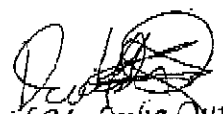


-----TRANSLATION-----

LAW 14

(May 5th, 1982)

WHEREBY ARE ANNOUNCED THE MEASURES ON REGARDS OF
CUSTODY, MAINTENANCE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE
HISTORIC HERITAGE OF THE NATION.


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OFFICIAL GAZETTE

ORGAN OF STATE

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NATIONAL LEGISLATION COUNCIL

Law No. 14 of May 5th, 1982, whereby are announced the measures on regards of custody, maintenance, and administration of the Historic Heritage of the Nation.

NOTICES AND EDICTS

NATIONAL LEGISLATION COUNCIL

GIVEN SOME AUTHORIZATIONS

LAW 14

(May 5th, 1982)

Whereby are announced the measures on regards of custody, maintenance, and administration of the Historic Heritage of the Nation.


THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION COUNCIL

DECREES:

CHAPTER I

Historic Heritage Directorate

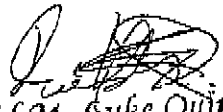
Article 1: It is a responsibility of the National Institute of Culture, through the National Direction of the


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Historic Heritage the recognition, study, custody, maintenance, administration, and enrichment of the Historic Heritage of the Nation.

Article 2: Are powers of the National Direction of the Historic Heritage:

- a) The creation of the National Historic Heritage inventory, whereby they will create catalogs of the historical monuments, archeological, paleontological, ethnological, historical sites and objects. Such inventory will be updated annually and submitted to the Ministry of Finance and Treasury by means of the Land Registry National Direction;
- b) To propose through the Executive Organ, to the National Legislation Council that it be declared as National monuments buildings and objects whose importance and historical value is justified and to set out on regards to its acquisition so as for its custody, maintenance, and administration by the National Direction of the Historic Heritage;
- c) To take care of the preservation and safety of the national monuments and of the ones which are not included within this category for those that are under the care and surveillance of the State;
- ch) To study and to make inventory of the documents that because of its value make part of the National Historic Heritage


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and to keep on watching for their conservation on official and private archives;

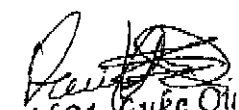
d) To keep under vigilance the movable objects which are part of the National Historic Heritage and to apply the necessary dispositions to prevent and hinder from them being illegally taken out of the country;

e) To collaborate with the National Legislation Council in the development on law projects and rules that may be issued to keep and improve the services on regards of knowledge, protection, maintenance and promotion of the Historic Heritage of the Nation;

f) To establish an order of priorities on regards of the archeological, ethnological, historical and folkloric researches that may be done all over the country, the ones that if possible must be coordinated with the national programs for development;

g) To execute programs to divulge about the importance and value of the National Historic Heritage;

h) To participate in tight cooperation of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury, throughout the Land Registry National Direction, in the giving of permissions to realize studies and


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archeological rescues.

i) To submit a request; through the Executive Organ, to the National Legislation Council when it is necessary, the taking of the historical heritage goods that may be found in the hands of particular people.

Article 3: The Historic Heritage will be organized as it is established in Article 80 of the National Constitution.

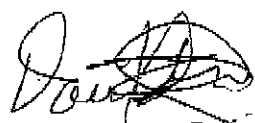
Paragraph: It is also considered as Historical Heritage any of the abovementioned elements that may exist in other places outside of the national territory.

CHAPTER II

National Archeological and Historical Monuments Commission

Article 4: The creation of a counseling organism for the National Direction of the Historic Heritage that will be named National Archeological and Historical Monuments Commission and will be organized by a representative of the following entities:

a) Panamerican Academy of the History;


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- b) Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Education of the Universidad de Panamá and the Faculty of Religious Sciences of Universidad Santa María la Antigua;
- c) Faculty of Architecture of Universidad de Panamá and the School of Architecture of Universidad Santa María la Antigua;
- d) National Archives Directorate;
- e) Education Ministry;
- f) Ministry of Finance and Treasury.

Land Registry National Direction

Article 5: The National Commission for Archeological and Historical Monuments will lead the National Direction of the Historic Heritage in all of the matters which are competence of the same.

Article 6: The National Commission for Archeological and Historical Monuments will create their own Rules, that will be approved by the National Institute of Culture and will be in session as determined by the Internal Rules.

Article 7: The National Commission for Archeological and


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Historical Monuments will be entitled to make recommendations to the National Direction of the Historic Heritage the adoption of measures for a better performance on their functions.


CHAPTER III

Control and Inventory of the Cultural Property

Article 8: In order to effect archeological researches, excavations, and rescues it is required to have previous permission regarding such project from the National Direction of the Historic Heritage, that will be getting the proper permission by the Ministry of Finance and Treasury.

