

# UNESCO 1970 Convention - Periodic Reporting Form 2019

## Respondent Information

Name: U Kyaw Oo Lwin

Position :	Director General
Organization/Agency :	Department of Archaeology and National Museum
Country :	Myanmar

## Policy and Legislative Framework

### 1. Did your country implement the 1970 UNESCO Convention, and if so, how?

	Civil Law
	Criminal Law
X	Specific Law

Please describe the specific law(s) used by your country.

1. 1957 Antiquities Act \_ This act consists of 28 articles including transferring of antiquities can be done only under the order of the President of the State and the receipt and preservation or antiquities, purchasing of antiquities by using force, illicit transfer and illegal trafficking penalty and actions that can be taken are mentioned. 2. 1962 The Amendment Law for 1957 Antiquities Act \_ In this Act the wordings and phrases which are not relevant to the present system and some changes on penalty and charges are amended. 3. The Law on Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions (1998)\_ This law is prior for preservation and protection of cultural heritage regions and penalty and limitations are drawn in accordance to the present situation. This laws concern with the ownership of antiquities and trading, prevention of illegal transfer and illicit trafficking are now updated and amendment is under process. 4. The Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects Law (2015)\_ The Law consists of 29 articles including\_ carrying out to prevent smuggling of antique objects to foreign countries by illegal means and to recover antique objects that have been taken outside the country illegally (Article 5 (b); Permission for carrying and transporting an antique object to a foreign country in order to display in an exhibition, to do research or to protect and preserve it by the programme of cultural exchange mutually, transporting an antique object from one place to another within the country (Article 14 (a) (ii) (iii); Rules, orders and directives issued under the Antique objects Act, 1975 which is repealed by this Law may continue to exercise so far as it is not contrary to this Law (Article 27).

### 2. Does your country have an overall policy and/or strategy for fighting illicit trafficking of cultural property (i.e., a document that describes the country's overall vision for fighting illicit trafficking)?

X	Yes
	No

### 3. Please provide the name and year the policy was passed (and web link to the policy/strategy if available).

The preservation of the ancient cultural heritage has been undertaken by the government as a national task and also mandated in the Four Social Objectives of the State. One of it has been focused on “to upgrade national identity and preservation of cultural heritage and national characteristics” and this shows clearly that how cultural heritage preservation is being prior. The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture itself is carrying out the tasks related to the preservation, conservation, excavation and dissemination of cultural heritage by expanding large amount of state budget annually. Moreover, series of cultural heritage protection and preservation works are given high prior and attention by the state in various ways: the establishment of “Myanmar Cultural Heritage Preservation and Dissemination Committee” formed in 1990s, participation with UNESCO and its commitments for conventions, participation with ASEAN member countries. Excavation and exploration of ancient cities and palaces, renovation of ancient pagodas, excavations of ancient mounds, demarcation of cultural heritage zones and illicit trafficking and transferring of cultural objects are to be conducted with legal and institutional implemented.

**4. Please describe your country’s overall legal framework for protecting cultural property from illicit trafficking, referencing specific laws and years passed (including specific provisions on the return of cultural objects illegally exported from other States Parties to the Convention).**

