



Comité International de Coordination pour la Sauvegarde et le Développement du Site Historique d'Angkor
International Co-ordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor

Session Plénière
Plenary Session

Onzième Session Plénière Eleventh Plenary Session

co-présidée par / co-chaired by

M./Mr. Yvon Roé d'Albert

*Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et
Plénipotentiaire
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary*

Ambassade de France

M./Mr. Fumiaki Takahashi

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Ambassade du Japon

Siem Reap – 16 & 17 décembre 2004 – Hôtel Angkor Century
Siem Reap – 16 & 17 December 2004 – Angkor Century Hotel



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ICC RECOMMENDATIONS	5
RECORD OF THE DISCUSSIONS	7
I. OPENING STATEMENTS	7
1. <i>Statement by the French Cochairman, Mr. Dominique DORDAIN</i>	7
2. <i>Statement by the Japanese Cochairman, HE Mr. Fumiaki TAKAHASHI, Ambassador of Japan</i>	9
3. <i>Statement by the Head of the Cambodian Delegation, HE Mr. SOK An, Vice-Primer Minister, Chairman of the APSARA Authority</i>	12
4. <i>Statement by the UNESCO Representative in Cambodia, Mr. Étienne CLÉMENT</i>	15
II. POINTS OF INFORMATION	16
1. <i>Presentation of the Safeguarding Project for Bakheng Temple</i>	16
2. <i>Statement by Colonel BILLAULT, CMAC</i>	21
III. DISCUSSION MATTERS	24
1. <i>Angkor Archaeological Park: conservation, demography, sustainable development, by HE Mr. BUN Narith, Director General of APSARA Authority</i>	24
2. <i>Water and the development of Siem Reap / Angkor, by HE Mr. UK Someth, Deputy Director General, APSARA Authority</i>	26
3. <i>Harmonization of working conditions at national and international work-sites of Angkor, by HE Mr. ROS Borath, Deputy Director General, APSARA Authority</i>	28
4. <i>Legal framework for archaeological excavations and chance discoveries, by Mr. Etienne CLÉMENT, UNESCO Representative in Cambodia</i>	29
IV. POINTS OF INFORMATION (continuation)	32
1. <i>Textile Museum in Siem Reap</i>	32

2. Launching of Safeguarding Operations at Ta Prohm Temple, by Mr. C. BABU RAJEEV, Director General of ASI	33
3. Master Plan for the Development of Siem Reap / Angkor, by Mr. Hiroshi YOSHIMURA, JICA	34
4. Presentation of a Belgium cooperation project for Development, by Ms Iris UYTTERSROT	35
5. A New Research Project of Sydney University	37
6. Expose by Ms Lois DE MENIL, President of Center for Khmer Studies	39
7. Research Project «Angkor Living Road», by Dr. LERTRUM Surat	41
8. Intervention of HE Mr. SITLER Jiri, Ambassador of Czech Republic.....	42
9. Intervention by HE Mr. Pius FISCHER, Ambassador of Germany	43
V. SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES	43
1. Bayon Symposium, by Professor Takeshi NAKAGAWA, Director general, JSA	43
2. Second Angkor Wat Workshop, by HE Mr ROS Borath, DDG, APSARA Authority	47
3. EFEO activities, by Mr. Franciscus VERELLEN, Director of EFEO	50
4. Rehabilitation of a Buddhist terrace on Prasat of Prasat Top, by Professor Hiroshi SUGIYAMA	51
VI. MISCELLANEOUS	52
1. Statement by Mr. Mitsunori NAMBA, Director of the Division of Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan	52
2. The safeguarding of Angkor Site, by Mr. Gadi MGOMEZULU, Director, Cultural Heritage Division, UNESCO.....	53
3. Completion of FSP project Angkor Site: Heritage and Development, by Mr. Dominique DORDAIN.....	54
VII. DECLARATION OF THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION OF FRANCE HE Mr. XAVIER DARCOS.....	58
VIII. CLOSING SESSION.....	60
1. Speech by the Japanese Co-chair, HE Mr. Fumiaki TAKAHASHI	61

2. *Speech by French Co-chair, Mr. Dominique DORDAIN* 63

3. *Speech by HE Mr. SOK An, Vice-Premier Minister* 64

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS..... 67

ANNEX I..... 73

ICC RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. As has been repeatedly recommended at previous meetings of the Committee and in particular at the February 2004 meeting of the Technical Committee, the teams working on the Angkor site are requested to forward their documentation (reports, plans, photos, etc.) to the APSARA National Authority for deposition, filing and processing at the UNESCO/APSARA International Documentation Center.
2. The ICC takes note of the new projects introduced by Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) for sustainable development and by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for completion of a Siem Reap/Angkor development master plan. The Committee recommends that detailed progress reports concerning both projects be given at the Technical Committee meeting scheduled for June 2005.
3. With regard to awareness and promotion of the Angkor site among national and international visitors alike, the Committee recommends that:
 - a) Attention be drawn to the outstanding international cooperation in world heritage safeguarding that has developed on the Angkor site over the past decade. This world first merits being publicized by means of explanatory billboards at the site gates;
 - b) At the same time, negative information such as site de-mining activities in Cambodia be avoided, as it could needlessly frighten tourists even when no further danger exists.
4. As for the establishment of an Advisory Group of experts for sustainable development as envisioned at the Second Intergovernmental Conference in Paris in November 2003 and recommended at the 13th meeting of the Technical Committee in February 2004, whose operating procedures were discussed at the October 2004 Quadripartite meeting (France/Japan/Cambodia/UNESCO), the Committee recommends that:
 - a) This group be implemented on a one-year trial basis;
 - b) Its activity with the APSARA National Authority focus primarily on water, poverty alleviation and forest protection, and at the end of the one-year trial period, the Group's activities be reviewed by means of an analysis report. Such an assessment should provide a basis for a final position to be taken regarding its operation;
 - c) The ICC secretariat reserves the right to ask this group to take on certain issues and assignments, which were initially submitted to the ICC.
5. The Committee acknowledges the project being undertaken with the APSARA National Authority on Phnom Bakheng. Given the various emergency situations and visitor safety concerns, the Committee strongly recommends that the joint team (APSARA and WMF) working on the site move ahead as quickly as possible with the priority operations to ensure structural consolidation and visitor safety. The general direction and emergency intervention are outlined in the attached memorandum prepared by Prof. CROCI (*ad hoc* group of experts) and Prof. GAVRILOVIC (WMF).

6. The Committee recommends that a program with both an architectural and a museography component covering the scientific and cultural content as well as the collection display and visitor routing be outlined at the next ICC Technical Committee meeting in June 2005 for current museum projects, i.e. the Museum of Traditional Textiles (funded by India in the framework of the Mekong-Ganga project) and the Banteay Kdei Buddhist Statuary Museum (funded by Aeon Group in cooperation with Sophia University).

RECORD OF THE DISCUSSIONS**I. OPENING STATEMENTS***1. Statement by the French Cochairman, Mr. Dominique DORDAIN*

“Excellency, the Deputy Prime Minister,
Excellency, the Secretary of State,
Excellencies, Honorable Ambassadors,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of our ambassador, Mr. Yvon ROÉ d’ALBERT, and with the authorization of my co-chairman Mr. Fumiaki TAKAHASHI, I will give the French co-chairman’s opening statement:

‘I would like report back on the work done by this committee. Later on today, I will let Mr. Xavier DARCOS, the French minister for Cooperation and Francophonie, present the future prospects for our assistance to the Angkor site.

Firstly, I am proud to see the outstanding success that marked the conclusion of the initial ten years of this committee’s activity. Basically all of the commitments made at the First Intergovernmental Conference in Tokyo, the starting point of our working together, have been achieved. At that time, our commitments were dictated by the necessity of saving the Angkor archaeological site:

- Of course, a structure had to be put together, and APSARA came into being. The necessary laws were enacted and the institution is getting stronger day by day. And I feel that the difficulties it experiences from time to time are nothing more than the growing pains that are a natural result of rapid, steady expansion. At this stage of its development, we need to be optimistic about the occasional adjustments made to its structure or platform, in as much as this gives evidence of the ongoing will of the Royal Government of Cambodia to fulfill all of its obligations both with regard to conserving its heritage as well as ensuring the social and economic development of the country.
- As for the ICC, it has been working and has satisfied all of the hopes that were placed in it. It has shown itself to be the key guarantor of the cohesion that has developed among the national and international stakeholders linked together by it. Its work is attracting each year an ever growing number of high-ranking diplomatic and scientific officials. And I would like today to greet the presence for the first time of Mr. SITLER, ambassador for the Czech Republic, Mr. WHYATT, representing the Australian embassy, as well as representatives from Thailand, Indonesia and Belgian Cooperation.

The ICC undoubtedly owes this success to the holding of its annual technical committee meeting and the workings of its *ad hoc* group of experts, which contributes to providing a solid basis for what it does.

- We also owe this success to the international community, without which none of this would have been possible. It rallied together and has provided constant input for the knowledge base of Angkor and efforts to safeguard it. In everyday operations and out in the field, on the many restoration sites where young Cambodian specialists are being trained, we see ample evidence of the massive investment made by the international teams. This ongoing action has been complemented by the multiplication of interchanges and experience sharing, prompted by annual meetings such as the Bayon Symposium.

I am very happy and honored as well to open today a new decade for the ICC, one devoted to the achievement of the new objectives determined in 2003 during the proceedings of the second commission of the Paris Intergovernmental Conference.

In the face of these new sustainable development issues, we are now in a situation comparable to the one which confronted us ten years ago when the challenges of rescuing the site had to be dealt with. But we were happy to hear that last July the site was taken off of the List of World Heritage in Danger. At this point, cognizant of the outstanding results obtained due to the organization put in place at the conclusion of the Tokyo International Conference, I would like to urge this committee to be inspired by this and make a firm commitment alongside the Royal Government. I firmly believe that our success will depend upon coordination among the development stakeholders and that such coordination is closely linked to two priority preconditions:

- Firstly, the APSARA Authority requires strengthening. Such strengthening rests upon continued skills and knowledge transfer to its agents, as well as upon capacity building within this institution to deal with the problems, even crises, that will most certainly come up as tourism expands in the region. It has already undertaken a noteworthy coordination and harmonization effort, but we can imagine that tomorrow more so that yesterday, the APSARA Authority will need to be able to count on a surefire operating system with its national and international partners.
- Then there is the role of the ICC. The ICC is a key link in the system. It is proving to be in the best position to maintain the international effort in a dynamics of active cooperation on a joint project. Although the APSARA Authority must strengthen its operational capabilities in all technical areas, the ICC secretariat must at the same time be supported by new sources of expertise to better appraise the challenges of sustainable development and facilitate dialogue between the two groups of experts, one focusing on issues of conservation and restoration and the other dealing with development and sustainable tourism, so that development goes ahead with due consideration for heritage and showcasing it, and in keeping with the recommendations of this committee.

Allow me to acclaim the intrepid support and constant availability of our standing secretariat, spearheaded by Mr. Étienne CLÉMENT and his associates. I would also like to express our sincere thanks to the APSARA Authority for its share in the preparation of this plenary session, as well as to Mr. Azedine BESCHAOUCH who has kindly been with us for a number of weeks doing groundwork to help make this meeting a success.

I would like to conclude by expressing the hope that the agenda prepared for today's session will meet with the satisfaction of the representative of the Royal Government of Cambodia, as it has endeavored to weave together, in harmony with his wishes, the issues of safeguarding the sites and those of sustainable development. I thank you for your attention."

2. *Statement by the Japanese Cochairman, HE Mr. Fumiaki TAKAHASHI, Ambassador of Japan*

His Excellency Mr. SOK An, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers, Chairman of the APSARA Authority,
His Excellency Mr. BUN Narith, Executive Secretary of the APSARA Authority,
His Excellency Mr. Yvon ROÉ d'ALBERT, Ambassador of France,
Mr. Azedine BESCHAOUCH, Representative of UNESCO,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure and honor for me to share today for the first time in a plenary session of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor and especially to be here as co-chairman of this conference that is playing a very important role in safeguarding Cambodia's historic heritage.

The fact that the Angkor site was taken off of the List of World Heritage in Danger during the 28th meeting of the World Heritage Committee held in China last July, tells us something about the extent of appreciation for the international community's contribution to safeguarding the site. This decision acknowledges the work done by the Cambodian government over the last ten years and the value of international cooperation. May I take this opportunity to pay tribute and express my appreciation to all those who have had a share in safeguarding and restoring the Angkor site.

We remember that in 1992, UNESCO had put the Angkor site on the List of World Heritage in Danger, which initiative moved the international community to set up structured assistance for the safeguarding of the Angkor site, a heritage of both Cambodia and all of mankind.

Elements of historic cultural heritage are important not only as a symbol of the history and culture of a country, but also as a common heritage world wide, and I feel that it is the duty of every country to put forth efforts to safeguard such heritage through close inter-country cooperation. Our country with the support of France hosted the First International Conference for the Safeguarding of the Angkor Site in Tokyo in 1993, the first intergovernmental conference of its kind, on the basis of this idea.

In November 2003, on the tenth anniversary of the adopting of the Tokyo Declaration, the Second International Conference on the Safeguarding of the Angkor site was held in Paris, and another declaration, the Paris Declaration, was adopted, outlining the way to go for the next ten years. This declaration, while encouraging the active participation and efforts of the Cambodian government, emphasizes the following two points:

- The balance between activities to safeguard the Angkor site and to ensure the harmonious, sustainable development of the Siem Reap region;
- Capacity building and ownership on the part of Cambodia, in other words strengthening the role played by the APSARA Authority.

When we compare the current state of the Angkor region with what it was ten years ago, we can see just how vital the 'sustainable development' concept is. The climate of peace and security that has gradually come to prevail has been accompanied by strong growth in the number of tourists. According to the most recent figures provided by the APSARA Authority, over 360,000 tourists will have come to visit the Angkor region this year. The rise in tourism is certainly having a positive effect in stimulating the Cambodian economy, but we cannot close our eyes to the negative aspects that come along with it in the form of anarchic development and degradation of the environment.

Rapid tourism growth brings site degradation along with it, and when this is added to the growing population of Siem Reap, environmental problems inevitably result: water pollution, forest decline, large quantities of used materials and waste generated by the hotel industry. On this point, I would like to pay tribute to APSARA for setting up a department to give special attention to these environmental problems for the benefit of the local communities.

Of course, tourism is one of Cambodia's leading industries. But we are sad to say that at the present time, conditions are such that the local communities are far from enjoying the economic inflow resulting from the proceeds of this industry. The province of Siem Reap remains in a situation of extreme poverty compared to the other provinces, and we must keep in mind the need to improve economic conditions for the local communities.

With a view to improving living standards in the region, the Japanese government is continuing to undertake infrastructure development projects. In addition to completion of National Road No. 6 and setting in an electrical power plant, a project to put in water mains in the town of Siem Reap has been started. Also, in response to the concern for greater harmony between development and the environment in Siem Reap, an expert team has been dispatched to formulate a comprehensive development plan for the region. This master plan will be reported on by JICA later on during this meeting. I am sure that such an effort on the part of the Japanese government will contribute to safeguarding the Angkor site and to ensuring sustainable development throughout the Siem Reap region.

The second objective highlighted in the Paris Declaration involves strengthening the self-sufficiency of Cambodian institutions in the framework of monument safeguarding activities. The Japanese government feels that it is extremely important to strengthen the APSARA Authority, which will be a key to successfully safeguarding the Angkor monuments while at the same time ensuring sustainable development in the Siem Reap region. The active support of the Cambodian side in these two areas—safeguarding the monuments and ensuring the regional development of Siem Reap—is indispensable for the long-term preservation of the Angkor site.

As mentioned in the Paris Declaration, to strengthen the roles incumbent upon the APSARA Authority, it is necessary to ensure the presence of a suitable contingent of skilled staff members and to see to it that this establishment is given an adequate financial endowment.

In the area of human resources, since 1993, the Japanese government has been pursuing its training program for staff at the Faculties of Architecture and Archaeology at the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh, using its Funds-in-Trust with UNESCO for cultural heritage. I am most happy to see that many graduates of this

university are now working on restoration operations on various Angkor monuments through various institutions doing conservation work, notably APSARA and JSA.

Our country, through its Funds-in-Trust for the safeguarding of cultural heritage, has been working since 1994 on preservation and restoration activities on the Angkor site. The operations under Phase II, now underway, are expected to be completed by next April. As all of these tasks were being performed, JSA constantly involved many Cambodian experts in the activities it carried out. During the third phase of work to start up next year, cooperation arrangements with the APSARA Authority will hopefully be strengthened. Technology transfer and knowledge interchange will take place between the Japanese team and APSARA and the joint acquisition from all of that will make it possible to achieve an even greater skills level on both sides. The Japanese government hopes that monument safeguarding will some day be cared for by a team made up of Cambodians only, and to that end it will continue its contribution in the area of staff training.

An increase in the APSARA Authority's financial resources is necessary so that the Cambodian government can undertake activities on its own to safeguard the site. Nevertheless, in the current state of things, the share earmarked for APSARA out of all fees collected is still inadequate. I would therefore like to restate the necessity of increasing this share. I have been informed that the contract will come up for renewal next year, and I strongly hope that an upward adjustment of the distribution of shares will take place.

Since September 2004, HE SOK An has assumed chairmanship of APSARA and I would like to congratulate him wholeheartedly for his appointment, all the more so because of the importance of strengthening the APSARA Authority. I am certain that under his leadership, this organization will acquire the muscle it needs to improve safeguarding of the site, as well as to ensure its sustainable development. We are prepared to give favorable consideration to technical cooperation in the area of development involving staff training if the Cambodian government formulates an official request.

In conclusion, I would like to draw to your attention the importance of the ICC in heritage safeguarding and development activities. For some ten years now, subsequent to the Tokyo Declaration, the ICC has unceasingly played a major role in intergovernmental coordination, in ongoing restoration activities, as well as in newly implemented safeguarding projects. This tells us something: the ICC and international cooperation on the Angkor monuments are greatly esteemed as a model for actions to safeguard cultural heritage in countries in a post-conflict situation. In the light of this reality, we must pursue our efforts and, in my capacity as co-chairman of the ICC, I pledge to do all that I can to achieve in the next ten years the objectives stated in the Paris Declaration. I thank you for your attention."

3. Statement by the Head of the Cambodian Delegation, HE Mr. SOK An, Vice-Primer Minister, Chairman of the APSARA Authority

"Honorable Co-chairmen,
Honorable Ambassadors,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Today's plenary session marks the start of a new decade for Angkor that we have referred to as the 'Decade for Growth and Prosperity'. On this occasion, I would like to wish the ICC much success in its deliberations and express my best wishes to the two co-chairmen, HE Mr. Yvon ROÉ d'ALBERT, ambassador of France, represented here by the adviser for cooperation and culture, along with HE Mr. Fumiaki TAKAHASHI, ambassador of Japan. Under their direction and with the full support of UNESCO, the ICC will work consistently with the directions given in the October 1993 *Tokyo Declaration*, as well as those in the November 2003 *Paris Declaration*.

In this way, in the framework of a special partnership that has more than proven its worth, the ICC can contribute through its recommendations and programs to implementation of the Royal Government's policy for the Siem Reap / Angkor region. As you know, this policy is based on the principles and options outlined by Prime Minister Samdech HUN Sen in the speech he gave last July 16 on the 'Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency'. And as you also realize, the primary goal of the Royal Government's efforts, as stated at the National Conference that ended on December 16, just one day ago, this objective is more than ever before linked to poverty alleviation and in this framework the Siem Reap / Angkor region is put in the spotlight.

As for me and the members of our delegation, it is again a pleasure to be with you and review both what has been done in follow-up to the decisions and recommendations as well as the conditions for implementing projects for which often exemplary technical files have been submitted and for which the financial and human resources are available.

If we were to look at the more recent past in this connection, we would feel legitimately satisfied with the results and the long road that has been covered. But you will all agree that it is a race against time, and we have to look determinedly towards the future. We are therefore counting on the commitment of the ICC, on the expertise of the governments, institutions and organizations represented here, on UNESCO's support and its so effective collaboration with the APSARA National Authority. We would like to count on all of you, so that the prospects for sustainable development are never lost from view. Indeed, we have a pressing and ongoing need for studies, not just assessments and analyses, but studies which result in bankable projects as well as reliable files to assist in finding aid and investment funds.

During the new decade, the Siem Reap / Angkor region will be like a kind of national laboratory in which we try out remedies to help with poverty alleviation and test ways and means to meet the major challenges that the Royal Government has to deal with.

- The first challenge is HERITAGE CONSERVATION. Allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to repeat that in the eyes of the Royal Government, this is an ongoing obligation and an unflinching option that is the mark of the cultural dimension of our policy.

Everyone on Cambodia wants to see preserved the integrity and authenticity of Angkor, a jewel in mankind's heritage and a national treasure for all Cambodians. Angkor constitutes for us an inalienable national treasure, as well as a precious resource for the Khmer nation, that no one must squander. This is a consensus shared and maintained by His Majesty the King, the Prime Minister, the members of the Royal Government, all political authorities and the people as a whole. For this reason, Samdech HUN Sen is giving special attention to issues involving conservation of the Angkor heritage. Thus, after passing the *Instruction on the Prevention of Anarchic Activities on the Angkor Site* (BB 02) last June 23, the Prime Minister went on to approve a decision, on November 17, on behalf of the Royal Government, *Decision on the Definition of Standards for Land Use in Zones 1 and 2 of the Angkor Site* (SSR 70). These two pieces of legislation highlight the obligation to enforce the provisions of the May 28, 1994 Royal Decree on the zoning and management of the Siem Reap / Angkor region.

