

Translation :

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
REGULATIONS FOR ANTIQUITIES
Royal Decree No. M/26
23 Jumada II 1392 (3 August 1972)

With the help of God Almighty,

We, Faysal ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia;

After reviewing Article 19 of the Regulations of the Council of Ministers issued under Royal Decree No. 38, dated 22 Shawwal 1377 (11 May 1958); and

After reviewing the Council of Ministers' Decision No. 534, dated 8 Jumada 11 1392 (19 July 1972);

Decree as follows:

1. The Regulations for Antiquities, in the form attached hereto, are hereby approved.
2. The Vice President of the Council of Ministers and the Minister of Education shall put this decree of ours into effect.

Signature : Faysal

Regulations for Antiquities

Part 1

General Definitions

Article 1 : Supreme Council for Antiquities :

There shall be established a Supreme Council for Antiquities composed of :

1. The Minister of Education, as chairman.
2. The Deputy Minister of Education, as vice chairman.
3. A representative from the Ministry of Finance and National Economy whose grade shall not be lower than 10, as member.
4. A representative from the Ministry of Interior whose grade shall not be lower than 10, as member.
5. A representative from the Ministry of Education whose grade shall not be lower than 10, as member.
6. A representative from the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Waqfs whose grade shall not be lower than 10, as member.
7. A representative from the Ministry of Information whose grade shall not be lower than 10, as member.
8. The Director of the Department of Antiquities, as member and rapporteur.
9. Two members to be selected by the Chairman of the Council from among the citizens who are known for their scholarship and their interest in antiquities and civilizations. They shall have a renewable tenure of two years.

Article 2 : The purpose of establishing the Supreme Council for Antiquities is to assemble as many experts as possible to enable the Department of Antiquities to fulfill its desired objectives. The Supreme Council shall have the following exclusive functions:

1. Propose the general policy of the Department of Antiquities in the fields of preserving, restoring, beautifying, and excavating archeological sites.
2. Propose amendments to the Regulations for Antiquities and the Ministerial decisions to be issued in implementation thereof.

3. Consider the sale, donation, exchange, and loan of antiquities, as well as the acceptance of donations of antiquities.
4. Study the annual report prepared by the Director of the Department of Antiquities on the activities of the Department and make recommendations on matters mentioned therein.
5. Propose the establishment of new museums.
6. Exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Regulations for Antiquities.
7. Look into any other matter pertaining to antiquities as may be referred to it by the Minister of Education on the recommendation of the Director of the Department of Antiquities.

Article 3 : The Supreme Council for Antiquities shall hold a minimum of two meetings annually. The attendance of a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum. Resolutions of the Council shall be passed by a simple majority. In the event of a tie, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. The Director of the Department of Antiquities shall be in charge of implementing the resolutions of the Council after they have been approved by the Chairman.

Article 4 : The Minister of Education may call a special meeting of the Supreme Council for Antiquities whenever necessary, whenever requested by two-thirds of the members, or whenever such a meeting is deemed to be in the public interest.

Article 5 : The term " antiquities " shall mean property, movable and immovable, built, made, produced, adapted, or designed by man over two hundred years ago, as well as property having acquired archeological characteristics through ancient natural factors. The Department of Antiquities may classify as antiquities movable or immovable property attributed to a more recent date, if, in its opinion, such property has archeological or artistic characteristics. A decision to this effect shall be issued by the Minister of Education on the recommendation of the said Department.

Article 6 : The Department of Antiquities shall collaborate with other Government agencies, each within its jurisdiction, in safeguarding antiquities and archeological sites, and shall determine the archeological nature of objects, historic buildings, and archeological

sites, and the antiquities that shall be registered. Registration of a certain antiquity shall imply that the State recognizes the historic or artistic value of the said object and has undertaken to preserve, protect, and study it, and to give it a proper appearance in accordance with the terms of these Regulations.

Article 7 : Antiquities are of two kinds :
fixed and movable.

