والمعالي وزراء خارجية دول المجلس، واعتبارها وثيقة رسمية من وثائق المجلس.

وتقبلوا خالص تحياتي،،،

محمد بن عبدالرحمن آل ثاني

وزير الخارجية

MURRAR Inc., <i>Language Services</i> <i>If you can speak it, we can deliver it in the other language instantaneously</i>	
English < Arabic > English Interpretation, Translation, Quality Control, Editing, Localization/Arabization, Simultaneous, Conference & Consecutive Interpretation	3340 River Meadows Ct, Franklin, WI 53132 Cell: (414) 573-3732 murrar444@aol.com

Certification of Translation Accuracy

"Certification of Translation_New Scand: Scan_20190113_123124 & Scan_20190113_141855"
 from/into Arabic- English

We, Khalid Murrar and Abuegassim Gadem, qualified professional Translators and Simultaneous Interpreters, hereby certify that we have translated the above-mentioned document(s) and that, in our best judgement, the translated text truly reflects the content, meaning and style of the original text and constitutes in every aspect a correct and true translation of the original document(s).

This is to certify the correctness of the translation only. We do not guarantee that the originals are genuine documents, or that the statements contained therein are true. Further, we assume no liability for the way in which the translation is used by the customer or any third party, including end users of the translation.

A Copy of the translation is attached to this certification.

Name: Khalid Murrar

Signature: 

Name: Abulgasem Gadem

Signature: 

Annex 61

Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister Reiterates: Qatar Welcomes Any Effort Supports Kuwait Mediation to Resolve Gulf Crisis* (30 August 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/08/30/foreign-minister-reiterates-qatar-welcomes-any-effort-supports-kuwaiti-mediation-to-resolve-gulf-crisis>

Foreign Minister Reiterates: Qatar Welcomes Any Effort Supports Kuwaiti Mediation to Resolve Gulf Crisis

Doha / Information Office / August 30

HE Minister of Foreign Affairs Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani reiterated that the State of Qatar welcomes any effort aiming at supporting the mediation process undertaken by HH the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah to resolve the current Gulf crisis, adding that Qatar also welcomes the Russian efforts and the Russian position in this direction.

In a joint press conference with HE Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov on Wednesday, HE the Foreign Minister underlined that the State of Qatar is still firm on its belief that this crisis can only be resolved through a constructive dialogue that help reach a settlement to the issue through international obligations on all States, not by dictates or by submitting lists of demands that breach Qatar's sovereignty or the international law which the siege countries claim to respect.

"Unfortunately, we have seen nothing but the opposite, and it is very clear that the siege countries have so far failed to provide any evidence in this crisis, which was based on a hacking that involved those countries themselves," HE the Foreign Minister said.

HE the Foreign Minister said that he briefed his Russian counterpart during their talks today on the Kuwaiti initiative and mediation to resolve the Gulf crisis, and the letters sent by HH the Emir of Kuwait to all the parties, which called for dialogue directly and unconditionally. He noted that the State of Qatar was the only country to respond to the Kuwaiti letter after a few days, in the contrary, non of the siege countries responded, in continuation of their approach of not responding and ignoring any mediation efforts, whether from Kuwait or any other friendly country, referring in this regard to the visits of the US Secretary of State's envoys who presented some proposals that were also ignored by the siege countries.

Such an approach adopted by the siege countries shows their intentions to continue the crisis and siege, and then invoke the Kuwaiti mediation when encouraged by any of the friendly countries to engage in dialogue to resolve the crisis. Meanwhile, these countries accuse everyone who encourages dialogue to internationalize the crisis, the Foreign Minister underlined.

HE the Foreign Minister reiterated that the State of Qatar welcomes all the efforts of friendly countries that support the Kuwaiti mediation, and any effort to find a solution to this crisis, which should be unconditional.

HE the Foreign Minister noted that the siege countries, which set the conditions for dialogue, think that dialogue is the main target for Qatar, while the real goal is lifting the unjust and illegal siege on Qatar and find a solution to the crisis that ensures the safety and security of Qatar and all the GCC countries.

HE the Minister of Foreign Affairs Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani described his talks with HE Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov as fruitful, noting the HH the Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani met the Russian Foreign Minister and discussed ways of enhancing the relations between the two friendly countries.

He noted that the talks also touched upon the Russian position on the Gulf crisis and the need to end it as soon as possible, and the need to preserve the unity of the Gulf Cooperation Council and support the efforts exerted by HH the Emir of Kuwait in this regard. He stressed that the State of Qatar welcomes these efforts and expresses thanks to Russian President Vladimir Putin for his country's position on this crisis.

HE the Foreign Minister said that he briefed the Russian Foreign Minister on the latest developments in the Gulf crisis, which, despite passing nearly 90 days, are still in place. Meanwhile, the Russian Foreign Minister briefed HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani on the outcome of his visit to Kuwait which is leading the mediation supported by Russia.

HE the Foreign Minister that talks during the meeting today also dealt with the importance of strengthening the bilateral relations between the two countries, especially in the fields of energy, and increasing trade exchange, economic cooperation and joint investments.

He noted that there is a common factor between Qatar and Russia which is the organization of the World Cup. Russia hosts the 2018 World Cup and Qatar hosts the 2022 World Cup. There is an ongoing cooperation and dialogue between the two countries regarding the organization of this World Championship, the Foreign Minister said, expressing confidence that both events will be successful championships.

The meeting also touched on the Qatari-Russian cultural year in 2018. HE the Foreign Minister expressed Qatar's aspiration to host more Russian events and to organize more Qatari events in Russia.

Moreover, talks during the meetings also reviewed the outcome of the recent visit of HE the Minister of State for Defense Affairs to Russia, where it was agreed to promote cooperation in the field of exchanging experience in the defense sector, the Foreign Minister added.

He highlighted that the most important part of the Qatari-Russian talks today focused on the necessity of continuing the political consultations between the two countries, especially with regard to the regional issues, mainly the Palestinian issue, the peace process, the Palestinian reconciliation and the Russian efforts which are appreciated by the State of Qatar.

He noted that the two sides discussed the peace process in the Middle East, and stressed the importance of the two-state solution. He stated that Qatar's position is clear in this regard and that it support the Arab initiative to be the basis of the peace plan between the Palestinians and Israelis.

On the other hand, HE the Foreign Minister noted that the talks also provided opportunity to discuss the situation and the latest developments in Libya. He stressed Qatar's support for the Skhirat Agreement and to the national reconciliation government in Libya, noting that Russia is engaged in talks and dialogue with all Libyan parties and expressed hope that this would contribute to restoring stability in Libya as soon as possible.

The talks also tackled the developments in Iraq and the war against the ISIS. HE the Foreign Minister said. The two sides affirmed their support to the Iraqi government in its reconstruction efforts in the war-ravaged areas.

HE the Foreign Minister added that they had also discussed the Syrian crisis and the suffering of the Syrian people in the past six years. He praised the Russian efforts in support of the international efforts to cease fire in Syria and the establishment of safe areas. HE the underlined that the State of Qatar supports any effort to restore stability in those areas and reduce tension.

He went on saying that the talks reviewed the options of the political process in Syria, including the dialogue and the process led by the UN envoy Stephane de Mistura, and the efforts to unite the opposition to launch a dialogue between them and the Syrian regime. In this regard, HE the Foreign Minister stressed Qatar's position in support of the political transition process in accordance with the Geneva 1 Declaration, taking into account the importance of preserving the territorial integrity of Syria and the independence of the Syrian state. He said that the State of Qatar supports any solution that ensures justice to the Syrian people.

Commenting on the statements made by the UAE ambassador in Washington, in which he said that the siege countries have no objection to dialogue without preconditions, HE the Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani wondered why is there no call for dialogue by the siege countries if that is true? adding: "we do not always take the statements of the siege countries seriously because there are a lot of contradictions".

HE the Foreign Minister recalled several attempt to hold an unconditional dialogue by mediators and most recently by HH the Emir of Kuwait. The siege countries did not responded to those calls for dialogue and set conditions each time they were invited to talk. The State of Qatar has expressed its desire to resolve the crisis through dialogue more than 12 times, and to

reach a settlement that respects the sovereignty of States and the international law, based on mutual and collective commitments.

Those statements are baseless unless the siege countries show respect to the Kuwaiti mediator and the response to his proposals, the Foreign Minister underlined.

He added that the State of Qatar aims to lift the siege imposed on the Qatari people and to settle the crisis not only dialogue, saying: "Today, after three months of crisis, the problem of the siege countries has become with the Qatari people and not only with the government of Qatar".

He noted that the siege countries took illegal actions against the people of Qatar in the month of Ramadan and without justification to initiate these measures. That means that there is a problem and a major crisis that must be resolved by searching for the real causes of this crisis and its effects on the Qatari people.

HE the Foreign Minister underlined that the State of Qatar has spared no effort since the beginning of the crisis, as it moved in all international organizations to force the siege countries to retreat from their illegal measures against Qatar. "As for their sovereignty, as they claim, this is a matter for them," he said.

The Foreign Minister underlined that violating the sovereignty of the State of Qatar and the international law in this regard is unacceptable, saying that the international organizations are doing their work and that the movements have led to results with regard to the sea, aviation, humanitarian cases and other illegal measures.

He expressed great confidence that the State of Qatar's pursuit of justice through clear official channels will achieve the desired results, while noting that these results will widen the gap between the Qatari people and the governments of the siege countries.

Speaking about the consequences of the siege, HE the Foreign Minister said that the real impact of the siege on the State of Qatar was on the humanitarian field after the measures of the siege countries led to the separation of families, the removal of students from universities and the removal of businessmen from their investments. He noted that the direct effects of the siege were in the first days when the State incurred some additional cost to ensure the arrival of goods to the Qatari market so that the people is not affected by the lack of consumer goods.

However, the siege motivated businessmen to seek alternatives and provide broad options in the country. "Today there are broad alternatives and consumer choices in Qatar that have yielded positive results as we witness diversification in the Qatari market and openness to the global markets," HE the Foreign Minister said, stressing that the State of Qatar invests in any challenge to create new opportunities that contribute positively to the development process.

"We realized that the State of Qatar must be self-reliant on food security and on matters related to its economy. The State of Qatar has been and continues to be an important platform for a free and open economy, and the crisis has shown its respect for international contracts, charters and international law," HE the Foreign Minister underlined.

HE the Foreign Minister affirmed that gas contracts were not affected by the crisis, and this is the biggest proof that Qatar is a reliable partner in supplying the world with energy. Qatar is a major energy source in the world, and it does not use this as a tool for political pressure, unlike the siege countries that claim to be open markets but prevented the flight and the supply of goods.

The investors have greater confidence in the State of Qatar and its economy and its attractive legal environment to investment. This openness has been a political will in Qatar from the beginning, HE the Foreign Minister underlined.

For his part, HE Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov said that his talks in Doha dealt with the Gulf crisis, the peace process in the Middle East and the situation in Libya, Syria and Iraq.

The Russian Foreign Minister stressed the need to find solutions to the Gulf crisis on the basis of reaching consensus and positions acceptable to all, and rejecting the offensive and useless speeches and searching for a compromise, stressing Russia's support for the Kuwaiti mediation, and its readiness to contribute to any effort in this regard.

He underlined that Russia is keen on preserving the unity and strength of the Gulf Cooperation Council to be able to find solutions to other problems in the region that are already aggravated and do not need new problems. He indicated in this regard that Russia is not a mediator in the Gulf crisis, but supports the Kuwaiti mediation, stressing that the solution to the crisis must be reached within the framework of the GCC.

He added that there are American efforts in this context and proposals made by the US Secretary of State, and there are a sufficient number of proposals to launch a dialogue between all parties in the Gulf crisis. Russia are not raising any new ideas different from the Kuwaiti mediation and the US efforts in this regard.

He underlined that Russia will continue its contact with all parties in the framework of coordination, noting that he will visit Saudi Arabia and Jordan early next month.

The Russian Foreign Minister said that that his talks in Doha touched upon the pressing regional issues in the region, including Syria, Libya and Iraq. He stressed that the Qatari and Russian sides have a common position on all these issues, which calls for resolving these crises on the basis of dialogue only and involving all national and sectarian forces away from foreign influence.

"We are grateful to the State of Qatar for its praise of the Russian role in promoting the idea of reducing the escalation in Syria, which will create favorable conditions for the development of political dialogue," he said.

On the Palestinian issue, the Russian foreign minister said that his country is concerned about the impasse in the Palestinian-Israeli settlement, stressing the need to find solutions through direct dialogue and on the basis of the Arab peace initiative.

On the other hand, the Russian Foreign Minister praised the Russian-Qatari relations, noting that he discussed means of enhancing these relations in various fields in the framework of the agreements reached between the two countries, especially after the recent visit by HH the Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani to Moscow, as well as the continuous contacts between the two leaderships of the two countries.

He underlined that Russia is keen on developing economic relations with Qatar, noting that the meeting of the joint committee for economic and technical cooperation between the two sides in Doha last April, together with the renewal of the Russian-Qatari business council will eventually result in supporting economic cooperation between the two countries.

He also highlighted both countries' keenness on the continuous coordination in the field of energy and oil within the framework of the Gas Exporting Countries Forum, and their increasing interest in cooperation in the field of investments, especially between the Russian Direct Investment Fund and the Qatar Investment Authority, in addition to the continued cultural and scientific cooperation, and the exchange of experiences in the organization of the FIFA World Cup.

The Russian Foreign Minister also highlighted the visit of HE Minister of State for Defense Affairs Dr. Khalid bin Mohammed Al Attiyah to Moscow last week and his meeting with Russian Defense Minister General Sergey Shweigo, where they stressed the importance of developing contacts between the two sides in the military field.

In response to a question on the Iranian and Syrian cooperation, he explained that any bilateral cooperation between two countries that does not violate the principles of the international law should not be a subject of questions. If, however, any party in the Middle East or anywhere in the world plans to violate the international law in a way that undermines sovereignty and divides any state, it will certainly be condemned by Russia.

Wednesday, Aug 30, 2017

Annex 62

Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office in Geneva – Switzerland, *HE the Foreign Minister delivers a statement before the 36th Session of the Human Rights Council* (11 September 2017), available at <http://geneva.mission.qa/en/news/detail/2017/09/17/he-the-foreign-minister-delivers-a-statement-in-front-of-the-36th-session-of-the-human-rights-council>



PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE STATE OF QATAR TO THE UNITED
NATIONS OFFICE IN GENEVA - SWITZERLAND



[Home](#) > [News](#)

HE the Foreign Minister delivers a statement before the 36th session of the Human Rights Council

11 September 2017



Qatar's Minister of Foreign Affairs HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman al-Thani has underlined that Qatar's national, regional and international bias towards human rights, public opinion and the right of peoples to self-determination is one of the most important reasons for attempts to impose guardianship on it and to influence its foreign policy independence and its media.

Addressing the 36th Session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva today, HE the Foreign Minister reiterated Qatar's readiness to dialogue to end the Gulf crisis, within the framework of mutual respect and preservation of the sovereignty of the States, away from dictates, but in the form of compromises resulting in mutual collective obligations.

HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani expressed Qatar's appreciation and support for the Kuwaiti mediation, which is being carried out by HH the Emir Sheikh Sabah Al Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah to end the crisis.