Those are things that are being done for heritage conservation and I have asked the APSARA National Authority at all levels to demonstrate vigilance, a sense of responsibility and especially alacrity, in seeing to the strict enforcement of the law and the instructions issued by the Prime Minister.

- I would now like to deal with the second challenge, that of SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. In keeping with the choices made by UNESCO, all partners and decision-makers in the area of economics are now in agreement to make cultural heritage the engine of development, with special emphasis on cultural tourism. Cultural tourism and the expansion thereof in the Siem Reap region are first and foremost based on the romantic appeal of Angkor and its thousand-year-old temples. In this regard, I would like to stress that as far as the Royal Government is concerned; projects in this area are being focused and must always be focused in such a way that the overriding requirement of sustainable development is never lost from view. In fact, the economic dimension of the policy led by Prime Minister HUN Sen sets this requirement squarely upon all of us, especially national and foreign investors. Rapid growth that ends up threatening the ecological balance, our environmental resources and the reasonable, fair and integrated management of income, has no tomorrow and could even be detrimental. Hence, I have commissioned experts under the APSARA National Authority to review and analyze carefully all studies made to date. Priority is to be given to the following areas where the problems are serious and longstanding:

- ▶ First of all, WATER, both for the resources and the sustainability thereof, as well as use of this vital asset to keep it from being squandering;
- ▶ Next, the TREE COVER, especially the **forest** which needs to be protected, closely monitored and renewed where necessary;
- ▶ Similarly, subsistence AGRICULTURE, in particular fruit and vegetable production to provide food for the ever increasing numbers of tourists and visitors coming to Siem Reap / Angkor, and which rose by 44 percent this year;
- ▶ And priority is to be given to SOIL CONSERVATION, which is a prerequisite to ecological balance, preservation of natural resources and the harmony of man with his environment.

Having recently undergone a restructuring, the APSARA National Authority is empowered to play effectively and transparently a regulating role and ensure good governance. Its capacity in this area will be supported by the skills and experience of UNESCO as well as the expertise of the International Advisory Group for Sustainable Development that was proposed by the ICC during its previous technical meeting. I greatly appreciate this initiative and am asking the APSARA National Authority, with the support of the ICC secretariat, to move quickly to get this group established, to cut through the red tape and to make overtures as quickly as possible to potential donors and investors so that the projects recommended at the Second Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor, held in Paris a year ago, can get up and running.

Honorable Co-chairmen, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The third challenge that we have to meet is DIVERSIFYING THE TOURISM OFFER. We need to make both the town and province of Siem Reap into a pleasant place to live, for both the tourists and our fellow citizens. This way, tourists will stay longer and visitors enthralled with Angkor will want to come back again to enjoy it. We have to get to work on CULTURE AND LEISURE projects, in the best possible conditions of quality and speed.

► Thus, I am expecting the APSARA National Authority to get busy in the next few weeks to mark out and structure the NEW TOUR ITINERARIES. These were proposed in the framework of the UNESCO / APSARA / AFD study and are designed to facilitate in particular the regulation of flows and will make the Angkor site visit more coherent, from the standpoint of both chronology and discovering the monuments step by step. Putting these itineraries in will be done in cooperation with the Department of Monuments and Archaeology and the Tourism Development Department.

► Another project will be carried out that has been on the drawing board for a long time—the tourist INTAKE AND ORIENTATION CENTER. A short time ago, the experts convened by the APSARA National Authority for two days of study on tourism were able to bring full circle their analytical thinking on this center, concluding that it should have a multidisciplinary content and multidimensional scope.

It is a pleasure to announce that the design stage of this major project will be initiated starting in mid-January and that the intake center, along with new ticket sales booths, will very quickly come into being. I am therefore requesting the ICC secretariat, and designating Mr. Azedine BESCHAOUCH by name, to assist the APSARA National Authority through to the conclusion of the design study, including programming and preparing the construction file.

► I will now deal with another area wherein we can expect quick action, that being the STRUCTURING OF THE TEMPLE APPROACH AREAS. The analytical procedures have been completed, the designs have been prepared and the resources are available. So I have given instructions to the APSARA National Authority to start implementing them, and this should take place during the first six months of 2005.

In the final analysis, we are set to win the sustainable development wager, provided that we broaden out the 'Cambodia' offer and make it into a full-fledged tourist destination, with tourists spending a longer time here. Let there be no doubt about it: this is a critically important objective that we have to meet.

Honorable Co-chairmen, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is time to conclude. Above all, I would like to thank all participants in the proceedings of the ICC for their commitment, the experts for their sense of self-sacrifice and the members of the secretariat for their infectious enthusiasm. I really must say that it is a privilege to work with people that have so much going for them.

We are all in the service of building prosperity in the Siem Reap and showcasing the wealth of Angkor. That is a noble and exciting mission. With the realization that the community of our international partners is firmly on our side, I urge the officials in the APSARA National Authority at all levels to fulfill this mission unwaveringly and never forgetting that time passes all too quickly, invariably leaving us feeling regret over lost opportunities.

So let us not waste any time. ON TO WORK! I thank you for your attention."

4. Statement by the UNESCO Representative in Cambodia, Mr. Étienne CLÉMENT

"Honorable Co-chairmen,
Honorable Deputy Prime Minister,
Honorable Senior Minister,
Honorable Secretaries of State,
Honorable Ambassadors,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great honor and again a pleasure to take the floor on behalf of the Director General of UNESCO, Mr. Koichiro MATSUURA, and speak to the participants at the 11th edition of the ICC plenary session.

This session is starting in a quite a different context because, as was mentioned by the honorable co-chairmen, back in July 2004, at Suzhou, China, the Angkor site was taken off of the World Heritage List in Danger. Please allow me to take this opportunity on behalf of UNESCO to congratulate the Royal Government of Cambodia and the APSARA Authority in particular for this very remarkable achievement, for it is an acknowledgement of all that the Royal Government of Cambodia has done to satisfy the requirements, one by one, as prescribed in 1992 when the site was put on the World Heritage List.

However, that does not mean that all of the challenges have been met. Many challenges remain and some of them require that ongoing, determined action be carried on, along with the continuation of substantial support from the international community: management of tourist flows, the well-being of the communities, economic and social development of the site and its surroundings, water management, etc.

In all of these areas, it is clear that Royal Government and the APSARA Authority can count on the support of the ICC, its co-chairmen, its members and its secretariat. In a few minutes we will have the opportunity to discuss the way this committee will operate in the context of these new challenges which will require an expertise different from that which has been used up to the present, because the ICC will have to seek advice from demographers, sociologists, planners and other professionals who will work alongside conservation specialists. Some of these new experts are here today, which is evidence that the message of the Paris Conference did not fall on deaf ears.

Honorable Co-chairman, Honorable Deputy Prime Minister:

Allow me on behalf of my colleagues at UNESCO to thank you for the trust that has been placed in UNESCO, which provides the services of secretariat for the ICC. In this regard, it is a special pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Gadi MGOMEZULU, director of UNESCO's cultural heritage branch, who will be here for the whole meeting. The branch of which he is in charge, based in Paris, is a joint organizer of this event. I am also happy to introduce Ms Oda LEHMANN who cares for files having to do with Angkor with this branch in Paris.

Of course, our friend Mr. Azedine BESCHAOUCH, scientific adviser to UNESCO's Culture Sector and standing secretary of the ICC, needs no introduction. He will provide a wrap up of the various points on this session's agenda on behalf of UNESCO, and I would like to express my warm thanks to him for this work. On behalf of the Director General of UNESCO, Mr. MATSUURA, I would like to extend my best wishes for the success of the proceedings of this 11th plenary session of the ICC. I thank you for your attention."

Comments of HE Mr. Pius FISCHER, Ambassador of Germany: "Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. It's the first time for me to take part in a meeting of the ICC and what is striking to me is actually the enormous extent of this international cooperation for the preservation of Angkor. I think that this model of international cooperation for the preservation of cultural heritage is not yet sufficiently known among the public and the hundreds of thousands of tourists coming to Angkor every year, and increasing from year to year by double digit percentages. They should actually be better informed about this international cooperation, and I wonder what could be done from a perspective of public relations and publicity to make this better known to the visitors coming to Cambodia and Angkor. I haven't actually seen any sign at the entrance to the park indicating that more than a dozen countries from four different continents are working together for the preservation of this world heritage site. I think this something to be considered and approved.

A second point I would like to refer to the proposal made by Mr. BESCHAOUCH to combine the objective of the preservation of the cultural site and sustainable development in the region. I think that this is a very good idea which should be considered, since there is the danger actually, as has been pointed out by the Japanese ambassador, I believe, that the province of Siem Reap is still one of the poorest provinces in Cambodia. On the other hand, there is one five-star hotel after another coming up here in Siem Reap. If nothing is done for the development of the province, there will be a growing social disparity in the population of the province of Siem Reap. Thus, development issues should be given more prominent consideration in our work, and of course there are many ways of organizing this. But maybe a first step would be to set up a council of experts for sustainable development who would advise APSARA and the ICC on how we could proceed in the future to address this very important problem in the framework of poverty alleviation in this region."

II. POINTS OF INFORMATION

1. Presentation of the Safeguarding Project for Bakheng Temple

Statement by HE Mr. Charles RAY, Ambassador of United States of America

"HE Senior Minister SOK An,

Esteemed Co-chairmen,
Excellencies,
Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great honor for me to be here with you this morning. During the year since we last gathered, my embassy has been working very hard on several important projects aimed at protecting Cambodia's cultural heritage. Thank you for the opportunity to share news of our efforts with you today.

It is my great pleasure to announce that the United States Department of State will provide a \$550,000 grant to the World Monuments Fund (WMF) to begin preservation efforts at the Phnom Bakheng temple complex. The monument was constructed in the late 9th century here in the seat of the former Khmer Empire. Many of you have climbed it to enjoy a colorful sunset over Angkor Wat. However, despite its importance, Phnom Bakheng is perhaps the least understood and explored of the major temple complexes in what is today known as the historic city of Angkor.

My announcement today is particularly important as the Phnom Bakheng Conservation and Presentation Project represents the first time that the United States government has directly supported conservation work in Angkor. This is an important diplomatic gesture that is backed by strong congressional interest. Though the task of preserving the temples of Angkor often seems more monumental than the complex itself, we are proud to join in these efforts in a more direct capacity.

The historic city of Angkor is one of the world's cultural and architectural wonders. Conserving its monuments, which are a crucial part of Cambodian history, is one way to promote peace and prosperity in the country. I can think of no more appropriate partner in this endeavor than the World Monuments Fund, which represents American private support for preservation of this important and historic symbol of Cambodia's glorious past.

The State Department grant will be used for a three- to five-year program of detailed site assessment, planning and mobilization. Among the many activities undertaken by the team will be archaeological research, environmental and architectural conservation assessments, the development of recommendations for ensuring the structural stability of the site, the creation of a plan for the management of tourism, and emergency conservation measures.

The work will be conducted by a team of about 14 specialists in diverse aspects of conservation. As with all of WMF's projects, Phnom Bakheng team members come from a variety of organizations and backgrounds, ranging from local craftspeople to representatives of the U.S. National Park Service, and public and private organizations from all over the world. Khmer architects and archaeologists who have worked with WMF in the past and specialists at the APSARA Authority will play a prominent role. Our goal is to see that the lessons learned from this collaborative effort remain in Cambodia, with the young architects and preservationists of the APSARA Authority, to be passed on to future generations.

One of Cambodia's most precious assets is its cultural heritage, with major sites such as Phnom Bakheng located throughout the Cambodian countryside. Regrettably, this

heritage is often traded away. Every day archaeological sites are targeted for illicit looting, and temples have their priceless carvings removed.

Last year, the governments of the United States and Cambodia signed a memorandum of understanding to prevent the illicit trafficking of cultural materials from Cambodia to the U.S. Now that this important mechanism is in place, we must turn our attention to stemming the flow of artifacts at the source. Comprehensive education on the importance of heritage protection is urgently needed if Cambodians are to preserve their history.

To assist with this effort, the U.S. State Department, through the Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation, has granted the NGO Heritage Watch \$35,000 to launch the Heritage Education Program (HEP), a multi-faceted, nationwide education campaign that will raise awareness in all sectors of Cambodian society about the value and importance of their cultural heritage. The program will target specific groups identified as high risk for heritage loss, including tourists, local antiquities dealers, villagers located near heritage sites, as well as the general public. By targeting both tourists and a broad spectrum of Cambodian society, it is our sincere hope that this program will slow the destruction of important archaeological sites.

There are four components to the Heritage Education Program:

- First, to target international visitors, educational kiosks are planned for the international entrance points to Cambodia, and in-flight videos and magazine articles will be used to discourage the purchase of antiquities.
- Second, Khmer-language brochures will be distributed to stall owners in local markets who may be unaware of the cultural and historical value of the items that they sell.
- Third, local experts, as well as monks trained in cultural heritage protection at villages that contain or are near endangered archaeological sites. An elementary and secondary school teacher's pack will also be distributed, with instruction given on its use.
- Finally, a wide range of media will be used to educate the general public in both rural and urban areas on cultural preservation and to promote the importance of preserving the cultural heritage of Cambodia.

The United States is also a proud sponsor of the UNESCO-directed project entitled *Khbal Neakta: Public Awareness Documentary to Fight Against Illicit Traffic of Cultural Property of Cambodia*. This documentary project seeks to educate the staff of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Culture, the Heritage Police and the Customs Service in their fight to stem the flow of trafficked materials. It will also raise awareness among the broader public, stressing the importance of individual engagement in rebuilding and protecting Cambodia's cultural identity.

Through these important programs, the United States is pleased to join you in the fight to preserve the monuments of Angkor in an increased capacity. We do so as a collaborator, not a competitor, recognizing the importance of setting aside our individual aspirations and differences and focusing on the task of preserving Cambodia's heritage for the Cambodian people and for the world. As the Athenian playwright Menander wrote, 'Culture makes all men gentle.' In this spirit, I applaud the efforts of the partners

represented here today and I welcome all of you to join us in celebrating the initiatives I have just outlined. Thank you very much.”

Presentation of the project, by Mr. John STUBBS, WMF

“Excellencies,
Ambassadors,
Dear colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It’s an honor and pleasure to briefly present on behalf of the World Monuments Fund highlights of the results of an inaugural technical mission to develop an optimum approach to preserving Prasat Phnom Bakheng at Angkor. A conservation project planning meeting which just ended yesterday here in Siem Reap involving experts in the key subject areas of architectural conservation, engineering, landscape architecture, history and archaeology, documentation and tourist management was conducted with the intent of determining the most suitable physical and conceptual parameters for this important and urgent new conservation initiative at Angkor.

WMF and the project development team would like to take this opportunity to thank the APSARA Authority and the UNESCO secretariat for encouraging this proposal and would very much like to thank Ambassador Charles Ray and his staff at the United States Embassy in Phnom Penh for their hard work in arranging generous funding for the first three years of the project. WMF has been working at Angkor since 1989, with financial support from the private sector. That our efforts in Cambodia are enjoined by the U.S. government is both heartening and immensely helpful.

The present project first entails a project identification phase that we are well into as a result of this first mission. This will lead to the production of a conservation management plan to preserve and present Phnom Bakheng. Both of these steps will utilize a holistic and integrated approach. As we all know, each of the temple conservation projects at Angkor offers its own special history, conservation challenges and the like, which is what makes visiting Angkor fascinating for both the normal visitor and the heritage conservation expert alike. The site of Phnom Bakheng was built as the state temple of Yasoravarman I during his reign from circa 889 to 910 A.D. is located at the center of the huge perimeter of the ancient city of Yasoharapura that lies between Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom, just to the west.

Due to the early date and complexity as an architectural and symbolic conception, it offers a wealth of information on the history of Angkor, especially with regard to its early settlement, innovation and design and early history. Despite these qualities, today the site is characterized by its having very difficult accessibility and is in relatively poor condition. Despite these challenges, it is an increasingly popular tourist attraction due to its unmatched views from its summit of the greater historic city of Angkor and other sites throughout the great archaeological park. In fact, the extraordinary view from Phnom Bakheng of the sunsets and Angkor Wat in the distance seems to be the only topic of interest to the hordes of tourists at the late afternoon of each day. This custom, described in tourist guidebooks, as a ‘must see’ experience in Angkor, results in the average visitor learning little if anything about the history and significance of this key monument in Khmer art and history. Thus, better accommodating and more effectively interpreting Phnom Bakheng to the visiting public is a major objective in the present project.

I would like very briefly to just run through a few slides that the expert team used in the last week in identifying the challenges faced at Phnom Bakheng. Of course, we started with the mandate that was outlined in the famous APSARA document that was given to the general public in Paris in October. You will recognize this cover on the screen now and indeed the very objectives listed there for Phnom Bakheng we are following to a T. We are expanding upon it a little bit by dealing with the question of site interpretation and display, the visitor experience, if you will.

The next image really articulates our project vision, which is not surprisingly just what you would expect for such a project. We are dealing with the overall monument, surveying its conditions. The priorities of the project are a great concern of ours and the whole idea of using a holistic, integrated approach is a hallmark to the new scheme, of course, through it all, strengthening partnerships in every direction, all that we can do through this project that I assure you is to be treated as an open and inclusive project for everyone's help and participation. We will need it — it's such a giant project.

Of course, we will be determining historical significance. Here we are blessed with a wealth of information that has been turned up by the brave and brilliant French savants and other experts who have worked at Angkor for over a hundred years and those who worked especially at Phnom Bakheng. We have this wealth of information to try to understand better and we very much look forward to cooperation with our French colleagues to that end.

The mission objectives are also what you would expect. Our approach here is analyzing existing research, to start with, surveying and documenting conditions of the buildings, diagnosing and prescribing solutions, and all with training in mind, of course, as we always do, especially and certainly in the World Monuments Fund, as we have done at Preah Khan, Ta Som and Angkor Wat to date and all toward producing a definitive planning document that will be put to APSARA in about one year's time, actually December 2005.

The site area, as we see it, of course, we have to think of the physical project limit line. The key area of our concern is the temple itself indicated in blue, the footprint of the temple, but then there is the lower platform which is much larger that contains significant heritage that we will be looking at, calling that Zone 2. The third zone will be the slope of the mountain which is considerable, and there are all kinds of archaeological remains along that slope on all four elevations. And then the foot of the slope, the immediate area, and then conceptually beyond that area to the boundaries of the ancient city, which extended some 16 square kilometers. We will not be working beyond the foot of the slope, but conceptually, for interpretation reasons, we would of course be considering the extent of the ancient city from the 9th century.

We have to start with existing conditions, understanding what we are facing. And here we have some especially challenging problems. It may be the best place of all to study the failure of retaining walls and the like. There are hundreds of meters of retaining walls that need attention here—that's at the macro-level from an architectural engineering standpoint—all the way to the other extreme of stone conservation. So engineers are already at work on the case and we certainly need the help of others working at Angkor with that particular problem.

Next is the question of structural stabilization of these matters. How do we prioritize the issues and go about this in a reasonable way? I don't think anyone expects the whole place to be reconstructed fully. Making those choices we have to do in a rational, clear, sensible way.

Another aspect of conservation, of course, is what WMF does so often, which is dealing with the finer finishes and details of architecture, that we will be doing using the same methodologies we have perfected especially at Angkor Wat in the 'Churning of the Sea of Milk' gallery in the last several years.

There's the question of vegetation management, a special problem posed at Phnom Bakheng. As you all know, you can't even see the site from the road below and you can only see from the site if you are at the very top of the mountain. To this end, we've engaged the services of the U.S. National Park Service, who have sent two representatives—a landscape architect and a tree expert—to begin to look at the challenges faced and then advise on how to go about this. Of course we love the trees and we want to do the right thing in opening up certain vistas and the like.

Interpretation, a huge aspect of the project, is a great opportunity offered here because of the vista from the site, as well as because of its incredible history. To this end we have hired thus far a wonderful person who has worked in this area, Jane, CLARK CHERMAYEFF who has worked on interpreting other such sites also in the world, and she is beginning her work. There too, this joins us with education and other park management facilities.

And almost finally there's the conception of how we plan to run this whole project from a time standpoint. All of this is a matter of record that we will give to anyone who is interested. I think the board is posted outside that has this PowerPoint presentation. And some project identification by March 2005, the planning process by December, and after that, with APSARA's kind approval, we hope to do serious conservation work for the following two years plus, depending on funding.

So that's really the overview of what we are trying to do. In closing, I would like to say that in this great international effort to save Angkor in the past dozen years or so, led under the stewardship of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the APSARA Authority and UNESCO, it's done wonders, of course, for preserving and presenting the monuments of Angkor. This action has famously resulted in the reintegration of Angkor in the hearts and lives of the Cambodian people and has made Angkor one of the world's favorite tourist destinations.