- A. The phrase "fixed antiquities" shall apply to those antiquities which are attached to the ground such as caves-natural and man-made-which ancient man used for his purposes; rocks on which man painted or carved figures, inscriptions, and writings; ruins of cities and buildings buried under hill-mounds; and historic buildings built for various purposes including mosques, other places of worship, palaces, homes, health centers, schools, castles, forts, walls, arenas, baths, graveyards, aqueducts, dams, and the ruins and parts thereof such as doors, windows, columns, battlements, stairs, ceilings, friezes, capitals, etc.
- B. The phrase "movable antiquities" shall apply to those antiquities which were originally made to be separate from the ground or from historic buildings, and can be moved from one place to another, such as sculptures, coins, inscriptions, manuscripts, fabrics, and other manufactured articles regardless of the substance of which they are made, their purpose, or uses.

Article 8 : All antiquities-fixed and movable-and archeological sites located in Saudi Arabia shall be the property of the State with the exception of the following :-

- A. Privately-owned fixed antiquities whose owners establish title thereto.
- B. Privately-owned movable antiquities which have been or shall be registered by the owners at the Department of Antiquities.
- C. Movable antiquities which, in the opinion of the Department of Antiquities, need not be registered.

Article 9 : The Department of Antiquities, in collaboration with the appropriate Government authorities, shall have the right to

evict individuals or organizations who occupy historic buildings and archeological sites. If it is found that their occupation of such premises was not in violation of the provisions of these Regulations, they shall be compensated for such eviction or for any installations they may have erected therein, in accordance with Article 21 of these Regulations.

Article 10 : Landowners may not alter any movable or fixed antiquities which may be found on their property, above or under the surface, nor may they dig for antiquities in their land.

Article 11 : No movable or fixed antiquity may be destroyed, modified, damaged, or disfigured by writings or inscriptions, or by changing its characteristics. No one may paste posters or put signs on registered archeological sites and historic buildings.

Article 12 : Town and village planning projects as well as plans for town and village expansion and beautification shall preserve the archeological sites and features located therein. Town planning projects for areas in which antiquities are located shall not be adopted unless they first approved by the Department of Antiquities. The Department of Antiquities shall define archeological sites and report the said information to the town planning agency.

Article 13 : Municipalities may not issue building or renovation licenses for work in areas adjacent to archeological sites and historic buildings without the prior approval of the Department of Antiquities, which shall ensure that new buildings will be of the style it deems to be in harmony with the historic character of the place.

Article 14 : The Department of Antiquities, in agreement with the departments in charge of land survey and demarcation, shall delineate the areas, buildings, and mounds of historic significance which are adjacent to inhabited quarters and shall prevent people from occupying archeological sites and historic buildings.

Article 15 : The Department of Antiquities shall, within the terms laid in agreements, treaties, and recommendations of international organizations, arrange to recover antiquities smuggled out of Saudi Arabia and shall assist in returning those smuggled in from other countries on condition of reciprocity.

Part II
Fixed Antiquities

Article 16 : The Department of Antiquities shall determine archeological sites, historic buildings, and ancient quarters which should be safeguarded so that these may be protected and preserved. It shall record them in the register of archeological sites and historic buildings after approval by the Supreme Council for Antiquities and issuance of a Ministerial decision for their registration. The registration decision shall set forth the easement rights affecting adjacent property. These Decisions shall be communicated to the owners or custodians of such property and to the administrative and municipal authorities concerned.

Article 17 : When replanning or beautifying towns and villages where archeological sites and historic buildings are located, the Ministries, departments and other agencies concerned, as well as owners and custodians, shall observe the easements established by the Department of Antiquities. Easements include the establishment of an unbuilt, interdicted area around archeological sites and historic buildings and the imposition of an architectural style and a given height, or given construction materials or colors for all new construction or renovated buildings, so that new constructions may be in harmony with the old.

Article 18 : The Department of Antiquities may, by written permission, authorize disposition of archeological sites and historic buildings the registration of which it deems necessary.

Article 19 : On the recommendation of the Supreme Council for Antiquities, the registration of an archeological site or historic building may be cancelled by a Ministerial decision which shall be published in the official gazette and recorded in the antiquities register.