HE the Foreign Minister affirmed Qatar's firm belief in the dialogue to resolve the crisis, despite the depth of the wound in the hearts of the Qatari people, which was caused by the policies the siege countries, despite the low level of media discourse of the countries of the blockade and the policy of spreading lies and fabrications, and despite the official discourse of some officials of the siege countries of respected international diplomatic framework to an unprecedented level, even in their speeches towards those who consider them their enemies.

HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said that the use of force policy in all its forms in domestic and foreign policy is a major reason for the waste of justice in the international system, which reflects negatively on the respect and protection of human rights as well as the threat of security, peace and peaceful coexistence in the international community.

HE the Minister of Foreign Affairs noted that the State of Qatar has been subjected to exceptional circumstances and challenges for more than three months as a result of an illegal siege imposed by a number of countries which clearly violate international human rights laws and conventions, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations General Assembly resolution, the outcomes of the World Summit of 16 September 2005, the provisions of international law and the rules governing relations between States.

He pointed out that this crisis began with the crime of hacking the website of the Qatar News Agency and spreading false news attributed to HH the Emir of the State of Qatar Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, followed by malicious media campaigns against the State of Qatar, and false accusations are not based on any evidence that the State of Qatar funds terrorism, stressing that all this confirms the existence of political intent built behind piracy.


HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said that the siege countries had closed since the first day air, sea and land borders in violation of the provisions of international law and international trade rules, which had a negative impact on the freedom of trade and investment, noting that these countries had taken many illegal

measures that constitute a grave violation of civil, economic and social rights, including prohibiting the entry of Qatari citizens into or passing through their countries, as well as preventing their citizens from traveling to or residing in Qatar. He added that these measures led to the dispersal of many families and their members, especially women and children, and the deprivation of many Qatari students of their right to continue their education in universities after being expelled from them. Many other basic rights and freedoms, such as the right to work for the siege countries citizens working in Qatar, who had been forced to return home, the right to own private property, both for Qatari citizens in the siege countries or for nationals of these countries in Qatar, and freedom of movement, noting that these violations are still ongoing.



Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar
27 - 29 avenue du Bouchet
1209 Genève
Genève - Switzerland

 +41227988500

 geneva@mofa.gov.qa



 **TOLL FREE**

[Click to see our toll free number](#)



Ministry Of Foreign Affairs - Qatar

	Permanent Committee of Conferences
	Diplomatic Institute

PERMANENT MISSION

OF THE STATE OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE IN GENEVA - SWITZERLAND 



The Permanent Mission

- About Us
- The Permanent Representative
- Permanent Mission Members
- Former Permanent Representatives
- Official Holidays
- Contact

Guidelines

- TRAVEL INSTRUCTIONS
- EMERGENCY GUIDELINES

Qatar

- Political System
- Qatar Today
- Economy Today

Switzerland

- Qatar-Switzerland Relations
- General Information
- FAQs
- Tourism

Services

- Embassy Services
- Consular Services

Do and Dont

News

Events

Notifications



 Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar
27 - 29 avenue du Bouchet
1209 Genève
Geneva - Switzerland

 +41227988500

 +41227910485

 geneva@mofa.gov.qa

 Twitter

Copyright © 2017 Ministry of Foreign Affairs. All rights reserved. Terms & Conditions.

Annex 63

United Nations General Assembly, *General Debate at the 72nd Session: Address by HH Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar* (19 September 2017), available at <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/qatar> (with certified translation)

[Emblem of the State of Qatar]

Address by
His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani
Amir of the State of Qatar

At
The General Debate of the 72nd Session of the United
Nations General Assembly

New York 19 September 2017

In the Name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful,

Honorable Attendees,

I am happy to congratulate His Excellency Mr. Miroslav Lajcak on assuming the position of President of the 72nd Session of the General Assembly, and I wish him every success in his mission.

I wish also to express my appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Peter Thomson for his valuable efforts in managing the affairs of the 71st Session of the General Assembly.

I would also like to take this opportunity to commend the efforts of His Excellency the Secretary-General, Mr. Antonio Guterres, in enhancing the role of the United Nations.

Mr. President,

Maintaining regional and international peace and security is a foreign policy priority of the State of Qatar, whose principles and objectives are based on the United Nations Charter and the rules of international legitimacy, which calls for constructive cooperation among States, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, good neighborliness, peaceful coexistence and the pursuit peaceful means to settle disputes.

The issue of settling disputes by peaceful means is still being approached as an incidental and non-binding recommendation. Perhaps the time has come to impose dialogue and negotiation as a basis for resolving disputes through the execution of an international convention on peaceful resolution of disputes between States.

In this context, and after major events such as the Second World War, Rwanda, Burundi, and the Balkans in the last century, all of humanity is once again threatened with the impunity of perpetrators of crimes against humanity and genocide becoming the rule rather than the exception. This is because international legitimacy is subject to political pressures, the interests of the axes and the dictates of force on the ground, which is a harbinger that the law of force may supersede the force of law.

In our view, the positions of the major powers should not range between two extremes: direct occupation to impose their will and policies on other countries, or taking the position of spectators who refrain from doing anything vis-a-vis wars of genocide and crimes against humanity perpetrated by a fascist, despotic regime, or continuous oppression by an occupying state of people under occupation.

Lately, a feeling is spreading that peoples who are oppressed are facing their fates alone, as if the international arena were governed by the law of the jungle, and that the countries under threat must manage their affairs through their alliances and relations, in the absence of a system to enforce the provisions of international law and binding conventions and charters.

Mr. President,

We commend the selection of the theme of this session: **“Focusing on People: Striving for Peace and a Decent Life for All on a Sustainable Planet.”**

In this context, I call upon the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the international community to assume their legal and moral responsibility to take the necessary measures to stop the violence against the Rohingya minority and to provide them with protection, repatriate the displaced to their homeland, prevent sectarian or ethnic discrimination against them, and ensure that they receive all of their full legitimate rights as full-fledged citizens. We also urge all States to provide humanitarian assistance to them.

Mr. President,

Each time I stand here, I defend constructive international cooperation, just peace, and the rights of peoples under occupation, as well as those who are subjected to crimes against humanity and those who are under siege.

This time, I stand here while my country and my people are subjected to a continuing and unjust blockade imposed since June 5th by neighboring countries. The blockade involves all aspects of life, including intervention by these countries to sever family ties. Qatar is currently successfully managing

its life, economy, development plans, and contact with the outside world, thanks to the existence of sea and air routes that these countries have no control over.

The blockade was imposed abruptly and without warning, prompting the Qataris to view it as a sort of betrayal.

It appears that those who planned and implemented it imagined that their move would cause a direct and shocking impact that would bring the State of Qatar to its knees and cause it to capitulate to complete tutelage to be imposed upon it.

Worse, the architects of the blockade found it necessary to rely on fabricated quotes attributed to me and planted on the website of Qatar News Agency after it was hacked. The media of these countries, which is weaponized and servile, was prepared and ready to launch an all-out campaign of incitement that was prepared in advance, in which all values, morals and norms were violated, and by which the truth was violated with a torrent of lies. Currently, no expense is being spared on the creation and dissemination of fabrications in the hope that people will confuse the truth with lies.

Despite the exposure of the hacking and falsification of the statements of the Emir of a sovereign State, the blockading countries did not back down or apologize for lying, but intensified their campaign, in the hope that the blockade would have a cumulative effect on the economy and society of my country, having failed to bring about any direct impact.

The perpetrators of the hacking and falsification of the statements have committed an assault on a sovereign State. The crime was committed to serve premeditated political aims and was followed by a list of political dictates that contravene [our] sovereignty, causing worldwide astonishment.

This disgraceful act has once again raised international questions about digital security and unruliness in cybercrime and electronic piracy.

It also revealed the anxiety in public and official circles around the world about the absence of clear-cut international legislation and institutions to regulate this dangerous and vital field and punish the perpetrators of transnational crimes in this domain.

It is time now to take steps in this regard, and we are prepared to put our capabilities at the service of a joint effort such as this.

The countries that have imposed the unjust blockade against Qatar have intervened in the internal affairs of the State by putting pressure on its citizens using food, medicine, and family ties to force them to change their political positions in order to destabilize a sovereign state. Is this not one definition of terrorism?

Nor was this illegal blockade confined to economics and a breach of the World Trade Organization Agreement; it exceeded that to violate the human rights conventions with arbitrary measures that have caused social, economic and religious distress to thousands of citizens and residents of the Gulf Cooperation Council states by violating the basic human rights to work, education, freedom of movement and the right to dispose of private property.

Things did not stop at this point; the blockading countries went beyond this to persecute their own citizens and residents and punish them with imprisonment and fines for the mere expression of sympathy with Qatar, even if through social media. This is a precedent that has never before been seen in the world, and is a violation of the human rights conventions and agreements, which guarantee the human right to freedom of opinion and expression.

There are states that allow themselves not only to attack a neighboring country to dictate its foreign and media policy, but also believe that their possession of funds qualifies them to pressure and extort other states to participate in their aggression. Such [states] are supposed to be held accountable internationally for what they have done.

The states that have imposed the blockade on the State of Qatar interfere in the internal affairs of numerous countries and accuse all those who oppose them domestically and abroad of terrorism. By doing so, they are inflicting damage on the war on terror. At the same time, they oppose reform and

support tyrannical regimes in our region, from whose prisons terrorists graduate.

We were not taken by surprise alone by the imposition of the blockade. Many countries were also surprised, and their leaders have questioned [the blockade's] motives and reasons. The blockading countries have promised all parties who asked them about the reasons for the blockade to provide them with evidence of their absurd allegations and fabrications against Qatar, which have varied depending on the identity of the addressee. Everybody is still waiting for evidence that did not and will not arrive because it does not exist. To the contrary, there is plentiful evidence of Qatar's contributions in the war against terrorism, as recognized by the entire international community.

The State of Qatar has fought terrorism, and the entire international community bears witness to this. Indeed, it is still fighting and will continue to do so. It stands in the camp of those who are fighting it through security and believes that it is necessary to fight it ideologically as well. It also goes beyond such means by participating in draining its sources by providing education to seven million children around the world to prevent them from falling prey to ignorance and radical ideas.

We have refused to yield to dictates made through pressure and siege; our people expect no less. At the same time, we have taken an open attitude towards dialogue without dictation, and have expressed our willingness to resolve our differences through compromises based on common undertakings. The resolution of conflicts by peaceful means is one of the existing priorities of our foreign policy. At this juncture, I renew the call for unconditional dialogue based on mutual respect for sovereignty and I greatly value the sincere and appreciated mediation, which the State of Qatar has supported since the beginning, which was initiated by my brother, His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the sisterly State of Kuwait. I also thank all of the countries that have supported this mediation.

Allow me, on this occasion and from this podium, to express my pride in my Qatari people, along with the multinational and multicultural residents of Qatar.

The people have been steadfast under the conditions of siege. They have rejected the dictations with resolve and pride, insisted on the independence of Qatar's sovereign decision, and strengthened its unity and solidarity, maintaining their refined manners and progress despite the fierceness of the campaign against them and their country.

I reiterate my thanks to the sisterly and friendly countries that recognize the significance of respecting the sovereignty of nations and the rules of international law for their appreciated positions which were and continue to be supportive of the Qatari people during this crisis.

Mr. President,

Terrorism and extremism are among the most serious challenges facing the world. Countering them requires us all to work together against terrorist organizations and their extremist ideology to maintain security for humanity and stability for the world.

The governments of the world have no choice but to cooperate in the security confrontation with terrorism. Halting the production of terrorism and extremism must be achieved by addressing its social, political and cultural root causes.

We must also be careful not to allow the fight against terrorism to be an umbrella for reprisals or bombardment against civilians.

The fight against terrorism and extremism was and will continue to be one of our highest priorities. This is affirmed by the effective contributions of the State of Qatar in regional and international efforts through the implementation of the measures included in the United Nations strategy adopted in 2006, the implementation of all Security Council resolutions and measures related to the fight against terrorism and its financing, and through participation in the International Coalition, regional organizations and bilateral relations with the United States and many countries of the world. The State of Qatar will continue and further develop its regional and international efforts in this regard.

While we reaffirm our condemnation of all forms of extremism and terrorism, we reject the use of double standards with this phenomenon depending on the identity of the perpetrators and linking it to any particular religion, race, civilization, culture or society.

Mr. President,

The issues of the Middle East continue to be among the greatest threats to international peace and security, due to the vital importance of this region to the world.

Israel still stands in the way of achieving a lasting, just and comprehensive peace and rejects the Arab Peace initiative. The Israeli government continues its intransigent approach and strategy to create facts on the ground by expanding settlement construction in the occupied territories, Judaizing Jerusalem and restricting the performance of religious rituals in Al-Aqsa Mosque—a serious, provocative act—and continuing its blockade of the Gaza Strip.

The international community must give high priority to the resumption of peace negotiations based on ending the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories within a specified time frame and reaching a just, comprehensive and final settlement in accordance with the two-state solution agreed upon by the international community, based on the resolutions of international legitimacy and the Arab Peace initiative.

This can only be achieved through the establishment of an independent Palestinian State on the basis of the 1967 borders, with Jerusalem as its capital.

I renew my appeal to the Palestinian brothers to complete their national reconciliation and to unify their positions and words in confronting the threats and challenges facing the Palestinian cause and the future of the Palestinian people.

Mr. President,

The international community remains unable to find a solution to the Syrian crisis despite its consequences and serious repercussions on the region and the world. Political efforts continue to falter due to conflicting international and regional interests. This conflict protects those against whom we are supposed to stand united. The international community has relinquished its legal and moral responsibilities, including the implementation of its decisions, in submission to the logic of might. What is required is to work seriously to reach a political solution to the Syrian crisis that fulfills the aspirations of the Syrian people for justice, dignity and freedom, and maintains the unity and sovereignty of Syria in accordance with the Geneva I affirmations.

Qatar will spare no effort in providing support and assistance to alleviate the humanitarian suffering of our Syrian brothers and to implement our humanitarian pledges within the framework of the United Nations.

The international community has given up the task of protecting civilians. Will it also hesitate to hold war criminals accountable? Impunity on their part would have dire consequences on the situation in Syria and the region, which would affect the behavior of future dictatorships toward their peoples in the absence of any deterrent.

On the Libyan issue, a national Libyan consensus that would preserve Libya's unity, sovereignty and social fabric and restore its stability can be achieved by combining domestic and international efforts. We must all intensify our efforts and support the Government of National Accord, which was established with the support of United Nations, in its efforts to restore stability and counter terrorism and its grave consequences. The State of Qatar has supported international mediation efforts and will support them in the future to achieve the aspirations of the Libyan people.

Concerning the brotherly state of Iraq, we support the efforts of the Iraqi government in its efforts to achieve security, stability and unity of the territory and people of Iraq. We commend its achievements in its fight against terrorism and affirm that the State of Qatar will provide it with the

necessary support to complement these victories with the realization of the aspirations of the people of Iraq for equality among its citizens and the restoration of its role at the regional and international levels.

Concerning Yemen, we stress the importance of maintaining Yemen's unity, security and stability, ending the state of infighting and war, and adopting dialogue, political solution and national reconciliation as a basis for ending this crisis and implementing Security Council Resolution 2216.