The Legal framework for protecting cultural property from illicit trafficking in Myanmar follow the Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects Law (2015). This laws concern with the ownership of antiquities and trading, prevention of illegal transfer and illicit trafficking. According to the law, the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture , in accord with the convention on the mean o Prohibiting and preventing the illicit Import, Export and Transfer of the Ownership of Cultural Property 1. (a) transfer such object in accord with the Law to any country, department, organization, or person requested with sufficient ground of ownership; 2. (b) confiscate and manage such object as may be necessary if any country, department, organization or person does not request it; 3. (c) request the antique objects of Myanmar origin which are in foreign countries. The Return of cultural properties by dutiful citizens Under the guidance of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture, the staffs from its departments in states and divisions are promoting the awareness raising on return of the antiquities if they are found out by any means, persuading those who can give information, making surveys, cooperating with the related departments under other ministries. Seizure and handing over by Security Force The actions are being taken with the collaboration of the Security Forces at the Toll Gates of borders, airports, jetty, motorcar gates and railway stations. Those searching and investigation are made necessarily and seized antiquities are being handed over to the ministry. Collection made by giving Cash Rewards With the collaboration of the local administrative bodies in respective townships, NGOs, religious and social organizations, the awareness of handing over of antiquities are promoted and people who hand it over are given cash awards. Observation and under- watching on Antiquities shops and collectors The data collection of those who collect antiquities and also the shops which sell and trade antiquities are recorded. The local brokers make a deal with those antique collectors who are eager to buy antiquities illegally. Nowadays, the antique shops which sell fine arts, arts and crafts have created many replicas of the antiquities designs and it is hard to identify which are genuine ones. Taking this advantage, authenticity of the antiquities has been easy to be fraud. The tourism and the related issues with illicit trafficking and illegal transfer of antiquities and those antique shops are being monitored and taking actions. This awareness rising of how actions can be taken for those traffickers and dealers are also made by giving lessons and warnings occasionally. Testing authenticity of the antiquities The recommendation of the Archaeological Section which testifies whether antiquity is authentic or not, has to issue certification for those artistic items and handcrafts that are transferred locally and taking abroad. Those staffs who are taking charge of this process are being trained for skills development. There has been some precedence on detecting and find out the truth after testing whether they are genuine antiques. Those which are genuine antiquities are purchased from them and are given award and collected at the office.

**5. To what extent does your country’s policy and legislation on this issue address the following topics (Please rate the degree of achievement in accordance to options available in the drop down boxes below).**

5	Excellent
4	Very Good
3	Good
2	Satisfactory
1	Poor

3	Clear definition of cultural property
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3	State ownership of undiscovered cultural heritage
2	Regulations on trade of cultural property
3	Export controls
3	Export certificates
3	Certificate of authenticity
1	Import controls
2	Establishment of national services
1	National inventory of cultural property
2	Inventory requirements for museums, public institutions, private collections
3	Protection of archaeological sites and regulation of archaeological excavations
1	Public education and awareness raising
2	Measures to prevent museums and similar institutions from acquiring illegally exported cultural property
3	Prohibition of import of cultural property stolen from a museum or religious/secular institution
2	Regulation of the diplomatic pouch
2	Provisions for the return of cultural objects stolen from a museum or other public institution
3	Sanctions (criminal and/or administrative and/or civil) of illicit activities related to destruction and illicit trafficking of cultural property
1	Requirement of register of sales for antique dealers, auction houses, dealers of cultural heritage and art galleries
2	Protection of underwater cultural heritage
1	Regulations regarding the use of metal detectors
1	Regulations regarding the trade of cultural artefacts on internet
Other (please specify):	

6. **Did your country's legal framework regarding illicit trafficking of cultural property change as a result of ratifying the 1970 Convention?**

X	Yes
	No

7. **What laws were passed or changed as a result of ratification? (Please provide the name of the law and the year it was passed)**

8. Please add any additional comments on the legislative/policy framework

□

9. Has your country implemented a policy to prevent the illicit export of cultural property?

	Yes
X	No

10. Does the implemented policy include the requirement of a legally issued export certificate of the country of origin and/or transit?

X	Yes
	No

Please specify :

The article 14 of the Protection and Preservation of Antique Object Law (2015) and the article 29 and 31 in the Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects by-law (2015) of Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture concern with the export certificate of Myanmar. According to the law, any department, organization or person desirous to carry or transport an antique objects to a foreign country in order to display an exhibition, to do research or cultural exchange shall apply for permission to the Department of Archaeology and National Museum in accord with stipulation. The law also cover also the transporting antiquities form one place to another within country. The by-law regulate the application procedures and validity of transportation the antique objects.

11. Has your country encountered difficulties in returning/restituting cultural property to its place of origin due to incompatibilities with national judicial decisions?