Article 20 : Registered historic buildings owned by individuals may remain in the hands of their owners and users.

Article 21 : The Department of Antiquities shall have the right to acquire any historic building or archeological site provided that such acquisition is made in accordance with the rules of eminent

domain. The Department of Antiquities may also acquire buildings and lands adjacent to registered fixed antiquities for the purpose of clearing these antiquities and bringing their features to light.

Compensation therefor shall be assessed regardless of the archeological, artistic, or historic value of the buildings or sites so acquired.

Article 22 : The Department of Antiquities shall be the authority in charge of maintaining and restoring registered, fixed antiquities to ensure the preservation of their original features. The owner or custodian shall have no right to object to these measures.

Article 23 : Registered archeological sites may not be used as dumps for debris, and no buildings, graves, or irrigation facilities may be erected thereon; nor may trees be dug out, planted, or cut down in such sites, nor may other changes be introduced which may alter their characteristics without the approval of the Department of Antiquities and unless they are done under its supervision. Debris from historic buildings and archeological ruins may not be used, nor may soil and rocks be taken from archeological sites without written permission from the Department of Antiquities.

Article 24 : Every person who discovers a fixed antiquity or hears of such a discovery shall report this information to the nearest Governmental authority at the earliest possible time. The said authority shall immediately relay this information to the Department of Antiquities to enable it to take the necessary steps. By decision of the Minister of Education issued on the recommendation of the Department of Antiquities, the discoverer or informer may be granted an appropriate reward.

Article 25 : Every natural or juristic person occupying a historic building or an archeological site, shall permit the personnel of the Department of Antiquities to enter the premises in order to examine, study, sketch, or photograph such premises.

Article 26 : If the proprietor of a registered, fixed antiquity wishes to dispose of it in a manner that will transfer ownership or ultimately lead to such a transfer, he shall state in the deed that his property is registered. He shall also report the transfer to the Department of Antiquities within one week from the date on which the disposition is executed.

Part III
Movable Antiquities

Article 27 : Movable antiquities owned by the State and kept in its museums shall not be sold or offered as gifts. Movable antiquities that can be dispensed with because of the existence of a large number of similar items may be disposed of by sale provided that such sale is effected by Ministerial decision following the approval of the Supreme Council for Antiquities.

Article 28 : Movable antiquities or duplicates-molds-thereof may, by Ministerial decision following the approval of the Supreme Council for Antiquities, be exchanged with museums and scientific institutes, if such exchange is useful.

Article 29 : Organizations, as well as individuals, shall have the right to own movable antiquities and to keep them in private collections, provided that they are shown to the Department of Antiquities for registration of important items. The possessor of registered antiquities shall safekeep and preserve them and shall refrain from modifying them in any way. Should the said antiquities be exposed to loss or damage, the possessor shall at once notify the Department of Antiquities. These restrictions shall also apply to all antiquities that may not have been submitted to the Department of Antiquities for registration.

Article 30 : Every owner of a movable antiquity shall submit his antiquity to the Department of Antiquities for registration within a maximum period of four months from the date on which these Regulations become effective. Antiquities which are not registered or licensed within the prescribed period, shall be confiscated and the possessor of such antiquities shall be punished.

Article 31 : Organizations and individuals who own movable antiquities shall keep records of these antiquities, and the Department of Antiquities shall have the right to examine the said records whenever necessary. Organizations and individuals shall notify the Department of Antiquities of new items added to their collections of antiquities.

Article 32 : Ownership of registered movable antiquities may be transferred, provided the original owner report the name and address

of the new owner report the name and address of the new owner to the Department of Antiquities within one week from the date of transfer of ownership. If the new owner is a foreigner and wishes to export the antiquity, the transfer of ownership shall not become effective until he obtains an export license.

