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Terrorism and its Financing and Money Laundering**

**MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN**

NATIONAL ADVISORY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TARGETED FINANCIAL SANCTIONS IN THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Advisory on the Implementation of Targeted Financial Sanctions in the Kingdom of Bahrain provides the national operational framework for fulfilling the Kingdom's binding obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing. It consolidates national measures adopted pursuant to the Kingdom's AML/CFT/CPF legal and regulatory framework and clarifies the roles and responsibilities of competent authorities, supervisory bodies, and regulated entities in implementing targeted financial sanctions without delay.

The Secretariat of the Committee for Combating Extremism, Terrorism and its Financing and Money Laundering serves as the central national coordination point for receiving and disseminating sanctions-related communications and for supporting the effective implementation of freezing and related measures. In coordination with competent authorities and supervisory bodies, the Secretariat facilitates timely implementation, documentation of actions taken, and communication through official channels with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for onward notification to the United Nations where required.

Through the implementation of clear national procedures and coordinated action across competent authorities, supervisory bodies, and relevant entities, the Kingdom of Bahrain strengthens the integrity of its financial system and reinforces its commitment to fulfilling its binding international obligations, including the requirement to implement targeted financial sanctions without delay.

INTRODUCTION

The Kingdom of Bahrain reaffirms its steadfast commitment to countering terrorism and extremism in all their forms, guided by the directives and vision of His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa.

Under His Majesty’s leadership, Bahrain has pursued a comprehensive approach to combating terrorism and its financing, unifying national efforts and strengthening cooperation with regional and international partners to protect societies from violence, extremism, and radical ideologies. This national stance reflects Bahrain’s unequivocal rejection of all forms of terrorism and its determination to work with brotherly nations and the international community to deter and eliminate this threat.

These efforts are carried out within the framework of the United Nations Security Council’s binding resolutions. As a Member State of the United Nations, the Kingdom of Bahrain is obligated to implement all relevant Security Council Resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. These obligations support international peace and security and protect the integrity of the global financial system.

Accordingly, this Advisory sets out Bahrain’s national framework and procedural guidance for implementing targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing. It applies to competent authorities, supervisory bodies, financial institutions, and designated non-financial businesses and professions, and is intended to support timely, consistent, and effective implementation in accordance with Bahrain’s AML/CFT/CPF laws and decisions.

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1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The implementation of Targeted Financial Sanctions (TFS) in the Kingdom of Bahrain is grounded in the Kingdom's national AML/CFT/CPF legislative framework and in its binding obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolutions adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Kingdom is legally obligated to implement all relevant Security Council measures without delay. These obligations are reflected in national legislation and operationalized through coordinated action among competent authorities, supervisory bodies, and regulated entities.

National Legislative and Executive Instruments

- Decree-Law No. (4) of 2001 on the Prohibition and Combating of Money Laundering, as amended by:
 - Decree-Law No. (36) of 2017 – strengthens the prescribed penalties for terrorist-financing offences;
 - Decree-Law No. (57) of 2018 – updates the definition of “terrorism”; and
 - Decree-Law No. (29) of 2020 – affirms the obligation to implement measures without delay, expands the definition of “funds” to include digital assets, and introduces administrative sanctions.
- Law No. (58) of 2006 on the Protection of Society from Terrorist Acts – defines “terrorist act” and constitutes the substantive legal basis for national listing decisions.
- Decree No. (50) of 2020 concerning the establishment and composition of the Committee for Combating Extremism, Terrorism and their Financing and Money Laundering, and designating its Secretariat as the national coordinating and implementing authority.
- Cabinet Decision No. (12) of 2021 concerning national terrorism lists and the implementation

of United Nations Security Council resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter on preventing, suppressing, and ceasing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – specifies the procedures for implementing Security Council resolutions, managing national terrorist lists, handling delisting and humanitarian-access requests (including applications to use frozen funds to cover basic and extraordinary expenses), and publishing sanctions decisions.

- Ministerial Decision No. (120) of 2021 concerning the mechanisms for reporting measures taken in respect of listed persons and entities and for receiving applications to authorize the use of frozen funds. This Decision establishes a mandatory 24-hour reporting obligation and sets conditions for the management of frozen assets.