We call upon the international community to facilitate the access of humanitarian assistance to all regions of Yemen. The State of Qatar supports the efforts of the UN Envoy to end this crisis and realize the aspirations of the brotherly Yemeni people for unity, security and stability.

In order to achieve security and stability in the Gulf region, we renew the call that we launched from this podium for constructive dialogue among the Gulf Cooperation Council States and Iran on the basis of common interests, the principle of good neighborliness, and respect for the sovereignty of states and non-interference in their internal affairs.

Mr. President,

Within the framework of the international efforts to tackle the humanitarian crises, the State of Qatar has continued to contribute to the response to the growing humanitarian needs in the world.

We have increased our financial contributions to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to enable the United Nations to implement UN programs and provide humanitarian relief to those in need around the world. The State of Qatar ranks third on the list of major donors to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in 2017.

We have continued to provide support to countries facing challenges to help them to implement their development plans. It should be noted that the State of Qatar ranked first in the Arab world and 33rd in the world in the field of human development. This proves the effectiveness of our humanitarian and development policy. We look forward to achieving the goals of the United Nations Sustainable

Development Agenda, to the realization of which we have all committed ourselves.

In conclusion, we reiterate that the State of Qatar will spare no effort in working to strengthen the role and efforts of the United Nations to achieve the aspirations of the international community with respect to peace and security, to promote human rights, and to advance development. Qatar will remain, as always, a safe haven for the oppressed, and will continue its mediation efforts to find just solutions in conflict zones.

Thank you. May peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you.



خطاب

حضرة صاحب السمو الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني
أمير دولة قطر

في
المناقشة العامة للدورة الثانية والسبعين
للجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة

نيويورك

١٩ سبتمبر ٢٠١٧

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحضور الكرام،

يسُرني أن أتوجّه بالتهنئة إلى سعادة السيد ميروسلاف لاجاك على توليه مهام رئيس الدورة الثانية والسبعين للجمعية العامة، متمنياً له التوفيق والسداد، في مهامه.

كما أعرب عن تقديري لسعادة السيد بيتر تومسون على ما بذله من جهود قيمة في إدارة أعمال الدورة الحادية والسبعين للجمعية العامة.

وأعنتم هذه المناسبة لأشيد بالجهود التي يبذلها سعادة الأمين العام السيد انطونيو غوتيريش في تعزيز دور الأمم المتحدة.

السيد الرئيس،

يمثل حفظ السلم والأمن الإقليمي والدولي أولوية في السياسة الخارجية لدولة قطر والتي تستند في مبادئها وأهدافها إلى ميثاق الأمم المتحدة وقواعد الشرعية الدولية الداعية إلى التعاون البناء بين الدول والاحترام المتبادل وعدم التدخل في الشؤون الداخلية وحسن الجوار وتعزيز التعايش السلمي واتباع الوسائل السلمية لتسوية النزاعات.

ولا تزال مسألة تسوية المنازعات بالطرق السلمية تُقَارَبُ كاقتراح عارض وغير ملزم. وربما أن الأوان لفرض الحوار والتفاوض قاعدةً في حل الخلافات من خلال إبرام ميثاق دولي بشأن تسوية المنازعات بين الدول بالطرق السلمية.

وفي هذا السياق، وبعد مفترقات كبرى كالحرب العالمية الثانية، ورواندا وبورندي والبلقان في القرن الماضي، عاد من جديد ليحرق بالإنسانية كلها خطر أن يصبح إفلات مرتكبي الجرائم ضد الإنسانية وجرائم الإبادة الجماعية من العقاب هو القاعدة وليس الاستثناء، وذلك بسبب خضوع الشرعية الدولية للضغوط السياسية ومصالح المحاور وإملاءات القوة على الأرض، ما ينذر بسيادة قانون القوة بدلاً عن قوة القانون.

وفي رأينا، لا يجوز أن يتراوح موقف الدول الكبرى بين تطرفين هما: إما الاحتلال المباشر للدول لفرض إرادتها وسياستها، أو اتخاذ موقف المتفرج الممتنع عن فعل أي شيء إزاء حروب إبادة وجرائم ضد الإنسانية يقوم بها نظام حكم مستبد فاشي، أو قمع متواصل لشعب واقع تحت الاحتلال تقوم به دولة محتلة.

ومؤخرا ينتشر شعور أن الشعوب التي تتعرض للقمع تواجه وحدها مصيرها، وكأن الساحة الدولية تخضع لنظام الغاب، وما على الدول المعرّضة للتهديد إلا أن تتدبر أمرها عبر تحالفاتها وعلاقاتها، ذلك في غياب نظام لتنفيذ أحكام القانون الدولي والاتفاقيات والمواثيق الملزمة.

السيد الرئيس،

إننا نُنتي على اختيار شعار هذه الدورة "محورية الإنسان في السعي لتحقيق السلام والحياة الكريمة للجميع في كوكب مستدام".

وفي هذا السياق، أدعو حكومة جمهورية اتحاد ميانمار والمجتمع الدولي للاضطلاع بمسؤوليتهم القانونية والأخلاقية باتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة لوقف العنف ضد أبناء أقلية الروهينغا وتوفير الحماية لهم وإعادة النازحين إلى موطنهم ومنع التمييز الطائفي أو العرقي ضدهم، وضمان حصولهم على كامل حقوقهم المشروعة كمواطنين كاملي المواطنة، ونحث جميع الدول لتقديم المساعدات الإنسانية لهم.

السيد الرئيس،

في كل مرة أقف هنا أدافع عن التعاون الدولي البناء والسلام العادل وحقوق الشعوب الواقعة تحت الاحتلال، وتلك التي تتعرض إلى جرائم ضد الإنسانية، والواقعة تحت الحصار.

وفي هذه المرة أقف هنا وبلدي وشعبي يتعرضان لحصار جائر مستمر، فرضته دول مجاورة منذ ٥ يونيو الماضي. ويشمل هذا الحصار كافة مناحي الحياة بما في ذلك تدخل الدول لقطع الصلات العائلية. وتدير قطر حاليا حياتها واقتصادها

وخطتها التنموية وتواصلها مع العالم الخارجي بنجاح بفضل وجود معابر بحرية وجوية ليست لهذه الدول سيطرة عليها.

لقد فُرضَ الحصار فجأة ودون سابق إنذار، ما حدا بالقطريين لاعتباره نوعاً من الغدر.

ويبدو أن الذين خططوا له ونفذوه، تصوروا أن تحدثَ الخطوة أثراً صادمًا مباشرًا يؤدي إلى تركيع دولة قطر واستسلامها لوصاية شاملة تفرضُ عليها.

والأدهى أن مخططي الحصار وجدوا من الضروري الاستناد إلى تصريحات مختلقة نُسبت إليَّ وزُرِعت في موقع كالة الأنباء القطرية بعد قرصنتها. وكان إعلام هذه الدول، وهو إعلام مجتد ومأمور، جاهزاً على أهبة الاستعداد لبدء حملة تحريض شاملة معدة سلفاً انتُهكت فيها كافة القيم والأخلاق والأعراف، وانتُهكت الحقيقة بوابل من الأكاذيب. وما زالت الأموال تصرف بسخاء على آلة صنع الافتراءات ونشرها على أمل أن تختلطَ على الناس الحقيقة بالكذب.

وعلى الرغم من افتضاح أمر القرصنة، وتزييف تصريحات أمير دولة ذات سيادة، لم تتراجع الدول المحاصرة أو تعتذر عن الكذب، بل زادت شدة حملتها، وهي تُمَيِّ النفس أن يُحَدِّثَ الحصارُ أثراً تراكمياً على الاقتصاد والمجتمع في بلدي، ما دام قد فشل في إحداث الأثر المباشر.

لقد ارتكب من قام بالقرصنة وتزييف التصريحات اعتداءً على دولة ذات سيادة، ذلك أن الجريمة تمت لأهداف سياسية مبيّنة، وأعقبها قائمة إملاءات سياسية تمس بالسيادة أثارت استغراباً عالمياً.

وحَقَّرت هذه الفعلة المشينة من جديد التساؤلات الدولية حول الأمن الرقمي والفلتان في عمليات القرصنة الإلكترونية.

كما أظهرت قلق أوساط واسعة رسمية وشعبية في العالم من عدم وجود مؤسسات وتشريعات دولية واضحة تنظم هذا المجال الخطير والحيوي وتعاقب مرتكبي الجرائم العابرة للحدود فيه.

وقد آن الأوان لاتخاذ خطوات في هذا الصدد. ونحن مستعدون لوضع إمكانياتنا في خدمة جهد مشترك كهذا.

لقد قامت الدول التي فرضت الحصار الجائر على قطر بالتدخل في الشؤون الداخلية للدولة عبر الضغط على مدينتيها بالغاء والدواء وصلات الرحم لتغيير موقفهم السياسي لزعة الاستقرار في دولة ذات سيادة. أليس هذا أحد تعريفات الإرهاب؟

لم يقتصر هذا الحصار غير المشروع على الشق الاقتصادي وخرق اتفاقية منظمة التجارة العالمية، بل تجاوز ذلك إلى انتهاك موثيق حقوق الإنسان بالإجراءات التعسفية التي سببت أضراراً للألاف من مواطني دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي والمقيمين على أراضيها، اجتماعياً، واقتصادياً، ودينياً، حيث انتهكت أبسط حقوق الانسان في العمل والتعليم والتنقل والتصرف بالملكية الخاصة.

ولم يقف الأمر عند هذا الحد بل تعداه إلى ملاحقة دول الحصار مواطنيها والمقيمين على أراضيها وفرض عقوبات بالحبس والغرامة عليهم، لمجرد التعبير عن التعاطف مع دولة قطر، حتى في وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، وذلك في سابقة لم يشهدها العالم من قبل، في مخالفة لأحكام موثيق واتفاقيات حقوق الإنسان التي تكفل حق الإنسان في التعبير عن أفكاره وآرائه.

ثمة دول تبيح لنفسها، ليس فقط الاعتداء على دولة جارة لإملاء سياستها الخارجية والإعلامية، بل تعتقد أيضاً أن حيازتها للمال تؤهلها للضغط على دول أخرى وابتزازها لتشارك معها في عدوانها. وهي التي يفترض أن تحاسب دولياً على ما قامت به.

إن الدول التي فرضت الحصار على دولة قطر تتدخل في الشؤون الداخلية للعديد من البلدان، وتتهم كل من يعارضها في الداخل والخارج بالإرهاب. وهي بهذا تُلحق

ضرراً بالحرب على الإرهاب، وهي في الوقت ذاته معارضة للإصلاح وداعمة لأنظمة الاستبداد في منطقتنا، والتي يتخرج الإرهابيون من سجونها.

لم نتفاجأ وحدنا من فرض الحصار، فقد تفاجأت معنا دولٌ كثيرة شكك قادتها بدوافعه وأسبابه، وقد وعدت الدول المحاصرة كل من سألها عن أسباب الحصار أن تقدم له الأدلة عن مزاعمها العنصرية وافتراءاتها ضد قطر، والتي تغيرت حسب هوية المخاطب. وما زال الجميع ينتظر أدلةً لم تصل ولن تصل، لأنها غير موجودة أصلاً، ويوجد نقيضها الكثير من الأدلة حول مساهمة قطر في محاربة الإرهاب باعتراف المجتمع الدولي كله.

لقد كافحت دولة قطر الإرهاب، ويشهد بذلك المجتمع الدولي بأسره، وما زالت وستظل تحاربه، وتقف في معسكر من يحاربه أمنياً، وترى ضرورة محاربته أيديولوجياً أيضاً. وهي تتجاوز ذلك إلى الإسهام في تجفيف منابعه من خلال تعليمها لسبعة ملايين طفل حول العالم، حتى لا يقعوا فريسة للجهل والأفكار المتطرفة.

لقد رفضنا الانصياع للإملاءات بالضغط والحصار، ولم يرض شعبنا بأقل من ذلك. وفي الوقت نفسه اتخذنا موقفاً منفتحاً على الحوار دون إملاءات، وأعربنا عن استعدادنا لحل الخلافات بالتسويات القائمة على التعهدات المشتركة، فحل النزاعات بالطرق السلمية هو أصلاً من أولويات سياستنا الخارجية. ومن هنا أجدد الدعوة إلى الحوار غير المشروط القائم على الاحترام المتبادل للسيادة، وأؤمن عالياً الوساطة المخلصة والمقدرة التي دعمتها دولة قطر منذ بداية الأزمة، والتي يقوم بها أخي صاحب السمو الشيخ صباح الأحمد الجابر الصباح أمير دولة الكويت الشقيقة، كما أشكر جميع الدول التي ساندت هذه الوساطة.

واسمحوا لي في هذه المناسبة ومن على هذه المنصة أن أعبر عن اعتزازي بشعبي القطري، ومعهم المقيمين على أرض قطر من مختلف الجنسيات والثقافات.

لقد صمد هذا الشعب في ظروف الحصار، ورفض الإملاءات بعزة وكبرياء، وأصر على استقلالية قرار قطر السيادي، وعزز وحدته وتضامنه، وحافظ على رفعة أخلاقه ورقيه رغم شراسة الحملة الموجهة ضده وضد بلده.

وأجدد الشكر للدول الشقيقة والصديقة التي تُدرك أهمية احترام سيادة الدول وأحكام القانون الدولي ومواقفها المقدرة، والتي كانت، وما زالت سنداً للشعب القطري خلال هذه الأزمة.

السيد الرئيس،

الإرهاب والتطرف من أخطر التحديات التي يواجهها العالم. وتتطلب مواجهتهما منا جميعاً عملاً متضافراً ضد التنظيمات الإرهابية وفكرها المتطرف لنحفظ للبشرية أمنها وللعالم استقراره.

ولا خيار أمام حكومات العالم سوى التعاون في مجال المواجهة الأمنية للإرهاب، أما وقف إنتاج الإرهاب والتطرف فيتحقق من خلال معالجة جذوره الاجتماعية والسياسية والثقافية.

كما علينا أن نحرص على ألا تكون مكافحة الإرهاب مظلة لارتكاب أعمال انتقامية أو قصف للمدنيين.

كانت مكافحة الإرهاب والتطرف وستظل على رأس أولوياتنا، وتؤكد ذلك المساهمة الفعالة لدولة قطر في الجهود الإقليمية والدولية من خلال تنفيذ التدابير التي تضمنتها استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة التي تم اعتمادها عام ٢٠٠٦، وتنفيذ كافة القرارات والتدابير الصادرة عن مجلس الأمن المتعلقة بمكافحة الإرهاب وتمويله ومن خلال المشاركة في التحالف الدولي، والمنظمات الإقليمية والعلاقات الثنائية مع الولايات المتحدة والعديد من دول العالم. وستواصل دولة قطر جهودها الإقليمية والدولية في هذا الشأن وتطورها.

وفي الوقت الذي نجد فيه إدانتنا لكافة أشكال التطرف والإرهاب، فإننا نرفض التعامل بمعايير مزدوجة مع هذه الظاهرة حسب هوية مرتكبيها، أو ربطها بدين أو عرق أو حضارة أو ثقافة أو مجتمع.

السيد الرئيس،

تظل قضايا الشرق الأوسط من الأكثر تهديداً للأمن والسلام الدوليين، لما لهذه المنطقة من أهمية حيوية للعالم.