The whole enterprise of international assistance to Angkor has been described as 'the first university of heritage conservation practice', which well describes the environment and opportunity we face in conserving and better interpreting Phnom Bakheng. World Monuments Fund hopes that in doing so, the whole project will be met with excitement, of a new course offering at the metaphorical 'University of Heritage Conservation Practice' and that administrators, colleague professors, existing and new students alike throughout the system, will join in this useful and constructive learning adventure. Thank you."

2. *Statement by Colonel BILLAULT, CMAC*

Honorable Co-chairmen, Excellencies, this is the last time I will be with you. We had our first meeting ten years ago, and I have nothing but good news to report. First, as you have been able to see for yourselves, there are no more mines on the Angkor site. However, there are still some UXOs and work on that will take a few more years. Happily, Germany, who has been supporting the demining unit in Siem Reap, will work with us for another year, thanks to what the ambassador has been able to get done. At this time I would like to introduce Jean-Gabriel MASSON, the gentleman who will be taking over from me as project chief with the Siem Reap unit. Jean-Gabriel has a long background with CMAC where he provided support to the demining units and shared in quality control on demined zones. He is therefore qualified in every respect to take over from me and I am happy about this extension.

I would like to make a couple of short remarks. Firstly, the support that Germany is currently providing will not go on forever, but UXO clearance will be needed for a long time to come. A number of years ago, thought was given to setting up a small demining or mine clearance unit right within APSARA. This might be the year when this could be done, as France has the means to get the team up and running. It would fit it with the spirit of what the Japanese ambassador said a few moments ago, who highlighted the need for capacity building within APSARA and widening out its overall capacities. A small team right in APSARA would be able to intervene quickly, with much more flexibility than is presently the case, and there would be two key advantages in that the staff would come from existing resources and has been trained right in Siem Reap. A record of all the areas that we have demined up till now is available, as well as the special know-how that is needed. As you know, when working in sensitive areas such as the temples, UXO cannot be exploded in situ, rather it has to be neutralized. This approach has been developed by France since 1993 and has proven to be successful. Furthermore, although demining work in the temples in the Siem Reap region has come to end, this is not so with more remote sites, such as Preah Vihear, and that is something that we have to keep on working at, making sure that the technique used does not cause any damage to these sensitive structures.

I would also like to draw attention to the visibility that is often felt necessary on our intervention sites and the overly conspicuous signs that are left once the demining is completed. In my view, that is something detrimental. Somehow it has a very negative effect when you leave signs all over the place indicating that such and such an area has been demined or confirmed to be mine-free. This is not an incentive for tourists, and I can cite as proof what is happening in Koh Ker, where all kinds of signs have the word 'mines' on them, although no mines were found. That is bad publicity, I find, and a bad image at a time when we are going to so much trouble to make the sites safe and encourage tourists to come. There's no need to scare them off by putting up skull-and-crossbones signs all over the place. I feel that it just doesn't make sense. Nowhere on the sites here at Angkor have any of these COFFRET-CIDEV signs been put up, even though we demined many places—Tanei, the various phnoms, Angkor Thom, etc. No trace of bad memories can be seen anywhere, and I think that that type of stele does not belong here.

In conclusion, the overall assessment for these past ten years shows that nearly 3,000 landmines and over 15,000 pieces of UXO were removed from around the temples and in close proximity thereto. Not one accident was recorded, and I am very proud of that. I would like to conclude by saying what a pleasure it was to have worked in this marvelous country, on a totally incomparable site, as well as in an atmosphere of open camaraderie that prevailed among all of the operators, the EFEO, of course, as well as

with our friends from JICA when we had the opportunity of working together, and especially with the local authorities, governors, police officers, gendarmerie, military people, etc. Everyone pulled together to get rid of this danger.

And a big thanks to the APSARA Authority to which I wish long life. A very long road has been covered and, last of all, I would not want to overlook highlighting all that we owe to HE Mr VANN Molyvann, who was the first signer of the Franco-Cambodian agreement to get demining underway in the temples back in 1993. Everything has taken place in full compliance with the contract that was entered into at the time, and I am happy to turn things over to my successor. I thank you."

III. DISCUSSION MATTERS

1. Angkor Archaeological Park: conservation, demography, sustainable development, by HE Mr. BUN Narith, Director General of APSARA Authority

“Honorable Co-chairmen,
His Excellency Mr. SOK An, Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the APSARA Authority,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

The agenda of our plenary session today includes three interventions from the APSARA National Authority among the topics for discussion. By way of introduction to those that will be given by my colleagues and associates, HE Mr. UK Someth (for the water problem) and HE Mr. ROS Borath (on matters concerning archaeological working conditions at Angkor), I would like to give a brief overview of the restructuring of our public institution brought about by sub-decree No. 15 ANK/BK of June 11, 2004 and ministerial order of August 27, 2004.

Allow me first of all to point out that this restructuring is evidence of the Royal Government's desire to see to the implementation of the decisions and recommendations made at the Second Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor, held in Paris in November 2003.

Indeed, the APSARA National Authority's terms of reference have been clarified and strengthened so as to enable it to contribute to the implementation of the government's policy and programs in the Siem Reap / Angkor region.

Thus, in the area of CONSERVATION, two departments are now functional:

- The Department of Monuments and Archaeology No. 1 (DMA-1), referred to as ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY. This department exercises the role of project ownership for all national and international operations for temple preservation, consolidation and restoration, for research, inventory and archaeological investigation, as well as for excavations and test pits.
- The Department of Monuments and Archaeology No. 2 (DMA-2), referred to as the MONUMENT HERITAGE AND URBANISTIC DIRECTORATE. Since this is a new department, allow me to outline its terms of reference:
 1. Provide better management of the patrimonial holdings and preserve protected zones 1 and 2 that were put in place in implementation of Royal Decree No. 001/NS of May 28, 1994 and included within the area of the site included on the UNESCO World Heritage List;
 2. In this perspective, DMA-2 is responsible for establishing a *land use plan* to control construction in the ancient villages found within Angkor Park;
 3. Similarly, it sees to raising public awareness regarding the preservation of the traditional architecture in such villages and provides technical assistance and advice to the communities, religious leaders and communes;
 4. Furthermore, as its human and technical resources are strengthened, it will be called upon to assume responsibility for monitoring road infrastructure upkeep on

the Angkor site as well as to assist with putting in appropriate signage in cooperation with the concerned entity (road signs, tourist itineraries, advertising billboards);

5. This department is also responsible for working with UNESCO and the international teams active at Angkor to develop a quality, thriving International Documentation Center, of value to all.

Going back to the matter of population, at the time the Angkor site was included on the World Heritage List in 1992, the number of people living in the ancient villages scattered over the 40,000 hectares of protected area was no higher than 20,000 persons. Ten years later, this number has grown excessively, and we have noted a persistent, worrisome migration toward the Siem Reap / Angkor region. Aware of the social and economic impact of this phenomenon, the Royal Government decided to establish a Population and Development Department within our APSARA public institution. It is responsible for survey taking, providing reliable statistics and to recommend suggestions to the chairman of the APSARA National Authority and, where possible, solutions to regulate the migration flows and protect Angkor Park, part of mankind's heritage.

This protection has recently been made official by means of a regulation. Instruction No. BB-02 dated June 23, 2004 and signed by Prime Minister HUN Sen on behalf of the Royal Government, sets out the procedures to prevent anarchic activities on the Angkor site. Also, the Prime Minister approved *Decision No. SSR-70* last November 17 which defines the standard for land use in zones 1 and 2 on the Angkor site.

In this regard, I would like to point out that these preventive and protective measures also safeguard the rights of persons native to the Siem Reap / Angkor region and open up to them new prospects in the area of agricultural and small-scale arts and crafts activities.

In this way, these communities can share in the sustainable development efforts. This will diffuse things away from hotel construction and restaurant activities. It will protect natural resources and allow for produce to be supplied to visitors and tourists.

This action will be complementary to that of the Tourism Development Department, which is active within the APSARA National Authority and will see not only to the controlling of public revenues, but will propose improvements to the monument and site visiting experience, bringing it up to international standards and linking it to the requirements of tourism marketing.

Due to the constant concern shown by its chairman, HE Mr SOK An, the APSARA National Authority is becoming increasingly solid. From conservation to sustainable development, we are committed to dealing with the issues and coming up with workable solutions. In this area, we know that we can count on UNESCO and the international community. I thank you for your attention."

2. Water and the development of Siem Reap / Angkor, by HE Mr. UK Someth, Deputy Director General, APSARA Authority

"I am sure that everyone is aware of the problem of water. It is now critical. I am sure that most of you are fully convinced that to reach sustainable development, we have to come to grips with one of its components, that being water. At this point, we are merely raising the issue of water, not seeking solutions. Much research has gone into studying the problem. We have statistics available. We have also been able to see visually what is happening in Siem Reap / Angkor.

[slide 1] The first problem confronting us is clean water. The graphic shows the real situation. You see in red the population number, approximately 110,000 people living in the urban area. You see in blue the number of visitors and tourists, totaling something like 760,000 in 2004. The horizontal line shows the number of people connected to the clean water network, currently 3,400. Needless to say, if this tendency continues, the population will be 121,000 in 2006, with 18,500 being connected to the clean water supply system. This is due to the JICA project now under implementation. But the number of tourists will increase to 880,000 by 2006. If we move on to 2008, when the capacity of the JICA project will reach its optimum production of 8,000 cubic meters per day, there will only be 26,000 people connected to the network, while the estimated population at that time will be 134,000 people, with nearly 1 million tourists. The question is how will we meet the needs of both the population and tourists?

[slide 2] The second graph attempts to show the supply and demand of clean water in the Siem Reap / Angkor urban region. The dark blue line is the actual consumption of water delivered to the people each day, that is, those connected to the network: 40 liters per person per day. For purposes of comparison, the minimum standard of 60 liters per person per day is shown. The orange vertical bar shows the combined demand for the local population and tourists. Even if we take the minimum standard of 300 liters per tourist per day, we are very much behind when you see the light blue line depicting the actual production capacity in the Siem Reap / Angkor urban region. This shows that there is a wide gap between the supply and demand. How can we solve this problem? This is the second main aspect of the water problem.

[slide 3] Graph 3 highlights the problem of the water supply sources. All of the clean water supply is currently sourced from wells. Surface water is not used as one of the sources. The estimated amount of water pumped from the ground each day is 11,600 cubic meters. In 2006, it will reach 13,222 and by 2008 the amount will be 14,714 cubic meters per day. Why is there a limit of only 8,000 cubic meters on pumping a day, according to JICA's first study? This shows the gap between the pumping actually done and the threshold beyond which we cannot pump any more water due to the fact that we will have a lot of problems.

[slide 4] The greatest danger is the overuse of well water. Many studies, including those presented at the Bayon Symposium, have shown that the fluctuation of water underground affects the stability of the monuments. If the monuments become unstable, that will be disastrous for the near future. Here are some examples, at the Prasat Suor Prat monuments. You can see the leaning angle of the tower, caused by fluctuation of the underground water level during the dry season and wet season.

[slide 5] The next problem is the yearly recurrence of flooding due to a lack of appropriate drainage networks and using existing water basins along the roads for unauthorized purposes. Without appropriate drainage, the water flows into Siem Reap town, causing much damage, as illustrated in the pictures.

[slide 6] We have to go upstream to see the causes. Upstream we see the destruction of forests around Phnom Kulen. This location is the headwaters of the system. However, this area cannot play its role any more due to loss of the tree cover.

[slide 7] We are also confronted with a problem of pollution of the intake sources, of which there are two types, firstly the surface water. These photographs speak volumes. The first one shows sewage flowing directly into the Siem Reap River. The second one shows a sewage collector and canal. The third picture is vegetable washing in the Siem Reap River, and in the fourth, the water being used for domestic purposes.

[slide 8] The second problem is a change in the regional climate, which has a great impact. Here we have two recent pictures of Sras Srang and the Western Baray during the 2004 dry season. What is Sras Srang without water? This is the kind of landscape resulting from the mismanagement of water resources. And the Western Baray is not playing its role any more as a water reservoir during the dry season. Where is the water? We cannot use the baray as an intake source if it is dry.

[slide 9] There is also an impact of drought upon agriculture. The result is a difficult situation in rural communities in terms of food security.

[slide 10] Finally, there is landscape degradation. The first picture is the moat around Angkor Wat. These pictures were taken during the 2004 dry season. Where will the beauty of Angkor Wat be with no water around it? The second picture shows the Siem Reap River, almost without water. How can we attract tourists with this kind of landscape?

Without proper attention to the issue of water, a disruption of social, cultural and religious life is to be anticipated. For many centuries, water has played a vital role in the lives of the Cambodian people. It is part of the Khmer civilization.

We are all aware of this major problem of management of our water resources, which is getting worse all the time and is something we are all confronted with. A lack of sound management has led to this problem. My idea was to highlight only the problems. As for the solutions, I hope that we will find something. Let us suppose or imagine things in linear time with three reference points: the past, the present and the future. We are at a reference point known as the crossroads. If we do not successfully handle these fundamental considerations involving water, how will we make it to the future? From the present to the future, we need a pathfinder. This pathfinder has to be based on a policy, a strategy, an action plan. I am thus turning to you, our honorable experts, beseeching you to find solutions as quickly as possible. If not, sustainable development will never become a reality but will remain nothing more than a virtual image.

By way of conclusion, I would like to make an analogy. We are all in a situation like the person with a bottle of wine in front of him. Is it half full, or half empty? Should we be pessimistic or optimistic? How can we cope with this situation? I thank you for your attention."

3. Harmonization of working conditions at national and international work-sites of Angkor, by HE Mr. ROS Borath, Deputy Director General, APSARA Authority

"Honorable Co-chairmen,
Honorable Deputy Prime Minister,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

The APSARA Authority came into being nine years ago. Thanks to the great movement of international solidarity that accompanied it, it has gradually become stronger, and it seems timely today to affirm its role in ensuring consistency among the international work sites and coordinating them.

Achieving consistency among the work sites is most important at the project execution stage. Based on the analytical method described in the *Guide for Project Appraisal and Implementation*, this stage of work delivery is Phase 3. Phases 1 and 2 include the preliminary examination and follow-up examinations.

Through a review of the various points that come under Phase 3, I would like to propose the following developments:

- An execution protocol for the operations must be prepared for any specific architectural, archaeological or engineering project. This must go through an administrative and technical validation procedure.

- In the framework of operation execution, the APSARA Authority monitors the work sites and makes up *findings reports*. When the process is strengthened, it is expected to lead to more systematic report making and yield *event reports*.

Based on the initial years of trial and error, we have now identified a number of needs, the idea being to streamline the operations execution phase.

When the operations are completed, a final validation accompanied by the documentation will enable the partner to be discharged of his commitments.

All projects need to have a detailed set of specifications spelling out among other things the pricing and time frame. Such projects obviously are based on preliminary studies which themselves were successively validated.

The technical choices are to be validated by the APSARA Authority after the ICC *ad hoc* group of experts has made its appraisal. Administratively, the APSARA Authority, as the project owner, will state the position of each of the partners and validate the financial aspects of the project and its human resources needs.

To actually carry out the operations, it is mandatory for a protocol to be made up. It is to contain an organizational flowchart and identify the human and material resources needed, as well as the various operational aspects, including such things as the work site set-up, the area occupied by it, as well as the start-up date, meetings schedule, etc.

Operations execution is accompanied by monitoring by the APSARA Authority's Department of Monuments and Archaeology on the basis of a schedule of site visits. When each visit is made, a *findings report* is made out by the unit involved:

maintenance, temple perimeter area management or archaeological survey. If any particular incident is encountered, each project officer will forward an *event report* to the APSARA Authority. This form is essential for monitoring and the ongoing information exchange between the project owner and the project manager.

Here you see a sample *findings report* for monument maintenance.

And here is the *findings report* for archaeological work sites. It has a provision to include such things as graphic documents and photos, along with a summary work progress report.

These initial years of work have enabled the APSARA Authority to assume its position as project owner. However, the growing number of interventions makes it mandatory for us to have a more fine-tuned needs definition so that the work can be delivered in a more effective manner.

It is necessary among other things that the teams be set up in keeping with the organizational flowchart established by the Department of Monuments and Archaeology. Doing things this way will result in a more effective assignment of those working out of this department on the various outside teams. And we also want to strengthen the tie with the international expert seconded to the DMA.

Further effort must be made to maintain and strengthen the training efforts. Let me emphasize that we would now like to qualify our staff to do more than handle simply the technical or engineering aspect and actually work with the programs in their scientific dimension. This is something that will of course require the support of the international researchers and their students within such programs.

At the wrap-up of the operations and prior to the concluding validation, the final documentation has to be turned over to the APSARA Authority. The documentation is to include an overview report, graphic, topographical and photographic documents, etc. This is required for hand-over of the work, in compliance with the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection of January 25, 1996, in particular articles 42 and 49. I thank you for your attention."

4. *Legal framework for archaeological excavations and chance discoveries, by Mr. Etienne CLÉMENT, UNESCO Representative in Cambodia*

"At the request of the two co-chairmen of the ICC, this item has been included on the agenda. Indeed, it was obvious that the legal framework that was adopted first in 1996 under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and then subsequently in 2002 through a sub-decree on the implementation of the cultural heritage law, was not very well known by the various teams that are presently working in the Angkor region. It is a fact that legal regulation of chance discoveries and archaeological excavations hadn't been seen as a priority when the first regulations were enacted by the Royal Government for protecting cultural heritage. The emphasis has indeed been put especially on prohibition of the trade and export of moveable cultural property.

It is important to note that there is in Cambodia a comprehensive legal framework regulating chance discoveries and archaeological excavations. I would like here in the ten minutes that has been allotted to me to give you at first the basic information that needs to be known. And for the rest I would like to refer you to the written document

that has been included in your folder and which contains excerpts from the law and sub-decree.

The legal framework covers two kinds of situations: chance discovery, which deals with the issue of construction work or any other activity that brings cultural property to light. There are several legal regulations on that. And the other aspect which, in fact, is really concerning the teams presently working in Angkor, which covers any research aimed at the discovery of objects of archaeological character as well as any study of an archaeological property or site, which in fact can lead to the discovery of cultural property. In the first case, chance discoveries may indeed lead to the discovery of moveable or immovable cultural property discovered by chance. It is important to note that any such discovery of cultural property belongs to the State of Cambodia. That is a very important provision of the law and very similar to what is adopted in many countries.

Regarding now archaeological excavations, which generally are conducted by scientific institutions, whether Cambodian or foreign: a major principle is that items of cultural property discovered in the course of such archaeological excavation are public property. They belong to the government of Cambodia. However, the scientific institution has the right to retain the scientific ownership. The competent public authority may donate the product of the excavation to the scientific institution and this is typically the case when objects are found in multiple copies. It is up to the Cambodian authorities to possibly donate some of the objects to the scientific institution. That scientific institution may alienate the donated objects, in particular if the donation covers one, two or three similar objects, but these donations can only be made to public collections.

I would add that this has nothing to do with the public export of the object(s). The export of public property in Cambodia is strictly regulated by the law and is based on the rule that the export of moveable public property is forbidden in Cambodia unless there is a specific authorization given by the Ministry of Culture. We are assuming here that all of the objects remain in Cambodia even though the property may be that of the scientific institution if the government has agreed to donate to them or even if the scientific institution agreed to give it to a public collection.

There are some obligations relating to chance discoveries. It concerns mainly the Ministry of Culture for all the territory of Cambodia and the APSARA Authority for the Angkor region. The governor shall also take measures to ensure the protection of the objects and the site. This competent authority shall then announce a temporary suspension of the work and the safeguarding measures.

Moving now to archaeological excavations, there are indeed two specific aspects that it is important to know. First, authorization, and second, rights and obligations.

Authorization: It is important to know that any scientific archaeological excavation, according to the law and sub-decree, can only be authorized if there is a proper authorization given by either the Ministry of Culture for the whole territory of Cambodia, with the exception of the Angkor protected area (in which case it is the APSARA Authority which is the body empowered to give authorization). So it is important to know that since 1996, there has been a strict obligation to receive a written authorization from these two bodies, the Ministry of Culture or the APSARA Authority, prior to the start of any archaeological excavation.

Again, the problem is that these obligations under the law and the sub-decree have not been brought to the attention of most of the operators in Cambodia. So there is definitely a need to bring these obligations to the attention of all teams. When submitting their request for authorization, the teams must submit a whole list of documents which are contained in the sub-decree, and I give a few examples. Again, this is what is enforced by way of application in many countries in the world. For example, a plan, including a financial plan, which would guarantee that the excavation can be brought to an end, a map of the area which is going to be excavated, as well as several written guarantees that the excavations will be carried out according to scientific and ethical rules.

Rights and obligations: The law and implementation sub-decree make provision for the rights and obligations incumbent upon the scientific institution, the project owner, the land-owner and the competent authorities. A few examples:

The rights of the scientific institution: the scientific institution has the right of the first publication of the findings. It also has the right to the free iconographic reproduction or dissemination. It has the right to pursue the study and analysis wherever the objects owned by the Kingdom of Cambodia have been deposited for safekeeping. It also has the rights of molding and photography for scientific purposes. This also leads to the fact that other institutions that were not involved do not have these rights.