United Nations Security Council Resolutions

- Under Article 10(7) of Decree-Law 29 of 2020, Bahrain is legally bound to implement all relevant UNSCRs without delay, including:
 - Terrorism and Terrorist-Financing 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 2253 (2015), 2368 (2017), 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2396 (2017), 2462 (2019) and successors.
 - Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction 1718 (2006) and all subsequent DPRK resolutions (1874, 2087, 2094, 2270, 2321, 2356, 2371, 2375, 2397 and successors); 2231 (2015) on Iran; and 2664 (2022) establishing humanitarian exemptions.
- All competent authorities, supervisory bodies, financial institutions, and designated non-financial businesses and professions are required to give full effect to these obligations immediately upon notification of relevant designations, amendments, or delistings.



2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL (UN) LIST

Purpose

This section sets out Bahrain's national arrangements for the immediate implementation of designations, amendments, and delistings issued by the United Nations Security Council and its Sanctions Committees. It ensures that competent authorities and regulated entities give full and timely effect to terrorism-related targeted financial sanctions in accordance with Decree-Law No. (4) of 2001 (as amended), Decree-Law No. (29) of 2020, Cabinet Decision No. (12) of 2021, and Ministerial Decision No. (120) of 2021.

The objective is to ensure that freezing measures are applied without delay, that assets are prevented from being moved or dissipated, and that implementation is carried out in a consistent and coordinated manner across all relevant institutions.

Receipt of UN Notifications

- The Secretariat of the Committee for Combating Extremism, Terrorism and its Financing and Money Laundering receives official notifications of new designations, amendments, and delistings from the United Nations Security Council or its Sanctions Committees.
- Each communication is recorded upon receipt.
- The Secretariat reviews the notification to determine the nature of the action required, including listing, amendment, or delisting.
- Internal coordination is initiated immediately to ensure implementation without delay.
- Circulation to Competent Authorities
- Upon receipt, the Secretariat circulates the United Nations communication and relevant identifying information to competent authorities and relevant supervisory authorities through official coordination channels.

- Supervisory authorities are responsible for ensuring prompt onward circulation to entities under their supervision, including financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs), in accordance with their respective mandates.
- The communication includes:
 - the text of the United Nations designation or amendment;
 - identifying details of the listed person or entity; and
 - instructions to implement freezing measures immediately and without prior notice.
- Competent authorities and supervisory authorities must confirm receipt and oversee implementation within the prescribed timeframe.

Immediate Implementation of Freezing Measures

- Upon notification through the relevant supervisory or competent authority, all entities subject to the Kingdom's targeted financial sanctions obligations must:
- screen all customers, beneficial owners, counterparties, and transactions against the updated UN list using reasonable measures to ensure screening accuracy;
 - identify and freeze immediately any funds or other assets owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by designated persons or entities;
 - prevent any movement, transfer, withdrawal, conversion, or use of such funds or other assets;
 - prevent the making available of any funds, assets, or financial services, directly or indirectly, to a designated person or entity.

- All freezing actions must be executed within 24 hours, consistent with Article 10(7) of Decree-Law No. 29 of 2020.
- Freezing measures must be applied before any public announcement to avoid alerting the designated person and enabling asset flight or dissipation.

Reporting to the Secretariat

- Entities receiving notification must report implementation actions to their respective supervisory or competent authority within 24 hours.
- Supervisory and competent authorities must consolidate and transmit confirmations, positive match details, or nil returns to the Secretariat within the prescribed timeframe.
- Reports must include:
- Confirmation of screening conducted;
 - o details of any positive matches, including the type and value of frozen assets or restricted interests; or
 - o a nil return where no match is identified.

Confirmation and Coordination of Identified Matches

- Upon receipt of information from supervisory or competent authorities concerning a potential match to a designated person or entity, the Secretariat reviews the information to confirm that the identification corresponds to the relevant United Nations designation.
- Where necessary, the Secretariat may request additional clarification, documentation, or identifying details from the relevant authority to ensure that the freezing measure has been correctly applied.
- Once a match is confirmed, the Secretariat coordinates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure that implementation of the freezing

measure is communicated, where required, to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee through official diplomatic channels.