ولاتزال إسرائيل تقف حائلاً أمام تحقيق السلام الدائم والعاقل والشامل فيها، وترفض مبادرة السلام العربية. وتواصل الحكومة الإسرائيلية نهجها المتعنت واستراتيجيتها في خلق الحقائق على الأرض من خلال التوسع في بناء المستوطنات في الأراضي المحتلة. وتهويد القدس وتقييد أداء الشعائر الدينية في المسجد الأقصى المبارك، والذي يُعدُّ عملاً استفزازياً خطيراً، كما تواصل حصارها لقطاع غزة.

ويتعين على المجتمع الدولي منح أولوية قصوى لاستئناف مفاوضات السلام على أساس إنهاء الاحتلال الإسرائيلي للأراضي العربية في إطار زمني محدد، والتوصل لتسوية عادلة وشاملة ونهائية وفقاً لحل الدولتين الذي توافق عليه المجتمع الدولي، استناداً إلى قرارات الشرعية الدولية ومبادرة السلام العربية.

ولن يتحقق ذلك إلا من خلال إقامة دولة فلسطين المستقلة على حدود عام ١٩٦٧ وعاصمتها القدس الشريف.

وأجدد مناشدتي للأشقاء الفلسطينيين لإتمام المصالحة الوطنية وتوحيد المواقف والكلمة في مواجهة الأخطار والتحديات المحدقة بالقضية الفلسطينية ومستقبل الشعب الفلسطيني.

السيد الرئيس،

ما زال المجتمع الدولي يقف عاجزاً عن إيجاد حل للأزمة السورية رغم نتائجها وتداعياتها الخطيرة على المنطقة والعالم، فالجهود السياسية لا تزال متعثرة بسبب تضارب المصالح الدولية والإقليمية، هذا التضارب الذي يؤدي إلى حماية من يفترض أن نتوحد ضده. ويتخلى المجتمع الدولي عن القيام بمسؤولياته القانونية والأخلاقية، بما في ذلك تنفيذ قراراته التي اتخذها، وذلك خضوعاً لمنطق القوة. والمطلوب هو العمل الجاد من أجل التوصل إلى حل سياسي للأزمة السورية، بشكل يلبي تطلعات الشعب السوري للعدالة والكرامة والحرية، ويحفظ وحدة سوريا وسيادتها، وذلك وفق مقررات جنيف - ١.

ولن تدّخر قطر جهداً في تقديم الدعم والمساعدات لتخفيف المعاناة الإنسانية لأشقائنا السوريين، وتنفيذ تعهداتنا الإنسانية في إطار الأمم المتحدة.

لقد تخلى المجتمع الدولي عن مهمة حماية المدنيين، فهل سوف يتوانى أيضاً عن محاسبة مجرمي الحرب؟ إن لإفلاتهم من العقاب عواقب وخيمة على الأوضاع في سوريا والإقليم، مما سيؤثر على سلوك الأنظمة الديكتاتورية في المستقبل تجاه شعوبها في غياب أي رادع.

وبالنسبة للشأن الليبي، يمكن تحقيق التوافق الوطني الليبي الذي يحافظ على وحدة ليبيا وسيادتها ونسيجها الاجتماعي ويعيد لها الاستقرار، بتضافر الجهود المحلية والدولية. وعلينا جميعاً تكثيف الجهود ومساندة حكومة الوفاق، التي قامت بدعم من الأمم المتحدة، في مساعيها لاستعادة الاستقرار والتصدي للإرهاب وآثاره الخطيرة. لقد دعمت دولة قطر جهود الوساطة الدولية وسوف تدعمها مستقبلاً لتحقيق تطلعات الشعب الليبي.

وفيما يخص العراق الشقيق فإننا ندعم جهود الحكومة العراقية في العمل على تحقيق أمن واستقرار ووحدة العراق أرساً وشعباً، ونشيد بالإنجازات التي حققتها في معركته ضد الإرهاب، ونؤكد على تقديم دولة قطر الدعم اللازم له في استكمال هذه

الانتصارات بتحقيق تطلعات الشعب العراقي للمساواة بين مواطنيه، واستعادة دوره على المستويين الإقليمي والدولي.

وفي الشأن اليمني نوكد على أهمية المحافظة على وحدة اليمن وتحقيق أمنه واستقراره، وإنهاء حالة الاقتتال والحرب وتبني الحوار والحل السياسي والمصالحة الوطنية كأساس لإنهاء هذه الأزمة وتنفيذ قرار مجلس الأمن رقم (٢٢١٦).

وندعو المجتمع الدولي إلى تسهيل وصول المساعدات الإنسانية إلى مختلف المناطق اليمنية. وتدعم دولة قطر جهود المبعوث الأممي في انهاء هذه الأزمة وتحقيق طموحات الشعب اليمني الشقيق في الوحدة والأمن والاستقرار.

وحرصاً على تحقيق الأمن والاستقرار في منطقة الخليج نجدد دعوتنا التي سبق أن أطلقناها من على هذا المنبر إلى إجراء حوار بناء بين دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي وإيران على أساس المصالح المشتركة ومبدأ حسن الجوار واحترام سيادة الدول وعدم التدخل في شؤونها الداخلية.

السيد الرئيس،

في إطار الجهود الدولية لمواجهة الأزمات الإنسانية، واصلت دولة قطر مساهمتها في الاستجابة للاحتياجات الإنسانية المتزايدة في العالم،

فقد قمنا بزيادة مساهماتنا المالية في مكتب الأمم المتحدة لتنسيق الشؤون الإنسانية، لتمكين الأمم المتحدة من تنفيذ البرامج الأممية وتقديم الإغاثة الإنسانية للمحتاجين في العالم، وتحتل دولة قطر اليوم المرتبة الثالثة على قائمة الدول المانحة الكبرى لعام ٢٠١٧ لمكتب الأمم المتحدة لتنسيق الشؤون الإنسانية.

وقد واصلنا تقديم الدعم للدول التي تواجه تحديات لمساعدتها في تنفيذ خططها التنموية، وأشير هنا إلى أن حصول دولة قطر على المرتبة الأولى عربياً والمرتبة الثالثة والثلاثين عالمياً في مجال التنمية البشرية، يؤكد نجاعة سياستها في المجال

الإنساني والتنموي، ونتطلع إلى تحقيق أهداف خطة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة، التي التزمنا جميعاً بالعمل على تحقيقها.

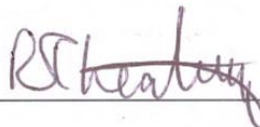
وفي الختام نؤكد أن دولة قطر لن تألو جهداً في العمل على تعزيز دور وجهود الأمم المتحدة الرامية لتحقيق ما ينشده المجتمع الدولي من سلم وأمن، وتعزيز حقوق الإنسان والدفع بعجلة التنمية. وسوف تبقى قطر كما عهدتموها كعبة للمضيوم، وستواصل جهودها في الوساطة لإيجاد حلول عادلة في مناطق النزاع.

أشركم والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

London
United Kingdom

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached Address by His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar.



Richard Keating, Senior Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Ltd.

9 June 2018

Chicago
+1.312.242.3756

Frankfurt
+49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
+852.2159.9143

Houston
+1.713.353.3909

London
+44.20.7553.4100

New York
+1.212.631.7432

Paris
+33.1.42.68.51.47

San Francisco
+1.415.576.9500

Stockholm
+46.8.463.11.87

Washington, D.C.
+1.202.828.1267

Annex 64

Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister: 'Qatar Will Address the Media Campaign Targeting It'* (25 May 2017), available at <https://mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/05/25/foreign-minister-%27qatar-will-address-the-media-campaign-targeting-it%27>

Foreign Minister: 'Qatar Will Address the Media Campaign Targeting It'

Doha / Information Office / May 25

HE the Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said the State of Qatar will address the media campaign targeting it, against a backdrop of the hacking of Qatar News Agency's (QNA) website and attributing false statements to HH the Emir Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani.

It is clear that there is a media campaign targeting the State of Qatar and we will definitely address it, HE the Foreign Minister said during a joint press conference with the Somali Foreign Minister, HE Yussef Jarad Omar Ahmed, held here today.

It is noticeable that there was no mention of Qatar in the opinion articles, for example, in the United States of America, but in the past five weeks we were surprised by the publication of 13 opinion articles on Qatar by different writers in the United States, HE the Foreign Minister said.

There was on the same day of the cyber attack on QNA's website a conference on Qatar, to which we were not invited, was held in the United States bringing together all those who wrote these articles against Qatar and on the same night the cyber attack occurred, HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said, wondering whether it was a coincidence or not.

The hacking attack on QNA's website and attributing false statements to HH the Emir is without doubt a cyber crime, he said, adding that Qatar will not rush to issue the results until the investigation is over.

On Qatar's relationship with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Member States, the Foreign Minister said that Qatar has always maintained strong and fraternal relations with the GCC Member States because it strongly believes that GCC countries should be one entity.

He pointed out that what is happening today has nothing to do with the "misunderstanding" that occurred between the State of Qatar and some of the GCC countries in 2014, referring in this regard to Qatar's fruitful participation in the Arab Islamic American Summit in Riyadh and the ongoing distinguished and fruitful relations.

If there is something different that we do not know about, that's something else, he went on saying.

In this context, HE the Foreign Minister stressed the State of Qatar's keenness on maintaining good relations with the GCC countries.

The region's current circumstances require concerted efforts of the GCC Member States, he said.

HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani described the hacking of QNA's official website as a cybercrime and not only a hacking according to all laws, stressing that the hacking which took place is crime punishable by law.

The cyber-attack targeting QNA's websites was intended to broadcast alleged statements attributed to HH the Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, he said.

An investigation team was set up and is in charge of conducting a full criminal investigation to bring the perpetrators to justice, he said, noting that the findings of the investigation would be revealed in a transparent manner both in terms of the investigation process and its findings.

The Foreign Minister expressed his surprise over the attitude of some of the media which adopted these false statements, despite the issuance of clear statements of denial by QNA about this offensive campaign to the State of Qatar, warning that what is going on at these media reflect their low level of professionalism.

What has been seen from the GCC public opinion in particular confirms a full awareness that rises far above the level of these media, he said.

On the issue of cyber security in Qatar, HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said the electronic security system and firewalls in the State of Qatar are of the highest standards and are strong and solid, adding that all state agencies use the latest technology in the world and cooperate with each other under the government umbrella.

Cyber-attacks and hacking operations are inherently sophisticated while security systems are not necessary able to keep pace with the fast development of cyber attacks, the Minister commented.

The State of Qatar will take a number of additional steps to strengthen its electronic security system, he said, reiterating that the firewalls and means of protection in all sectors of the state are at the highest level and very difficult to be hacked.

The hacking of QNA's website is still under investigation and will permit to know the gap through which the cyber attack took place in order to avoid it, he added.

On the measures and steps taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the false statements attributed to HH the Emir, the Foreign Minister explained that what happened was a cyber-attack on QNA's website following which explanations from the Government Communications Office, QNA were immediately issued followed by a clarification from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Contacts with the brothers in the GCC Member States are ongoing and never stop, HE the Foreign Minister said, noting that there was no contact on the issue of the cyber attack because there is a clear picture of what happened.

He pointed out that what has been discussed in some media outlets is a matter for these outlets and we did not receive it from official channels.

With regard to who is behind the hacking of QNA's website, the Foreign Minister said that there is no evidence at this time whether the attack was from outside or inside Qatar.

He stressed that once the facts of the case and the evidence are collected, which will take time, the State of Qatar will take what it deems appropriate in this regard.

If this cyber-attack was committed in the country it shall be considered as a cybercrime and the perpetrators shall be prosecuted according to the law.

In response to a question on Qatari-US relations, HE the Foreign Minister stressed that bilateral relations have been and remain strong and strategic and that the US administration highly appreciated this relationship, referring in this regard to the talks held by HH the Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani with US President Donald Trump in Riyadh, during which he stressed the role being played by Qatar in combating terrorism and describing Qatar as a partner in this prospect.

The Al Udeid Military Base in Qatar is governed by an agreement between the State of Qatar and the United States of America, HE the Foreign Minister said, noting in case of the occurrence of anything related to this matter, it will be subject to the terms of the agreement.

In response to a question on Qatar's relationship with the Muslim Brotherhood, the Foreign Minister explained that such matters are not raised at the official level because there is no evidence that the State of Qatar has a relationship with the Muslim Brotherhood movement in Egypt or Tunisia, noting that this issue is only raised by media vehicles.

The State of Qatar has always clearly stated that it is not concerned with political parties and that it deals with governments.

When the Muslim Brotherhood was in power, cooperation with them has continued both in Tunisia or Egypt, because they represented the legitimate government, HE the Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said, noting that once they were out of power cooperation took place with elected governments.

Thursday, May 25, 2017

Annex 65

Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Foreign Minister: Qatar Sees Any GCC Meeting Golden Opportunity for Civilized Dialogue* (22 October 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/10/22/foreign-minister-qatar-sees-any-gcc-meeting-golden-opportunity-for-civilized-dialogue>

Foreign Minister: Qatar Sees Any GCC Meeting Golden Opportunity for Civilized Dialogue

Doha / Information Office / October 22

HE Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani stressed that the State of Qatar believe that the convening of any GCC meeting is a golden opportunity to at least start a dialogue in a civilized manner and in accordance with the established diplomatic channels in this regard, noting that the State of Qatar has received no official reports or messages regarding a postponement of the Gulf summit, hoping that the summit will take place as scheduled.

Speaking on Sunday during a joint press conference with HE U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, HE the foreign minister said that any postponement of such an important meeting for Gulf leaders will be due to the intransigence of the siege countries and their rejection of dialogue.

Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani noted that the GCC is important as a system of collective security, expressing his regret that it has become a victim of such a fabricated crisis against the State of Qatar and noting that this unjust crisis has directly affected the collective security of the GCC countries because of the irresponsible actions of the siege countries.

Officials of the siege countries always resort to non-diplomatic methods that have nothing to do with international relations in their modern perspective such as the use of tribalism and the politicization of religion and other irresponsible behaviors, HE the foreign minister said.

He expressed the State of Qatar's commitment to the GCC as a system and stressed the importance of this system for the collective security of the region, wishing that the siege countries would share this perspective with the State of Qatar so that these countries would shoulder their responsibility in terms of engaging in a positive and serious dialogue to put an end to this crisis that has no clear reasons so far neither to the State of Qatar nor to any of its allies.

On the Iranian influence in the region, HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said the position of the State of Qatar was clear before the Gulf crisis and remains so during and even after it. "Doha's stance is the same; rejection of any negative influence and interference in the region and the Arab world as a whole. The State of Qatar was and still is clear in expression of these sources of concern."

HE the foreign minister added that the State of Qatar believes that the current crisis undermines endeavors to resolve the regional issues and disrupts efforts to combat terrorism despite claims of siege countries' officials that they face it, while, on the contrary, they negatively affect these efforts by imposing unfair measures on a country that, until a recent time, was a strong ally for them.

He added that the State of Qatar has followed a clear policy regarding Iran and remains committed to solving all regional problems through dialogue, and this is not only the position of the State of Qatar, but rather the rest of the GCC countries.

"In our last meeting last year in Bahrain, the leaders pledged to engage in a serious dialogue with Iran on the basis of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of any party, and to stop any negative influence in the region," he said, adding that "we remain committed to these principles and to resort to dialogue."