Article 33 : Any person who accidentally finds a movable antiquity shall as soon as possible report the find to the nearest administrative authority, which authority shall immediately advise the Department of Antiquities accordingly. Should the Department of Antiquities decide to keep the antiquity, it shall pay the finder an appropriate financial reward which shall be not antiquity if such substance is a precious metal or stone. If the value of the antiquity is more than SR 1000, the approval of the Supreme Council for Antiquities shall be obtained for the Minister of Education to issue a decision for the reward. Should the Department of Antiquities decide to leave the antiquity in the possession of the finder, it shall register it and return it to him with a written statement containing the registration number.

Article 34 : Whoever learns of the discovery of a movable antiquity, or of an antiquity whose owner has failed to register it, shall report this information to the Department of Antiquities. The Department of Antiquities may, by decision of the Minister of Education, grant the informer an appropriate reward.

Article 35 : Pursuant to approval of the Supreme Council for Antiquities and by decision of the Minister of Education, the Department of Antiquities may buy any registered movable antiquities that are in the possession of individuals or organizations and such parts of fixed antiquities as it considers movable antiquities which have ceased to be part of a registered historical structure or archeological site, if such purchase is deemed in the public interest.

Article 36 : The Department of Antiquities shall have the right to ask possessors of registered antiquities to submit such antiquities for the purpose of studying, sketching, photographing, making molds, or temporarily exhibiting them in some exhibition, provided they be returned safe and sound to the owner promptly thereafter.

Article 37 : Registered movable antiquities which are in the hands of individuals or organizations may not be moved from one place to another without permission from the Department of Antiquities. The said Department shall offer its technical know-how to help move these antiquities in the proper manner, if it deems such help necessary.

Part IV

Dealing in Antiquities

Article 38 : Dealing in antiquities shall be permitted, within the limits prescribed under these Regulations, by an official license from the Department of Antiquities for a renewable period of one year and upon the payment of an annual fee to be determined by decision of the Minister of Education.

In complete
Article 39 : Antiquities which may be dealt in are movable antiquities which have been expressly exempted from registration by the latter. However, dealers may purchase other antiquities, provided that they show them to the Department of Antiquities within one week from the date of purchase, and provided that they submit correct information on the source of the antiquities so purchased.

Article 40 : The license for dealing in antiquities shall carry the dealer's full name, his residence, and business address.

Article 41 : Every antiquities dealer who holds a license shall observe the following conditions and any other conditions which the Department of Antiquities finds necessary to add to the license:-

- A. Keep official records provided for the purpose by the Department of Antiquities in which he will record a detailed inventory of the contents of his store, and all daily sale and purchase transactions. He shall show these records to the employees of the Department of Antiquities upon every request.
- B. Submit for inspection by the employees of the Department of Antiquities every antiquity in his possession, and extend to them all necessary assistance.

- C. Provide the Department of Antiquities with a photograph of any antiquity in his possession, or permit the Department to photograph it, if he is so requested.
- D. Submit to the Department of Antiquities a monthly report showing all the antiquities he has bought or sold, and give details pertaining to the description of the antiquities involved and the identity of the respective seller or buyer.
- E. Place at the door of his registered store, a sign showing that he is licensed to deal in antiquities, and post in a prominent place inside his shop a notice, in Arabic and English, to the effect that no antiquities may be exported without an export license from the Department of Antiquities.

Article 42 : The employees concerned at the Department of Antiquities shall have the right at any time to inspect antiquities dealers's stores and examine their records. This right shall include inspecting the dealer's personal ^{residence} if, according to the license granted to the dealer, his residence is to be used for storing or for dealing in antiquities.

Article 43 : No antiquities dealer may encourage excavation without a license. If it is proved that he has participated in such activity in any way, his license shall be cancelled.

Article 44 : Should an antiquities dealer violate the provisions of these Regulations or any of the conditions laid down in Article 41, the Department of Antiquities shall have the right to cancel or refuse to renew his license.

Article 45 : Should the Department of Antiquities cancel an antiquities dealer's license or decide not to renew it, the dealer shall stop buying antiquities. Thereupon, he shall be allowed to sell the antiquities that are in his possession, within a period of one year which is renewable upon the payment of the fees referred to in Article 38. If

he is thereafter left with unsold antiquities, these shall be regarded as privately-owned, registered antiquities in accordance with Article 29.