The archeological excavations will cover the prehispanic cultures, without taking care of its age, the colonial age and any other chronological stage whose for their understanding and rescue it is required the usage of archeological techniques. The excavations for paleontological order will be ruled under the provisions mentioned herein.

Article 9: The requests to obtain the abovementioned permission in the previous article will be submitted personally or by means of a duly authorized representative and recognized by the national competent authorities, before the National Direction of the Historic Heritage. Such permission will be



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given only to Universities, Institutes, and museums that may exist within the national territory and to the foreign scientific institutions of the same nature whose scientific competence and reputation are duly established.

In the case of foreign scientific institutions their labor must be programmed and performed with the participation of the National Direction of the Historic Heritage.

Article 10: Before the arrangement of the permission above mentioned on the previous articles, the National Direction of the Historic Heritage will establish the location of the site in where the research, excavation or rescue is going to be effected trying to determine if it is private property or if it belongs to the State. In the last is the case, the permission will be extended, provided that the interested party will accomplish with the required conditions.

Article 11: When the site that is referred on the request belonging to particular parties, the National Direction of the Historic Heritage, if they deem it necessary will let know to the owner or proxyholder that the research in mention have public interest and will appoint the start date of the research in mention. In case of delay in the beginning of the research, the National Direction of the Historic Heritage will provide to the owner or contractor the land in deposit of the archaeological


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material that lies over it binding such person to preserve the site the same way it was at the time of the inspection up to the time in where the research or excavations began.

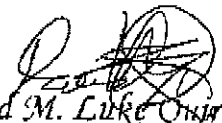
Article 12: The contracts will be executed between the National Institute of Culture Director and the licensees.

Each of the permits will refer to an specific site and the works under such site will be under the surveillance of the clerks from the Historic Heritage Direction.

The contract must be ratified by the Ministry of Finance and Treasury and will be countersigned by the General Accounting Office of the Republic.

Article 13: The permit to perform archaeological researches or excavations on private premises will be given only after bail from the applicant in favor of the owner to indemnify him for any damages that may occur. The amount of the bail will be determined by the National Direction of the Historic Heritage and will be established before the National Institute of Culture.

Article 14: In case that the excavation is done by the National Direction of the Historic Heritage or by official institutions authorized by it, such bail will not be



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constituted, but the National Institute of Culture will be liable to indemnify the physical damages that may suffer the private premises, subject to appraisal performed by two appraisers, one of them appointed by the National Institute of Culture and the other one by the owner of the premise.

Article 15: The bail or indemnization in mention on the previous articles will not include the value of the archeological items rescued, which are part of the property of the public domain of the State.

Article 16: The National Direction of the Historic Heritage will force some of their officers to make an inventory about the field of the materials rescued on any excavations and will determine that it must be deposited in Museum of the State, which will be binded, the cataloging, filing, and material study and its public exhibition when necessary. True copy of the inventory will be sended to the Ministry of Finance and Treasury, which will be recording it as a part of the Historic Heritage.

Article 17: In the event of excavations made by private organizations established in the country or public scientific institutions, the National Direction of the Historic Heritage can order that part of the material rescued will be given as a deposit or loan to such entities, under inventory and with the



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knowledge of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury by means of the of the Land Registry National Direction.

Article 18: Provided that the requirements of the scientific research will make necessary that any of the materials must be taken out for the purpose of study or to analyze, the National Direction of the Historic Heritage can give the proper authorization taking the necessary measures to assure the return of the material in good conditions.

Article 19: Every archaeological article is property of the State domain and they must be left unless the rights acquired under the law in effect until the entrance in force of this Law. Notwithstanding, the National Direction of the Historic Heritage can lend its usage to foreign scientific institutions that may pay for the excavations part of the material they rescue. In such cases, the National Direction of the Historic Heritage will affix the amount and quality of the objects lent which they will be no unique pieces. The period of the borrowing will be no more than five years.

- a) The borrower will be binded to: Establish bail in favor of the nation to guarantee the preservation and return, without damages to the pieces that may be borrowed.
- b) To use them only for the purpose of study, analysis, and exhibition;



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- c) To keep them in a certain area with knowledge by the National Direction of the Historic Heritage so they can practice the inspection of the material when they deem it necessary, and
- d) Not to lend, transfer or borrow the pieces to no person nor entity.

Article 20: The National Direction of the Historic Heritage can execute agreements about the lending with other foreign scientific institutions of archaeological pieces in the proper or equal amounts and quality. No bail will be required for this mutual lendings. But all of the proper measures to guarantee the conservation and return of the pieces with no harm will be taken.