Referring to the recent statements by the Bahraini foreign minister on the crisis, HE the foreign minister said that the crisis has shown "many marvels" and added that there are "allegations by so-called leaders of diplomacy, in which we unfortunately did not see any diplomacy or maturity," describing the statements as "comic."

HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said that those who make these allegations and talk about "social repression" have "the worst forms of social repression" in their countries. "Who talks about stirring up strife is the one who stirs it," HE the foreign minister said, directing a message to them that those who make these allegations must stop disregarding their peoples and the minds of all GCC peoples, and rise with their rhetoric.

On the Kuwaiti mediation, HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani stressed Qatar's position that the Kuwaiti mediation is the umbrella for resolving the crisis. He affirmed his support for the Kuwaiti mediation and all the countries that adopt it and stand behind it, for the status enjoyed by the State of Kuwait among the GCC States, noting the importance of relying on the GCC system for stability and collective security.

HE the foreign minister also praised the efforts of HH Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah and his mission that confirms the commitment of the State of Kuwait to dialogue in mediation despite the difficulties and intransigence that it faces from the siege countries.

HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani pointed out that there are attempts by the siege countries to claim normalization of the current situation. He stressed that any measures taken in this regard are against international relations, and that in no way bad humanitarian situation can be normalized such as separation of families or normalizing the issue of

26,000 people affected by the siege and those who were dispersed by these unjust measures. HE the minister stressed that the word "normalization" should not be used at a time when the siege countries continue inciting and disbursing the money of their people irresponsibly to open up fronts in the West against the State of Qatar to distribute lies and allegations.

He added: "Their claim of normalization is incorrect and baseless. If they consider the issue to be normalized, then they should carry out the process properly and transparently for all actions taken, and not continue the series of incitement and interference in the internal affairs of the State of Qatar."

At the beginning of the press conference, HE Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said that he had discussed with his U.S. counterpart the importance of strong bilateral relations between the State of Qatar and the United States, which are strategic in various fields including defense, economy and education.

He also noted that the talks touched on regional issues including the Syrian, Libyan and Palestinian issues, and that all efforts aimed at bridging the gap between all the Palestinian forces to reach the ground for effective peace talks according to the Arab peace initiative were emphasized, adding that "there were also discussions on various topics, including the important role of the United States in the fight against terrorism and maintaining security in partnership with all the countries of the region, which unfortunately began to suffer turmoil due to this crisis by the siege countries."

For his part, HE Tillerson reaffirmed the importance of the issues that were discussed today, including bilateral efforts to combat terrorism in the region, in addition to the Gulf crisis and a number of issues of mutual interest.

The U.S. secretary of State addressed the progress made in implementing the memorandum of understanding on counterterrorism, which was signed between the State of Qatar and the United States in July. "Significant progress has been made and a number of important efforts in our counterterrorism joint efforts, including the sharing of terrorist lists and terrorist financing. We have participated in a number of counterterrorism technical sessions and training. And significant steps have been taken to enhance aviation security," he said, expressing delight with the progress in strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries in counterterrorism.

HE Tillerson said the United States will continue to work closely with the State of Qatar to crack down on terrorists, noting that U.S. President Donald Trump places the issue of counterterrorism among his priorities.

The U.S. secretary of state expressed concern over the Gulf crisis, which is nearing the five months' mark. "The United States remains concerned today as it was at the outset" of the crisis, he said, adding that "the united States has felt the effects" of the situation and thinks "it is very important for GCC to continue to pursue unity" because "none of us can afford to let this dispute linger."

He called on all the parties involved to "continue to work towards discussion and dialogue and finding a way to deal with the differences," expressing hope that all parties would "minimize the rhetoric and de-escalate the tensions" in order to reach a solution for the crisis.

HE Tillerson said the United States will continue to do its part in supporting the mediation efforts led by HH Emir of Kuwait to find a diplomatic solution and will "continue to engage all parties" in order to "better help them understand their concerns and possibly find a solution."

In addition, he thanked the State of Qatar for donating \$30 million to alleviate the suffering and impacts of the hurricanes in his country, hailing the ties linking the United States with Qatar. He said that there are mutual interests and businesses between the two countries and the size of Qatari investments in the United States is huge and "we look forward to expanding the economic relationship between our two countries" on the long term.

The U.S. secretary of state said his country "does not have any intention to impose a solution on anyone" in the crisis. "We are staying in very close contact with all of the parties," he said, adding that President Trump spoke to the leaders of the countries involved and stressed that "he believes it is time to find a solution to this dispute."

HE Tillerson said the United States is prepared to facilitate dialogue either by facilitating the discussions or offering roadmaps, adding that "the parties have to come to that point that they are ready to solve this."

" We have expressed our view that we think it is time that a solution be sought and we are going to continue to make these points. We are going to continue to offer whatever assistance we can whether it be hosting dialogue or facilitating dialogue, and support the ongoing efforts" of the Kuwaiti mediation, HE Tillerson said. "But it is not for the U.S. to impose" a solution on anyone, he added.

He noted that there is not a strong indication from the siege countries that they are ready to talk yet, adding that his country can't force talks on parties that are not ready to talk, so "there has been no invitation" to the White House for negotiations because "it is not clear that the parties are ready to engage."

On whether the current crisis is in Iran's favor, Tillerson said that "anytime there is a conflict and destabilization among countries that are typically allies, someone will always come to exploit those differences."

As for the situation in Iraq, the U.S. secretary of state said his country has "encouraged restraint and the minimization of any kind of conflict" between forces involving either the Kurdistan Peshmerga or the Iraqi government coalition, adding that the U.S. encourages the parties to engage in dialogue to "fully implement the Iraqi constitution" and urges them to "not forget that the war to defeat ISIS is not yet over and that remains the greatest threat to Iraq."

Sunday, Oct 22, 2017

Annex 66

Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *The Foreign Minister Stresses Qatar's Commitment to Resolving GCC Crisis* (18 November 2017), available at <https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/all-mofa-news/details/2017/11/18/the-foreign-minister-stresses-qatar's-commitment-to-resolving-gcc-crisis>

The Foreign Minister Stresses Qatar's Commitment to Resolving GCC Crisis

Doha / Information Office / November 18

HE Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani stressed Saturday that the State of Qatar is still committed to resolving the GCC crisis. His Excellency noted that this commitment is a result of Qatar's belief that there is a bigger threat in the region, which is terrorism.

In an interview held with U.S. TV network MSNBC, HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani described the propaganda waged against the State of Qatar accusing it of terrorism without any evidence was baseless.

His Excellency stressed that the State of Qatar was a leader in countering terrorism and extremism, highlighting that the country hosts the central command for the global coalition. His Excellency then noted that Qatar is a frontrunner in combatting extremist ideologies when it establishes schools and provides high-quality education to vulnerable societies and poor countries abroad, pointing out that Qatar provides education to seven million children in East Asia and Central Asia.

On the strength of bilateral ties between the U.S. and the State of Qatar, HE the Foreign Minister said that the State of Qatar has always been a strong partner and ally to the United States in its fight against terror. This is evident by the fact that Qatar hosts between 11000 and 12000 American troops in Al Udeid Airbase, through which the United States carries out its missions against ISIS. His Excellency added that the U.S. has always expressed its appreciation for that partnership. Qatar also highly appreciates the partnership and is working with the U.S. on developing cooperation further.

HE the Foreign Minister addressed the position of the U.S. from the siege of Qatar and said that Qatar was getting support from the U.S. across the board for putting an end to the siege, whether it was U.S. President Donald Trump or members of his administration such U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson and Secretary of Defense James Mattis among others. As to why the siege remains ongoing, His Excellency said it was a result of the actions of Saudi Arabia and the UAE towards Qatar and the illegal measures they took against the country by shutting borders and separating families, in addition to creating an anti-Qatar propaganda campaign. His Excellency stressed however that the State of Qatar was committed to reaching a resolution, because the country realizes that terrorism is a bigger threat facing the region.

On ties between the State of Qatar and Iran, HE the Foreign Minister noted that Qatar has a unique relationship with Iran. His Excellency pointed out that the State of Qatar is located between and shares borders with two big countries in Saudi Arabia and Iran. His Excellency noted however that there were concerns of Iran's increasing influence in the region, but stressed that those fears must be addressed peacefully and that is what the State of Qatar is encouraging other Gulf states to do. His Excellency added that this was also the decision taken during the GCC summit that took place in 2016, saying that the decision taken in December 2016 was to engage in dialogue with Iran on the principle that the GCC will be one entity and Iran the other.

Addressing whether there was a sense that Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman was a threat to Qatar's Future, HE Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani said that there was a diversion in the policy of Saudi Arabia and the UAE from the GCC agreement which was the engagement in dialogue. There was also a sense of unpredictability when it comes to the policies of Saudi Arabia and UAE in the region, His Excellency said.

HE the Foreign Minister added that there was a lot of chaos and crises that occurred in the region, pointing out that Qatar was part of a bigger strategy now seen in Lebanon too.

Saturday, Nov 18, 2017

Annex 67

Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office in Geneva – Switzerland, *Statement of HE Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs to the 37th Human Rights Council* (25 February 2018), available at <http://geneva.mission.qa/en/news/detail/2018/02/28/statement-of-he-deputy-prime-minister-of-foreign-affairs-to-the-37th-human-rights-council>

4/1/2019

Statement of HE Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs ta the 37th Human Rights Council

عربي



PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE STATE OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE IN GENEVA - SWITZERLAND

[Home](#) > [News](#)

Statement of HE Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs ta the 37th Human Rights Council

25 February 2018



4/1/2019

Statement of HE Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs to the 37th Human Rights Council

Mr. President,
Mr. High Commissioner,
Excellencies, Heads of Delegations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to greet you all and to take part in the current session of the Human Rights Council that we hope will contribute to achieve the expected goals. I am also pleased that my country had the honour of being re-elected to the Human Rights Council and I would like to thank the countries that have placed their confidence in us.

Mr. President,

The world is confronted with serious challenges of proliferation of armed conflicts, growing unrest due to acts of violent extremism, fanaticism and terrorism, and the use of unilateral coercive measures that contravene international law, human rights covenants and violate the principle of peaceful relations among States. All these challenges negatively affect human rights and deprive many individuals and communities of their fundamental rights and freedoms which are stipulated in international human rights instruments.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Despite the growing global interest in the protection and promotion of human rights, it is however regrettable that there are still gross and flagrant violations of these rights in many regions of the world.

I informed the Council at its last session of the violations of human rights caused by the unjust blockade and the unilateral coercive measures imposed on my country that have been confirmed by the recent report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Technical Mission following its visit to the State of Qatar last November. The report objectively and systematically describes the serious human rights violations by the blockading countries against citizens and residents both in the State of Qatar and in the blockading countries. These violations continue to this day.

Based on the State of Qatar's sound legal position and in defense of its legitimate rights, I call from this forum upon the Human Rights Council and all its mechanisms, in particular the Special Procedures Mechanism, to shoulder their responsibilities and mandates in order to put an end to the human rights violations resulting from these unilateral coercive discriminatory measures, to hold those responsible accountable and to work towards compensating the victims.

Mr. President,

It is both very astonishing and surprising that the Quartet that has imposed unilateral coercive measures on my country are members of the main group that introduced the Human Rights Council's resolution on "Human Rights and Unilateral Coercive Measures", and that three of them are currently members of this Council.

This strange conduct in dealing with the Council's resolutions reflects a great contradiction between these States' convictions and policies on the one hand, and between their positions and orientations within the Council on the other hand. This conduct not only calls into

4/1/2019

Statement of HE Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs to the 37th Human Rights Council

question the credibility and seriousness of the Council, but also undermines the council's work and its efforts, which needs to be addressed with all possible measures to preserve the reputation and credibility of this Council.

Excellencies,

The horrific massacres committed by the current Syrian regime targeting the Syrian people in eastern Ghouta in full view of the whole world is a disgrace to humanity. A disgrace that mirrors the depth of gross violations of international law and international humanitarian law and reflects barbaric and brutal practices infringing human rights, at a time when the United Nations mechanisms on international peace and security have shown their inability and laxity in playing their role to protect the Syrians human rights. Therefore, there is a need for *the international community* to take all necessary measures be confront the Syrian regime to implement the Security Council resolutions related to the cease-fire and the protection the Syrian people and to intensify efforts to stop the systematic killing and oppression policy, war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Syrian regime and to bring the perpetrators of these heinous crimes to international justice.

We also stress the need for the international community, especially the Security Council, to shoulder its legal and moral responsibilities and to abandon selectivity in order to reach a political settlement of the Syrian crisis in accordance with Geneva Declaration (1) meet the Syrian people's legitimate aspiration for freedom, justice and dignity.

To this end, we call upon the international community to provide all humanitarian assistance to the Syrian people so as to fulfill their urgent needs. The State of Qatar will spare no effort in providing such assistance.

Mr. President,

The Palestinian people have been *languishing under occupation* since the first calamity (Nakba) in 1948. The aggrieved people have been affected by woes and wars under continued occupation. In addition, the occupation violates in itself the values of freedom and peaceful civilized coexistence reached by human civilization. The decades of Israeli occupation have been accompanied by a wide range of illegal practices by the Israeli authorities, which have been in flagrant violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. There is no doubt that these practices constitute a clear violation of international law and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, which obliges Israel to stop these violations and abuses, to use brutal military force against innocent civilians and to lift the siege on the Gaza Strip.

In this context, we call upon the international community to strive to protect the Palestinian people's right and to achieve the two-state solution agreed upon by the international community in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, the Arab Peace Initiative and other international reference, thus ending the occupation and establishing a Palestinian State based on the 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capital.

With regard to Yemen, we call on all Yemeni parties to engage positively towards achieving genuine national reconciliation to put an end to the conflict, the suffering and the gross violations of the brotherly Yemeni people's rights. We also call upon the international community to exert all efforts to implement the Security Council resolutions relating to Yemen, including resolution 2216 of 2015, to take all measures to address the grave humanitarian humanitarian situation faced by the Yemeni brotherly people, to facilitate the access of humanitarian assistance to various regions in Yemeni and to prevent the use of such humanitarian assistance as a means to achieve political gains by any party.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The protection and promotion of human rights is one of the top priorities for the State of Qatar which continues its efforts in this field at the institutional and legislative levels in accordance

4/1/2019

Statement of HE Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs to the 37th Human Rights Council

with its national Vision 2030 with all its economic, social, political and cultural aspects and dimensions. This Vision aims at achieving a comprehensive and integrated development based on safeguarding human dignity and promoting and protecting human rights in the framework of justice, equality and consolidation of all fundamental freedoms

In this respect, the State of Qatar has taken significant steps and achieved many of the Millennium Development Goals as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. The State of Qatar has also been at the forefront of countries of the region in the human development reports in recent years.

In the context of strengthening popular participation, necessary legislative tools are being prepared for the Shura Council elections (Advisory Council). It is worth mentioning that this session of the Council has seen the participation of Qatari women.

Concerning, workers' rights, legislative and services structure witnessed significant developments to provide a decent life for Qatar's guests who have participated in building its renaissance. According to the statistics of October 2017, about 2.4 million workers have benefited from the unified workers' unified wage protection system. In the area of strategic planning on human rights, the State of Qatar is currently working towards the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan, which will be adopted in accordance with related international standards.