	Yes
X	No

## Implementation and operative framework

### Institutional Framework

12. Does your country have a specialized service for the protection of cultural property (as described in Article 5 of the Convention) whose functions may include drafting laws and legislation, establishing national inventory, promoting establishment/development of scientific and technical institutions, organizing the supervision of archaeological sites, establishing rules for curators, antique dealers, etc., developing educational activities and/or publicizing the disappearance of cultural property?

X	Yes
	No

13. Please describe this service's major roles and responsibilities

13. Please describe the service's major roles and responsibilities.

Ministry of Religious Affair and Culture, Department of Archaeology and National Museum is mainly responsible for protection of cultural property. Department has been cooperated with Myanmar Police Force, General Administration Department, Department of Custom and Department of Forest , and some others institutions those whose are respective subjects and issues.

14. Please indicate which of the following departments/ministries/agencies also have specialized services for the protection of cultural property against illicit trafficking (mark all that apply).

	Magistrates and/or judges
X	Police, gendarmerie, and/or Department of Interior
	Public prosecutor
X	Customs
	None
	Other (please specify):

15. Please describe the roles and responsibilities of these specialized services in more detail.

National Heritage sites, Immigration outposts and border gate. The illegal activities regarding with antiquities have seizure by police force. Tourism police have been established set up in the major Heritage sites.

16. How do relevant stakeholders (Ministry of Culture, police, customs, etc.) coordinate regarding the protection of illicit trafficking? Mark all that apply

X	Formal coordinating committee, working group, etc.
	Coordination lead by specialized service (as described in Article 5), antenna or focal point
	Communication and meetings as necessary (i.e., for specific cases)
X	Cross-trainings (i.e., trainings for police from Ministry of Culture staff)
	No Coordination
	Other (please specify) :

17. Please provide more detail on this coordination, including how it functions and who is involved.

Myanmar National Culture Central Committee was formed as a national level organization, which is responsible for preventing and preservation of cultural heritage, in 2016. One of their main functions is to lay down policies for preservation of cultural heritages in cooperation with intergovernmental organizations and governmental organizations to engage as necessary in formulating, amending and revoking laws and bylaw.

18. Does your country use a database of stolen cultural objects?

	Yes, we have our own national or/and regional database that is not linked with the INTERPOL database
	Yes, we have our own national or/and regional database that is linked with the INTERPOL database
	Yes, we use the INTERPOL database (and do not have our own national database)
	No, we do not currently have a national database or use the INTERPOL database
X	We would request assistance to establish such a database

19. **Please provide additional details on how your country uses such a database.**

□

## Protection and Prevention Systems

20. **To what extent do museums and religious or secular public monuments have their own specific inventories of their cultural property/collections?**

	All/almost all cultural property is inventoried
	Most, but not all, cultural property is inventoried
X	Some cultural property is inventoried, but significant gaps remain
	Very little cultural property is inventoried
	No/almost no cultural property is inventoried

21. **Please provide additional details on these inventories, specifying whether they are digitized, and including any challenges in creating/maintaining them.**

The monuments and archaeological remains have been inventoried in the World Heritage sites and major archaeological sites. The museum collections under Department of Archaeology and National Museum have also inventoried but private collections have not done fully yet. The digitizing the inventories are still on-going process and accessibility is very limited. There is no web server or intranet server for inventoried data.

22. **To what extent does your country have a centralized national inventory of cultural property?**

	All/almost all protected cultural property is inventoried
	Most, but not all, protected cultural property is inventoried
X	Some protected cultural property is inventoried, but significant gaps remain
	Very little protected cultural property is inventoried
	No/almost no protected cultural property is inventoried

23. **Please provide additional details on this inventory, including any challenges in creating/maintaining it.**

There are 48 Cultural Heritage sites which are the national level protection sites in Myanmar. Most of these sites have inventories in paper form. However, the formats of inventories are not standardized, and they are not accessible in digitized database.