Obligations are also incumbent on the scientific institution. It has the obligation to involve Cambodian scientific institutions in their work. It cannot work alone. It also has to take into consideration local traditions and culture. It must inform the competent authorities of the discovery and call for protective measures. It is also responsible for damage.

Finally, what are the consequences of the violation of these regulations? We have to face the fact that the Cambodian law is a very tough one. It is a job that was undertaken in 1996 to attach a fine or in some cases imprisonment in the event of violations of this provision on the protection of cultural property. I give a few examples: Excavations without authorization can be subject to fine or imprisonment. Failure to declare chance discoveries, failure to declare the products of excavations, are also criminal offenses punishable by fine or imprisonment. Surprisingly, the neglect of other obligations can also be subject to fine, such as the obligation to protect the excavation site or to take all necessary conservation measures. The non-publication of the finding also can be subject to fine as can be the non-involvement of national technicians and researchers.

The sub-decree, and this is a final word, also makes provision for administrative consequences, for instance the withdrawal of the right of scientific ownership or the withdrawal of the authorization, or the denial of any further excavation for five years can also be applied by the Cambodian government when there is failure to comply with any of the obligations.

In summary, Cambodia has a rather comprehensive and repressive system adopted in 1996 and 2002. There is obviously now a need for it to be better known both by national and international teams, which is the purpose of this presentation. Most of the written documents are attached, both the legal one and some comments on it. Thank you very much."

IV. POINTS OF INFORMATION (continuation)

1. Textile Museum in Siem Reap

Introduction by HE Mr. UK Someth

"To save time, I would like to give the floor directly to the architect responsible for this project. Allow me simply to point out that this project is being undertaken under a cooperation arrangement with Mekong-Ganga. About one year ago, we discussed and set up this project. APSARA has made a site available for its implementation. We are now at the preliminary design stage. You can consult the display in the vestibule of this hotel. The architect will now present a progress report."

Presentation of the project, by Mr. KHLOEUNG Isar

"I am KHLOEUNG Isar, chairman of the KCEC Architecture and Engineering Consultant Group, along with my fellow architect TY Yao. We would like to show you some pictures of the textile museum planned for Siem Reap.

[slide 1] This will give you some idea of the architectural design of the project. Working from the principle of harmony in cultural differences, those of Cambodia, India, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, we have come up with a situation of perfect geometry using patterns of squares.

[slide 2] As for the philosophy of the design and fine-tuning the concept, the museum will be blended with green spaces. There will be a body of water, the museum itself, a parking lot, all of this in harmony with the principle of squares. There is also a secondary entrance.

[slide 3] The museum is entered directly, and within the museum there is a patio set aside for special exhibitions. A multipurpose auditorium and an open-air stage for demonstrations are included. There is also a building to be used as a training venue, as well as booths for souvenir selling.

[slide 4] The exhibition center is the key feature, and around it are areas for shows or displays, the open-air exhibition area, boutiques, as well as the administrative offices.

[slide 5] The main building will have an area of 3,170 square meters, along with a 320-square meter auditorium with 250 seats. The open-air space will be 153 square meters, with 317 square meters reserved for the boutiques and training workshop. We propose two options to the session here:

[slide 6] Option 1 puts the entrance pavilion and souvenir boutiques outside of the exhibition area.

[slides 7....] This is what the museum would look like according to Option 1, with the entrance pavilion outside.

[slide] Option 2 does not have an entrance hall, but this is part of the building itself. Pages 24 to 29 show the façade, the ground floor layout, the first floor layout, the elevations, etc. relating to option 2. Thank you for your attention."

2. Launching of Safeguarding Operations at Ta Prohm Temple, by Mr. C. BABU RAJEEV, Director General of ASI

"It is my privilege to participate in this session of the International Coordinating Committee for the Historic Site of Angkor. I am also honored to have been invited to make a brief intervention.

India has a long history of association with the restoration work at Angkor. Presently, the Archaeological Survey of India, in association with the APSARA Authority and UNESCO, has taken on the restoration and conservation work of Prasat Ta Prohm. The project as it is conceived now would stretch over a period of ten years beginning with 2004 and is expected to be completed by 2014. The project cost is estimated to be around US\$ 5 million. The ASI formally launched this project in February 2004.

Prior to the commencement of actual conservation work on the temple, it was important to make detailed studies of the site, including hydrological, structural, geotechnical and botanical studies. The ASI therefore sought the expertise of reputed organizations like the Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS), the Indian Institute of Technology, etc. for making detailed field studies based on the inputs received from and the technical observations at the site. The ASI held the first Ta Prohm Round Table in February 2004. The recommendations of the experts who conducted the studies were incorporated in the detailed report which was submitted to the APSARA Authority and UNESCO in March 2004. The ASI also had joint site inspections with senior experts of the APSARA Authority.

While the ASI had initially planned to take up the work at Ta Prohm in phases identified at the work site, this approach has since been altered based on the discussions we had with the UNESCO experts and the APSARA Authority. In the light of the above, the ASI proposes to undertake the following activities in collaboration with the APSARA Authority in the current season:

- Attending to emergency measures to support the vulnerable portions of the structures;
- Documentation, lifting and stacking of the stones lying in the moat area;
- Continuing the documentation of the remaining areas;
- Identifying visitor routes and providing for their safe movement which will be done in consultation with the APSARA Authority;
- Devising a system for storm water drainage.

The restoration work at Ta Prohm will pose unique challenges. I had visited the temple along with the officers of the Archaeological Survey of India and I am quite aware of the vulnerability of the structure due to a variety of factors. The ASI would therefore be carrying out further scientific and technical studies and seeking the opinion of experts. We would also be having regular and continuous consultations with the APSARA Authority and all concerned agencies. There are several expert agencies working in the Angkor area and we also look forward to valuable inputs from them in solving the conservation issues at Ta Prohm.

We have taken note of the recommendations of the Ta Prohm Round Table to organize similar conferences in the future on a yearly basis during the duration of the current

project. We look forward to the esteemed advice and suggestions of the ICC in the successful completion of the Prasat Ta Prohm restoration. Thank you."

3. Master Plan for the Development of Siem Reap / Angkor, by Mr. Hiroshi YOSHIMURA, JICA

"I have been given six minutes and on behalf of the JICA study team I will give you a very short briefing on our study. The name of the study is 'Study on the Integrated Master Plan for Sustainable Development of Siem Reap / Angkor Town in the Kingdom of Cambodia', which we abbreviate to SRAT.

What is the SRAT project? First, as for the time frame, the study part is scheduled from November 2004 to March 2005. The goal of the project is to develop the integrated master plan targeted to 2020. Our focus is on the urban area. It includes the sustainable development of Siem Reap / Angkor town from both the development and environmental conservation perspective from a multi-sector viewpoint.

This slide outlines the background, in which the Angkor heritage plays an important part. Due to rapid tourist increase, rapid and unplanned urbanization is taking place. Meanwhile, utilities and infrastructure are limited, such as the water supply, drainage, sewage disposal, power and roads. There is also weak institutional capacity to cope with these issues. Without a well-organized master plan, there will be future deterioration of the environment, as well as economic and cultural loss in the long run.

These are the objectives of the master plan study. The master plan is for sustainable development in terms of environment, economy and society in Siem Reap, also achieving a reasonable balance among tourists, the environment and institutional capacity.

To achieve the objectives, I will explain briefly the policy of our study. We set five challenges. First, maximize the value of Siem Reap for the national economy. Obviously, tourism is a leading industry in this town, so we would like to maximize the benefits from it. The benefits must also reach the hinterland of Siem Reap. Coordination of sectors is necessary for good balance and maximizing the multiplier effects of tourism. Tourism needs to be linked to other industries. Physical and institutional frameworks are required for this. An integration of the urban, natural and cultural environment must be targeted.

Siem Reap town enjoys a good reputation due to the Angkor heritage. But the reputation must go beyond that. The town itself—beautiful, clean, green—must stand on its own merit. An integration of urban service centers, tourism resources and the rural communities must also be achieved. Government administrative capacity to manage development must be strengthened.

We have delineated seven considerations for planning:

1. Learn from on-going activities;
2. Ensure consistency with relevant national policies and plans;
3. Call for policy-level commitment and local-level awareness;
4. Local stakeholders to participate in the planning process: pilot projects;
5. Reach beyond the Siem Reap / Angkor town as well;

6. Conduct specific field surveys;
7. Utilize existing resources: institutions, funds, people and facilities.

I would like to explain our time schedule. It is as shown in that picture. You may request a copy if you are interested. The key phases are analysis, strategic vision, formulating a tentative integrated master plan, getting feedback from pilot projects/programs and then finalizing the master plan.

This is the organizational set up. The main body is the working team. It has meetings at the inter-ministerial level, with the stakeholders and with the steering committee.

Our approach is multisectorial. We have many multi-sector specialists in the broad areas of urban planning and infrastructure, economics, industry, environment and public participation.

In conclusion, I thank the ICC for providing this opportunity to outline our study and I hope that the Angkor heritage area will be conserved beautifully thanks to the input of the communities and experts participating in the conservation. It is our hope to see the town grow economically and in an environmentally friendly manner, its cityscape providing a suitable setting for the Angkor heritage and tourism area. This can promote a good linkage between the cultural heritage and Siem Reap town. Another ultimate goal is the alleviation of poverty. Thank you very much."

4. *Presentation of a Belgium cooperation project for Development, by Ms Iris UYTTERSROT*

"Distinguished Co-chairmen, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Guests:

I am representing the Belgian Technical Cooperation and I would like to tap into your shared concern expressed this day over the sustainable development of the region and poverty reduction for a population that has been harboring, nurturing, protecting the Angkor site over the past few years, but which today is still very poor, in sharp contrast with the rapid development and surge in revenues coming in from tourism development and which is expected to increase over the coming years.

Belgian Technical Cooperation has been present for a few years already, with a US\$ 25-million package to alleviate poverty in the sectors health, education and Mekong River development in the provinces of Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey and Kompong Cham.

Based on a shared concern for sustainable development, we would today like to present to you the concept of a project that we have baptized in a conceptual phase 'The APSARA Fund for Education and Health'. This fund is justified by a concern for maximizing impact and consolidating and sustaining results of our interventions in health and education. We believe that such a fund is generally justifiable due to the country's need for support in general. Cambodia is at the 130th place on the Human Development Index, has a lot of people living below the poverty line, is still coping with the effects of a violent recent past that has effaced many of its intellectuals and left many disabled. It is now struggling to escape from poverty and develop its economy and public services, trying to catch up with the Millennium Development Goals.

Within Cambodia, Siem Reap stands out as one of the poorest provinces, with a high poverty rate, very high infant and general mortality, illiteracy, uneven access to and low

quality of education. We see tragedies caused by malnutrition, diarrhea, malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS, with many people lacking the financial means to access services. Within the education field, we see a shortage of infrastructure that limits access to school, especially for the poor. Poor children drop out because they lack financial means. There are not enough qualified teachers to ensure quality education.

The current resources available coming from government actions, from international aid, from bilateral cooperation are insufficient to meet today's needs. More means are required to consolidate and sustain the results from interventions over the long term. The question is raised whether tourism development could and should make a contribution, being applied to make a commitment to the poor. The development of tourism related to visiting Angkor has been generating considerable resources. Questions are raised concerning the allocation of these resources. Visitors, expatriates and Cambodian authorities have wondered whether the entrance fees are actually being used for preservation of the site in the first place and for a sustainable development of the local population.

So far, the revenues which are increasing every day have not yet enabled adequate improvement for the poorest in the province. Even though tourism may seem to trigger off economic development in the region, there is a need to compensate the negative aspects on the local communities, such as environmental pollution, as mentioned today. Moreover, the poorest are not likely to benefit from further, more professional tourism development, while it seems only fair that the local communities living in this region should witness today an improvement in their standard of living thanks to tourism-generated resources.

For these reasons, Belgian Technical Cooperation wishes now to introduce the APSARA Fund for Education and Health. The objective is very simple and the strategy very clear. We wish to finance actions developed by the provincial health and education departments in favor of the poorest living within the region of Siem Reap. This would be done through a modest taxing of the revenues from the sale of entrance tickets to the temples and potentially also through voluntary donations at the ticketing booths. The project would thus have a direct effect on the communities and provide the means for consolidating and sustaining interventions over the long term.

The mechanism is very simple, transparent and effective. It would be a government fund with an advisory committee which would be very easy to present to visitors. For each temple entrance ticket sold, one US dollar would be withdrawn for the sustainable development of health and education for the poorest in Siem Reap. Potential donations at the ticketing booth might add a valuable additional contribution to the fund.

There would be a six-monthly disbursement of the fund to an account held by the directors of the provincial health and education departments. The project would essentially be managed by Cambodian counterparts. There would be a steering committee made up of the two department directors, representatives of the APSARA Authority, the ICC and Belgian Technical Cooperation. Their mandate would consist of approving proposals and monitoring ongoing projects technically and financially. A small secretariat of one or two people would assist with administrative and reporting work.

Targeted beneficiaries would not be limited to the villages of the Angkor site to avoid preferentiality and avoid encouraging the migration of people to a privileged site. It

would be extended to the population of the Siem Reap district and potentially to the whole province.

Projects to receive funding from the APSARA Fund would include those to improve the health and education of poor people in the province of Siem Reap. The projects would be developed by the provincial health and education departments, potentially in partnership with NGOs. The projects must fit within the national strategic health and education plans of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Priority would be given to projects that actually enable improved access for the most disadvantaged to education and health services. Approved projects will take into account any demands relating to the protection of the temple sites.

This is actually a concept paper that has to be elaborated in collaboration with the stakeholders involved. I thank you very much for your attention."

5. A New Research Project of Sydney University

Introduction by Mr. WHAYTT, Embassy of Australia

"His Excellency the Deputy Prime Minister,
Honorable Co-chairs,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Australia is very pleased to be participating in the safeguarding of the cultural heritage and the sustainable development of the Siem Reap / Angkor site. This takes the form primarily of the provision of research funding through the Australian Research Council. The Greater Angkor Project commenced in 2002 and I am pleased to say that it is receiving further funding over the next five years. I am also very pleased to be able to advise formally the meeting that Australia will provide further research funds for a joint APSARA-University of Sydney project in conjunction with a number of partners, including EFEO, over the next five years, to develop an information management system for Siem Reap / Angkor. I'll conclude at this point and hand over to Prof. Fletcher from the University of Sydney to elaborate in further detail the project."

Presentation of the project, by Professor Roland FLETCHER

"I'm simply going to outline briefly the nature of the project and the nature of the information management system and how it relates to the activities of the agencies, institutions and individuals who work in the Siem Reap / Angkor area.

There are a variety of industry partners involved, including UNESCO, software providers, providers of remote sensing information and analyzers of that data, as well as UNESCO and APSARA specifically who will be the policy directors for this project.

The project is called 'Living With Heritage' because it is specifically concerned with the reality that a large number of people are entitled to live in this area. They reside in, on and around the famous heritage of Angkor. Some method must be found for integrating the information about a very wide diversity of issues in order to allow the various planners and researchers to coordinate their activities.

The aim and part of UNESCO's component of the funding of this project is to use this as a model to get some idea of how a program of this sort might be developed for other world heritage sites.

This is a five-year collaborative project. There are, as I noted, a wide variety of industry partners. The particular function of the University of Sydney is that we have extensive experience in GIS and in database management on a global scale. It is our software which is used to manage a program called which allows colleagues all over the world to connect their databases and their information to map resources without infringing their own copyright.

In all, the project has funding of about 1.2 million Australian dollars, and this is connected with the in-kind support from all of the industry partners with their differing expertise. One of the particular aims of our project was to get overlapping expertise so that we have international, national and local specialists, along with heritage and industry specialists, so that we can get advice on how best to develop this project.

What I am going to focus on particularly is the structure of the information management system to give you some idea of how it might be used by people who are working here. It is called the 'Angkor Information Management System' (AIMS) and it has a counterpart which will be developed in conjunction with APSARA and UNESCO of a facility for organizing monitoring data about the park and about the region. It is a GIS-based information management system that allows the incorporation of information on space and time simultaneously. It's a Web-based distributed database system which allows connections between remote servers and allows people from remote sites to connect their data to a set of map bases.

The reason for developing this project is that an enormous amount of information has been collected over the last ten years. There is also a great legacy of information collected over the preceding century, and there is also an enormous amount of new mapping and remote sensing information to provide a framework for the information that we work on.

The aim is very straightforward: to manage information, assist access to data, facilitate site monitoring and support management.

The important thing about this system is that it is a federated information management system, not a centralist information system. The key point for all users is that you retain control over your data. You may provide data for a central resource if you wish or you may retain it on your own servers and, most particularly, there is always an identifier of the source of the information. Information remains the property of the people who provide it.

So the critical point is that anyone who uses this system retains their own database structure. There is no standardizing of database systems. All connections are made through a metadata association. You retain your own security systems. You protect your own confidential data. You can hold data on your own servers and you can choose to provide as much or as little access to your own systems and your own information and you can promote yourself as much or as little as you choose through this system. The way you can promote yourself is to make a link onto a map site, for instance, so that there is a hot spot that will allow people to go to any information which you wish to provide about the work you are doing.

The system is managed through UNESCO and APSARA. The long-term intention is that this would be an asset of the Documentation Center. But in the contemporary world of information management, of course, one of the things we must do is retain the integrity of the data and there will therefore be mirror sites that will protect it.

APSARA and UNESCO will review, define and decide what is done on this system.

As I mentioned earlier, one of the reasons for developing this scheme is to allow UNESCO to investigate the structure of such a system and to envisage the possible development of systems for other world heritage sites.

I will now show you very briefly the range of material and the kinds of information organization that we will be using. There is an enormous variety of resources at many different scales, that is running down through the visual scales of remote sensing, all the way on to the recent AIRSAR in 2000, the FinMap aerial photos and most recently the Ikonos image. The level of detail is quite extraordinary. The other component of the system will allow the mapping of phenomena through time. So any information which you have which is a time structure can be organized in such a way that you can see a pattern of transformation, changes in land use, changes in allocation of population, or in this case a model of the expansion of Siem Reap.

This gives you some idea of what the site will look like. You can come in on a map. You will receive guidance to a series of information resources. You will see individual locations of sites coming down to individual points to which you will then be able to go to any survey which has connected itself to the system to obtain information on that site, down to, for instance, the three-dimensional reconstruction in this case of the West Mebon in the middle of the Western Baray.

This is part of a project that the university has been doing with UNESCO, working to develop a time map system for the information on world heritage sites.

This is part of an international partnership program, and part of this program here is intended to develop and assist with training, for example in GIS and information management for Cambodian staff, finally, to restate for you the critical points of system.

Before I finish I would like to personally thank Tamara TENEISHVILI for her efforts in helping to develop this project. Thank you very much."

6. Expose by Ms Lois DE MENIL, President of Center for Khmer Studies

"I would like to address some of the questions we often hear concerning CKS as a new institution in Cambodia. In the interest of fuller disclosure, you have received distributed to you some further material this morning. It's never very popular to be the last speaker before lunch, so I will try to tell you very briefly who we are and what we do.

CKS was founded in 1999 by the World Monuments Fund, with the twin goals of fostering the field of Khmer studies as well as the education of young Cambodians. Incorporated in the year 1999, we began our operations in the year 2000. At that time, the management, particularly the financial management, was under the stewardship of WMF. As it always had been planned, in 2002, CKS received its full autonomy. I became president and chairman, succeeding Bonny BURNHAM. The symbol of our autonomy was

our being received as members of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, a group that basically comprises the most prominent research centers run by institutions in America. It includes the American Academy in Rome and the Institute of Classical Studies in Athens.

Our funding comes mainly from private foundations. Among them are the Luce Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Soros Foundation, Florence Gould from America, the Toyota Foundation from Japan, the Sainsbury Foundation from England and the Dutch van Waveren. This accounts for about \$500,000 of our annual funding. From individual donors, we receive about \$150,000 annually and from the U.S. Department of State \$60,000 directly to fellowships that CKS designates and administers.

CKS is a private international non-governmental organization administered by its board of directors. Our board includes 21 members from the U.S., Japan, Singapore, Indonesia and elsewhere in Asia. They are distinguished scholars, prominent individual benefactors and members of the Cambodian community. Our senior staff now comprises American and French members and is now more than half Khmer.

CKS's ambition is to serve as a bridge and a crossroads for scholars interested in Khmer studies. We also seek to promote the study of Cambodia at universities in the United States and overseas. We do this through our international consortium of universities and research institutions around the world with which we have signed MoUs of collaboration.

I sometimes think that CKS is no longer a place or a program only, but effectively a network of international institutions and individual scholars around the world. At the same time, we seek actively to serve the Cambodian community surrounding us, both nationally and here in Siem Reap. In pursuit of the goal of service, we keep our Wat Damnak library open six days a week to all. High school students, monks, tourist guides, as well as scholars, sit side by side daily. We publish here in Cambodia an academic journal in three languages, English, French and Khmer, so that Khmer students can have access to international scholarship and Khmer scholars can publish their work. This journal *Siksacacr* is sold at a very low price, which we underwrite. It is edited by Michel Rethy ANTELME, a French-Cambodian scholar with a degree from the School of Oriental and Asian Studies in London and now a teacher at Langues-O in Paris. We have ambitions for a wider academic publishing program, supported by the Soros Foundation, to translate important texts in the social sciences and humanities into Khmer.