At the regional and international levels, the State of Qatar continues its efforts to promote and protect human rights through its positive engagement with all States and relevant international and regional institutions. Here I point out that the State of Qatar, with all its governmental and non-governmental humanitarian institutions, continues to provide development and humanitarian assistance to those in need following disasters and conflicts in many part of the world.

Mr. President,

In conclusion, I would like to stress the State of Qatar's continuing approach based on safeguarding, promoting and protecting human rights, at all domestic, regional and international levels. An approach stemming from its firm belief and conviction in these rights. I would also like to emphasize that the State of Qatar continues its policy aiming at constructive international cooperation, which includes support for this Council to enable it achieve its noble work and it to best discharge its duties.

I thank you for your kind attention.

Annex 68

Request for Negotiation from the Permanent Delegation of
the State of Qatar to the United Nations in Geneva to the
Emirati Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
(25 April 2018) (with certified translation)

Permanent Delegation of
The State of Qatar to the
United Nations

Geneva



2018/0075469/9

Permanent Delegation of the State of Qatar, Geneva



Permanent Delegation of The State of
Qatar to the United Nations
Geneva

Date: 08/16/1439 AH

Corresponding to: 05/02/2018 CE

Confidential

**H.E. Mr. Abdulaziz Mohammed Al Hammadi,
Chief of Staff of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Doha**

Peace be upon you and the mercy of God and His blessings.

**Re: Transmission of the letter from H.E. the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs addressed to the
Emirati Minister of State for Foreign Affairs**

In reference to your letter No. 71073 (confidential) dated April 25, 2018 CE with respect to the letter of H.E. the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs addressed to the Emirati Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, I am pleased to inform you that the Permanent Delegation sent the aforementioned letter to the Permanent Mission of the State of The United Arab Emirates to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva on April 27, 2018 by registered mail. According to the Swiss postal system's tracking, the letter was received by the Emirati mission on May 1, 2018. The letter was also sent by fax on May 1, 2018, and confirmation of receipt was received by the fax machine.

Kindly be informed of the above and act as you deem fit.

Please accept our highest regards,

[signature]

**Ali Khalfan Al Mansouri
Permanent Delegate**

Attachments:

- Cover letter of the Permanent Mission to the Emirati Mission in Geneva
- A copy of the Swiss postal tracking form
- A copy of fax confirmation of receipt of the letter from the Permanent Delegation by the Emirati mission

C.C: Office of H.E. the Secretary-General

Diplomat in charge: Talal Al Neamah

A.Sh.

**Permanent Delegation of The State of
Qatar to the United Nations
Geneva**



**Permanent Delegation of The State of
Qatar to the United Nations
Geneva**



2018/0030668/5

Permanent Delegation of the State of Qatar, Geneva

Date: 08/12/1439 AH

Corresponding to: 04/27/2018 CE

The Permanent Delegation of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva extends its cordial greetings to the Permanent Mission of the State of United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

Kindly find attached the letter addressed on 8/9/1439 AH, corresponding to 04/25/2018 CE, by **H.E. Mr. Soltan Bin Saad Al-Muraikhi**, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar to **H.E. Mr. Anwar Mohammed Gargash**, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the State of the United Arab Emirates, with respect to:

An invitation to negotiate with respect to the human rights violations arising from the actions taken by the Government of the State of the United Arab Emirates against the State of Qatar and its citizens on June 5, 2017.

The Permanent Delegation of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva would like to take this opportunity to express its highest regard and respect to the Permanent Mission of the State of United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva.

[stamp:]

Permanent Delegation of the State of Qatar, Geneva

[signature]

To the Permanent Mission of the State of United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva

Attachments: As stated above

Minister of State For Foreign Affairs



وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية

**H.E. Mr. Anwar Gargash,
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,
The United Arab Emirates,
Abu Dhabi**

Date: 08/09/1439 AH

Corresponding to: 04/25/2018 CE

Greetings.

We refer you to the “**Report on the Impact of the Gulf Crisis on Human Rights**” issued by the Technical Mission of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in December 2017 (the “**OHCHR Report**”) which documents, among other things, human rights violations suffered by nationals of Qatar as a result of coercive measures adopted by the State of the United Arab Emirates on June 5, 2017 and which constitute a breach of its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which went into effect on January 4, 1969, and to which the State of the United Arab Emirates is a party.

As an example of these coercive measures, the State of the United Arab Emirates has enacted and implemented discriminatory statutes and policies directed at Qatari citizens and companies on the sole basis of their nationality. These actions included, but were not limited to, expelling all Qatari nationals within the borders of the State of the United Arab Emirates, demanding the return of UAE nationals living in Qatar, closing all borders and prohibiting inter-state transport between the UAE and Qatar, criminalizing speech perceived to be in support of Qatar, sponsoring a defamatory media campaign against Qatar and inciting hatred towards Qatar and Qatari nationals, and otherwise endeavoring to sever all personal and professional relationships between Qatari nationals and nationals of the UAE. The UAE’s coercive measures remain in effect to this day.

Minister of State For Foreign Affairs



وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية

Needless to say, the selective measures carried out by the State of the United Arab Emirates as part of these coercive measures against Qatari nationals are irreversible in many cases. There is no doubt that such measures violate the obligations of the UAE under the CERD and its underlying moral principles and the internationally recognized customary principle of nondiscrimination on arbitrary grounds. In particular, the following:

- the prohibition on collective expulsion pursuant to the provisions of Article 2;
- the obligation not to discriminate in the enjoyment of protected fundamental human rights pursuant to Article 5, including the rights to marriage and choice of spouse, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to access public health and medical services, the right to education, ownership, and equal treatment before tribunals;
- the obligation to condemn racial hatred pursuant to Article 4; and
- the obligation to assure effective protection and remedies against acts of racial discrimination pursuant to Article 6.

The UAE took these actions, which unlawfully and without precedent target Qatari nationals and not others on the basis of their nationality, in violation of international law and human rights charters. This requires the State of the United Arab Emirates to eliminate these violations which are in explicit breach of the aforementioned International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

In conclusion, in the event that these violations are not eliminated and given Qatar's concern to protect the interests of Qatari nationals and defend their rights, it is necessary to enter into negotiations in order to resolve these violations and the effects thereof within no more than two weeks from the date of receiving this letter, in accordance with the principles of international law and the principles governing relationships between countries.

Please accept our highest regards,

[signature]

Soltan Bin Saad Al-Muraikhi

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

5/1/2018

Track & Trace

Customer Center ▶ All online services ▶ Track consignments

Search results

[Back](#)
[New search](#)
[Print](#)
[Hide timeline](#)
[Close all](#)

NB:

As a private recipient, you have the option of being automatically notified of the status of the consignments that are on their way to you. More information under [my Swiss Post](#).

If you are a business customer and the sender of this consignment, you can log in and view more details, such as the consignment image (if available).

98 32 102597.00001935 – Registered mail

Predicted delivery date:

Basic services:

Additional services:

Registered mail



Date	Time	Event	Processed by	Notes
Fri 27.04.2018	15:26	Time at which your consignment was mailed	1200 Genève 19 Petit-Saconnex	
Fri 27.04.2018	21:44	Sorting - forwarding	1300 Ecoparis Centre-Courier	
Fri 27.04.2018	21:45	Sorting - forwarding	1300 Ecoparis Centre-Courier	
Sat 28.04.2018	00:38	Sent for delivery	1300 Ecoparis Centre-Courier	
Mon 30.04.2018	07:15	Arrival at the collection or delivery point	1200 Genève 2 Distribution	
Mon 30.04.2018	07:35	Sorting - forwarding	1200 Genève 2 Distribution	
Tue 01.05.2018	08:48	Notified in P.O. box Deadline on 08.05.2018	1311 Genève 19 Petit-Saconnex Cases	
Tue 01.05.2018	10:04	Delivered over counter	1200 Genève 19 Petit-Saconnex	

© 2018 Swiss Post Ltd

[Sitemap](#)
[Accessibility](#)
[General Terms and Conditions](#)
[Data protection and disclaimer](#)
[Publication of](#)



PERMANENTE
AT DU QATAR
RUE DU BOUCHET
1209 GENEVE



Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates
Rue de Mottibeau 56
1209 Geneva

Transmission Report

Date/Time 01-05-2018 10:00:50 Transmit Header Text Qatar Mission Geneva
Local ID 1 0041227910485 Local Name 1 Qatar Mission Geneva

This document : Confirmed
(reduced sample and details below)
Document size : A4

**Permanent Delegation of The State of
Qatar to the United Nations
Geneva**



**Permanent Delegation of The State of
Qatar to the United Nations
Geneva**

022 798500-8500 & 0439791



2018-0030658

Permanent Delegation of the State of Qatar, Geneva

**Date: 08/12/1439 AH
Corresponding to: 04/27/2018 CE**

The Permanent Delegation of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva extends its cordial greetings to the Permanent Mission of the State of United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

Kindly find attached the letter addressed on 8/9/1439 AH, corresponding to 04/25/2018 CE, by H.E. Mr. Soltan Bin Saad Al-Muraikhi, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar to H.E. Mr. Anwar Mohammed Gargash, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the State of the United Arab Emirates, with respect to:

An invitation to negotiate with respect to the human rights violations arising from the actions taken by the Government of the State of the United Arab Emirates against the State of Qatar and its citizens on June 5, 2017.

The Permanent Delegation of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva would like to take this opportunity to express its highest regard and respect to the Permanent Mission of the State of United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva.

[stamp:]

Permanent Delegation of the State of Qatar, Geneva

[signature]

To the Permanent Mission of the State of United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva

Attachments: As stated above

27-29, avenue du Boucher – 1209 Geneva
Tel. 022 798 8500 Fax: 022 791 0485 Email: geneva@mofa.gov.qa

Total Pages Scanned : 3

Total Pages Confirmed : 3

No.	Job	Remote Station	Start Time	Duration	Pages	Line	Mode	Job Type	Results
001	972	0041227345562	09:59:47 01-05-2018	00:00:34	3/3	1	EC	HS	CP33600

Abbreviations:

HS: Host send
HR: Host receive
WS: Waiting send

PL: Polled local
PR: Polled remote
MS: Mailbox save

MP: Mailbox print
RP: Report
FF: Fax Forward

CP: Completed
FA: Fail
TU: Terminated by user

TS: Terminated by system
G3: Group 3
EC: Error Correct

Mission permanente
de l'État du Qatar
auprès de l'Office
des Nations-Unies à Genève



الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر
لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة
جنيف



2018/0075469/9

الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر / جنيف

التاريخ: 1439/08/16 هـ
الموافق: 2018/05/02 م

سري

المحترم
سعادة الأخ / عبد العزيز محمد الحمادي
مدير مكتب وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية
وزارة الخارجية
الدوحة.

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته ،،،

الموضوع: إرسال رسالة سعادة وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية الموجهة الى وزير الدولة

للشؤون الخارجية الإماراتي

بالإشارة الى كتابكم رقم 71073 (سري)، المؤرخ 25 ابريل 2018م، بخصوص رسالة سعادة وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية الموجهة الى وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية الإماراتي، يسرني إفاضة سعادتكم بأن الوفد الدائم قد قام بإرسال الرسالة المذكورة اعلاه الى البعثة الدائمة لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى بجنيف بتاريخ 27 ابريل 2018م، عن طريق البريد المسجل، حيث تم استلامه من قبل بعثة الامارات بتاريخ 1 مايو 2018م، وذلك بناءً على سجل التعقب البريدي السويسري. بالإضافة الى ذلك تم إرساله ايضا عن طريق الفاكس بتاريخ 1 مايو 2018م، وتم الحصول على تأكيد الاستلام عن طريق جهاز الفاكس.

**للتكرم بالاطلاع واتخاذ ما ترونه مناسباً .
وتفضلوا بقبول فائق التقدير والاحترام.**


علي خلفان المنصوري
المندوب الدائم

المرفقات :

- كتاب تغطية الوفد الدائم الى بعثة الامارات بجنيف
- نسخة من التعقب البريدي السويسري.
- نسخة من تأكيد جهاز الفاكس باستلام بعثة الامارات رسالة الوفد الدائم.
- نسخة: مكتب سعادة الأمين العام
- الدبلوماسي المسؤول : طلال النعمه
- أش

Mission permanente
de l'État du Qatar
auprès de l'Office
des Nations-Unies à Genève



الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر
لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة
جنيف



2018/0030668/5

الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر / جنيف

التاريخ: ١٢/٠٨/١٤٣٩هـ
الموافق: ٢٧/٠٤/٢٠١٨م

يهدى الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية بجنيف أطيب تحياته إلى البعثة الدائمة لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى في جنيف،

ويتشرف أن يرفق طيه، الرسالة الموجهة بتاريخ ٩/٨/١٤٣٩هـ، الموافق ٢٥/٤/٢٠١٨م، من **سعادة السيد / سلطان بن سعد المريخي**، وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية بدولة قطر، إلى **سعادة السيد / أنور قرقاش**، وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية، بدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، بشأن:

الدعوة للتفاوض بشأن انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان المترتبة على الاجراءات التي اتخذتها حكومة دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة ضد دولة قطر ومواطنيها بتاريخ ٥ يونيو ٢٠١٧م.

ويغتنم الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية بجنيف هذه المناسبة ليعرب للبعثة الدائمة لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى في جنيف عن فائق تقديره واحترامه.



إلى للبعثة الدائمة لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات
الدولية الأخرى في جنيف

مرفقات: كما مذكور أعلاه.

Minister of State For Foreign Affairs



وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية

التاريخ: 1439/08/09 هـ

الموافق: 2018/04/25 م

المحترم

سعادة السيد / أنور قرقاش
وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية
الامارات العربية المتحدة
أبو ظبي.

تحية طيبة وبعد ،،،

نود الإشارة إلى "التقرير المعني بتأثير أزمة الخليج على حقوق الإنسان" والصادر عن البعثة الفنية للمفوضية السامية لحقوق الإنسان بالأمم المتحدة، في ديسمبر 2017 ("تقرير المفوضية السامية لحقوق الإنسان"). والذي يوثق انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان التي تعرض لها مواطنو دولة قطر، وضمن أمور أخرى، نتيجة للتدابير القسرية التي اتخذتها دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، في الخامس من يونيو 2017، والتي تشكل إخلالاً بالتزاماتها بموجب الاتفاقية الدولية للقضاء على جميع أشكال التمييز العنصري والتي دخلت حيز التنفيذ في الرابع من يناير 1969، والتي تُعتبر دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة طرفاً فيها.

وكمثال على التدابير القسرية، قامت دولة الإمارات بسن تشريعات، وتنفيذ سياسات تمييزية موجهة ضد المواطنين والشركات القطرية بسبب جنسيتهم فقط. وشملت هذه الإجراءات، على سبيل المثال لا الحصر، طرد جميع المواطنين القطريين الموجودين داخل حدود دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، والمطالبة بعودة مواطني الإمارات الذين يعيشون في قطر، وإغلاق جميع الحدود، ومنع وسائل النقل من التحرك بين الإمارات وقطر، وتجريم الخطاب الذي يعتقد أنه يشكل دعماً لقطر، وتبني حملة إعلامية لتشويه صورة قطر والتحريض على الكراهية ضد قطر والمواطنين القطريين، والعمل على قطع كل العلاقات الشخصية والمهنية بين المواطنين القطريين ومواطني الإمارات. ولا تزال التدابير القسرية المفروضة من قبل الإمارات سارية حتى يومنا هذا.

