PRINCELY DECREE No. 11 OF 1960
OF THE LAW OF ANTIQUITIES.

We, Abdullah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, The Prince of Kuwait on
perusal of what the President of Education has laid before us, declare
the following law:

First Section — GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article. 1.

Within its boundaries and according to the provisions of this law
Kuwait protects its existent antiquities so as to preserve its cultural
heritage which has been accumulating throughout the ages; and, ac-
cording to treaties and conventions concluded with Arab peoples and
other nations, it respects their antiquities outside its boundaries.

Article. 2.

The Department of Education is invested with the responsibility
of preserving antiquities; and this Department is the sole responsible
authority for evaluating the antiquitarian and historical quality of
buildings, sites and materials, and it decides the importance of each
one and the antiquities which ought to be recorded, so as to preserve,
maintain, study and make use of them.

Article. 3.

Everything man made, produced or built forty calendar years
ago is considered of the antiquities which should be studied, recorded
and preserved.

Article. 4.

Antiquities are classified as movable and immovable. The im-
moveable antiquities are those which are immobile and which have
acquired this quality by the virtue of their nature such as debris of
cities and ruins of perished establishments and historical buildings
founded for various purposes. The movable antiquities are those
which are separated from the ground whatever their material, purpose
of their manufacture and ways of their usages are.
Historical buildings shall provide until space and these buildings.

When the Public Works Department of any concerned authority

ARTICLE 13.

ARTICLE 14.

ARTICLE 15.

ARTICLE 16.

ARTICLE 17.

ARTICLE 18.

ARTICLE 19.

ARTICLE 20.

ARTICLE 21.

ARTICLE 22.

ARTICLE 23.

ARTICLE 24.

ARTICLE 25.

ARTICLE 26.

ARTICLE 27.

ARTICLE 28.

ARTICLE 29.

ARTICLE 30.

ARTICLE 31.

ARTICLE 32.

ARTICLE 33.

ARTICLE 34.

ARTICLE 35.

ARTICLE 36.

ARTICLE 37.

ARTICLE 38.

ARTICLE 39.

ARTICLE 40.
ARTICLE 3. Article 19. (!) An object of cultural significance located within the limits of an archaeological site shall not be destroyed or altered. The Department of Education may authorize the destruction or alteration of an object of cultural significance located within the limits of an archaeological site if it is determined that the preservation of the object is not feasible.

ARTICLE 20. No object of cultural significance located within the limits of an archaeological site shall be destroyed or altered without the prior written consent of the Department of Education. The Department of Education may authorize the destruction or alteration of an object of cultural significance located within the limits of an archaeological site if it is determined that the preservation of the object is not feasible.

ARTICLE 21. After the approval of the archaeological site, the Department of Education may authorize the destruction or alteration of an object of cultural significance located within the limits of the archaeological site if it is determined that the preservation of the object is not feasible.

ARTICLE 22. The Department of Education may authorize the destruction or alteration of an object of cultural significance located within the limits of the archaeological site if it is determined that the preservation of the object is not feasible.

ARTICLE 23. The Department of Education may authorize the destruction or alteration of an object of cultural significance located within the limits of the archaeological site if it is determined that the preservation of the object is not feasible.

ARTICLE 24. The destruction or alteration of an object of cultural significance located within the limits of the archaeological site shall not be authorized unless it is determined that the preservation of the object is not feasible.

ARTICLE 25. The destruction or alteration of an object of cultural significance located within the limits of the archaeological site shall not be authorized unless it is determined that the preservation of the object is not feasible.

ARTICLE 26. The destruction or alteration of an object of cultural significance located within the limits of the archaeological site shall not be authorized unless it is determined that the preservation of the object is not feasible.

ARTICLE 27. The destruction or alteration of an object of cultural significance located within the limits of the archaeological site shall not be authorized unless it is determined that the preservation of the object is not feasible.

ARTICLE 28. The destruction or alteration of an object of cultural significance located within the limits of the archaeological site shall not be authorized unless it is determined that the preservation of the object is not feasible.
other than the discoverer.

It is beyond the province of this Department to undertake the actual excavation itself. The work is performed by professional archaeologists and the results are published after thorough analysis and interpretation.

(1) In the event of the Department's discovery of ancient artifacts, it shall be their responsibility to prepare a detailed report of their findings, which shall be submitted to the authorities responsible for cultural heritage protection. This report shall include a detailed description of the artifacts found, their provenance, and any other relevant information.

(2) The Department shall ensure that all excavation work is carried out in accordance with the guidelines governing archaeological excavations. This includes obtaining necessary permits and following strict protocols to prevent damage to the site.

(3) All artifacts recovered during the excavation process shall be preserved and stored in a secure facility. The Department shall ensure that the artifacts are properly documented and cataloged for future reference.

(4) The Department shall work closely with local communities and stakeholders to ensure that the excavation process is conducted in a way that respects their cultural heritage and traditions.

(5) The findings of the excavation shall be shared with the public through exhibitions, publications, and educational programs. This will help raise awareness about the importance of preserving cultural heritage and encourage public participation in the protection of such sites.

(6) The Department shall collaborate with other government agencies and international organizations to promote the exchange of knowledge and best practices in the field of archaeological excavation and preservation.

In conclusion, the Department of Education and Research is committed to ensuring that the scientific method is applied to the study of ancient cultures. This includes the thorough documentation and analysis of artifacts found during archaeological excavations, sharing these findings with the public, and working closely with local communities and stakeholders to protect and preserve cultural heritage.
This not obtained an export permit for it, no notice and delivery to the Department of Education if it isomer, officers of culture, post and security authorities shall confiscate.

Article 40. Education. Any individual who applies for a permit to export a national emblem shall be given an export permit for the following:

(a) Artifacts that are considered to be scientific exploration.

(b) Objects that are considered to be scientific exploration.

(c) Objects that are considered to be scientific exploration.

(d) Objects that are considered to be scientific exploration.

(e) Objects that are considered to be scientific exploration.

(f) Objects that are considered to be scientific exploration.

Article 40. Tax and Export of Artifacts

Paragraph 1. The Department of Education may also issue the permits of some

Paragraph 2. The Department of Education may also issue the permits of some

Paragraph 3. Article 38. Artifacts that are considered to be scientific exploration.

Paragraph 3. Artifacts that are considered to be scientific exploration.

Paragraph 3. Artifacts that are considered to be scientific exploration.

Paragraph 3. Artifacts that are considered to be scientific exploration.

Paragraph 3. Artifacts that are considered to be scientific exploration.

Paragraph 3. Artifacts that are considered to be scientific exploration.

Article 33. The Department of Education may also issue the permits of some

Paragraph 33. Article 33. The Department of Education may also issue the permits of some
Article 4.

Anyone who has procured, attempted to procure, or engaged in any of the following acts, or who has aided or abetted the same, shall be deemed guilty of violating this law:

(a) The manufacture, sale, transportation, or distribution of any prohibited substance.

(b) The possession of any prohibited substance.

(c) The cultivation of any prohibited plant.

(d) The importation or exportation of any prohibited substance.

(e) The interception, alteration, or destruction of any record of transactions involving prohibited substances.

(f) The falsification of any document or record related to prohibited substances.

Penalties: Any person found guilty of violating this law shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 and not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than five years, or by both fine and imprisonment.