We run research training programs for Khmer university students. These programs are guided by international scholars from our consortium who are pursuing their own research. One three-year project was on pre-Angkorian archaeology and another on vernacular architecture. Our new Rockefeller program will attempt to support and strengthen the skills and scholarship of junior faculty members at Cambodian universities. It is a collaborative effort with the administrators at the university in Phnom Penh and will have a research component in several fields, including archaeology and anthropology.

Research fellowships are at the heart of our program. CKS administers directly research programs whose primary purpose is the training of Cambodians, but which support as well the scholars whose research embraces these projects. This synergy guarantees support to the scholars at the same time as it contributes directly to training young Cambodians, a goal of several international foundations.

In addition, we administer individual CKS senior and junior fellowships, awarding grants to scholars who apply to CKS through a CKS fellowship program open to competition and announced at universities and on our website.

The U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Cultural Affairs, grants us \$60,000 a year to award at our discretion to American Ph.D. researchers and to established scholars. Our board fellowship committee makes decisions after widely advertised application procedures. The committee consists of Prof. Thak CHALOEMTIARANA, a Thai professor who heads the Asian program at Cornell University; Prof. Alan KOLATA, the chairman of the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago; John MIKSIC of the National University of Singapore; HE Prof. Son SOUBERT and Prof. Michel ANTELME of the *Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales* in Paris.

The same committee administers the Luce Foundation resident junior fellowships, which are aimed at American undergraduates and whose purpose is to offer an initiation to Khmer culture through a residential summer program of three months at our campus in Siem Reap. This program is led by two senior scholars-in-residence, and intersects with a program for French junior scholars and a Toyota-sponsored program for Cambodian junior fellows.

The Florence Gould Foundation sponsors grants to junior and senior French scholars, chosen after examination of their applications by Michel Rethy ANTELME and our director, Dr Philippe PEYCAM.

In addition, CKS is sponsoring a research project by the distinguished Indian Sanskrit scholar, Prof. Kamalesvar BHATTACHARYA, who is engaged in a three-year project to retranslate the inscriptions at the East Mebon and Pre Rup temples. Prof. BHATTACHARYA was a student of Georges COEDÈS.

A new ten-year project which I described to you two years ago when we sought approval from the ICC is the University of Chicago's interdisciplinary project on the cultures of the Tonle Sap. CKS's role in this project will include procurement, administrative oversight and facilitating relations with local authorities. The Chicago project is directed by Prof. Alan KOLATA.

In all of these research programs, we are of course constantly involved with research on Angkor and pre-Angkorian history as well as the study of contemporary society. Angkor is the visible face of Cambodia and not surprisingly many of our applicants are focused on research in this area. We are involved in all phases of interpretation of the monuments and their relation to Cambodian culture, both in ancient times and today.

We look forward to working closely with APSARA and to bringing to the ICC along with our experience over the past five years the talents and willing participation of our many American and international members. It is a pleasure to be here with you. We welcome you to visit us at Wat Damnak. Thank you."

7. Research Project «Angkor Living Road», by Dr. LERTRUM Surat

First of all I would like to thank the ICC for giving us the opportunity to present our collaboration work between a consortium of Thai institutes, including Silkaporn

University, the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Fine Arts Department and also the APSARA Authority.

The topic is 'Living Angkor Road' and first of all I would like to explain briefly the background leading to this research. The main objective of the proposal to study the living Angkor road is to apply advanced technology to collect archaeological and cultural information on people along the ancient road between Angkor and Pimai and I would like to show you the research background.

This is the sample by using remote sensing and GIS to identify the ancient road. Here is a sample of the content that we use: old maps, many other documents, combined with satellite imagery.

Here is the position of the Dhamasaras along the ancient road. For this proposal, we try to collect all information useful to the researchers.

Here is a sample of the AIRSAR data of the part of the ancient road in Thailand and also the stretch of the ancient road in the Phnom Rung area.

This is an aerial photo of the ancient road also in the same area.

This is a picture from the survey of the ancient bridge on the Cambodian side near the Western Baray.

This is the longest bridge along the ancient road, also on the Cambodian side.

Also, what we try to do is to organize all the information and develop it, putting it into the information system. We have developed what we call the Internet map server that allows people to have access to all of this information through the Internet. Anyone can have access to the information by opening the website. The site offers much detailed information.

Here is a sample of the website. We are also developing small-scale equipment, the link between the pocket computer and the GPS, so that people can look at the information and have access, such as the survey for tourism purposes.

This is database work that is being handled by the APSARA party.

Here we see part of the map developed by the APSARA team.

Here is a database from APSARA that we are trying to utilize and integrate.

In brief, the objective of this project is to identify artifacts, historical information, the life of the people along the ancient road, not only in Thailand and in Cambodia, but along the full length of the road. This has not been done before. We believe that this project will be very useful for scholars in the future. It will lead to new collaborations and promote greater understanding between the peoples of Thailand and Cambodia. Thank you very much."

8. *Intervention of HE Mr. SITLER Jiri, Ambassador of Czech Republic*

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to inform you that the 9th Bayon Symposium recommended that the APSARA Authority support the implementation of the program of application of nuclear analytical techniques prepared by the scientific institutes of the Czech Republic with the collaboration of Ghent University in Belgium. These techniques can help to date and identify various materials. Of course, it has to be conducted in cooperation with established projects here, such as GACP, for instance, and the cost of about US\$110,000 will be borne by the Czech Academy of Sciences and Czech scientific institutions. Thank you."

9. Intervention by HE Mr. Pius FISCHER, Ambassador of Germany

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to refer to Colonel BILLAULT's contribution. I would in turn like to thank the colonel and the CMAC demining unit for the excellent work they have done and for this outstanding contribution to demining in Siem Reap province and on the Angkor site in particular. Colonel BILLAULT has shown a truly exceptional degree of professionalism and has helped build an *esprit de corps* among deminers working in minefields, which is something that is worthy of mention in the record of this meeting, as Mr. BESCHAOUCH has already proposed.

At the same time, I am delighted with the support Germany is able to give to demining in Cambodia and in the next few days I will be signing an agreement for our financial contribution for 2005 with HE the Deputy Prime Minister SOK An. Thank you."

V. SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES

1. Bayon Symposium, by Professor Takeshi NAKAGAWA, Director general, JSA

"Thank you, Co-chairman. On behalf of JSA, I would like to express my gratitude to have this opportunity. Please see the attached material and the projection on the screen during my presentation.

JSA has sponsored the Bayon Symposium annually since 1996 to consider the framework of the Master Plan for the Conservation and Restoration of the Bayon Complex. I am very pleased to inform you that the ninth Bayon Symposium was held on December 13 and 14. Up to now, meaningful suggestions were made by many of our dear colleagues devoted to the tasks of conservation and restoration. We also received important suggestions from prominent international experts, which have assisted us to consider the Bayon from a global point of view. The nine annual editions of the Bayon Symposium have yielded fruitful results as far as producing the master plan is concerned. This has been under the auspices of the APSARA Authority starting with the former CEO, HE Mr. VANN Molyvann and continued under the general direction of HE Mr. BUN Narith, with able assistance from the UNESCO secretariat and the contribution of its excellent moderator, Mr. Azedine BESCHAOUCH. The Bayon Charter has now been produced in draft form, in keeping with the fundamental principles expressed as the basis for future activities conducted on the Angkor site during the second Intergovernmental Conference for the Safeguarding and Sustainable Development of Angkor held in Paris.

Over the past ten years, JSA has been working on the following projects:

1. Restoration of the Bayon Northern Library by partial dismantling and reassembly.

2. Restoration of the Prasat Suor Prat N2 tower antechamber, the dismantling and reassembling of the entire N1 tower on the Royal Plaza of Angkor Thom.
3. Restoration work on the Northern Library of Angkor Wat, including the removal of the concrete material used in a former restoration operation and returning scattered elements after restoration to their original positions on the monument.

The experience and success of these different types of restoration work have enabled JSA to gain confidence for the scheme, techniques and skills required when undertaking the conservation and restoration of the Bayon.

Parallel with the restoration work, we have carried out a detailed study of the entire Bayon complex. The starting point was an analysis of just what the Bayon is, and then we have been accumulating a wide range of academic research, such as on the construction method used on the Bayon, analyzing the reasons for deterioration, treating parts in danger of collapse, doing minor repair work, determining the original position of the scattered elements, as well as monitoring movements of the architectural structure and the environment.

The fundamental frame of the Bayon Master Plan has been built up on these studies and the basic data collected. The Bayon Charter provides the framework of the general concept of the Bayon Master Plan.

The fundamental view that JSA presented for the Bayon Master Plan is to indicate clearly the task to conserve the Bayon based on the Bayon Symposium and the activities of JSA. Firstly, we explained the progress of the Bayon Master Plan and Bayon Charter. To pursue these in a better manner, we have promoted in-depth, frank discussions with all involved. Next we proposed three concrete targets for the conservation and restoration activities embodied in the master plan.

The main, broadly recognized purpose for the international organization working in Angkor is to cooperate so that the conservation and restoration activities are taken over by Cambodians. The purpose of JSA is also the same. For the past ten years, we have attempted to transfer skills and know-how to Cambodians. The conservation and restoration project for the Bayon Southern Library is a very appropriate work site for the successful results of the Bayon Northern Library to be applied. The Southern Library is at great risk of collapse and is presently closed to visitors. Our aim is to establish a genuine partnership among Cambodian and JSA experts in operations planned to restore the Southern Library.

The entire Bayon complex is being affected by deterioration and weakening.

- First of all, we need to find a technical solution to the two major problems of stone deterioration and structural stability in order to ensure the long-term conservation of the Bayon complex. It is not sufficient just to spend time on the project, but concrete results must be achieved as JSA determines its budget for and undertakes the third phase, together with the APSARA Authority.
- A second component of the project is the conservation and restoration of the bas-reliefs of the outer and inner gallery walls.
- The third area that is a matter of urgent concern is stabilization of the central tower.

As work continues on formulating the Bayon Master Plan and Bayon Charter, the three key tasks as related above and the fundamental ideas for conservation and restoration have been clearly understood by each person in charge on the site.

As you can see from the agenda of the Bayon Symposium, very interesting presentations and fruitful discussions took place on specific activities being conducted at Angkor and international case studies. A draft copy of the recommendations reached at this symposium has been included in the discussion paper you have received, with the final version with corrections to be provided by UNESCO.

We at JSA are hoping for the continuation of the Bayon Symposium which provides a forum for vitally important philosophical and technical discussions regarding problems encountered at Angkor.

You will also find attached a summary of the activities conducted by JSA over the past year. During yesterday's site visit, you were able to see the progress of the work on the Angkor Wat Northern Library. I would like to invite Mr. SOUR Sothic, a Cambodian expert on the JSA team and in charge of the site, to present a brief report on the restoration work at Prasat Suor Prat.

Presentation of the Prasat Sour Prat restoration project, by Mr. SOUR Sothic:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have two minutes to give this report on the Prasat Suor Prat restoration work site.

[Slide] This slide shows the deterioration of the foundation under the platform that has caused the tower to incline. Two factors are involved: the construction materials and the foundation.

[Slide] Judging from the observation of the underground movement and learning from the experience of the French who worked on the Prasat Suor Prat site from 1950 to 1960, we decided to dismantle the entire structure, down to the natural ground surface of the tower.

[Slide] To sustain the tower and stabilize the foundation for reassembly, the soil of the foundation had to be improved, as depicted in the picture here.

[Slide] Here is the compaction process that takes place in three steps. The first step is tamping using sticks, and then using the 'elephant foot' and finally the ramming machine.

[Slide] The soil is compacted layer by layer. Penetration tests are performed to control and confirm compaction of the soil.

[Slide] To support the initial strength of the soil, geotextile is used, as you can see.

[slide] This is the compacting process.

We are now up to the third layer of the platform and coming to the main structure of the first storey.

[slide] This is a picture of our activity in November 2004 ...

[*slide*] And this is a picture of work that we just completed this month.

[*slide*] Finally, I would like to show you the comparison of the condition of the tower before dismantling and its condition after reassembly. Thank you very much for your attention."

2. Second Angkor Wat Workshop, by HE Mr ROS Borath, DDG, APSARA Authority

"The first Study Workshop on Angkor Wat was initiated in response to the need to develop a common approach to operations. The *Guide for Project Appraisal and Implementation* outlined a flexible approach, one that would be commensurate with the requirements of modern heritage conservation principles. This methodology, articulated in three major phases that I will now summarize for you, is being put into practical application on the Bat Chum temple.

Phase 1 of this approach involves the implementation of emergency conservation measures in order to reduce risks. This requires preliminary studies that include documentary research and analyses of the current condition of the monument. The first phase concludes by pooling the existing data and the information collected during the analyses in a comprehensive report that, after validation, allows entry into phase 2.

Phase 2, which is not always necessary, is essentially devoted to follow-up examinations, analyses and appraisals, and the results thereof are put into a second wrap-up report. Proposals made during this assessment are used to implement the actual work projects.

Phase 3 is project execution or delivery and is the final phase. It involves the usual work involved in carrying a project through to its completion. As a first step, detailed work performance protocols are established, then work starts on the project, the different steps of which require successive validations. The project is brought to its conclusion when the work is handed over and the final documentation is turned in.

You have just heard an academic outline and a practical application of it in the field will now be illustrated with the Bat Chum temple. It is a rather small temple and was in a very worrisome state. Time does not allow me to go into a lot of detail, so I invite anyone who is interested to come out to the work site to see how the successive steps are followed:

1) From the emergency conservation measures taken by the maintenance unit (such as putting in emergency propping), the preliminary examinations and getting the documentation together (drawn from various sources: archival, graphic or photographic), a structural analysis of the monument in its current state (health check, survey of pathologies);

2) Up to the follow-up studies that are part of Phase 2.

Conservation measures of a lesser degree of urgency were undertaken (bracing the north tower, temporary boarding up to prevent the entry of rainwater) and follow-up analyses took place (stratigraphic excavations and short specs registration for the upper parts of the north tower). Some digging was also done inside the monument to look for any foundation failure, etc., which led to the establishment of operational projects (spot foundation repairs and closing in of cracks, removal of the bracing and restoration of the upper parts of the tower, removal of the scaffolding, waterproofing the upper terrace), then preparation of the documentation relating to this initial phase of operations.

We then moved into the projects involving the showcasing and presentation of the monument and, in cooperation with the other APSARA departments, had it included in the tour itineraries.

We then moved into phase 3 of the methodology at Bat Chum. The first step was writing up the operational protocols. This involved contracts spelling out the respective missions and obligations of each of the operators. Such protocols are established on the basis of the operational projects proposed in Phase 2. The following step is delivery of the work. During this step, the work is implemented in keeping with the validated projects which are carried out according to the provisions set in the delivery protocols. The operations are regularly inspected by the project owner.

Proper work delivery leads to hand-over of the project and is covered in a completion report. This report must be accompanied by a set of "as-built records" (*dossier des ouvrages exécutés* [DOE]). That includes the documentation of all of the actual work performed, clearly showing any amendment made to the validated projects. The completion report is also accompanied by a set of recommendations for the project owner's reference, stating the nature and frequency of work to be done for proper upkeep of the monument and also showing priorities and risks. As for all other steps in this method, the completion report requires validation by APSARA, after the ICC experts have made an appraisal of it.

The project is completed when the final documentation is compiled and delivered. This means doing a survey of the restored monument, completing the file with photographs and documents summarizing the operations performed. During this final step, a survey of the monument's surroundings is done.

The second Angkor Wat Study Workshop took place just two days ago, on December 15. During the briefing meeting held upstream from this second study workshop, the need to do an inventory of all documentation produced by the various operators on the monument was highlighted. A sample report was made up and forwarded to each team. The completed reports can then be compiled in order to establish a comprehensive, logical list of all the documentation used and produced during the various interventions on the monument. In order to facilitate filing of the documentation, it was suggested that the different teams provide information on the report sheets according to the three phases of the methodology:

- Preparatory phase: includes all documentation existing prior to start-up of the operation, plus that produced during the preparatory studies (previous studies or prior analyses, surveys, etc.);
- Project phase: includes all documentation produced during delivery of the work (photographic documentation, reports, etc.);
- Program continuation: includes all documentation completed for new projects or new phases of ongoing projects.

Pooling the information thus gathered will serve not only to provide an overview of the current status of knowledge and research on Angkor Wat, but also to highlight any deficiencies, so as to determine the research pillars to be developed and the issues to be included in the framework of a joint, coordinated project. The purpose of getting this information together, in addition to developing this comprehensive project, is the production of a database—complete, up-to-date and accessible to all.

During the second Study Workshop on Angkor Wat, the teams working on the monument were thus able to give a clear picture of the progress of their projects and

highlight their objectives. This helped us move toward a genuine cooperation arrangement among all teams working on the Angkor Wat temple, which is a major monument of the world heritage site. This second workshop also provided an opportunity for us to hear a very insightful presentation by Prof. Claude JACQUES from his perspective as a historian and epigraphist. Prof. CROCI then outlined the results of a major group undertaking that began in 2002 and is still ongoing, involving recommendations for the conservation and restoration of the Angkor monuments, with input from prominent experts in all fields, some of whom have been working on the site for over a decade. We were delighted to have the opportunity for a fruitful debate, which led to the following recommendations:

1. With a view to pooling operation-related information in a uniform, comprehensive report, it is recommended that a consultation arrangement be instituted among all of the concerned teams, i.e. for past operations, the École française d'Extrême-Orient and the Archaeological Survey of India ; for current operations, Sophia University (Tokyo), IGeS (Italy), JSA (Japan), GACP (Germany), WMF, the APSARA National Authority. This consultation mechanism will be under the coordination of Mr. Michel VERROT (APSARA / *Fonds de solidarité prioritaire*, France).
2. Obviously, when documents are produced any which way, this takes away from their value as documentary references. It is therefore strongly recommended to all teams concerned to get together and come up with an easy, quick communication process (i.e. without the complication of many different types of media) and to mutually work out a consistent approach for information storage, collating, retrieval, etc.
3. As the Paris Intergovernmental Conference (November 2003) emphatically stressed, the APSARA National Authority is the project owner for all operations being conducted on the world heritage site. It is therefore mandatory that each team, collectively and individually, work in cooperation with the APSARA National Authority and keep it informed through status reports on program implementation: interim results, challenges experienced and documents produced (including drafts).

I thank you for your attention

3. EFEO activities, by Mr. Franciscus VERELLEN, Director of EFEO

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your kind introduction. I will speak in English in order to communicate more directly with our international friends here.

Let me begin by saying that it is an immense privilege for the EFEO—French School of Asian Studies—to be working in Cambodia. The richness of Angkorian and Khmer civilization has allowed us to engage in a wide range of different fields of academic research, beginning with archaeology from the scale of the Angkorian Empire (an archaeological guide by Bruno Bruguier will soon be published in several volumes) down to the urban archaeology of Angkor Thom. I draw your attention to an article that appeared in the latest issue of *Arts Asiatiques* by our colleague Jacques GAUCHER on that subject, the urban archaeology of Angkor Thom. We also work on the conservation of manuscripts. There is also a new publication that has just appeared a few days ago on a catalogue of Khmer manuscripts. Of course, the conservation of monuments is a major field for us, in Angkor in particular, beginning with the conservation of the royal terraces and more recently, in the last ten years, the great work that our colleague Pascal ROYÈRE is directing on the restoration of the Baphuon.

Other fields also have joined this activity, such as art history and architectural history. The specificity of our work is that it covers or bridges the practical construction aspect of restoration and conservation work with academic or scholarly research into the history of art, architecture and so on.

As some of you may know, the *École française d'Extrême-Orient* has a long history of involvement in Cambodia, a century of intellectual and cultural engagement with its civilization. We are also aware that history changes. Historical situations change, and we try to adapt our academic policy accordingly. I refer now to the transfer of competence and responsibility in this area to our host country. Already, after independence, the French School of Asian Studies was involved in transferring a certain number of our libraries, museums, etc., in the former French Indochina to the respective countries. In the context of French development policy today, which has been largely responsible for the financing of our restoration work in Cambodia, we also adopt this philosophy of transferring competences and responsibilities and I do see that the role of the EFEO will change in the future, as we will become not so much direct operators in this area, but scientific and technical consultants.

Another area of change is internationalization. The EFEO has always been an international organization in the sense that we work all across Asia. But the relations we had in the past were mainly bilateral, France-Cambodia, France-Vietnam, France-China, France-India, France-Japan, and so on. We also develop what we call transversal studies, which try to link the centers in these different areas, and we are particularly happy that our colleagues, specialists of Javanese architecture, for instance, have been involved in restoration work in Cambodia, just as our Indian experts are taking part in training Khmer scholars in Sanskrit studies for working on Cambodian inscriptions. So we do have this sort of international aspect.

What we envisage more and more for the future is a close integration of the French School of Asian Studies with the international academic community. And we see that happening here too, in an agreement signed only today with the University of Sydney and other international partners.

Another area of change is communication. The days where research data were politely and discreetly exchanged in learned societies is finished. We need to publish broadly and in depth. I showed you only a few examples here of these efforts that we are undertaking at the *École française d'Extrême-Orient* today.