Minister of State For Foreign Affairs



وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية

وغني عن البيان أن الإجراءات الانتقائية التي اتخذتها دولة الإمارات العربية كجزء من هذه الإجراءات القسرية ضد المواطنين القطريين يتعذر في حالات عديدة معالجتها، ولا شك أن هذه الإجراءات تخالف التزامات دولة الإمارات وفقاً للاتفاقية الدولية للقضاء على جميع أشكال التمييز العنصري، والمبادئ الأخلاقية التي تستند إليها، والعرف الدولي الذي يقضي بعدم التمييز المبني على أسس تعسفية، وعلى وجه الخصوص:-

- منع الطرد الجماعي وفقاً لأحكام المادة 2 من الاتفاقية.
- الالتزام بعدم التمييز في التمتع بحقوق الإنسان الأساسية وفقاً لأحكام المادة 5 من الاتفاقية، بما في ذلك حقوق الزواج واختيار الزوج أو الزوجة، وحرية الرأي والتعبير، والحق في الحصول على الخدمات الصحية والطبية العامة، والحق في التعليم، والحق في التملك، والمساواة أمام المحاكم.
- الالتزام بإدانة الكراهية العنصرية وفقاً لأحكام المادة 4 من الاتفاقية.
- الالتزام، على نحو فعال، بضمان معالجة أعمال التمييز العنصري وفقاً لأحكام المادة 6 من الاتفاقية.

وقد استهدفت دولة الإمارات بتلك الإجراءات المواطنين القطريين دون غيرهم وبناء على جنسيتهم، بشكل غير مسبوق، وبالمخالفة لأحكام القانون الدولي ومواثيق حقوق الإنسان؛ الأمر الذي يتعين معه على دولة الإمارات المتحدة إزالة هذه الانتهاكات التي تخالف بشكل صريح أحكام الاتفاقية الدولية للقضاء على جميع أشكال التمييز العنصري، سالفه البيان.

وفي الختام وفي حال عدم إزالة هذه الانتهاكات، وحرصاً من دولة قطر على حماية مصالح مواطنيها والدفاع عن حقوقهم؛ فإنه ينبغي الدخول في مفاوضات لإزالة هذه الانتهاكات وآثارها في موعد لا يتجاوز أسبوعين من تاريخ استلام هذه الرسالة، استناداً إلى مبادئ القانون الدولي والأسس الحاكمة للعلاقات بين الدول.

وتفضلوا سعادتكم بقبول فائق الاحترام ،،،



وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية

5/1/2018

Track & Trace

Customer Center ▶ All online services ▶ Track consignments

Search results

[Back](#)
[New search](#)
[Print](#)
[Hide timeline](#)
[Close a](#)

NB:

As a private recipient, you have the option of being automatically notified of the status of the consignments that are on their way to you. More information under [My consignments](#).

If you are a business customer and the sender of this consignment, you can log in and view more details, such as the consignment image (if available).

98.32.102597.00001935 – Registered mail

–
 Predicted delivery date:
 Basic services:
 Additional services:

– Registered mail



Date	Time	Event i	Processed by	Notes
Fri 27.04.2018	15:26	Time at which your consignment was mailed	1200 Genève 19 Petit-Saconnex	
Fri 27.04.2018	21:44	Sorting - forwarding	1300 Eclépens Centre Courrier	
Fri 27.04.2018	21:46	Sorting - forwarding	1300 Eclépens Centre Courrier	
Sat 28.04.2018	00:38	Sorted for delivery	1300 Eclépens Centre Courrier	
Mon 30.04.2018	07:15	Arrival at the collection/delivery point	1200 Genève 2 Distribution	
Mon 30.04.2018	07:35	Sorting - forwarding	1200 Genève 2 Distribution	
Tue 01.05.2018	06:48	Notified in P.O. box Deadline to 08.05.2018	1211 Genève 19 Petit-Saconnex Cases	
Tue 01.05.2018	10:04	Delivered over counter	1200 Genève 19 Petit-Saconnex	



LA MISSION PERMANENTE
DE L'ÉTAT DU QATAR
1, AVENUE DU BOUCHET
1209 GENEVE

GENÈVE

2043248



LA POSTE

R

DIE POST
LA POSTE
LA POSTA

1209 Genève



98.32.102597.00001935

Recommandé Suisse



Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates
Rue de Moillebeau 56
1209 Geneva

Transmission Report

Date/Time
Local ID 101-05-2018 10:00:50
0041227910485Transmit Header Text
Local Name 1Qatar Mission Geneva
Qatar Mission Geneva

This document : Confirmed
(reduced sample and details below)
Document size : A4

Mission permanente
de l'État du Qatar
auprès de l'Office
des Nations-Unies à Genève



الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر
لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة
جنيف



2018/0030662/5

الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر / جنيف

التاريخ: ١٤٣٩/٠٨/١٢ هـ
الموافق: ٢٠١٨/٠٤/٢٧ م

يهدي الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية بجنيف
أطيب تحياته إلى البعثة الدائمة لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة
والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى في جنيف،

ويتشرف أن يرفق فيه، الرسالة الموجبة بتاريخ ١٤٣٩/٨/٩ هـ، الموافق
٢٠١٨/٤/٢٥ م. من **سعادة السيد/ سلطان بن سعد المريخي**، وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية
بدولة قطر، إلى **سعادة السيد/ أنور قرقاش**، وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية، بدولة الإمارات
العربية المتحدة، بشأن:

الدعوة لتفاوض بشأن انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان المترتبة على الإجراءات التي
أخذتها حكومة دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة ضد دولة قطر ومواطنيها بتاريخ ٥ يونيو
٢٠١٧ م.

ويقدم الوفد الدائم لدولة قطر لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية
بجنيف هذه المناسبة ليعرب للبعثة الدائمة لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة
والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى في جنيف عن فائق تقديره واحترامه.



إلى البعثة الدائمة لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة لدى الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات
الدولية الأخرى في جنيف

بروفات: شكراً متواضعاً
المترجم: ...

27 - 29, avenue du Bouchet - 1204 Genève
Tel. 022 798 85 00 - Fax: 022 791 04 55 - E-mail: geneva@mofa.gov.qa

Total Pages Scanned : 3

Total Pages Confirmed : 3

No.	Job	Remote Station	Start Time	Duration	Pages	Line	Mode	Job Type	Results
001	972	0041227345562	09:59:47 01-05-2018	00:00:34	3/3	1	EC	HS	CP33600

Abbreviations:

HS: Host send
HR: Host receive
WS: Waiting send

PL: Polled local
PR: Polled remote
MS: Mailbox save

MP: Mailbox print
RP: Report
FF: Fax Forward

CP: Completed
FA: Fail
TU: Terminated by user

TS: Terminated by system
G3: Group 3
EC: Error Correct

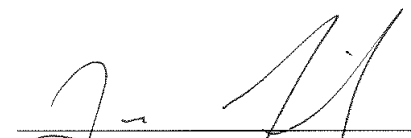


translations@geotext.com
www.geotext.com

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)
) ss
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the attached translation is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation from Arabic into English of the attached document.



Laura Musich, Managing Editor
Geotext Translations, Inc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this 5 day of June, 20 18.



JEFFREY AARON CURETON
NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF NEW YORK
No. 81CU6169789
Qualified In New York County
My Commission Expires September 23, 2019

New York
t: +1.212.631.7432

Washington, D.C.
t: +1.202.828.1267

Chicago
t: +1.312.242.3756

Houston
t: +1.713.353.3909

San Francisco
t: +1.415.576.9500

London
t: +44.20.7553.4100

Paris
t: +33.1.42.68.51.47

Stockholm
t: +46.8.463.11.87

Frankfurt
t: +49.69.7593.8434

Hong Kong
t: +852.2159.9143

Annex 69

Qatar Law No. 38 of 2005 on the acquisition of Qatari nationality 38/2005 (30 October 2005), *available at*
<http://www.almeezan.qa/LawPage.aspx?id=2591&language=en>



Law No. 38 of 2005 on the acquisition of Qatari nationality

Section: Articles (1-26)

Article 1

The following shall be deemed to be Qatari Nationals:

- 1.1 Those residents of Qatar who have been resident in the country since 1930 and who maintained regular legal residence in the country until the enforcement date of the aforementioned Law No. 2 of 1961.
- 1.2 Any person who is proved to be of Qatari descent, albeit in the absence of the conditions set forth in the preceding sub-article, and additionally, any person in respect to whom an Emiri decree has been promulgated.
- 1.3 Persons to whom Qatari nationality has been reinstated in accordance with the provisions of law.
- 1.4 Any person born in Qatar or in a foreign country to a Qatari father in accordance with the preceding Articles.

Article 2

Any non-Qatari may acquire Qatari nationality, by decree of the Emir, provided that:

1. On the application date for Qatari nationality he has been a regular resident in Qatar for not less than twenty-five consecutive years. This provision shall not be prejudiced by the applicant being absent from Qatar for not more than two months in a single calendar year, provided the applicant has the intention of returning. These periods of absence shall be deducted from the actual cumulative residence period. Should the applicant leave Qatar following the submission of the nationality application, and remain absent from Qatar for longer than six months, the Interior Minister reserves the right to disregard his previous residence, and discount his application.
2. He has a lawful means of income.
3. He is of good repute and has not been convicted of any offence impugning his honour or integrity.
4. Has good knowledge of the Arabic language.

In the application of the Qatari nationality rules, in pursuance of the provisions of this Article, priority shall be given to those applicants who have a Qatari mother. Those born to a naturalised Qatari father in Qatar or outside Qatar shall be deemed to be a naturalized Qatari.

Those born in Qatar to unknown parents shall also be deemed to be a naturalised Qatari. Foundlings shall be considered as born in Qatar unless proven otherwise.

Article 3

In the event that an applicant for Qatari nationality dies before the nationality is granted, and his application satisfies the required conditions, his widow and their minor children may be granted Qatari nationality, contingent on the Emir's decision, upon an application by the widow and upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior. Minor children shall inform the Minister of the Interior, in writing, of their choice of their original nationality the year after they reach the age of majority (adulthood)..

Article 4

Qatari nationality shall be granted to those minor children below legal age who are resident with a naturalized person in Qatar at the time nationality is granted, and to those born after that date.

Qatari nationality may be granted, by a decision of the Emir, to the minor children of a naturalized person who are residing outside the country, after five years from the date of their first residence in Qatar, provided that they had not reached adulthood at the time of the application.

Minor children of naturalized persons, who are granted Qatari nationality in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall declare in writing to the Minister of Interior their choice of their original nationality within one year of reaching the age of majority.

The children of a naturalised person, who have reached the age of majority, may be granted Qatari nationality, by an Emiri decision, after fifteen (15) years have elapsed since taking up residence in Qatar.

Article 5

The wife of a naturalized person may be, by an Emiri decision, granted Qatari nationality by virtue of her husband, provided that her stay with him in Qatar extends for a period of at least five years from the date her husband acquired Qatari nationality.

Article 6

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 2 and 18 of this Law, by an Emiri decision Qatari nationality may be granted to those who have rendered great service to the country, or who have particular skills the country need, or students who excel by showing promising scientific ability. Based on the requirements of the public interest, Qatari nationality may be granted in such cases to the persons concerned, who may also retain their original nationality.

Article 7

Qatari nationality may be reinstated, by an Emiri decision, to such person who proves to be of Qatari origin in accordance with sub-articles 1.1, 1.2, and 1.4 of Article 1 of this Law, provided that:

1. The person has resided in Qatar for at least three consecutive years.
2. The person has a lawful means of income sufficient to meet his needs.
3. The person has a reputation for honesty and is of good reputation.

Article 8

In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 21 of 1989, which regulates marriage to foreigners, and upon submission of an official written request to acquire Qatari nationality, a woman may acquire Qatari nationality by virtue of being married to a Qatari citizen with whom she has maintained her marital status for a period of at least five years from the date of the marriage announcement.

In the event that the marriage is terminated by divorce or the death of the husband before the end of this aforementioned time period, and the wife is left with one or more children, she may be, by an Emiri decision, granted Qatari nationality if her residence in Qatar continued until the completion of this period. Based on the requirements of public interest before the elapse of the aforementioned period, the Minister of Interior may issue a decision deferring the wife's immediate acquisition of nationality for a renewable period of one (1) year.

Article 9

A wife who has acquired Qatari nationality in accordance with the provisions of Articles 5 and 8 of this Law shall not lose her nationality on any termination of the marital relationship, unless she entered into the marriage contract contrary to the provisions of Law No. 21 of 1989, or unless she has reinstated her original nationality, or unless she has acquired the nationality of another country.

Article 10

A Qatari woman shall not lose her nationality in the event of her marriage to a non-Qatari citizen unless it is proved that she has acquired her husband's nationality. In such a case, a renunciation of that nationality shall be required in order to restore her Qatari nationality.

Article 11

By an Emiri decision, Qatari nationality may be removed from a Qatari national if such person:

11.1 Joins the military forces of another country, and persists in this enlistment despite an order to desist therefrom.

11.2 Is employed by a country with which Qatar is at war.

11.3 Joins any authority, organization, association or group whose purpose is to undermine the social, economic or political structure of Qatar.

11.4 Is convicted of a crime which impugns his loyalty to the State of Qatar.

11.5 Acquires the nationality of another country.

The Qatari nationality may be, by an Emiri decision, reinstated to the person who has lost it in accordance with the preceding sub-article 11.5, if the public interest so requires.

Article 12

Without prejudice to the circumstances in the aforementioned Article, Qatari nationality may be withdrawn from a naturalized Qatari in any one of the following circumstances:

12.1 If nationality has been acquired by fraudulent means, false testimony, concealment of essential information, or support has been given to others to fraudulently obtain Qatari nationality;

12.2 Conviction for crimes pertaining to honour and integrity;

12.3 Dismissal from a public office as a result of an irrevocable disciplinary decision or order for reasons pertaining to honour or integrity;

12.4 Upon departing from the State for a period exceeding one year without presenting lawful justification for this absence.

Under any circumstances and on the proposal of the Minister of the Interior, Qatari nationality may be withdrawn from a naturalized person if this withdrawal is considered, with sufficient supporting justification, to be in the public interest.

Article 13

Save as otherwise provided for in the removal or withdrawal decision, the forfeiture of nationality shall only apply to the person concerned.

Article 14

Save as otherwise stipulated in sub-article 12.1 of this Law, decisions pertaining to the bestowal, withdrawal, removal/forfeiture or reinstatement of Qatari nationality, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, shall have no retrospective effect and shall be effective from the date of their coming into force.

Article 15

Individuals whose Qatari nationality has been reinstated in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall not be entitled to nomination or appointment in any legislative body until at least ten (10) years have elapsed from the date of the decision.

Article 16

Naturalized Qataris shall not be equated with Qatari nationals in terms of the right to work in public positions or work in general until five (5) years after the date of naturalization. Naturalized Qataris shall not be entitled to participate in elections or nominations or be appointed in any legislative body.