- Competent authorities may conduct further inquiries, as appropriate, to determine whether additional accounts, property interests, corporate holdings, or other assets are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the designated person or entity.
- All confirmed matches and actions taken must be documented and retained in accordance with applicable national record-keeping requirements.
- Any errors, inconsistencies, or incomplete information identified during the review process must be corrected without delay to ensure full compliance with the Kingdom's legal obligations.

Implementation of Delistings

- Delisting communications issued by the United Nations Security Council or its Sanctions Committees are received by the Secretariat and circulated without delay to competent authorities and relevant supervisory authorities through official coordination channels.
- Supervisory authorities are responsible for ensuring prompt onward notification to entities under their supervision in accordance with their respective mandates.
- Upon notification of a delisting, all authorities and entities subject to the prior freezing measure must immediately lift restrictions applied solely on the basis of that designation and unblock or release affected funds or other assets.
- Relevant records and screening systems must be updated to reflect the delisting.
- Supervisory and competent authorities must confirm completion of unfreezing actions to the Secretariat within 24 hours.
- Any legal, operational, or procedural issue that may delay the release of assets must be reported immediately to the Secretariat for coordination and resolution.

Publication of Updated Lists

- The Secretariat publishes United Nations designations, amendments, and delistings on the Committee's official website and ensures publication in the Official Gazette in accordance with Article 20 of Cabinet Decision No. (12) of 2021.
- Competent authorities and supervisory authorities must ensure that entities under their supervision update internal screening records and compliance procedures to reflect the updated lists.
- Entities subject to targeted financial sanctions obligations must take appropriate measures to ensure that screening processes reflect the most recent designations and delistings.
- Supervisory authorities must confirm implementation actions to the Secretariat through established reporting channels.
- Records relating to publication and implementation actions must be retained in accordance with applicable national record-keeping requirements.

3. UN DELISTING REQUESTS BY LISTED INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES

Purpose

This section outlines the procedures available to individuals and entities listed under United Nations Security Council sanctions to request delisting. It describes the channels through which a petition may be submitted and the role of the Secretariat in facilitating communication through official national and international procedures.

These procedures apply to individuals and entities listed under the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List and any other United Nations sanctions regime that provides for delisting requests by listed parties.

Submitting a Delisting Request Through the Secretariat

- Listed individuals or entities may seek delisting in accordance with the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.
- Requests may be submitted through the Secretariat of the Committee for Combating Extremism, Terrorism and its Financing and Money Laundering, which will coordinate transmission of the petition through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the appropriate United Nations body.
- For administrative clarity and to facilitate review, delisting requests submitted through the Secretariat should be made using the standard Delisting Request Form annexed to this Advisory. The use of this form ensures that all required information is provided at the time of submission and supports timely processing through official channels.
- Petitioners must include:
 - o the text of the United Nations designation or amendment;
 - o a clear explanation of why the listing criteria no longer apply;
 - o details of any relevant change in circumstances, activities, or associations;

- o updated identifying information, including aliases or revised identification details;
 - o supporting documentation demonstrating that the basis for the original listing is no longer applicable or was applied in error;
 - o in the case of deceased individuals, official documentation confirming death and, where applicable, information relating to legal beneficiaries or jointly held assets. Competent authorities and supervisory authorities must confirm receipt and oversee implementation within the prescribed timeframe.
- Upon receiving a delisting request, the Secretariat:
 - o acknowledges receipt of the petition;
 - o reviews the submission for completeness;
 - o coordinates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for onward transmission to the relevant United Nations mechanism; and
 - o retains documentation of the request in accordance with applicable national procedures.