24. **Please describe the extent to which looting/pillaging/illegal excavations of archaeological and ethnological objects is a challenge, including actions taken to combat it.**

The Looting or illegal excavation is prevented and take the action under the article 16 of the Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects Law and the article 19 and 24 of the preservation and Preservation of Ancient Monument Law. According to the Antique Object Law, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment for a term from three to five years or with three million kyats to five million kyats or with both on conviction. According to the Ancient Monument Law, whoever is digging to search an antique object without authorization shall be punished with imprisonment for a term from five years to ten years and also with a fine. After conviction, the Ministry (MORAC) shall confiscate and manage the seized antique objects. The Ministry (MORAC), shall in coordination with relevant authorities the land or a part of it in which an antique object is found for benefit of the State in accord with existing law.

## Knowledge, Skills and Values of Stakeholders and the Public

25. **Has your country undertaken any public awareness campaigns related to the protection of cultural property in the past five years?**

X	Yes
	No

26. **Please describe, including methods, target audience, etc.**

Eighty awareness campaigns have launched by Department of Archaeology in the twenty-four Heritage sites on 2018. The campaigns were multilevel and integrated programme to raise awareness of the value of cultural heritage and the detrimental activities to them. The public assembly talk to the local communities living around the heritage sites and the inter-institutional talk were included in the campaigns. In addition, the house-hold level awareness have carried in the World Heritage Nomination Areas.

27. **To what extent is the public in your country engaged in the protection of cultural property? Examples of engagement may include :**

5	Excellent
4	Very Good
3	Good
2	Satisfactory
1	Poor

2	Protection of local archaeological and heritage sites by the public (eg. assistance in monitoring of sites, support in documenting etc.)
2	Return of objects to relevant authorities
2	Sharing information on stolen objects with authorities
1	Placing pressure on museums to change acquisition policies
1	Advocating for policy change

28. **Overall, to what extent do police and/or gendarmerie have the necessary resources and knowledge to address cultural property crime?**

	To a great extent
	To a considerable extent
X	To some extent
	To no extent

29. **Overall, to what extent do customs officers have the necessary resources and knowledge to address cultural property crime?**

	To a great extent
	To a considerable extent
X	To some extent
	To no extent

30. **What type of training do police receive on cultural property crime?**

	No specific training on this issue
	Training has occurred in the past, but is not ongoing
	Training occurs periodically
	In-depth, specialized training for officers working on this issue
X	Assistance is required from UNESCO and its partners
	Other

31. **Please provide additional details on the content and frequency of these trainings.**

□

32. **What type of training do customs officers receive on cultural property crime?**

	No specific training on this issue
	Training has occurred in the past, but is not ongoing
	Training occurs periodically
	In-depth, specialized training for officers working on this issue
X	Assistance is required from UNESCO and its partners
	Other

33. **Please provide additional details on the content and frequency of these trainings.**

34. **To what extent have museums in your country adopted a code of ethics, such as the ICOM Code of Ethics, that is in line with the principles of the 1970 Convention?**

	All or almost all have adopted such a code of ethics
	Most have adopted such a code of ethics
	Some have adopted such a code of ethics
X	None/only a few have adopted such a code of ethics
	Other (please specify) :

35. **Please provide additional details on the degree to which museums adhere to such a code of ethics.**

36. **To what extent do dealers and auction houses in your country follow practices that are in line with the principles of the 1970 Convention, such as those outlined in the UNESCO International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property and the Operational Guidelines of the 1970 Convention?**

	All or almost all follow such practices
	Most follow such practices
	Some follow such practices
X	None/only a few follow such practices
	Other (please specify) :

37. **Please provide additional details on the policies and practices of dealers and auction houses in your country.**

□

38. **How has your country engaged art and antiquities dealers around the issue of illicit trafficking of cultural property?**

Myanmar has some shops and retailer in art, antiquities and craftsmanship. Concerned with Department of Archaeology and National Museum, department has not properly registration and inventories After enacting with Law of Antiquity,2015, DANM has been conducted and engaged with those dealer shops and those who owned the private collectors. In 2017, we have engaged and discussed about the procedure and proceeding about "Ownership and transferring the cultural objects in Myanmar and private collections for registration and inventory". In fact, Myanmar has already enacted in 1957 and amendment in 1962 and 2015 (those laws mentioned in respective para of this document). Nowadays, Myanmar has willingly involved with private sectors and stakeholder in cultural heritage safeguarding.