A further major effort is the digitization of our resources with the aim of putting them on line and at the disposal of international scholars. Tens of thousands of documents have already been digitized, including materials of all kinds—photographs, maps, architectural drawings and other documents—from our archives in Paris. Many of these are available in our center in Siem Reap today and others will be soon and eventually be consultable on line.

I mentioned our interest in bridging with conservation work and scholarship. This is something I would really like to emphasize here today. I think that the durable development of a site like Angkor can only happen on a sound scientific and scholarly basis. We need to make known the true, deep significance of this site to create tourism of quality. As we know, the site itself is extremely durable. It has resisted the encroachment of nature, war, violence, and the vicissitudes of history through many centuries. We don't want it to be at risk now through hastily introduced development of tourism. We want tourism of quality, which will require again an effort of communication and of pedagogy. I think that this is not only going to give the site its true value, but will help it its long-term protection.

This is where I see a role of the *École française d'Extrême-Orient* in the future. I mentioned already the role of scientific and technical consultancy. I think that we can also share in this pedagogical communication that needs to take place in the true development of the site. We can take a lesson from our colleagues in the museum world who, for years now, have already undusted their objects and have created an interface between the inside world of the museum and the public out there. We need here not only to deal with a scholarly community, but with a large public, a public that is coming to Cambodia now from all corners of the world. The EFEO can and should play a role in communicating this.

So to find a balance between academic and scholarly exploration on the one hand and the exploitation of this site in touristic times on the other, I think this is the real challenge that we face at the French School of Asian Studies today and really all of us in this room. Thank you very much."

4. *Rehabilitation of a Buddhist terrace on Prasat of Prasat Top, by Professor Hiroshi SUGIYAMA*

The Nara National Research Institute on Cultural Property has been conducting its studies in cooperation with the Cambodian national authorities since 1993, which means that we are now in our twelfth year of cooperation.

These collaborative studies have two aspects. Each year, our institute invites a number of young Cambodian scholars to go to Japan for courses in archaeology at our institute. In Cambodia, we have conducted research and excavation programs with Cambodian researchers on the Tani pottery kiln site, northeast of the Angkor site, and starting in 2002, on the Prasat Top West temple, within the Angkor Thom enclosure.

Prasat Top West, or monument number 1486, is located south of the hillock between the Bayon and the western gate of Angkor Thom. The central tower, made of laterite, was founded in the 10th century. Side towers were added and the monument was converted into a Buddhist temple with the addition of the Buddhist gallery. After surveying the land around the monument, we undertook excavations in order to understand the construction process used to put up the Buddhist gallery. In August 2003, we conducted the initial digging beside the gallery. The soil had been completely reworked prior to putting in the gallery. The second excavation was done in August 2004, involving the Buddhist gallery itself.

We were able to identify a number of clues regarding the construction method used for the gallery, and we also found a stone sculpture buried in the ground. On August 9, we realized that this sandstone sculpture was actually a Buddhist carving. A charcoal deposit was discovered at the same soil level. We feel that this carving was used during the dedication ceremony when the Buddhist gallery was built.

I would now like to show some hypothetical computer-generated pictures of the gallery construction process: the laterite foundation, the upper section in sandstone, etc.

We are putting together our plans for the 12th research campaign on Prasat Top West for next year. Let me point out that our institute does not intend to rebuild the upper wooden structure on the gallery. However, emergency measures will be required to consolidate the section of the central tower that is in danger. Thank you for your attention."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Statement by Mr. Mitsunori NAMBA, Director of the Division of Multilateral Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

"His Excellency, Mr. SOK An, Deputy Prime Minister,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a pleasure for me to have an opportunity to make a brief statement concerning Japan's contribution to the conservation and restoration of Angkor. The Second Intergovernmental Conference on Safeguarding Angkor, held in November 2003, was a very precious opportunity for us to overview ten years of achievements since the Tokyo Conference in 1993 and to indicate the direction of international cooperation for the next decade.

In the Paris Declaration adopted at that conference, we confirmed the importance of keeping a balance between conservation of the Angkor site and sustainable development, as well as the need to strengthen ownership on the Cambodian side, especially APSARA, in both aspects of conservation and development. These points are indispensable for the international community to proceed in assistance to Angkor.

From now on, a new task for us is how to realize the spirit of the Paris Declaration. We understand that mechanisms of international cooperation for Angkor which were set out in the Tokyo Declaration are now recognized as a model for other similar actions throughout the world. Therefore it is not too much to say that the success of the ICC in

Angkor will give a crucial meaning not only for Cambodia but also for other efforts toward preservation of cultural heritage in a post-conflict situation in Afghanistan and Iraq.

As for Japan's assistance for the conservation and restoration of Angkor, the Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA) has been conducting the second phase of its project using Japanese Funds-in-Trust with UNESCO for preservation of world cultural heritage. Yesterday, we had an opportunity to visit the site and to take a look at the project. As for the details of the project, I would like to ask your cooperation to take a look at this pamphlet that has been distributed to you.

The Japanese government intends to launch the third phase of the project after the current phase of the project ends in April 2005. It is our understanding that the third phase should be significant for Cambodia and Japan to carry out the project based on the spirit of partnership. In the next phase of the project, we will further intensify capacity building, aiming at the sustainable conservation activities carried out by Cambodian people. That is one of Japan's basic policies in assistance to Angkor, as expressed at the Tokyo Conference in 1993. Thank you."

2. *The safeguarding of Angkor Site, by Mr. Gadi MGOMEZULU, Director, Cultural Heritage Division, UNESCO*

"Your Excellencies, the Co-chairmen,
Your Excellency the Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the APSARA National Authority,
Excellencies,
Dear colleagues,

It is a great pleasure and honor for me to attend this important session of the International Coordinating Committee for Angkor and to have the privilege to represent the Director General of UNESCO, Mr. Koichiro MATSUURA. On his behalf, I would like to take this opportunity to express my warmest congratulations to the representatives of the Royal Government and to the co-chairmen, as well as to the members of the ICC.

As you are aware, since 1960 and especially after the spectacular transfer of the Abu Simbel Monuments, UNESCO has launched a number of international safeguarding campaigns. Among others, let me recall operations successfully carried out in Asia, like for Borobudur in Indonesia, Kathmandu Valley in Nepal and Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan.

The safeguarding campaign of the historic site of Angkor, which is included in the World Heritage List, is an exceptional example and an eloquent testimony of international cooperation. From the Tokyo Conference in 1993 to the Paris Conference in 2003, Angkor was one of the best pillars of the conservation process the world over, with the strong support of UNESCO, as well as with the participation of the world's best experts.

Indeed, as you know, the Cambodians and the international community had to face a big challenge: preservation of a site of more than 40,000 hectares, re-appropriation from the population, its integration into the global development of Cambodia and coordination of the international aid.

Facing the immense problems of Angkor, various actions have been carried out. Projects have been implemented to safeguard more than 15 major monuments; the site has been successfully cleared of mines; the efforts against illicit traffic have been intensified

thanks to the creation of a heritage police. Numerous projects for training and research have been launched.

With regard to the success of the ICC, UNESCO proposed to adopt its strategy for other countries in a post-conflict situation. I am very proud to say that we have also an ICC for Afghanistan and another one for Iraq. With the ICC, the United Nations and the international community have elaborated an appropriate instrument to ensure the safeguarding and the reconstruction of cultural richness of countries which have suffered from conflicts. The experience of Angkor earmarks therefore a new step in the history of UNESCO.

Allow me to emphasize an important point made by several speakers before me. The international community is now fully conscious of the importance of cultural heritage and of its responsibility for the common heritage of humankind, this living testimony of our cultural diversity. Indeed, cultural heritage can be a major opportunity for economic development, as is shown in the region of Siem Reap / Angkor. Certainly, the combination of advanced academic research and young Cambodians involved in conservation projects serves as a model for other monuments and sites. But, the development of cultural tourism in the Angkor area must be balanced and progressive in order to avoid the loss of cultural values. In other words, it is important that we do not lose the cultural values and property that we have today, for these are the very reasons for which most visitors are coming to Cambodia.

Actually, for such an exceptional site with universal value as is Angkor, the biggest threat is trivialization. The 'Angkor' tourist product certainly needs promotion. Everybody agrees on this point. But, we have to be careful that it does not become a mass product and that its tourist frequentation will not only be for the masses. For all those, countless people throughout the world, who have fallen in love with the Khmer smile and the culture of Cambodia, it is a must that we have to preserve the charm and safeguard the attractiveness of Cambodia.

We know that the Royal Government, represented today in the ICC by HE Mr. SOK An, Deputy Prime Minister and chairman of the APSARA National Authority, is fully aware of this question and we know also that there is the will to act rapidly to avoid any damage.

I would like to assure you, on behalf of the Director General of UNESCO, that on this crucial point we will support, through expertise the action of the APSARA National Authority as soon as the Royal Government wishes us to do so. Thank you very much for your attention."

3. *Completion of FSP project Angkor Site: Heritage and Development, by Mr. Dominique DORDAIN*

"I will now personally make the presentation concerning the 'Angkor Site—Heritage and Development' project that will conclude on December 31, 2004. Its purpose is to provide a means for France to contribute to development of the historic site of Angkor, in keeping with a recommendation made by UNESCO at the time the Angkor site was included on mankind's World Heritage List in December 1992, calling for the establishment of a national agency for the protection and management of the site, the APSARA Authority.

As a tool that brings together various actions led by France, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and the EFEO, this project has been divided into three components:

1. *Completion of the structural restoration of the Baphuon*, an 11th-century temple-mountain, already started in 1960 by the EFEO, is being continued in the framework of this project since 1993-94;
2. *Institutional support to APSARA*, established in 1994, with its major skills transfer program under the direction of project leader Mr. Michel VERROT, architect from *Bâtiments de France*, with the assistance of archaeologist Mr. Éric LLOPIS and supported by an ambitious scientific component focusing on the city of Angkor Thom, being cared for by Mr. Jacques GAUCHER, member of the EFEO;
3. *Prevention of trafficking in Khmer artifacts*, with a policing program stream including strengthening of the Heritage Police Unit and an inventory program stream being conducted with the skilled assistance of the EFEO.

The 'Angkor Site—Heritage and Development' project had an initial budget of € 2,937,368, or approximately US\$ 3.6 million.

Regarding the first component, restoration work on the Baphuon, I will not go into detail on the results, as Mr. ROYÈRE was able to show them to you in the field yesterday. Operations were resumed in 1995 and involve anastylosis work on the monument phased in as follows:

- Inventory of the stones that were put out on storage fields back in the 1960s: Loss of the site records has required identification of the 300,000 stones spread out between 1960 et 1970;
- Consolidation and restoration of the three tiers of the pyramid: stabilization of the fill by putting in an internal reinforced concrete structure, concealed by the sandstone facing of each substructure;
- Consolidation and restoration of the 'Reclining Buddha': Only the external facing is being conserved and restored. The internal block fill is being replaced by a laterite fitting.

The average day, some 200 persons are busy on the work site: stone masons, carpenters, masons, archaeologists, architects and draftsmen who, through their working on this site, have received appropriate training quite often complemented by training overseas. As we were able to see yesterday, work is now moving into the concluding phase, which includes the following aspects:

- Treatment of the sections of the monument where lacunae are found in the sandstone facing;
- Structuring the temple perimeter area;
- Drawing up a maintenance plan for the temple.

Let me emphasize that this project was originally designed as a demonstration or experimental site, and for skills transfer. We hope that with APSARA's active involvement, we will be able to build national teams in the future which will gradually take things over on all counts—the operations, the ongoing restoration and conservation work.

The second purpose of the 'Angkor Site—Heritage and Development' project was to help the APSARA Authority to ensure proper management of Angkor Archaeological Park. Thus, the project included the objective of assisting APSARA to achieve a level of skills and organization so that it could play its role as administrator by promoting human resources development and putting together the methodological and regulatory instruments needed, all of which would concur for:

- A *'site project'*, one which would include conservation, presentation and tourism management objectives, along with a programming of the means;
- A *senior management training program*, comprising both academic and hands-on aspects of current management, conservation and historical monument showcasing approaches.

The arrangement proposed involved the establishment of operational technical teams:

- A *maintenance unit* for monument conservation;
- A *monument perimeter area management unit* to care for outside spaces and the immediate perimeters of the monuments;
- An *archaeological survey unit* to go along with development initiatives;
- A *public observatory* to get to know the visitors, monitor volumes, measure flows and thereby channel and organize tours of the site.

An appropriate, open-ended training program, providing a pragmatic skills transfer based on simple principles was proposed, using methods and tools rather than cut-and-dried approaches, a direct confrontation and self-directed handling of actual problems, ongoing adaptation to the field, with special consideration given to using the problems encountered as a teaching tool.

This component of institutional support to the APSARA Authority also included the study of the archaeological layout of Angkor Thom. The objective of the scientific component was to make an archaeological assessment of the Angkor Thom site and develop an archaeological master plan that would indicate the archaeological potential of the site based on zones. The program was broken down into four phases:

- *Getting together all existing documentation* available from the EFEO;
- Conducting *five archaeological campaigns* in the four quarters of the site;
- *Interpretation of the data*;
- An initial *graphic reconstruction* of all of these features, with special attention to Angkor Thom, as a medium for the master plan.

This experience and work on the site has led to the some exciting discoveries. A reprint of an article by Mr. Jacques GAUCHER will be passed out:

- The *buried bed of an ancient river*, plotted over 3 kilometers, that preceded implantation of the city;
- A *network over 130 kilometers long* of canals, waterways, dike ditches, reservoir ditches and connecting elements, channels, bridges, groups of channels, etc. that give evidence of an urban waterworks system designed at the overall scale of the site;

- A network of internal urban thoroughfares and their liaisons with the major structuring avenues of the city;
- A unique fortified island, linked to the Royal Palace;
- The parceling plan of the city.

All of this will be plotted and turned over to the APSARA Authority at the project's conclusion.

The third component is based on what had already been undertaken in the area of preventing the trafficking of Khmer artifacts, which included the establishment of a heritage police force. The key thrust of the police component was to expand the Heritage Police Unit, whose jurisdiction was limited in 1999 to the protected zone of Angkor Archaeological Park, so that it could intervene over a broader surveillance and protection zone.

To achieve these objectives, an all-terrain cycle (ATC) team had to be set up. The APSARA Authority had decided to use non-polluting modes of transportation within the archaeological park, which led to the creation of a specialized brigade equipped with mountain bikes. The establishing and equipping of the ATC Brigade was accompanied with support to the motorcycle brigades so that they could extend their intervention over a broader area and include some of the remoter sites.

The Cambodian authorities greatly extended the coverage area of the Heritage Police Unit, notably by including the Roluos groups and Koh Ker. Currently, over 40 temples are under the protection of the Heritage Police Unit, which includes all of the major sites. Overall, the arrangements made have proven to be efficient and valuable, due to the fact that there are officers on duty at all times in the immediate proximity of the sites to be protected.

The third component which had a second project stream, that of making an inventory of property susceptible to being looted—statues, bas-reliefs, sculptured pediments, pottery, images used in worship, steles, etc.—using as a basis the skills acquired by the EFEO over the years.

An office for the prevention of illicit trafficking in cultural property was created within the Ministry of Culture. This office, with a staff of four, works in close liaison with the EFEO office in Phnom Penh.

Initial exploration campaigns began in late November 2002, using information gathered since 1995 by the EFEO. Efforts were focused initially on the southern areas of Cambodia and were gradually extended to cover the entire country, in particular the remote areas of provinces such as Prey Veng and Oddor Meanchey.

A total of 2,180 different sites have been visited. Some of these are mounds, but in other cases they may involve large isolated monuments on which the file had not been updated since the major inventory work done at the turn of the century by Lunet de LAJONQUIÈRE. The work undertaken has therefore made it possible to provide details on the location and configuration of a great many archaeological sites and to compile an outstanding collection of photographs of the full range of Khmer archaeological heritage.

The number of sites recorded has now reached 3,350, to which must be added nearly 800 sites referenced only in the Ministry of Culture's archives. At the present rate, reconnaissance work involving the overall Cambodian archaeological heritage could be completed in the next couple of years. The Cambodian Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts now has available the basis for a national inventory department.

The project is wrapping up on this note. Its ongoing theme has been strengthening national project ownership and promoting take-over by the national authorities. I thank and congratulate all those who have been working with this process since 2001. As the project draws to its conclusion, the final report writing is being undertaken. Today's report was quite cursory, but it will be developed in the weeks and months to come. You have received an information package on the results of this project, along with a CD-ROM that will enable you to take a closer look at each of the components and assess the initial achievements. I would ask for you to kindly overlook some typing errors that appear in the Khmer titles. The corrections are shown on page 2. Unfortunately due to the time constraint, they could not be included in the Khmer edition. We were under pressure to get this basic project summary report to you even before the project ends on the 31st of December. Thank you for your attention."

VII. DECLARATION OF THE MINISTER of COOPERATION OF FRANCE HE Mr. XAVIER DARCOS

"Honorable Deputy Prime Minister,
Honorable Ambassadors and Heads of Delegations,

Allow me to begin by saying how happy, how proud I am to be with you and share in the proceedings of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor.

We recall that back on July 1, 1991, His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk, roused by the dangers threatening these monuments after 20 years of war and subsequent to a request submitted to the Director General of UNESCO, launched an appeal to the international community to save Angkor. And the response was immediate, as the very next year, on December 7, 1992, the site was included on the World Heritage List.

What a long way we have come since then, since the First Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor held in Tokyo in 1993 at the invitation of Japan, kicked off the international program for the Angkor eco-historical site. It made provision for the establishment of the ICC, now considered as an international benchmark for the coordination of restoration and conservation efforts. The international community recognizes Angkor as the national symbol of Cambodia and of its people; safeguarding this glorious site is central to the national rebuilding work taking place in this country.

A five-year emergency plan was put before the ICC in December 1993. A zoning and environmental management plan was then adopted by royal decree in 1994 and 1995. The Cambodian government went on to establish the APSARA Authority, a national public institution empowered to take on protection and management of the sites.

I would like to pay tribute to the Royal Government of Cambodia, consistently assisted by UNESCO and Japan (as co-chairman of the ICC), and let all in the international community know how proud we are of the fast-track setting up of the institutional framework that has enabled the mobilization of the means and structuring of the action

so that by December 1995 all of the temples received permanent classification by the World Heritage Committee.

France became deeply involved in the undertaking as soon as the Paris Peace Accords were signed. In 1992, with the support of my ministry, the *École française d'Extrême-Orient*, to whom we owe the 'rekindling of Khmer energy', started work on restoring the Terrace of the Leper King and the northern staircase of the Elephant Terrace. Restoration work on the Baphuon temple-mountain was resumed in 1994.

From archive rescue to the training of senior management of the APSARA Authority, urban structuring, demining and setting up the Heritage Police Unit, France has played many and varied roles. It is especially proud of having contributed to the renaissance of this site, to knowledge transfer and safeguarding. When I briefly visited the site last July, I was able to see that a new generation of senior staff, engineers and architects is coming on the scene, now enabling the national authority to fully take on its role as project owner.

During the Paris Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor in November 2003, your government outlined the main thrust of the upcoming decade as far as conservation is concerned. Top priority will be given to maintenance programs. Showcasing operations will be carried out in the framework of a holistic approach to the environment, giving special attention to the allocation of water resources, to the forest, to the involvement of the local communities, who should be the first to benefit from ethical tourism.

This direction fits in very nicely with the commitments made at the Johannesburg Summit, and in particular with the statements made by President CHIRAC and Prime Minister KOIZUMI on that occasion.

The Cambodian government also expressed its willingness to continue international cooperation in the framework of the ICC by strengthening the operational role of APSARA and maintaining the comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach of the ICC, which is receiving ongoing and efficient support from UNESCO. France acknowledges these directions, notably the shared will to expand the very complementary areas of jurisdiction of our committee and the APSARA Authority, in the areas of sustainable development and tourism.

France is poised to coach the Royal Government, helping it to make the Angkor region the engine of harmonious development, seeing to the integrity of the world heritage and historical and cultural identity of Angkor.

France's contribution will link all of the specialized means available under our cooperation arrangement: input from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, the French Development Agency, the *École française d'Extrême-Orient*, and various decentralized initiatives. This contribution will include such things as:

- Continuation of monument restoration work on the Baphuon temple, a very large-scale work site and one which is providing training to a new generation of young Khmer conservators;
- Skills transfer, training heritage conservation trades, statue restoration and museum presentations, making the National Museum of Phnom Penh into a world reference for Angkorian art;

- Completion of operations to ensure the safety of sites and archaeological excavations through ongoing demining;
- The attention given to urban structuring and putting in tourist amenities in proximity to the sites, thus maintaining greater control over development in Siem Reap and providing intake for rapidly growing numbers of tourists;
- Strengthening efforts in the prevention and control of AIDS, with support through the ESTHER hospital partnership and community networking.

Thus, Honorable Deputy Prime Minister, Honorable Ambassadors, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am in a position to announce today that our further financial assistance is anticipated to be upwards of € 7 million, € 4 million for urban structuring in Siem Reap and € 2.75 million for an extension of the 'Angkor Site—Heritage and Development', through French Development Agency and Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributions.