Submitting a Delisting Request Directly to the UN Ombudsperson

- Listed individuals or entities may submit a delisting request directly to the UN Office of the Ombudsperson, which reviews petitions and makes recommendations to the UN Sanctions Committee.
- Direct petitions may be submitted via:
 - o Ombudsperson Website: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/ombudsperson>
 - o Ombudsperson Email: ombudsperson@un.org
- Petitions submitted directly to the Ombudsperson must follow the procedures published on the Ombudsperson's website, including:

- o a written submission explaining why the listing is no longer justified or was incorrect;
 - o relevant identifying information and supporting documentation;
 - o authorization for any representative acting on behalf of the petitioner;
 - o cooperation with the Ombudsperson during the information-gathering and review stages.

Delisting Requests Submitted the Kingdom of Bahrain

- A listed individual or entity who is a national or resident of the Kingdom of Bahrain may request that the Kingdom submit a delisting petition on their behalf to the relevant United Nations body.
- In such cases, the petition shall be submitted to the Secretariat, which will review the request for completeness and coordinate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for transmission through official diplomatic channels to the appropriate United Nations mechanism.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations, shall formally transmit the request in accordance with applicable United Nations procedures.

Processing of Delisting Requests and UN Decision-Making

- Once transmitted through official diplomatic channels, delisting requests are considered in accordance with the procedures applicable to the relevant United Nations sanctions regime.
- The Secretariat retains documentation relating to delisting requests and any decisions received, in accordance with applicable national procedures.

- Until an official delisting decision is issued by the United Nations and formally communicated to the Kingdom, all freezing measures remain in effect and must continue to be implemented.
- Where the United Nations Sanctions Committee approves a delisting:
 - o the Secretariat circulates the decision without delay to competent authorities and relevant supervisory authorities through official coordination channels;
 - o competent authorities must ensure that freezing measures applied solely on the basis of the prior designation are lifted without delay;
 - o supervisory authorities must ensure that entities under their supervision take appropriate action to release affected funds or other assets;
 - o confirmation of implementation must be reported to the Secretariat within 24 hours.

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCRS ON WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMDS)

Purpose

This section outlines Bahrain's national arrangements for implementing targeted financial sanctions and related prohibitions concerning the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their financing.

These measures arise from United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006) and subsequent resolutions relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Resolution 2231 (2015) relating to Iran, and Resolution 1540 (2004) concerning non-proliferation obligations.

The Kingdom gives effect to these resolutions immediately upon receipt of official United Nations communications and in accordance with applicable national legislation.

Receipt and Classification of Notifications

- The Secretariat receives notifications concerning WMD-related designations, amendments, or delistings from the United Nations Security Council or its Sanctions Committees.
- Upon receipt, the Secretariat circulates the relevant information to competent authorities and supervisory authorities through official coordination channels.
- Supervisory authorities are responsible for ensuring that entities under their supervision are informed without delay and take appropriate action in accordance with their mandates.

Circulation to Competent Authorities

- Within 24 hours of receipt, the Secretariat circulates all relevant United Nations Security Council communications and annexes to competent authorities and supervisory authorities through official coordination channels.

- The communication includes identifying information relating to the designated person or entity and instructions for immediate implementation of required measures.
- Supervisory authorities are responsible for ensuring prompt onward notification to entities under their supervision in accordance with their respective mandates.
- Competent authorities and supervisory authorities must confirm receipt and oversee implementation within the prescribed timeframe.

Reporting and UN Notification Chain

- All competent authorities must report all confirmed matches, interdictions, asset freezes, or enforcement actions to the Secretariat within 24 hours of detection.
- Reports must include any confirmed matches or enforcement actions taken in relation to designated persons or entities.
- All entities must include supporting documentation such as transaction details, routing data, shipping documents, ownership information, and risk indicators to enable accurate verification and escalation.
- The Secretariat verifies the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of every submission and prepares a consolidated verification dossier summarizing the actions taken, assets affected, and authorities involved.
- Where inconsistencies or incomplete submissions are identified, the Secretariat must return the file to the originating entity for immediate correction and re-submission.
- The Secretariat informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of each confirmed action for official communication to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee.

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations in New York, notifies the UN Sanctions Committee without delay that the targeted financial-sanctions measures have been implemented.
- All communications, supporting documentation, and verification materials are recorded, indexed, and securely retained by the Secretariat to maintain a complete audit trail accessible for domestic supervisory inspection and international cooperation.
- The Secretariat must maintain a time-stamped record of each UN communication transmitted, actions taken, and notifications sent to ensure traceability and compliance with national obligations.