39. **Do you regulate the trade of cultural objects on internet?**

	Yes
X	No

40. **Have you entered into a specific agreement with an internet platform?**

	Yes
X	No

## International Cooperation

41. **Please list any bilateral agreements your country has regarding the protection of cultural property, including the years for which the agreement is in effect.**

o Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Preventing the theft, Clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property (4.10.2017)

42. **Please indicate how the 1970 Convention helped with return/restitution cases your country has been involved in?**

	To no extent	To some extent	To a considerable extent	To a great extent
Provided a legal framework for return/restitution			X	
Provided a moral framework for return/restitution		X		

Provided a diplomatic framework for return/restitution		X		
Other (please specify):				

43. **Please provide additional details on or examples of how the 1970 Convention has facilitated return/restitution cases**

According to the Antique Objects Law (2015) article 21, the MINISTRY (MORAC) may, in accord with the 1970 Convention, transfer antique object to any country request with sufficient ground of ownership, and request the such object of Myanmar origin which are in foreign countries. Some example of return/restitution cases to Myanmar are; o Five bronze figuring of Pyu artistes to Myanmar from New York Metropolitan Museum, USA to Myanmar o Royal Lion Throne form India to Myanmar o Royal Regalia from Victoria and Albert Museum from UK to Myanmar o A standing Buddha statue of Kyauk-Gu-Umin Pagoda (Bagan) from USA to Myanmar o A Buddha statue from Norway to Myanmar o Nine types of Artefacts from New Zealandto Myanmar

44. **Does your country have a system in place to facilitate international cooperation (e.g. single points of contacts and easily accessible information) in cases of illicit trafficking of cultural property?**

X	Yes
	No

**If yes, please specify**

In case of Illicit trafficking of cultural property, the DANM facilitate as the point of contacts for international cooperation. Department of Archaeology National Museum and Library (DANM) Ministry of ReligiousAffairs and Culture, Office NO. 35 Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. +(95) 67 408286/ 408038 mocculture@gmail.com; m.myanmarculture@gmail.com

45. **How has your country promoted this system and ensure the international community is aware of it?**

The information and contact detail have shared in the international meetings and can be available in DANM website. The respective Myanmar embassies of a country may also help to cooperate with DANM for international cooperation regarding with illicit trade of antiquities.

## Overall

46. **Yearly statistics**

### Thefts

1st Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		
2nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		
3nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

4nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

### Illegal Excavations

1st Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

2nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

3nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

4nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

### Seizures (cultural objects originating from own country)

1st Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

2nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

3nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

4nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

### Seizures (cultural objects originating from another country)

1st Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

2nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

3nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

4nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

### Restitutions

1st Year reporting	0	Number of objects
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Additional information :	
2nd Year reporting	0
Number of objects	
Additional information :	
3rd Year reporting	0
Number of objects	
Additional information :	
4nd Year reporting	0
Number of objects	
Additional information :	

47. Please rate the extent to which each of the following is a challenge your country faces in preventing theft and illicit exportation of its cultural property.

	Not a challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	A considerable challenge	A major challenge
Gaps in national legislation to protect cultural property			X	
Lack of police capacity related to cultural property				X
Lack of customs capacity related to cultural property				X
Lack of coordination between relevant stakeholders				X
Lack of inventories and databases in museums				X
Inadequate security systems in museums and places of worship		X		
Inadequate security of archaeological sites			X	
Lack of cooperation from the art market				X
Lack of expertise/capacity in the legal field (lawyers, judges, prosecutors, etc.)				X
Lack of regulation on the internet				X
Lack of public awareness			X	
Other (please specify):				

48. If applicable, please describe the three biggest barriers your country faces in securing the return/restitution of cultural property that has been stolen/illegally exported (e.g., cost of legal proceedings in other countries, lack of communication with counterparts in other countries, etc.).