France would like to maintain its presence in the coordination and governance of the ICC, along with the APSARA Authority, the local and regional levels of government, in order see to the harmonization of growth and ethical tourism. Indeed, in order that tourism does not come across as a system of hit-and-run plundering and the local communities are not marginalized or even left bereft of their culture, it is important that they be closely associated with the economic and social spin-offs of tourism development.

By protecting the priceless cultural heritage of Cambodia, symbol of its identity, culture will be recognized as a full-fledged factor of progress and our joint efforts will contribute to civil peace and controlled globalization.

I realize that this struggle to protect works of the mind and cultural property, His Majesty King NORODOM Sihamoni has tenaciously led it in UNESCO. On behalf of his country, he was a staunch advocate, last October 2, 2003 at the 32nd General Conference of UNESCO held in Paris, for the specific handling of cultural property and for implementing formal instruments to protect intangible heritage. His concern is also felt for the environment and for the preservation of the Tonle Sap Great Lake, which are issues on the agenda of today's meeting.

At the dawn of this new decade of sustainable development, the message of His Majesty King NORODOM Sihamoni as both an advocate and a purveyor of culture is an encouragement to all of us and a sign of hope for the Cambodian people.

I have come to tell you that France will have a full share in it. I thank you."

VIII. CLOSING SESSION

Comments of HE Mr. KAPUR, Ambassador of India : "Thank you very much, Mr. Co-chairman. I wish to convey my profound thanks to Mr. Azedine BESCHAOUCH for his very kind words. For me, it has been one of the most satisfying aspects of my work in Cambodia over the last three and a half years, to be involved with the ICC, with UNESCO, to have had this opportunity to get the Archaeological Survey of India actively involved in the Angkor area once again after having done a lot of work earlier. And I am very happy that the work has started in a very satisfactory fashion, on a very scientific basis. This is due to the high patronage of the Royal Government of Cambodia. I remember how Excellency Mr. SOK An, the Deputy Prime Minister, it was primarily due

to your inspiration and guidance that it became possible to request the government of Cambodia and the Archaeological Survey of India to start the work again. I have been participating in all the ICC sessions since I've joined here, and as Mr. BESCHAOUCH has very kindly mentioned, this will be the last session for some time at least, as I go back to the headquarters.

It is not just coming back to Angkor to work at Ta Prohm, and there is also involvement in allied activities, in associated activities. We have all heard the exposé of Excellency UK Someth on the Museum of Traditional Asian Textiles. It is a unique experiment, a cooperation between six countries—India, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia. It is all taking place in Siem Reap. There's a lot of synergy, a lot of positivity and there is a lot of dynamism. The Water and Power Consultancy Services is working on the Western Baray irrigation project from India. We have had the publications brought out by the ASI on the work they had done earlier on Angkor that was launched here in this very forum, both the publications. And we also have discussions going on now and the possibility of some experts coming into reinforce the APSARA Authority in the new departments which have been created. We have also been able to arouse some interest amongst the Indian experts we now have in this hall with us. One of the foremost experts on Indo-Cambodian ancient studies, Prof. Sachchidanand SAHAI who has done seminal work in this field, he wrote his first book in French under the tutelage of Prof. Georges COEDÈS in Paris. He is also actively associated in further studies in Cambodia after being lost to Cambodia for a long time.

For India and any Indian coming to Cambodia, in particular to Siem Reap / Angkor, is always like homecoming. This has been happening over history. Even before I started my work in Cambodia, the very first task was to pay my respects here to all the deities and devas, the gods.

We have received the maximum cooperation, Your Excellency, from all the agencies of the Cambodian government, from all the departments, from the APSARA Authority, from the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. We wish to thank you very profoundly for that. We also owe a lot of thanks to UNESCO, to the ICC, to the *ad hoc* experts, to the co-chairmen, to the EFEO, to JSA and to so many others, it's difficult to narrate the entire list. We have had a very successful opening Ta Prohm Round Table in February last year. And having seen all these activities initiated, it gives me personally a lot of satisfaction, a lot of contentment, and I go back now with a feeling of happiness. And I wish to convey my best wishes to Mr. BESCHAOUCH, the co-chairmen, and the entire body here for the successful continuation of this very noble task in the future also. Thank you so much."

1. Speech by the Japanese Co-chair, HE Mr. Fumiaki TAKAHASHI

"Thank you very much, Mr. Co-chair. This session we are now going to conclude. I think we had a very good meeting, especially rich in substance, and I would like to welcome and thank all those who presented their projects or their insight, not only from UNESCO and APSARA, but also from other colleagues in other countries, whether government or private. And it is noteworthy that this meeting also confirmed that the many different activities being conducted for the conservation of the Angkor site, in the scientific field as well as various projects related to the development of the Siem Reap / Angkor region will be harmonized with the conservation activities.

The second point that I want to make is that I want to welcome the presentation and proposals for new projects, specifically the project relating to one of the major sites of Angkor, that being Phnom Bakheng, as put forward by the United States. Several other research projects were proposed, as well as projects relating to the development aspect, such as the one proposed by Belgium in the field of education and health. I think that these new initiatives clearly indicate that the international activities involved in the conservation of Angkor and the development of the Siem Reap region are expanding, and also this shows that the ICC framework is working. We hope that that this trend will be reinforced in the coming years.

I am also very delighted that very constructive discussions took place during this meeting with regard to achieving the balance of conservation of the site on the one hand and the promotion of sustainable development of the region on the other. As Deputy Prime Minister Mr. SOK An already mentioned, the support and active participation of the local communities is indispensable to achieve the long-term conservation of the Angkor site. To this end, it is also very important to contribute to poverty reduction in the Siem Reap / Angkor region.

I am very happy that we could reconfirm at this meeting the necessity of tackling all of these issues in parallel. From this point of view, I would like to welcome the proposal made by Mr. BESCHAOUCH for the strengthening of the capability of both the APSARA Authority and the ICC, through the creation of an advisory group of experts, which body would make recommendations both to APSARA and the ICC on issues related to development.

It is my hope that at the next meeting of the technical committee, we can discuss this matter in more detail, especially the composition of the experts and the relationship of this group with other existing bodies, as well as the provision for funding it. In this context, as I already mentioned in my opening statement, as far as the Japanese government is concerned, we are prepared to consider the matter, how to strengthen the capacity of APSARA on this score. We are prepared to consider the matter if there is a specific request from the government of Cambodia. Furthermore, we noted that there was a report on the master plan for the development of the Siem Reap region, and as Mr. BESCHAOUCH proposed, that at the next meeting of our committee, we would like to have a report from JICA as to the progress of activities, as well as from other organizations, including Belgium. We heard a report from APSARA regarding the challenges that we are facing. We would like to express our appreciation for the contribution made by APSARA in various fields as well as from UNESCO, especially about the question relating to the conservation of artifacts and the prevention of illicit trafficking.

The last point that I would like to make is that without doubt the international support to the Cambodian government in relation to conservation activities on the site is very important, but at the same time, it is very crucial that the APSARA Authority gradually enhance its capability and increase its initiatives in various fields. On this score, I am very much delighted that we could confirm that the APSARA Authority has reported that it is making efforts to strengthen its human resources and that this has already translated into facts. So I would like to express my hope that APSARA will continue to keep this momentum and to strengthen its financial and human resources basis for this activity. From this point of view, concerning the advisory group of experts, if it is put in place, we hope that the APSARA Authority will also play its part in financial support of that group.

In concluding my remarks, I would like to thank everyone very much for their active participation at this meeting, especially UNESCO, both in Phnom Penh and also at its headquarters in Paris, for the excellent preparation and management of our meeting today as well as for the very interesting site visits that were arranged yesterday on the site. Without their dedicated efforts, we could not have succeeded in today's gathering. So at the same time I would like to thank the representatives of the Royal Government of Cambodia for their active participation, especially the APSARA Authority, for making our meeting a success. Thank you very much."

2. Speech by French Co-chair, Mr. Dominique DORDAIN

"Thank you, Mr. Co-chairman. Honorable Deputy Prime Minister, this morning you reminded us of the parameters of our intervention, and you set it against the backdrop of both the Rectangular Strategy and the very recent national conference to which you alluded. That is something vitally important to us, for the international contribution has but one purpose, to comply with a national will, a national commitment. We appreciate the commitment that you yourself display. Since your appointment as chairman of the APSARA Authority, you have shown this commitment and by your presence, you have facilitated the resolution of a number of problems. We know that your permanent and vigilant presence will enable the APSARA Authority to successfully meet the challenges of the move from the first decade into the second.

We also welcome the governance decisions that have been made by order of the Prime Minister so as to maintain the land integrity of the Angkor heritage, and we appreciate that you yourself acted very quickly so that these requirements were complied with as directed by those responsible for classifying Angkor as world heritage. This morning too you gave fresh impetus to the APSARA Authority by concrete actions. I noted that in the area of sustainable development, in particular the diversification of the tourism offer, getting the intake and orientation center up and running, structuring the temple approach areas, putting in the new tour itineraries and a constant concern for environmental protection. You heard that France, through its Ministry of Cooperation, as just mentioned by Mr. DARCOS, will be with you and is committed to this new decade.

I am also happy to note that the idea of strengthening the skills and expertise of APSARA and the ICC in the area of sustainable development has met with an institutional organization and expression that will satisfy the operational requirements of the APSARA Authority, as well as the need for an implementation strategy under your care, through the ICC, so that sustainable development remains subordinate to the requirements of heritage protection.

So right away tomorrow morning we will be back to work, preparing and implementing these recommendations and also preparing for the technical committee meeting in June. I would like to take the liberty of making a recommendation regarding the working plan for this technical committee meeting. We can imagine that it can see to it that this expertise that is focusing on two areas—heritage conservation and sustainable development—can be developed both separately and jointly. I also think that this should be a meaningful approach and that we can move from strategy, ethics, accommodating the integrity of the heritage, towards what you referred to as 'bankable investments', rather than going the other way.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to the quotation made by the American ambassador, 'culture makes all men gentle'. Sometimes man upsets nature and makes it unfortunately more violent because of the uncontrolled degradation. We can go back to the gentleness of nature, we must go back to it and we will go back to it by sustainable development of the environment. This is a moral obligation for all of us and a requirement of solidarity. I thank you."

Honorable Deputy Prime Minister, you are invited to take the floor."

3. *Speech by HE Mr. SOK An, Vice-Premier Minister*

"Honorable Co-chairmen,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are now at the conclusion of our proceedings, and it is especially pleasurable to take note again of the approach that sets the deliberations of this committee apart. Despite the limited time and tremendous amount of issues to be discussed, nothing important is left out.

This committee feels it is duty bound, collectively and individually, to contribute, each in his own way and according to his available financial and technical means, to the sustainable development of the Siem Reap / Angkor region. In this regard, I note the proposal of the German ambassador concerning the need to inform the public of the activities and achievements of the ICC. I would therefore like to ask the secretariat to assist the APSARA National Authority to prepare the specifications so that this recommendation can be acted upon quickly.

It is indeed important that our fellow citizens as well as foreign visitors be apprised of the tremendous effort that is going on. It must be a matter of public knowledge that for Prime Minister HUN Sen and the Royal Government, sustainable development means a sustainable balance between the absolute necessity of conserving the Angkorian heritage and the absolute must of increasing revenue in order to improve the standard of living of the population.

In this area, input from donors and investors remains crucially important. I am delighted to see the United States of America confirm its commitment for safeguarding and showcasing work on Phnom Bakheng.

We are very happy to have been apprized of the following commitments:

- 1) Germany's further commitment to cover the cost of demining operations;
- 2) A program announced by Belgian Cooperation to assist with poverty alleviation;
- 3) Thailand's joining in a major research and documentation project on the central road system of the Khmer empire;
- 4) A contribution from a scientific team in the Czech Republic to advanced technological research for purposes of heritage conservation;
- 5) The establishing of a multidisciplinary team for data management under the coordination of Sydney University.

I would also like to stress the great importance of the forthcoming master plan for the development of the Siem Reap region being undertaken by JICA.

I would like to pay special tribute to the work done by the *École française d'Extrême-Orient* that is so outstanding and so far-reaching, as well as the three-pronged program of the *Fonds de solidarité prioritaire*. It truly represents a major commitment made by France to the Kingdom of Cambodia, as we heard in the remarks made by Mr Xavier DARCOS, the French minister of Cooperation.

This list of new contributions highlights one fact: the international community is continuing to strengthen its contribution to sustainable development consistent with heritage conservation. By doing so, it is expressing its determination to support the policy of the Royal Government led by Prime Minister HUN Sun.

Honorable Co-chairmen, these fine achievements are due to your concern and we will never be able to thank you enough. Dear colleagues, members of the ICC, thank you so much for your effective and unfailing contribution.

In conclusion, I would like to speak to the representative of UNESCO and to the ICC secretariat. Be assured of our deep gratitude for your hard work and your enthusiasm.

We look forward to getting together again to highlight further satisfactory results and achievements. I thank you for your attention."

4. *Speech by UNESCO Representative in Cambodia, Mr. Étienne CLÉMENT*

"Honorable Deputy Prime Minister,
Honorable Senior Minister,
Honorable Co-chairmen,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

As the last speaker, I do not want to take any more of your time, but simply to say a few words on behalf of the Director General, Mr MATSUURA.

I would first of all like to thank the Honorable Deputy Prime Minister and the co-chairmen for the confidence that you continue to place in UNESCO. I would like to ensure you of the continued support of UNESCO in your proceedings, both in the form of secretariat services for the ICC as well as in other areas of cooperation, such as support to the Royal University of Fine Arts and other programs in which UNESCO has a commitment. I was unable to be present on Monday and Tuesday at the Bayon Symposium and I ask Prof. NAKAGAWA to kindly forgive me for this. However, I had to attend a meeting in Bangkok with other UNESCO directors for Asia and the Pacific. After a fierce battle, I was successful in getting confirmation of the financial and human resources needed for 2006 and 2007 at the Phnom Penh office. You are therefore assured that these means will continue for at least a three-year period and at the same level.

I would like to confirm that the secretariat has taken note of the suggestions made during the closing statements given a few minutes ago by the co-chairman and the Deputy Prime Minister. These suggestions had to do with working methods, such as for the meeting of the technical committee, as well as on the visibility of the work done by APSARA and its partners. In response to the request made by the Deputy Prime Minister, I quote what was said by Mr DORDAIN: starting tomorrow morning, the ICC secretariat will get together with APSARA to prepare a working paper for your consideration.

On behalf of the Director General, I would like to wish the ICC much success in the continuation of its work and pass on the best wishes of Mr MATSUURA to the APSARA Authority for success in overcoming the many challenges confronting it, as well as ensure it of UNESCO's support, both at the head office—my colleague who is director of the Heritage Branch just left to catch his plane and he gave me verbal assurance of this just as he was leaving—as well as in Phnom Penh.

As for me, I would like to thank the staff of the APSARA Authority who, for the first time and in response to a recommendation of the ICC, was closely associated with the UNESCO staff in providing the services of secretariat for today's meeting as well as for the work site visits. I thank you."

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ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2004

Plenary Session of the ICC - December 16/17, 2004 - Siem Reap

Following the First Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor in Tokyo in 1993, the Second Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor organized in Paris in 2003, did not only celebrate the 10 year Anniversary of the International Coordination Committee for the Safeguard and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC), but also the opportunity to formulate some recommendations and adopt a Declaration for sustainable development of the Angkor Site.

In order to implement immediately these resolutions, the Royal Government of Cambodia, signed a Sub-Decree on the organization and function of the APSARA Authority. As a result, two new departments have been created to participate to the implementation of sustainable development and reduction of poverty: the Department of Waters and Forestry and the Department of Demography and Development.

By Royal Decree, the General Directorate has also been restructured and now consists of two levels with a President named as head of the APSARA Authority and an Executive Director assisted by Deputy Executive Directors.

I. Department of Administration, Staff, Finance and Public Relations

The Department has been restructured to distribute the different missions that are its responsibility.

In addition to their institutional liabilities, the Executive Director and the Deputy Executive Director have been charged by the President to organize two information seminars to the people living in the Angkor Park.

After the signing of the Order on June 23, 2004 No BB02 by the Prime Minister on cessation and eradication of anarchical activities in the Angkor Park, the people living in the zones protected by the Royal Decree No 001/NS of 1994 expressed their concern about the future of their dwellings and lands.

As a result, two seminars presided by the Vice Prime Minister, Minister of the Office of Council of Ministers, His Excellency Mr. SOK AN accompanied by the Vice Prime Minister, Co-Minister of Defense, His Excellency Mr. TEA Ban in Siem Reap/Angkor and of members of the International Community were convened. Different provincial authorities also attended the seminars to obtain information about decisions taken by the Royal Government to protect the zones defined by the World Heritage and the classification of the Angkor Site on the world heritage list.

The first seminar was on August 4, 2004. The Vice Prime Minister, H.E. Mr. SOK AN confirmed the will of the Royal Government to control construction in the protected zones. Mr. Azedine BESCHAOUCH, Representative of UNESCO, explained to the participants the reasons for the creation of zones for the protection of monuments.

Due to misunderstandings regarding documents produced from the first seminar, a second seminar was held on November 22 in order to clarify and ensure understanding of the decisions brought down at the first seminar. The Royal Government held this seminar exclusively for the inhabitants and village representatives of the protected zones.

An operational structure was created to do the census of population and dwellings, and to enable those people living in the Park to know their rights regarding authorized constructions.

A Joint Intervention Unit for the prevention of the destruction of forests, management of the domain and elimination of anarchical activities in the Siem Reap /Angkor area was created to sustain and reinforce controls for the protected zones.

The 10-month report on revenue and expenses of the APSARA Authority, including the restoration of BAT CHUM Temple, financed by the ACCOR group, are joined in the appendix.

II. Progress report of the implementation of the Environmental Management System project

The site of Angkor/Siem Reap and its environment are currently submitted to increasing pressures. In this period there has been a steep increase in tourist numbers which has resulted in a reciprocal increase in the construction of roads and hotels. This also leads to a greater impact on availability of clean water and the careful disposal of wastes products such as garbage and sanitation. The APSARA Authority being aware of the necessity to solve this problem, decided, with the support of the Japanese Government and agreement of the Cambodian Government, to institute a protective program that will include an implementation of the norms ISO 14001.

In view of the limited knowledge concerning environmental management systems, it is desirable to seek the technical support from the Japanese partners in helping APSARA Authority to develop human resources and training based on a model suitable for this community

In May 2003, a 3 year project for the implementation of an EMS (Environmental Management System) was put in place. Appointed was a an EMS secretariat that was directed by a representative and team of 4 people who supervised the project; meetings of the EMS have been convened on the weekly basis, with the participation of the EMS secretariat and the relevant people from the APSARA Authority.

Activities during year 2004:

- Establishment and statement of the environmental policy of the APSARA Authority.
- Environmental aspect survey and determination of the objectives and environmental targets of every department of the APSARA Authority; the finished work

will be submitted to definitive agreement of the directors, the environmental representative and the Executive Director.

- Environmental basis survey on air and water in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, and audit of HCC (a private company in charge of the cleaning of the Angkor site), subcontracting for the pickup of garbage in the archaeological park.
- Internal communications as organizing some meetings with all the directors of department, in order to sensitise the staff of the APSARA Authority to environment.
- External communications aiming to help the outside partners to understand better the implementation of the project of EMS and its progress report.
- Exchange of viewpoints on environmental questions with monks, the village elders, teachers and local population.
- Teaching programs for the local primary school pupils on environmental issues

III. The Department of the Monuments and Archaeology-1 (DMA-1)

1. Perimeter Area Management Unit:

Responsible for development of projects and studies in the region of Angkor.

In 2004, this unit studied the following projects:

The construction of:

- ▶ 16 stations for the Heritage Police Unit,
- ▶ 15 supplementary toilets,
- ▶ restaurants in the Angkor Park,
- ▶ the protective shelter for the "Linga" in Phnom Bok,
- ▶ rest areas for tourists,
- ▶ Phnom Krom pagoda site (following the request for repairing and constructing of the basin under the house of the bonzes).
- The detailed plans of:
 - ▶ the squares of Neak Pean, Beng Mealea, Chao Srei Vibol, Phnom Bok,
 - ▶ the squares of the Angkor Park temples project and
 - ▶ the electric bicycles location for tourists.
- Traffic and landscapes at Phnom Bakhèng.
- Preparation of documentations and work of Koh Kèr temple, to determine the location for the police station and the square.
- Survey for Tan Kea You site to rent to tourists.
- Realization of construction plan for hotels in the protected zone No 2.
- Preparation of documentations, signs, names of trees and weekly surveillance of their state.

2. Unit of maintenance

Realized works in 2004:

- Reinforcement of Prey Monty, Banteay Prey, Bayon, Ta Prohm, Chao Srei Vibol, Phnom Krom temples and the Northern Bat Chum tower.
- Installation of a drainage system along the South and West surrounding walls of Angkor Wat on a total length of 1 650m.

Ongoing projects:

- Restoration of Bat Chum temple.
- Reinforcement of Tonlé Om gate, Ta Nei and Banteay Samrè temples.
- Ongoing survey of the drainage systems at Angkor Wat.

- Coordinate with an Italian team into a study of the stability of Angkor Wat galleries and
- surveillance of international work sites restoring the Angkor Park temples.