Immediate Implementation of Targeted Financial Sanctions

- Upon notification of WMD-related designations, competent authorities and entities subject to sanctions obligations must:
 - screen relevant records, transactions, and business relationships against updated WMD-related sanctions lists;
 - immediately freeze any funds or economic resources owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by designated persons or entities;
 - prevent any movement, transfer, conversion, disposal, or use of such assets;
 - ensure that no funds, financial services, or economic resources are made available to designated persons or entities.
- Freezing measures must be implemented within 24 hours of notification, in accordance with Decree-Law No. (29) of 2020.
- Entities must report confirmed freezing actions to their respective supervisory authority within 24 hours. Supervisory authorities must transmit confirmations or nil returns to the Secretariat through established reporting channels.
- No person or entity may finance, facilitate, insure, broker, or otherwise support activities prohibited

under applicable WMD-related United Nations Security Council resolutions.

- Competent authorities must refuse or suspend licenses, approvals, or authorizations where such action is required to ensure compliance with relevant Security Council measures.

Publication of Updated Listings

- WMD-related designations, amendments, and delistings are published on the Committee's official website and in the Official Gazette in accordance with Cabinet Decision No. (12) of 2021.
- Competent authorities and supervisory authorities must ensure that entities under their supervision update internal screening records and compliance procedures accordingly.
- Entities subject to sanctions obligations must take appropriate steps to ensure that screening processes reflect the most recent United Nations designations.
- Any discrepancy or implementation issue must be reported promptly to the Secretariat for coordination.

Record Retention and Cooperation

- Competent authorities and entities subject to sanctions obligations must retain documentation relating to screening, freezing, and related actions in accordance with applicable national record-keeping requirements.
- Supervisory authorities must oversee compliance within their respective sectors.
- Competent authorities shall cooperate domestically, and where appropriate internationally, to ensure effective implementation of the Kingdom's obligations under relevant WMD-related United Nations Security Council resolutions.

5. NATIONAL LISTING AND DELISTING PROCEDURES

Purpose

This section sets out Bahrain's national procedures for:

- designating individuals or entities on the National Terrorist List;
- removing individuals or entities from the list; and
- authorizing access to frozen funds in accordance with national law and applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions.

These procedures are grounded in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), Law No. (58) of 2006 on the Protection of Society from Terrorist Acts, and Cabinet Decision No. (12) of 2021.

All measures must be implemented without delay, including freezing obligations and prohibitions on making funds or economic resources available.

Initiating a Proposal for National Listing

- A proposal to designate an individual or entity may be initiated where there are reasonable grounds to suspect or believe, based on credible and verifiable information, that the person or entity meets the criteria under Cabinet Decision No. (12) of 2021 and UNSCR 1373 (2001).
- A proposal may originate from:
 - o the Secretariat;
 - o competent national authorities, including law-enforcement, intelligence, supervisory, or regulatory bodies; or
 - o foreign states transmitted through official channels.
- A proposal is justified when verifiable information indicates that the person or entity has:
 - o committed, attempted, participated in, or facilitated a terrorist act;

- o provided or collected funds or other resources for terrorist acts or organizations; or
- o owned, controlled, or acted on behalf of such persons or entities.

Preparation and Review

- The Secretariat prepares a listing file containing:
 - o identifying information relating to the proposed designee;
 - o a factual summary describing the basis for designation;
 - o supporting information received from relevant authorities.
- The dossier is submitted to the Committee for Combating Extremism, Terrorism and their Financing and Money Laundering for consideration.
- Where the Committee is satisfied that the evidentiary threshold is met, it recommends designation to the Cabinet of Ministers.
- The Cabinet of Ministers issues a formal Cabinet Decision designating the individual or entity on the National Terrorist List.