1. The lack of experience and practice of the Myanmar institutions for the international corporation regarding restitution/return Antiquities 2. cost of legal proceedings in other countries, 3. lack of communication with counterparts in other countries

49. **If applicable, please describe the most common reasons why your country is not able to fulfill requests for return/restitution made by other countries (e.g., requests made outside parameters of existing legal framework, lack of evidence for claims, etc.).**

1. requests made outside parameters of existing legal framework, 2. lack of evidence for claims 3. The weakness of conservation technologies and the lack of suitable place to maintain the returned materials

## UNESCO Support for the Implementation of the 1970 Convention

### General awareness raising and communication strategies

50. **UNESCO and its partners have developed a number of tools to help State Parties implement the 1970 Convention. Please rate how helpful these tools have been to your country :**

	Not helpful	Somewhat helpful	Very helpful	Extremely helpful
Object ID Standard (ICOM, the Getty, and UNESCO)		X		
UNESCO International Code of Ethics for Cultural Property Dealers		X		
ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums		X		
UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws		X		
Basic Measures Concerning Cultural Items Offered for Sale on the Internet (INTERPOL, UNESCO, ICOM)		X		
Model Provisions Defining State Ownership of Undiscovered Cultural Property (UNESCO and UNIDROIT)			X	
Model Export Certificate for Cultural Objects (UNESCO and WCO)		X		

51. **Please provide additional details on how your country has used UNESCO's tools.**

The Antique Objects Law (2015) and bylaw adopted the Model Provisions Defining State Ownership of Undiscovered Cultural Property.

52. **Please indicate whether your country has uploaded relevant national laws to the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws.**

The Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects (2015) have uploaded in the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws. Available at [http://www.unesco.org/culture/natlaws/media/pdf/myanmar/mya\\_lawprotcltobjects\\_15\\_entof](http://www.unesco.org/culture/natlaws/media/pdf/myanmar/mya_lawprotcltobjects_15_entof)

53. **What additional tools would be helpful for UNESCO to develop ?**

1. Model structure of network between multi-institutions including stakeholders, custom, police, administrative and the relevant organizations of the preventing cultural property. 2. Code of Ethic for Archaeological institutions 3. Code of Ethic for Museum

54. **Have you or other stakeholders in your country participated in any of UNESCO's capacity building workshops or projects related to preventing illicit trafficking of cultural property in the past five years?**

X	Yes
	No

55. **How did these workshops or projects contribute to the implementation of the 1970 Convention in your country? Please provide specific examples where possible.**

A workshop related to preventing illicit trafficking of cultural property were held in the National Museum of Myanmar on 2017. As a result of workshop, the legal framework for registration of the cultural property on the hand of dealers and private collectors are progressing.

56. **There are a number of ways the UNESCO Secretariat could support State Parties in the implementation of the 1970 Convention in the future, in addition to servicing the governing bodies of the Convention. Please indicate the extent to which the Secretariat should give priority to the following activities :**

	No priority	Low priority	Somewhat of a priority	High priority
Support in reforming national policies and legislation				X
Promoting policy dialogues between countries			X	
Support for inventorying projects				X
Specialized trainings for police			X	
Specialized trainings for customs			X	
Specialized trainings for museum staff				X
National workshops to bring together stakeholders across departments, ministries, etc.				X
Regional workshops to bring together stakeholders from across the region across departments, ministries, etc.				X
Awareness raising activities (press releases, video clips, etc.)			X	

Development of more legal and practical tools such as the WCO model export certificate, the Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws, etc.			X	
Facilitating the sharing of best practices between countries (e.g., online or through a newsletter)			X	
Other (please specify):				

57. **Please provide any additional suggestions for how UNESCO should focus its work on this topic going forward.**

58. **What difficulties did you State encounter while implementing the Convention during the last reporting cycle period ?**

59. **How has your country used the Operational Guidelines of the 1970 Convention adopted in UNESCO during the Third Meeting of States Parties (2015)?**

Myanmar has not attended and involved in this meeting. At that time, DANM has been carried out to enact for "The Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects Law (2015)". So, in this circumstance, Myanmar has not much involved in Operational Guideline.

60. **Any other additional issues or comments you would like to share.**