In the situation mentioned above, no new license may be granted to the dealer before a minimum of one year from the date on which he completes liquidating his activities as an antiquities dealer.

Part V

Export of Antiquities

Article 46 : The export of antiquities shall be subject to a special license which shall be granted by the Department of Antiquities in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations. This Department shall have the authority to refuse to allow the exportation of antiquities, if it finds that this would impoverish the country's archeological or artistic heritage.

Article 47 : A person who wishes to export antiquities he holds in his possession, shall submit an application to this effect to the Department of Antiquities giving the following information :-

- A. Full name, occupation, residential address, and nationality of applicant.
- B. Port, station, or border point from which the antiquities will be exported.
- C. Destination and name^e of consignee of the antiquities.
- D. Method by which the antiquities were obtained.
- E. Description of the antiquities with particulars as to number, types, dimensions, and estimated price of the antiquities.
The applicant shall submit the antiquities to the Department of Antiquities prior to exporting them.

Article 48 : After studying the antiquities for which an application for export has been submitted, the Department of Antiquities shall have the right to allow or disallow exportation, or to buy such of these antiquities as it desires at the price quoted in the application for export, unless it finds a marked difference between the price quoted

in the application and the value estimated by the Department, in which case the latter value shall apply, provided the sale is approved by decision of the Minister of Education.

Article 49 : Antiquities which are to be exported shall be subject to the following measures :-

- A. If the value of the antiquity or antiquities to be exported exceeds SR 1000, it shall be necessary to obtain the approval of the Supreme Council for Antiquities on the basis of a recommendation of the Director of the Department of Antiquities.
- B. If the value of the antiquity or antiquities to be exported exceeds SR 5000, it shall be necessary to obtain the approval of the Minister of Education on the basis of a recommendation of the Supreme Council for Antiquities. And in both cases the actual value of the Antiquities shall be estimated by the Department of Antiquities.

Article 50 : Where the Department of Antiquities has allowed the exportation of a given piece of antiquity, it shall issue an official export license to the exporter who shall then pay an export duty which shall be determined as follows :▼

15% of the value of the antiquity, if its estimated value does not exceed SR 500 .

25% of the value of the antiquity, if its estimated value exceeds SR 500 .

The value indicated by the exporter in his application shall be used as the basis for the collection of the export duty unless the Department of Antiquities finds that there is a marked difference between the said value and the actual value, in which case the tax shall be computed on the basis of the value estimated by the Department of Antiquities.

Article 51 : The Department of Antiquities may grant export licenses free of charge for exporting the following :-

- A. Antiquities sold by the Department itself to various individuals and societies.

- B. Antiquities which the Department decides to trade with museum and scientific organizations abroad.
- C. Antiquities allotted to a scientific organization or society following official, authorized excavations it has carried out.

Article 52 : When a license to export certain antiquities has been granted, the applicant shall pack such antiquities at his own expense. The Department of Antiquities shall seal them and affix to them an official statement showing the number and date of the export license.

Article 53 : The exporter of antiquities shall submit his export license for inspection to customs, postal, security, and other responsible officials whenever required. These officials shall confiscate any antiquities for which no export license has been obtained, and shall draw up an official report to this effect and turn over the confiscated items to the Department of Antiquities.

Part VI

Archeological Excavations

Article 54 :

- A. The phrase "archeological excavations" shall cover all digging, sounding and searching activities which aim at finding movable or fixed antiquities below or above ground level, or in streams, lakes, or territorial waters.
- B. Graves may not be dug up or desecrated in search of antiquities within them or in an attempt to reach any antiquities that may possibly lie beneath such graves.

Article 55 : The Department of Antiquities shall have the exclusive right to carry out excavation, sounding, and search operations in Saudi Arabia. Scientific organizations and societies, as well as archeological expeditions, may be granted special permission to carry out archeological excavations in accordance with the

Article 56 : The Department of Antiquities, or the organization, society, or expedition licensed to excavate in property owned by the State, by individuals, or by organizations, shall restore the non-State owned property to its original condition, and compensate the owners for any damage they have suffered. Compensation shall be determined, after the end of the digging season, by decision of the Minister of Education to be issued on the recommendation of a special committee formed by the Minister for the purpose. An organization, society, or expedition which has received permission to excavate on property owned by individuals or establishments, may purchase the property in which digging is planned, provided that the property so purchased shall become immediately part of the State domain and shall be recorded in the register of State-owned property.