Article 21: The National Direction of the Historic Heritage will print and disseminate or will publish the relations or monographies of the studies and results of the researches and excavations that may occur or already been done under its sponsorship or authorization.

Article 22: The foreign institutions that may perform archaeological researches and excavations within the national territory will be binded to publish the appropriate studies and results in the spanish language and to give to the National Direction of the Historic Heritage an amount of such



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publications as agreed. This liability does not affect the right of such institutions to publish the same materials in other languages.

Article 23: The National Direction of the Historic Heritage will establish an order of the priorities for the archaeological researches and excavations, which may be performed with their own personnel, but they can hire national so as foreign technicians if it is deemed necessary.

Article 24: In the event that a discovery of objects that may become evidence of the existence of an archaeological deposit or monumental traces of the same type in an excavation in a rural or in an urban area may take place, the National Direction of the Historic Heritage will request to the relevant authorities the suspension of the work that caused the discovery and will take the appropriate immediate steps to begin with the activities for rescue.

Article 25: The National Institute of Culture may request the delivery of the archaeological property that may be necessary for a good performance of the Historic Heritage. If the delivery is permanent, a reimbursement by an amount of money determined by two experts in the field will be given to the owner, one from the side of the affected owner and another by the National Institute of Culture (INAC).



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Article 26: Those that at the moment this Law was effected were the owners, depository or custodian of archaeological collections, will have a two year period to declare the existence and inventory of the same before the National Direction of the Historic Heritage. The omission of this obligation will entitle the National Institute of Culture (INAC) to promote the relevant procedure to acquire and holding them under custody, meanwhile the procedure is over.

Article 27: The collections or national archeological pieces must remain inside the country; just the National Institute of Culture (INAC) can authorize its temporary exportation, by cultural and scientific reasons and will take the necessary measures to assure its return to the Republic.

This provision is referring to collections so as to pieces which are property of the State, on regards of the one found in hands of individuals. In case of transfer of the possession of archaeological objects, the INAC will have the first choice to its acquisition and all of the operations must be known by it previously in writing.

Starting with the effect of the present Law all of the archaeological objects that may be found will be of the exclusive property of the State and cannot be in the hands of individuals.

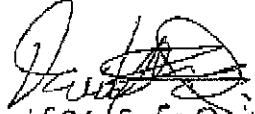

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Article 28: No individual, agency nor person, is authorized to perform research nor excavation in archaeological sites nor the sale, exchange nor to export archaeological material; and they will be able to do researches through scientific institutions, with the express authorization of the National Direction of the Historic Heritage and for scientific purposes.

The material under the possession of offenders will be confiscated and a fine for one thousand (\$1,000.00) up to ten thousand (\$10,000.00) by the Administrative Authorities according to the procedural rules on the Administrative Code. The fine will be given according to the value of the objects and to the damages caused in the archaeological sites.

Article 29: It will be declared punishable with a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) for the falsification of archaeological, historic, and artistic pieces. The authors of the falsification and the ones who cooperated on its execution and on the selling of the fake object will be sanctioned by the jurisdictional authorities, according to the Criminal Code for incurring in the felony of fraud.

Article 30: The resolutions that may be issued by the Historic Heritage to sanction the offenders of the dispositions


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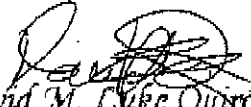
of this Law will be subject of appeal before the Directorate General of the National Institute of Culture. The value of the archaeological objects and the damages that may be caused to the archaeological sites that are referred into Article 28, will be determined by the technicians of the Historic Heritage Directorate.

Article 31: The archaeological materials that may be rescued by the National Direction of the Historic Heritage will become part of the collections of the museums of the State, and it will be mandatory to expose the archaeological findings in the provinces in where they were taken from, to be given later on to the Historic Heritage.

Article 32: The INAC through the National Direction of the Historic Heritage will regulate all on regards of the making, distribution and sale of the replicas of the historical and archaeological objects.

Article 33: The INAC, by means of the National Direction of the Historic Heritage will regulate the execution, distribution and sale of photographs, slides, postal cards, films, and microfilms of the existing historic belongings in the museums and other locations of the State.

Article 34: The National Institute of Culture by means of


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the National Direction of the Historic Heritage may authorize or coordinate arrangements with organizations of the State or with cooperative entities of national cultural institutions for the creation, sale, and benefit of the replicas. With the same objective it may celebrate contracts with private companies, keeping for it a fix benefit over the cost of the making of the replicas.

Article 35: In the events in where any public institution is taking care of the execution of programs and restoration, conservation, and maintenance works of historical monuments or of the usage of these for artistic or tourism purposes, the National Institute of Culture will celebrate agreements with such institution on regards of the edition and sale of the reproductions.