3. Archaeological Survey Unit

Archaeological excavations:

Excavation of:

- ▶ 11 historic bridges on the National Road No 6A between the district of Prasat Bakong and Chikrèng,
 - ▶ toilets sites for Bèng Mealea square,
 - ▶ the Angkor Thom bypassing road,
 - ▶ Ta Prohm temple moats,
 - ▶ Preah Khan temple moats,
 - ▶ Preah Vihear and Preah Ang Kok Thlok foundations,
 - ▶ 16 stations for the Heritage Police Unit,
 - ▶ Siem Reap airport.
- Ongoing excavation of Bat Chum temple for restoration.
 - Study of the foundations for the construction of Seilachar Banteay Srei pagoda.

Work for heritage conservation:

- Displacement of Hèr Pkar temple inscriptions for temporary preservation,
- Displacement of the sculpted stones of Ta Vann road for temporary preservation,
- Lord Buddha's head surrounded by Naga of Phnom Bakhèng.

Training:

- Introduction to the Internet course giving by the Swiss team of BSCP.
- Introduction to ceramics study organised by Nara Institute.

Miscellaneous:

- Setting up of boundary-marks outlining the zone protected as the Angkor Park.
- Survey of the golf site in the district of Pourk,
- Interruption of the illegal filling at Kok Thnot temple and the airport area,
- Survey of the location for the installation of "ICOMS" communication on Phnom Bok,
- realization of the Angkor Thom plan of EFEO,
- interruption of deforestation along the Phnom Kulen road
- survey of international sites.

4. Curators Unit

Technical works:

- Surveillance of the dangerous locations in order to provide reinforcement; control and surveillance of the damaged zones and temples;
- maintenance of the infrastructures of the park;
- planning and conservation of the drainage system;
- planning of the tarred road to Vat Athvear temple
- construction of the bypass road to Vat Athvea temple.

Cleaning work:

- Cleaning of the surrounding walls of the temples, and the outside premises in collaboration with the HCC Company.
- Clearing of the sidewalks surrounding the temples and filling up of the holes in front of the temples.

Security work:

- Coordination with the Heritage Police Unit and the Tourist Police Unit to provide security for national and international tourists;
- surveillance of illegal tourist tour guides and children guiding tourists,
- the stealthily sellers;
- information to tourists who got lost.
- Management of traffic in the park.

Welcoming of delegations visiting the Angkor Site:

- 3 national delegations.
- 29 international delegations.

Religious ceremonies:

- Religious procession made up by Cambodian and Japanese bonzes.
- 35 prayer ceremonies of people from the local community.

Communication campaign:

- Monument attendants delivered sub decrees to the communities in zones 1 and 2

Miscellaneous works:

- Advice and orientation of the sellers within the temples;
- Stop the deforestation within the temples and behind the direction to the Prasat Bakong district in coordination with the Heritage Police Unit;
- Struggle against the historic treasure depredations close to the Preah Ko temple in coordination with the Heritage Police Unit;
- Struggle against the illegal soil and sand clearings and against the illegal constructions.

5. Ta Nei Shop Unit

This Unit manages the stocks of wood used on the sites and maintains tools.

6. Cleaning Unit of the Angkor park

This Unit is composed of two divisions:

- ▶ Part 1 does the labour of the unit and
- ▶ Part 2 manages and coordinates the work.

Specific work of the unit:

- Pickup of garbage and cleaning of the temples.
- Maintenance of the irrigation network West and East of Angkor Wat
- Cleaning and cutting of vegetation in the Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom, Sras Srang and Sras Phong moats (at the foot of Prè Rup temple).

Common works:

- Involvement in the excavations for the construction of the 16 stations for the Heritage Police Unit.

- Involvement in the establishment of the heritage inventory,
- Research into the former capital of Angkor Thom Angkor,
- the setting up of the boundary-marks for the outlining of Angkor Park.

7. Maintenance Unit

This Unit has three main roles:

- a. Clearing and cutting vegetation growing on the temples.
- b. Cutting up and transportation of naturally fallen trees or those which could cause injury to the temples and/or tourists.
- c. Reinforcement and restoration of the temples (according to the needs of the Maintenance Unit).

This Unit has already cut and cleared vegetation from the temples of Roluos, Phnom Bakhèng, Thom Angkor, the Mini and Grand Tour and participated in the reinforcement of Bat Chum Temple and Phnom Krom,

8. Forest environment Unit

The tasks for this Unit are:

- Surveillance of trees in Angkor Park that present a risk for either the temples or the tourists.
- Cutting up of 45 small and big fallen or dead trees that were presenting a danger to the temples or tourists, of which 15 in the Park.
- Cooperation with the Heritage Police Unit to fight against illegal deforestation in Angkor Park.
- Study of different species of trees in the Angkor Park in collaboration with the Department of Water and Forestry of the APSARA Authority.

9. International Coordination Unit

APSARA Authority/GACP - German Angkor Conservation Project - (temple of Preah Ko) Site

This restoration site is directed by two specialists from the APSARA Authority: Mr. Saray Kim Houll and Mr. Tann Sophal.

In 2004, the site achieved the following restorations:

- Small temples at the Northeast of the first gallery.
- The southeasterly angle of the first gallery.
- The summit of the fourth gallery (ongoing restoration).
- The southwesterly angle of the first gallery (ongoing restoration).

APSARA Authority/CSA – China Safeguard Angkor - (temple of Chao Say Tevoda) Site

This restoration site is providing:

- ▶ Restoration of the East door.
- ▶ The court at the South and West of the central tower.
- ▶ Restoration of the North door.

APSARA Authority/JSA (Japanese Safeguard Angkor) : temple of Sour Proat Site

APSARA Authority/BSCP (Banteay Srey Conservation Project) : temple of Banteay Srei Site

- Survey of the moats.
- Archaeological excavation of the 2nd and 3rd court to study the constructional system and drainage histories.
- Establishment of an inventory of objects discovered during the surrounding wall excavations of the temple.

IV. The Department of the Monuments and Archaeology-2 (DMA 2)

The Direction of the Monuments and Archaeology-2 (DMA-2) is created by the Sub-Decree No 15 ANK/BKS of June 11, 2004, reorganizing the internal structure of the APSARA Authority. The DMA-2 resulted from the transfer of the competence of the former Direction of the Culture and Research to the Department of the Monuments and Archaeology and the split up into two directions of the Department DMA, the DMA-1 and the DMA-2. The setting up of the DMA-2 was carried out very slowly. It was necessary to wait for the ministerial Prakas on sharing of the mandates between the two directions (August 27, 2004), sharing of the staff of the former Direction of the Culture between the DMA-1 and DMA-2 and the assignment of the premises for these two directions (September 29, 2004).

The DMA-2 is also called the "Direction of the Monumental and Urban Planning Heritage", whereas the DMA-1 is known under the name of "Architectural and Archaeological Conservation".

The main tasks assigned to the DMA-2 are as below:

1. Plan of using of soils and construction (PUSC)

The actual PUSC could not be implemented. The arrival of an international expert is imminent. However, DMA-2 has established procedures for obtaining construction permits in zones 1 and 2. Forms have been established and putting into practice.

2. Preservation of the site

The DMA-2 has three main tasks for this mission:

a. Controls of construction in the Angkor site

The Director of DMA-2 receives requests for building permits. The site is then checked, documents are analysed and then recommendations are made to the Executive Director who approves or refuses the permit.

b. Signage on the site

The DMA-2 collaborates with the Department of Tourism Development of Angkor to determine the kind and location of road signs in the Park. It is also in charge of fixing commercial advertising panels to sites, particularly in the Angkor Park.

c. Maintenance of the infrastructures (roads, access paths, gutters...) in the Angkor Site and other sites placed under the guidance of the APSARA Authority

Due to its very reduced number of staff, the DMA-2 doesn't have the ability to assume this responsibility. Nevertheless, it participated in the submission of the specifications for tenders of road repairs from the Cultural and Tourist Zone to Banteay Srey.

3. Public sensitisation

The DMA-2 participates in the preparation of texts to be presented to the media. As well, it takes part in meetings with the chiefs of districts and townships in order to disseminate information from the Royal Government.

The design and implementation of a mail-box to collect suggestions from the local community was also established by the DMA-2.

DMA-2 established a kind of architecture clinic to help the population and clergy to repair, renovate and construct houses, local and religious buildings. This service is offered for free to the community

A guide on popular house construction with plans, types and models of fences is currently being organised.

The DMA-2 prepares the construction of a standard house in traditional Khmer style on the Angkor Site.

4. Angkor International Documentation Centre

The DMA-2 also manages the Angkor International Documentation Centre created with the assistance of UNESCO. The Centre provides library services and collects documents on Angkor which are offered to researchers and the public in general.

The Centre is also a repository of photos, cards, epigraphs and other documentation.

It is also a training and seminar centre for:

- Khmer ceramics,
- An exhibition of the research project from Sydney University and the ÉFEO,
- A course on the "APSARA Website" given by the Swiss Development Agency

V. The Angkor Tourism Development Department (ATDD)

The year 2004 saw the implementation of the Paris Conference resolutions of November 2003 in tourism. The rich cultural and historic heritage of the region of Siem Reap Angkor determined a cultural tourism requiring the setting up of a policy for sustainable development including a quality, natural, and respectful approach to the sacred and living character of the temples.

The actions undertaken since January 2004 appear in the five-year plan presented to the Government by the ATDD for 2005.

1. Welcome and infrastructures amenities projects:

- planning of the "parvis" (square in front of temples) in front of the monuments to improve the reception of visitors: a needs analysis sent to the Department of the Monuments and Archaeology 1 concerning facilities such as:

- ▶ a welcome space consisting of an information office,
- ▶ an emergency medical service,
- ▶ waiting rooms,
- ▶ bureau de change,

- ▶ souvenirs boutique and by-products, etc.;
- a zone reserved for the reinstallation of the stalls held by the local population; the lease contracts must be established by invitation of tenders for a franchisee's choice.
- Commercial zones, notably those in front of Angkor Wat and Neak Pean temples, require the organization of the management as soon as the preparatory works are finished;
- the ATDD has successfully installed directional and cultural road signs and will shortly implement the placing of plates to indicate a monument's name and cultural information panels for all temples. These actions come from the technical support of the Department of Urbanism and Development of the region of Siem Reap/Angkor and the Department of the Monuments and Archaeology 2;
- the landscaping map published in French and English has been made also in Khmer, Korean and Chinese languages, and will be printed shortly in Japanese

2. Tourist development activities:

The role of the Public Investigation Unit is to:

- ▶ to provide support in the face of the staggering growth of tourism in the next years;
- ▶ it's investigations provided from information given by visitors looks to: answering the needs of the tourists by making the right choices regarding measures to improve the quality of the visits and to establish successful controls of tourism fluctuations on fragile monuments. In order to do this ATDD benefits from the assistance of a statistician engineer (since July 2004) to train the investigators team and technical staff of the Public Investigation Unit ;
- ▶ an expert from the MONUM' (National Monuments Center of France) did an estimation study about the investigations done and obtained these results;
- To set up the unit of circuits:
 - ▶ a team of 5 young people were recruited with the aim of creating new itineraries in order to vary and improve the traditional routings of the mini and grand tour. As a result, a certain number of new products have been identified and after testing by the team will be offered to tour operators;
- New-Zealander study:
 - ▶ Landscape and tourist planning of the park, has always been let to the uncontrolled use of everyone. It is now necessary to organize it's use by the creation of walking paths, cycle tracks, paths for elephants and carts with cows or horses. Some refreshment shops could be created by the villagers for a stop, in a green and lush environment. The New-Zealand proposal received the approval of APSARA Authority but due to a lack of budget, the plan has been delayed.

3. Missions of photography, filming, shooting and occupation of domain controls:

- There have been many documentary and other films made at the Angkor site. Those producing these films have come from the United States of America, Japan, Germany, France, and Australia, along with others.
- Occupation of the domain:
 - ▶ many artistic events for tourist promotion have been organized in the monuments: Angkor Wat, the Terrace of the Elephants, (religious ceremonies for prayers of the Japanese and Cambodian monks, the India - ASEAN rally, the "Nights of Angkor", etc.). The ATDD supervised the progress of these events in collaboration with the Department of the Monuments and Archaeology 1;

- ▶ the tariffs of shooting and occupation of domain for commercial purpose have been prepared and submitted to the Executive Director for approval of the Board of Directors.

4. Commercial concessions control:

- The walks on elephants back: the royalties for setting up the access scales of access are paid to the APSARA Authority since March 2001;
- The balloon flights pay 3% on receipts of the concessionaire;
- Bêng Mealea site has been confined to a private concessionaire: the ATDD control concession unit works in close collaboration with the in charge society of the tickets sales for the visit of the monument; the APSARA Authority gets 35% from the returns;
- The Angkor ticketing booth: the activities of sales and of controls for entrance in the Angkor Park by the company SOKHA Hotel in collaboration with the ATDD permitted to reduce maximally the fraudulent use of the tickets. Visitors to the park have shown a constant increase and the year 2004 will be remarkable.

VISITORS NUMBER OF ANGKOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK					
	Year 2000	Year 2001	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004
January	17 100	24 189	30 578	39 809	51 875
February	18 900	23 351	32 612	37 414	37 342
March	17 550	21 550	33 007	31 673	31 660
April	10 750	15 826	21 837	13 529	26 830
May	10 300	11 322	18 203	8 795	25 474
June	8 750	12 453	14 826	10 547	21 632
July	13 550	18 893	21 798	19 512	29 954
August	16 400	21 937	26 197	24 777	37 229
September	12 201	15 838	19 107	21 681	30 735
October	14 612	17 016	23 137	25 546	39 193
November	23 274	26 097	35 337	42 204	56 130
December	22 525	30 619	39 058	46 070	62 992
Total	185 912	239 091	315 697	321 557	451 046
Revenue	5 795	7 277	9 124	9 487	13 218
	160,-	620,-	240,-	940,-	680,-

5. Human resource strengthening and training:

- Sessions of continuing education for the staff of the ATDD and sessions of retraining of the guides operating in the Angkor site have been organized by the ATDD to improve professional expertise and human resources.
- Tourist guides retraining program: a session of recycling and improving had been organised in May 2004 for 100 tourist guides operating in the Angkor Park. These courses will be held in French, English, Japanese and Thai languages.
- Continuing education of the ATDD staff: one week of training in early December, by a professor of Sorbonne University of Paris, specialist of the environment and the management of the parks in the South of France has been organized for the staff of the department.

6. International cooperation in tourism:

- The W.T.O. (World Tourism Organization) organised a conference for Asian countries on "Cultural Tourism to Reduce Poverty" held in Siem Reap/Angkor.
- The Director of the ATDD actively participated in the meetings for the signing of a bilateral administrative arrangement between the Ministry of Tourism of Cambodia and the Ministry of Tourism of France, during the visit of His Excellency Mr. Léon Bertrand, Minister of Tourism, France
- The ATDD, in collaboration with UNESCO, organised an international seminary on the theme of "Tourism and Sustainable Development" in October 2004 at Siem Reap/Angkor. The closing ceremony was made by the Vice Prime Minister, His Excellency Mr. SOK An at the Office of Council of Ministers in Phnom Penh. Journalists and national television stations attended the closing ceremony.

7. Abroad missions:

- the Director of the ATDD has been invited by ICOM International to represent the National Committee, at a meeting in Seoul and to present the actions undertaken by Cambodia for the fight against the illicit trade of Khmer Artefacts.
- A staff member of the ATDD, Mr. LOUK Sok Leng, has been trained in Tourism Administration for 5 months in France, at Carcassone City.

- Mr. ROS Try, in charge the Public Investigation Unit of the ATDD will go to France at the end of the year for training at the MONUM' (National Monuments Center of France).

VI. The Department of Urbanism and Development of the Region of Siem Reap/Angkor (DUD)

Previously known as The Department of Urbanism and Urban Development, this department has been renamed "The Department of Urbanism and Development of the Region of Siem Reap/Angkor".

All projects are ongoing, some with completion as far as 2008.

As a result of problems with administrative procedures, accounting only covers the period January through to October 2004.

The present document reflects the actions hired in the year 2004, work and the performance of the former Department of the urbanism and Urban Development of the APSARA authority that carries the name of Department of the urbanism and Development of the Region of Siem Reap-Angkor henceforth. Most projects and studies are, or ongoing of completion or continue on the basis of a slippery multi-year scheduling and can be considered like projects having some objective à middle and long fixed terms on the horizon 2008.

It also reviews the undertaken major actions and achieved in 2004, while trying to be clear, precise for a fast understanding, but considering the administrative procedures of accounting, and the unavailability of all financial information, it only covers only 9 months of 2004, of January in October.

The focus of the program is to develop a Cultural and Tourist City that embraces a globally strategic plan. In order to achieve this APSARA Authority will follow 2 strategies:

- The first is to give the APSARA Authority the ability to promote clean resources through various investments while using local and foreign funds. The collected incomes will then be redistributed to achieve other important projects. Part of these funds will be dedicated to the preservation of monuments and the culture.

- The second is to assure the protection of that part of the natural environment, which is the world heritages. The future City should play a cohesive roles where past meets present and maintains a harmonious balance between economic development, social progress and the well-being of the population.

It is from this perspective that a path of lasting development can be laid and a substantial contribution to the reduction of poverty can be made.

All projects and studies of 2004 are finished or ongoing. They are listed in the Picture N° 1.

- a. Regulations of urbanism and construction.
- b. Ongoing communication program for mass media.
- c. The Angkor Park reforestation project to be completed and submitted to Miss Angelina Jolie for financing.
- d. Project No 1 of the French Development Agency (AFD) to be finished.
- e. Recruitment program submitted for approval.
- f. Management plan for the Cultural and Tourist City (CTDZ) to be prepared with the project No 2 of the AFD.

- g. Project of creation of Siem Reap City urban databank (French speaking countries project).
- h. Project No 2 of the AFD started with the feasibility study by ICEA Company.
- i. Water resource management plan for the region of Siem Reap/Angkor, prepared and presented.
- j. Museum of Asian Traditional Cloth, grant of the government of India), presentation of the project on next ICC meeting.

Tableau N° 1

Objet	Projects	September 2004		October 2004			
		Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
1	Urbanism regulation						
2	Mass media programme						
3	Angelina Jolie Project						
4	Project N° 1 AFD						
5	Recruitment Programme						
6	Management Plan						
7	Urban data bank						
8	Project N° 2 AFD						
9	Water resource management						
10	Museum of Traditional Cloth						

Legend:



Priority N° 1.



to be continued

Priority N° 2.

Study or document

Finished

VII. The Department of Demography and Development (DDD)

- Creation date: June 9, 2004.
- Technical staff: 14 engineers; most of them are graduated from the Agricultural Royal University of Chamcar Daung and recruited in September 2004 (1 agronomist, Ph D of Sciences).

I. Main Activity (since its creation): demographic Survey

1. September 2004 - October 2004: compilation of statistical data of the population living in the protected zones 1 and 2 of Angkor and that, by the local authorities.

Results:

People number: 98.000

Number of families: 17.120

2. November 2004: census and identification (photo) of every family in the same zones (1 and 2)

Results: 1.900 families have been counted.

II. Supplementary activities

1. Biologic Agriculture

As the objective of sustainable development, the Department recommended biologic agriculture which uses natural products such as compost, muds (of the Large Lakes of the Tonlé Sap)

Enzymes* are being an innovation in Cambodia, as the use of muds.

For the " Enzymes ", we proceeded to:

1.1. Clarify their manufacture (from the local natural products)

1.2. Survey their efficiency.

The muds of the Large Lakes of the Tonlé Sap are currently in the process of testing their efficiency and their toxicity (for plants).

2. Framing for end study thesis of a student of the International school and Development, Lyons (France).

Natural *Biocatalyst acting like stimulants of the microbial activities

VIII. The Department of Water and Forestry

1. A project proposal for the reforestation of 1 885 ha of land in zone 1 between Angkor Vat, Bayon and Baray (' Reforestation Project in Siem Reap/Angkor Region') prepared seeking financial help from the American actress, Ms. Anjolina Jolie. However, this proposal was delayed until the meeting of the APSARA Authority of September 22, 2004 at the Office of the Council of the Ministers with Vice Prime Minister H.E Mr. SOK An

2. Registration of the names of trees growing in the region of the most frequented tour areas for using a GPS (Global Positioning System) to determine the exact position of the trees.

This registration will be used to make identification signs written in Khmer and scientific name and family.

The DEF recorded 3 933 trees with 200 different names. This work was made in the tour of the temples as referred to in the appendix.

3. During the period of drought (November and December) of this year, the DEF cooperated with the DDD of the APSARA Authority and the Department of Water Resource and Meteorological of Siem Reap province to irrigate the rice fields at:

- the township of Svay Chék in the district of Angkor Thom and
- the township of Preah Dak in the district of Banteay Srey.

4. Sourcing the locations of waste-water disposal in the Siem Reap River in order to determine the sources of pollution.

5. Placement of water level measuring points for the Siem Reap river and at the meteorological station of Siem Reap.

6. Examine existing system of downstream irrigation at Toeuk Vil (until the Phnom Krom).

7. Survey to check the quality and level of underground water of villager's wells installed by the JICA.