Article 57 : Licenses for digging shall not be granted to scientific organizations, societies, and expeditions before ascertaining their scientific and financial capabilities.

Article 58 : The application for a license shall be addressed to the Director of the Department of Antiquities and shall contain the following information :-

- A. Name and description of the organization, scientific society, or expedition, its previous experience, and the number of its members and their credentials, provided that every expedition shall include a surveyor, a draftsman, and a photographer.
- B. The archeological site where excavation is planned, plus a map showing the boundaries of the excavation site.
- C. Excavation program and schedule.

The excavation license shall be signed by the Minister of Education and the Director of the Department of Antiquities.

Article 59 : Organizations, societies, and expeditions licensed to excavate shall observe the following :-

- A. Carefully photograph and draw the archeological site and

the antiquities discovered, in accordance with recognized standards and scales, and prepare a set of pictures of the important excavation activities and antiquities discovered.

- B. Keep an accurate, daily record of the antiquities in the special register provided for the purpose by the Department of Antiquities. This register shall be returned to the Department of Antiquities at the end of the season .
- C. Refrain from removing any part of archeological buildings without prior approval of the Department of Antiquities.
- D. Take the necessary and basic steps for preserving and guarding the antiquities discovered.
- E. Furnish the Department of Antiquities with information on the excavation activities at intervals not exceeding 15 days. The said Department shall have the right to publish this information. The licensed expedition, society or organization may not publish any information whatsoever about the excavation activities without first reporting it to the Department of Antiquities.
- F. Submit a brief report, including excavation plans, at the end of each season. The excavator shall also submit listings, drawings, and photographs of all antiquities discovered plus any additional information the Department of Antiquities may require.
- G. Submit a detailed scientific report on the results of excavation suitable for publication. This report shall be submitted within a maximum period of one year from the end of each season.
- H. Accept a representative from the Department of Antiquities and enable him to study and have complete supervision over excavation activities and the antiquities discovered, and allow him to study the record of antiquities. The licensee shall bear the expenses of the representative.
- I. Turn over the discovered movable antiquities at the end of the season to the Department of Antiquities. Antiquities

shall be packed and transferred to a location designated by the Department at the expense of the licensee. However, antiquities may not be moved from the excavation area without the prior approval of the Department of Antiquities.

Article 60 : Scientific organizations, societies, and expeditions which hold excavation licenses shall allow representatives from the Department of Antiquities to visit them whenever required, and to allow other archeologists to visit them provided that the latter observe the "scientific property" rights of the licensed excavators.

Article 61 : Should the organization, society, or expedition which holds an excavation license violate any of the terms specified under Article 59, the Department of Antiquities shall have the right to suspend its activities immediately, until the violation has been eliminated. Should the violation be regarded as serious by the Department, the latter shall have the right to cancel the license by decision of the Minister of Education.

Article 62 : If the organization, society, or expedition, suspends excavation activities for two seasons during two consecutive years without an excuse acceptable to the Department of Antiquities, the Minister of Education may cancel the license. License to excavate in the same area may also be granted to any other organization, society, or expedition.

Article 63 : The Department of Antiquities may, by decision of the Minister of Education, suspend all excavation activities if it feels that the safety of the expedition is in jeopardy.

Article 64 : The organization, society, or expedition authorized to excavate shall publish a scientific interpretation of its finds within five years from the date on which it concluded its activities; otherwise, the Department of Antiquities shall either carry that out itself or permit another individual or organization to do part or all of it. The excavating agency shall have no right to object to the action of the Department or the party in charge of publication on behalf of the Department.