Article 17

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Qatari nationality shall not be granted to more than fifty (50) applicants in one calendar year.

Article 18

Save as by a decision of the Emir, it shall be prohibited for any person to have in addition to the Qatari nationality another nationality.

Article 19

Naturalized Qataris, immediately after being granted the nationality, shall swear the following *oath* of allegiance before the judges of a Court of First Instance:

“I swear by God Almighty to be loyal to the State of Qatar and the Emir, to respect the laws and regulations of the State, to serve my country with honour, truthfulness and loyalty, and to protect its security and stability.”

Article 20

A Committee named “The Standing Committee for Naturalization” shall be established by an Emiri decision to determine its jurisdiction and procedural practice.

Article 21

Time periods stipulated in this Law shall follow the Gregorian calendar.

Article 22

Passports or personal identification shall not constitute evidence of Qatari nationality. In the event of disputes, a person’s nationality shall be properly ascertained and validated through legally admissible evidence.

Article 23

Without prejudice to any severer penalty stipulated by any other law, individuals attempting to present false statements or documents before competent authorities for the purpose of establishing, acquiring or renouncing nationality for themselves or for others shall face a punishment of not less than three (3) years' and not more five (5) years' imprisonment and/or a fine of not less than thirty thousand (30,000) Riyals, and not more than one hundred thousand (100,000) Riyals.

Article 24

The Minister of Interior shall issue decisions required for the implementation of the provisions of this Law, and shall identify the documents to be attached to nationality applications and the fees due.

Article 25

The Qatari Nationality Law No. 2 of 1961 shall be repealed.

Article 26

All competent authorities, each within its respective jurisdiction, shall implement this Law, which shall be published in the Official Gazette.

قانون رقم (٣٨) لسنة ٢٠٠٥

بشأن الجنسية القطرية*

أمير دولة قطر،

نحن حمد بن خليفة آل ثاني

بعد الاطلاع على الدستور،

وعلى قانون الجنسية القطرية رقم (٢) لسنة ١٩٦١ ، والقوانين المعدلة له ،

وعلى اقتراح وزير الداخلية ،

وعلى مشروع القانون المقدم من مجلس الوزراء،

وبعد أخذ رأي مجلس الشورى،

قررنا القانون الآتي :

مادة (١)

القطريون أساساً هم :

- ١ - المتوطنون في قطر قبل عام ١٩٣٠ ميلادية وحافظوا على إقامتهم العادية فيها، واحتفظوا بجنسيتهم القطرية حتى تاريخ العمل بالقانون رقم (٢) لسنة ١٩٦١ المشار إليه.
- ٢ - من ثبت أنه من أصول قطرية ، ولو لم تتوفر فيه الشروط المنصوص عليها في البند السابق ، وصدر باعتباره كذلك قرار أميري .
- ٣ - من ردت إليهم الجنسية القطرية طبقاً لأحكام القانون.
- ٤ - من ولد في قطر أو في الخارج لأب قطري بموجب البنود السابقة.

مادة (٢)

يجوز بقرار أميري منح الجنسية القطرية لغير القطري إذا توفرت فيه الشروط التالية :

- ١ - أن يكون قد جعل ، بطريق مشروع ، إقامته العادية في قطر لمدة لا تقل عن خمس وعشرين سنة متتالية سابقة على تاريخ تقديم طلب الحصول على الجنسية . ولا يخل بالتالي الزمني خروج طالب الجنسية من قطر لمدة لا تزيد على شهرين في السنة مع احتفاظه بنية العودة . وفي جميع الأحوال تستنزل هذه المدة من حساب مدة إقامته في قطر .
- وإذا غادر طالب الجنسية قطر بعد تقديمه طلب الحصول على الجنسية لمدة تزيد على ستة أشهر ، جاز لوزير الداخلية أن يعتبر مدة إقامته السابقة في قطر كأن لم تكن .

* الجريدة الرسمية العدد الثاني عشر في ٢٩ ديسمبر / ٢٠٠٥

- ٢ - أن يكون له وسيلة مشروعة للرزق تكفي لسد حاجاته.
- ٣ - أن يكون محمود السيرة ، حسن السمعة ، ولم يسبق إدانته بحكم نهائي في قطر أو في الخارج في جريمة مخلة بالشرف أو الأمانة.
- ٤ - أن يكون ملماً باللغة العربية إلماماً كافياً .
- ويراعى في تطبيق قواعد منح الجنسية القطرية طبقاً لهذه المادة إعطاء أولوية لمن كانت أمه قطرية .
- ويعتبر قطرياً بالمتجنس من ولد في قطر أو في الخارج لأب قطري بالمتجنس .
- ويكون في حكم المتجنس من ولد في قطر لأبوين مجهولين ، ويعتبر اللقيط مولوداً في قطر ما لم يثبت العكس .

مادة (٣)

إذا توفي طالب الجنسية القطرية قبل منحها له، وكان طلبه مقبولاً لتوفر الشروط اللازمة فيه ، جاز بقرار أميري ، بناءً على طلب أرملته وتوصية وزير الداخلية ، منح الجنسية القطرية لها ولأولاده القصر ، ولهؤلاء الأولاد أن يعلنوا وزير الداخلية كتابةً اختيار جنسيتهم الأصلية خلال السنة التالية لبلوغهم سن الرشد .

مادة (٤)

تمنح الجنسية القطرية لأولاد المتجنس القصر المقيمين معه في قطر وقت منحه الجنسية، ولن يولد له بعد ذلك . ويجوز بقرار أميري منح أولاد المتجنس القصر المقيمين خارج البلاد الجنسية القطرية بعد مرور خمس سنوات من تاريخ أول إقامة لهم في قطر وبشرط عدم بلوغهم سن الرشد وقت تقديم الطلب .

ولأولاد المتجنس القصر ، الذين يمنحون الجنسية القطرية طبقاً لأحكام الفقرة السابقة ، أن يعلنوا وزير الداخلية كتابةً اختيارهم جنسيتهم الأصلية خلال السنة التالية لبلوغهم سن الرشد . ويجوز بقرار أميري منح أولاد المتجنس الذين بلغوا سن الرشد الجنسية القطرية بعد مرور خمس عشرة سنة من تاريخ أول إقامة لهم في قطر .

مادة (٥)

يجوز بقرار أميري منح الجنسية القطرية لزوجة المتجنس بالتبعية لزوجها بشرط أن تكون إقامتها معه في قطر دامت مدة لا تقل عن خمس سنوات بعد كسبه الجنسية القطرية .

مادة (٦)

استثناءً من أحكام المادتين (٢) ، (١٨) من هذا القانون ، يجوز بقرار أميري منح الجنسية القطرية لمن أدى خدمات جليلة ، أو من يمتاز بكفاءة خاصة تحتاج إليها الدولة ، أو الطلاب النابغين ذوي القدرات العلمية الواعدة ، ويجوز بناء على مقتضيات المصلحة العامة أن يقتصر منح الجنسية القطرية في هذه الحالة على الشخص وحده مع احتفاظه بجنسيته الأصلية .

مادة (٧)

يجوز بقرار أميري رد الجنسية القطرية لمن يثبت أنه من أصول قطرية وفقاً للبنود (١) ، ٢ ، (٤) من المادة (١) من هذا القانون ، ويشترط لذلك ما يلي :

- ١- توطنه في قطر مدة ثلاث سنوات متصلة على الأقل .
- ٢ - أن يكون له وسيلة مشروعة للرزق تكفي لسد حاجاته .
- ٣ - أن يكون محمود السيرة ، حسن السمعة.

مادة (٨)

المرأة التي تتزوج من قطري ، وفقاً لأحكام القانون رقم (٢١) لسنة ١٩٨٩ بشأن تنظيم الزواج من الأجانب ، تصبح قطرية إذا أعلنت وزير الداخلية رغبتها كتابة في كسب الجنسية القطرية ، واستمرت العلاقة الزوجية قائمة مدة خمس سنوات من تاريخ الإعلان .
وإذا انتهت العلاقة الزوجية بسبب الطلاق أو وفاة الزوج قبل انقضاء المدة المذكورة ، وكان للمرأة من زوجها ولد أو أكثر ، جاز منحها الجنسية القطرية ، إذا استمرت إقامتها في قطر حتى اكتمال هذه المدة ، ويصدر بمنحها الجنسية قرار أميري .
ويجوز لوزير الداخلية بناءً على مقتضيات المصلحة العامة ، وقبل فوات المدة المشار إليها ، أن يصدر قراراً بتأجيل دخول الزوجة في الجنسية القطرية لمدة سنة قابلة للتמיד لمدة أو مدد أخرى مماثلة .

مادة (٩)

الزوجة التي اكتسبت الجنسية القطرية طبقاً لأحكام المادتين (٥) ، (٨) من هذا القانون لا تفقدها عند انتهاء الزوجية ، إلا إذا تزوجت بالمخالفة لأحكام القانون رقم (٢١) لسنة ١٩٨٩ المشار إليه ، أو استردت جنسيتها الأصلية ، أو اكتسبت جنسية دولة أخرى .

مادة (١٠)

لا تفقد المرأة القطرية جنسيتها في حالة زواجها من غير قطري ، إلا إذا ثبت اكتسابها جنسية زوجها ، وفي هذه الحالة يجوز لها ان تسترد الجنسية القطرية إذا تنازلت عن الجنسية الأخرى.

مادة (١١)

يجوز بقرار أميري إسقاط الجنسية القطرية عن القطري في الحالة التالية :

- ١ - إذا التحق بالقوات المسلحة لدولة أخرى وبقي فيها على الرغم من صدور أمر اليه بتركها .
- ٢ - إذا عمل لمصلحة أي دولة في حالة حرب مع قطر .
- ٣ - إذا عمل لمصلحة أي هيئة أو منظمة أو جمعية أو تنظيم يكون من أغراضه تفويض النظام الاجتماعي أو الاقتصادي أو السياسي لقطر .
- ٤ - إذا أدين بحكم نهائي في جريمة تمس ولاءه لقطر .
- ٥ - إذا تجنس بجنسية دولة أخرى .

ويجوز بقرار أميري إعادة الجنسية القطرية لمن فقدتها طبقاً لأحكام الفقرة السابقة ، إذا اقتضت المصلحة العامة ذلك .

مادة (١٢)

يجوز بقرار أميري سحب الجنسية القطرية من القطري المتجنس إذا توفرت بشأنه حالة من الحالات المنصوص عليها في المادة السابقة أو إحدى الحالات التالية :

- ١ - إذا كان قد منح الجنسية القطرية بطريق الغش ، أو بناءً على أقوال كاذبة ، أو لإخفائه معلومات جوهرية ، أو ساعد غيره على اكتساب الجنسية القطرية بطريق الغش .
- ٢ - إذا أدين بحكم نهائي في جنابة أو في جريمة مخلة بالشرف أو الأمانة .
- ٣ - إذا فصل من وظيفته العامة بحكم أو قرار تأديبي نهائي لأسباب تتصل بالشرف أو الأمانة .
- ٤ - إذا انقطع عن الإقامة في البلاد مدة تزيد على سنة بدون مبررات مشروعة .

وفي جميع الأحوال يجوز بناءً على اقتراح وزير الداخلية سحب الجنسية القطرية من المتجنس بها ، لدواعي المصلحة العامة ، إذا وجدت مبررات قوية تقتضي ذلك .

مادة (١٣)

يترتب على إسقاط الجنسية أو سحبها زوالها عن صاحبها وحده ، إلا إذا نص قرار الإسقاط أو السحب على غير ذلك .

مادة (١٤)

فيما عدا الحالة المنصوص عليها في البند (١) من المادة (١٢) من هذا القانون ، لا يكون للقرارات المتعلقة بمنح الجنسية القطرية أو سحبها أو إسقاطها أو ردها أو إعادتها وفقاً لأحكام هذا القانون أي أثر رجعي ، وتحدث أثرها من تاريخ العمل بها .

مادة (١٥)

لا يكون لمن ردت إليه الجنسية القطرية وفقاً لأحكام القانون حق الترشيح أو التعيين في أية هيئة تشريعية قبل انقضاء عشر سنوات على الأقل من تاريخ رد الجنسية إليه .

مادة (١٦)

لا يجوز التسوية بين من اكتسب الجنسية القطرية وبين القطري ، بالنسبة لحق شغل الوظائف العامة أو العمل عموماً ، قبل انقضاء خمس سنوات من تاريخ كسبه الجنسية .
ولاً يكون لمن اكتسب الجنسية القطرية حق الانتخاب أو الترشيح أو التعيين في أي هيئة تشريعية .

مادة (١٧)

لا تمنح الجنسية القطرية طبقاً لأحكام المواد (٢) ، (٣) ، (٤) ، (٥) ، (٦) من هذا القانون لعدد يزيد على خمسين شخصاً في السنة الواحدة .

مادة (١٨)

يحظر الجمع بين الجنسية القطرية وأية جنسية أخرى إلا بقرار من الأمير .

مادة (١٩)

يؤدي القطري المتجنس حال منحه الجنسية يميناً ، أمام أحد قضاة المحكمة الابتدائية ، بالصيغة التالية :

« أقسم بالله العظيم أن أكون مخلصاً لدولة قطر ولأمير وأن احترم قوانين الدولة وأنظمتها وأن أخدم وطني بشرف وذمة وإخلاص وأن أحافظ على أمنه واستقراره» .

مادة (٢٠)

تنشأ لجنة تسمى «اللجنة الدائمة لشؤون الجنسية» يصدر بتشكيلها وتحديد اختصاصاتها والإجراءات التي تتبع أمامها قرار من الأمير .

مادة (٢١)

تحسب المدد المنصوص عليها في هذا القانون بالتقويم الميلادي .

مادة (٢٢)

لا يعد جواز السفر أو البطاقة الشخصية دليلاً على التمتع بالجنسية القطرية ، ويتعين عند المنازعة إثبات توفر أركان وشروط هذه الجنسية بوسائل الإثبات المقبولة قانوناً .

مادة (٢٣)

مع عدم الإخلال بأية عقوبة أشد ينص عليها قانون آخر ، يعاقب بالحبس مدة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات ولا تجاوز خمس سنوات ، وبالغرامة التي لا تقل عن ثلاثين ألف ريال ولا تزيد على مائة ألف ريال ، أو بإحدى هاتين العقوبتين ، كل من أدلى أمام السلطات المختصة بأقوال أو قدم أوراقاً غير صحيحة ، بقصد إثبات الجنسية أو الحصول عليها لنفسه أو لغيره، أو نفيها عنه أو عن غيره .

مادة (٢٤)

يُصدر وزير الداخلية القرارات اللازمة لتنفيذ أحكام هذا القانون ، ويحدد المستندات الواجب إرفاقها بطلبات الحصول على الجنسية ، والرسوم المستحقة عليها .

مادة (٢٥)

يلغى قانون الجنسية القطرية رقم (٢) لسنة ١٩٦١ المشار إليه .

مادة (٢٦)

على جميع الجهات المختصة ، كل فيما يخصه ، تنفيذ هذا القانون . وينشر في الجريدة الرسمية .

حمد بن خليفة آل ثاني

أمير دولة قطر

صدر في الديوان الأميري بتاريخ : ١٤٢٦/٩/٢٧ هـ

الموافق : ٢٠٠٥/١٠/٣٠ م