Implementation of National Designations

- A delisting may be considered where:
 - o new information demonstrates that the criteria for designation are no longer met;
 - o the designated person is deceased;
 - o the designated entity no longer exists;
 - o or other relevant circumstances justify review.
- Delisting proposals follow the same institutional procedures as designation and require a Cabinet Decision.

- Where appropriate and subject to security considerations, the concerned person or entity is informed of the outcome and available review mechanisms.

Access to Frozen Funds

- An individual or entity whose funds or assets are frozen under a national or United Nations designation may submit a written request to the Secretariat seeking authorization to use part of those funds for basic or extraordinary expenses.
- Requests must specify:
 - o the amount requested;
 - o the intended purpose;
 - o supporting documentation.
- The Secretariat reviews the request and may coordinate with relevant competent authorities as necessary.
- Where the request relates to a person or entity listed by the United Nations, the Secretariat coordinates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for transmission to the relevant United Nations body, where required.
- Authorization may be granted only in accordance with national law and applicable United Nations procedures.
- Upon authorization, the relevant authority ensures that approved funds are released without delay.
- Any misuse of authorized funds may result in the reapplication of freezing measures in accordance with national law.

Publication and Record Retention

- Cabinet Decisions relating to listing and delisting are published in the Official Gazette and on the Committee's official website in accordance with Cabinet Decision No. (12) of 2021.
- Competent authorities must retain documentation relating to listing, delisting, and authorized access to frozen funds in accordance with applicable national requirements.
- Records must be available for supervisory inspection and national review where required.

6. CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATIONS

Purpose

This section sets out the criteria and evidentiary standards applicable to the designation of individuals or entities on the National Terrorist List in accordance with Law No. (58) of 2006, Cabinet Decision No. (12) of 2021, and relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, including UNSCR 1373 (2001).

It ensures that designations are based on credible and verifiable information and are implemented in accordance with national law.

Scope

These criteria apply to:

1. Proposals submitted by the Secretariat or competent national authorities seeking designation under national law.
2. Requests received from foreign states in accordance with UNSCR 1373 (2001) for domestic implementation.

Core Criteria for Designation

An individual or entity may be proposed for designation where credible and verifiable information establishes reasonable grounds to suspect or believe that the person or entity has:

1. Committed or attempted to commit a terrorist act as defined in Law No. (58) of 2006;
2. Participated in, organized, facilitated, or supported the commission of a terrorist act;
3. Provided, collected, or made available funds or other resources for terrorist purposes;
4. Acted on behalf of, or under the direction of, a terrorist organization or designated person.

Evidentiary Standard

- A designation constitutes a preventive administrative measure and does not require a prior criminal conviction.
- The evidentiary threshold is that of reasonable grounds to suspect or believe, as established under applicable national legislation.
- Proposals for designation must be supported by sufficient information to meet this threshold.

Delisting

- A delisting may be considered where:
- new information demonstrates that the criteria are no longer met;
 - the designated person is deceased;
 - the designated entity no longer exists;
 - or other relevant circumstances justify review.
- Delisting follows the same institutional procedures as designation and requires a Cabinet Decision.

Record Retention

- Competent authorities must retain documentation relating to designation proposals and supporting information in accordance with applicable national requirements.
- Records must be available for supervisory inspection and national review where required.

CONCLUSION

The Kingdom of Bahrain remains firmly committed to combating terrorism, its financing, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in accordance with its national legislation and binding international obligations.

Through its legislative framework and coordinated institutional arrangements, the Kingdom ensures the timely and effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions adopted under United Nations Security Council resolutions. These measures safeguard national security, protect the integrity of the financial system, and contribute to international peace and stability.

All competent authorities, supervisory bodies, and entities subject to targeted financial sanctions obligations must ensure full and consistent compliance with the measures set out in this Advisory. Implementation must be carried out without delay and in accordance with applicable national laws and decisions.

By maintaining these procedures, the Kingdom of Bahrain reaffirms its role as a responsible member of the international community and its determination to prevent the misuse of funds and economic resources for terrorist or proliferation-related purposes.

For further information: Secretariat of the Committee for Combating Extremism, Terrorism and its Financing and Money Laundering, Ministry of Interior, Kingdom of Bahrain.

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