CHAPTER IV

National Historical Monuments

Natural Monuments

Article 36: The rating of a work, object or document as of historic, archaeologic, artistic, arquitechtonic interest, will be decreed by Law.

Article 37: The Urban areas or complexes such as streets, places, bends, neighborhoods, walls, fortresses, ruins or other

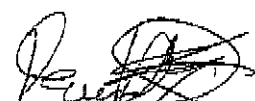

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similars can be qualified and declared as national monuments so as the places whose memories are linked to the important facts in the national historical process.

Article 38: The National Institute of Culture, by means of the Executive Organ, may request to the National Legislation Council for the qualification and declaration for national monuments of any piece, object, urban or rural complex, and the prevention of any labor that may affect the integrity of such or may diminish its sthetic or historical value. If there is a case in were there is a work in process, an order for it to stop may be given.

Article 39: The National Direction of the Historic Heritage must approve every project for works in the sorrounding areas to a national or historical monument, with the main goal of preventing the deterioration or harm to the same.

Article 40: The National Direction of the Historic Heritage must approve previously every project for restoration or conservation works for the national or historical monuments and will ensure that such works will not alterate the same nor the alteration of its identity defiguration. Therefore it will procure the preservation of the environment of the site in where the historic monument is located.


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Article 41: The National Direction of the Historic Heritage will take care of the census of the existing works and buildings of historical, artistical, and archaeological interest within the national territory and appoint the ones in conditions that affect their stability and security so in that way the Executive Organ will issue the necessary funds for its preservation.


Article 42: The owners or holders of sites in where there are national monuments, they will not put them down for restoration works without the previous permission of the National Direction of the Historic Heritage.

The destruction or demolition of these monuments will be considered as punishable and the responsible will be sanctioned with a penalty from one up to ten months in prison, and a fine of \$10,000.00 by the competent jurisdictional authority.

Article 43: The owners or holders of pieces of land that may contain national monuments are obligated to allow its investigation, contemplation or reproduction, according to the regulation that the National Direction of the Historic Heritage may adopt.

CHAPTER V


Scientific Researches


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Article 44: The National Direction of the Historic Heritage will express and refulate the scientific investigative programs with antropological, architectonical, and palaeontological character and others related with general objectives of this Law. For this purpose it will use its investigative personnel and specialists. The National Directorate of INAC will be able to make contracts with national and foreign experts, with such purposes, when it is required by the research programs.

Article 45: The National Institute of Culture will be responsible, through the National Direction of the Historic Heritage the custody, supervision and preservation of the Monumental Complexes that may exist on the entire national territory.

Article 46: The universities, institutes and the national and foreing investigation centers that may want to perform studies on regards of the abovementioned article and that whose realization requires the handling and use of the national historic heritage, must inform previously to the National Direction of the Historic Heritage, with the purpose for it to study, aprove and register the program and for it to provide the investigators with means of idenfification and official permissions to make their job easier.



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Article 47: The persons responsible of the direction and development of the research are bound to furnish the reports that may be requested by the National Direction of the Historic Heritage during the development of the works and a final report at the end of the time given.

Article 48: Any foreign organization duly accredited and authorized, that may perform a research of ethnografic and folkloric direction that on its program includes collections of specimens and samples must leave a similar collection to the institution that may be appointed by the National Direction of the Historic Heritage.

Article 49: The National Direction of the Historic Heritage will announce the results for the investigations performed, so as for the publications of didcatical character and the disclosure about the subjects reffering to the Historic Heritage.

Article 50: The Executive Organ will furnish the necessary funds to the National Institute of Culture for the operation and management of the National Direction of the Historic Heritage in the recognition, study, custody, conservation, administration, enrichment and for the release for the enforcement of this Law.


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Article 51: The Title III, the First Book of the Fiscal Code. The Decree No.87 of May 21st, 1962 and other legal dispositions and regulatory that may be against the current Law are abolished.

Article 52: This Law will be in effect as of its enactment.

COMMUNICATE AND PUBLISH:

Issued in Panama City, on the 5th day of the month of May in nineteen eighty two.

H.R. DR. LUIS DE LEON ARIAS

President of the National Legislation Council.

CARLOS CALZADILLA GONZALEZ

Secretary General of the Council

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE


ORGAN.

PRESIDENCE OF THE

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA,

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

May 5th, 1982


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ARISTIDES ROYO S.


President of the Republic

JORGE EDUARDO RITTER

Ministry of Government and Justice

IT IS A TRUE AND LAWFUL TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF THE ATTACHED
DOCUMENT WRITTEN IN SPANISH.

Panama, April 24th, 2009.


David M. Luke Quire
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