Article 65 : All antiquities discovered by the excavating organization, society, or expedition shall be the property of the State and may not be relinquished, especially if the finds form complete collections depicting the country's civilizations, history, arts, and industries. However, the Department of Antiquities may offer some of the movable antiquities of which duplicates are available among the antiquities discovered in the dig, to the excavating organization, society, or expedition for the purpose of publicizing the civilizations which flourished on Saudi soil and to promote interest in such archeological studies among foreigners by making such studies easier for them.

These antiquities shall be offered after the detailed, scientific report required under Article 59 (G) has been submitted. The excavating organization, society, or expedition shall exhibit the antiquities so donated to it in a public museum or a scientific institute museum, within a maximum period of one year.

Article 66 : The Department of Antiquities may collaborate with scientific organizations and archeological expeditions in conducting certain excavations, provided the scientific, technical, and financial terms governing this collaboration are defined in the excavation license and in special licenses.

Part VII

Penal Provisions

Article 67 : Any person who appropriates, alters, destroys, damages, demolishes, or, without permission, draws a fixed antiquity or any part thereof, or a movable antiquity, where disposal of such antiquities has not been permitted by the Department of Antiquities and whether such antiquities are the property of the State or in the possession of a private individual, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period ranging from one month to three years, or a fine ranging from SR 250 to 10,000, or both.

Article 68 : A person who steals a State- or privately-owned antiquity shall be punished with imprisonment for a period ranging from two to three years, and a fine ranging from SR 500 to SR 10,000, and the antiquity shall be recovered.

Article 69 : A person shall be punished with imprisonment for a period ranging from one month to two years, or a fine ranging from SR 100 to SR 1,000, or both, if he :-

- A. Engages in archeological excavations, or assists or abets others to carry out archeological excavations, without a license.
- B. Trades in antiquities without a permit.
- C. Trades in antiquities in violation of the terms specified under Article 41.
- D. Exports, attempts to export, or assists in exporting antiquities without a permit.

Article 70 : Whoever adds to historic buildings, builds on a registered archeological site, or violates the conditions and easements imposed on real estate and lands adjacent to historic buildings and archeological sites, shall be subject to the penalty specified under article 69. In addition, he shall be required at his expense to remove any additions he has built and to restore the place to its original state under the supervision of the Department of Antiquities.

Article 71 : A penalty consisting of either imprisonment from 15 days to six months, or a fine of SR 50 to SR 500, or both, shall be imposed on any person who :-

- A. Possesses unregistered antiquities.
- B. Moves antiquities from one place to another without a license.
- C. Removes debris, rocks, or earth from an archeological site without a license.

Article 72 : A penalty consisting of either imprisonment from one week to one month, or a fine of SR 10 to SR 100, or both, shall be imposed on any person who :-

- A. Disfigures an antiquity by carving, writing or painting on it, or by pasting advertisements or placing signs thereon.
- B. Enters museums and archeological sites without permission or

without paying the prescribed fee.

C. Violates any of the provisions of these Regulations.

Article 73 : In all cases, the offender shall remove the cause of the violation and restore the object to its original state within a period to be fixed by the Department of Antiquities; otherwise the Department of Antiquities shall carry out the above at the offender's expense.

Article 74 : Movable antiquities shall be confiscated from owners who violate the provisions of Articles 29, 33, 37, 38, 39, 46, and 55.

Article 75 : Every antiquity which is confiscated or seized in accordance with the terms of these Regulations shall immediately be turned over to the Department of Antiquities.

Article 76 : At the request of the Department of Antiquities, the ordinary executive agencies shall prosecute those charged with offenses punishable under these Regulations, investigate the charges made against them, indict them for committing such offenses and initiate penal action against them.

Article 77 : Persons charged with violations punishable under these Regulations shall be tried by a commission of three, which shall be formed by decision of the President of the Council of Ministers. Decisions issued by the said commission shall become final upon approval by the President of the Council of Ministers.

Article 78 : The Minister of Education shall issue the rules of implementation.

Article 79 : Interpretation of these Regulations lies with the Council of Ministers.

Verified by,

Abdullah H. Masry

Dr. Abdullah H. Masry

Director, Department of Antiquities
Ministry of Education