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Cultural Organization

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Neuvième Session Plénière Ninth Plenary Session

co-présidée par / co-chaired by

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Siem Reap - 2 et 3 Juillet 2002 - Hôtel Angkor Century

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I. OPENING SESSION

Preamble

After the screening of the film "RAJA BOREI" produced by HRH Norodom Ranariddh.

Comment by HE Mr Chea Sophorn following the "Raja Borei" film showing

"If our Honorable Co-chairmen agree, I would like to add a few words:

As you can appreciate, this is a production made by an amateur, but the Prince went about it very wholeheartedly, with his vision full of a hospitable, smiling Cambodia—a place where its great to be alive—along with its culture, dancing, tradition and this heritage that in some respects reflects a whole civilization at its zenith.

I thank the Honorable Co-chairmen, the UNESCO representative, as well as all members of the ICC for your attention. Thank you very much."

The Japanese Co-chairman, HE Mr Gotaro OGAWA, added his words of commendation and thanks, conveying his gratitude to HRH Prince NORODOM RANARRIDH.

1. Opening statement by the Japanese Co-chairman HE Mr Gotaro OGAWA

"Ladies and Gentlemen, good morning!

On behalf of the ICC I would like to extend a hearty welcome to all of you participants. I also would like to welcome the many young Cambodians who have come to attend in this ninth plenary session as observers.

I am very happy to co-chair today's meeting with His Excellency the Ambassador of France, M. André-Jean LIBOUREL. I would also like to extend our sincere gratitude to the Phnom Penh office of UNESCO and to the Government of Cambodia for preparing this very important meeting.

Having said this, I declare that the ninth plenary session is now open."

2. Opening statement by the French Co-chairman HE Mr André-Jean LIBOUREL

"It is again with a sense of honor that I, along with my esteemed colleague Gotaro OGAWA, Ambassador of Japan, co-chair the proceedings of this plenary session of the International Coordinating Committee, which will be under the sign of the 10th anniversary of the inclusion of the historic site of Angkor on mankind's World Heritage List.

Honorable Senior Minister, Honorable Director General, over the last ten years much has been accomplished by the Royal Government of Cambodia and the member countries of the International Coordinating Committee, not only for safeguarding the site but also the development thereof, made possible by the return of peace, the government's "open skies" policy and ongoing basic infrastructure rehabilitation. This includes the Siem Reap Airport that we just saw, where work is moving along quickly, and National Route 6, as well as the strong private investment in the tourism industry that all of us could see for ourselves upon arriving here.

These achievements are in pace with the rapid increase in the number of tourists, with all that that means by way of things needed in the town of Siem Reap itself, perimeter area structuring and measures to protect the more popular temples, as well as providing an enhanced cultural offering in order to draw quality tourism to Cambodia.

I mentioned earlier that we are meeting at a key time in the history of this historic site, of exceptional size and majesty. It was long threatened by war, ignorance and brutality, and its rebirth owes much to the will and stick-to-itiveness of His Majesty King NORODOM SIHANOUK who, ten years ago, was instrumental in getting UNESCO to include Angkor as part of mankind's World Heritage.

I am also pleased to see that for another year, the Director General of UNESCO wished to continue making available the broad experience and go-getter approach of our friend Azedine BESCHAOUCH, who has been present right from the start of this decade of achievements.

I am sure that I speak for all members of the ICC here present in telling Mr BESCHAOUCH how much we appreciate what he has done for the safeguarding of Angkor and for the way in which he contributes to our work.

As was proposed by the representative of France, Mr Jean-Claude JACQ, at our previous plenary session, my country will be very honored to host the second intergovernmental conference for the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor next year in Paris. The French

delegation will give us more details about this proposal when it comes up for discussion on our agenda.

We recall that 2003 will mark the 10th anniversary of the first conference that was held in Tokyo in 1993, during which it was decided to create this committee.

That will be an opportunity to put the spotlight on what has been going on here for the last ten years. Quite remarkably, the German, Chinese, Japanese, Italian and French teams, among others already present on the excavation and operation work sites, will soon be joined by two new teams, one from India and the other from Switzerland. The APSARA Authority is enjoying day by day every closer professional ties with these scientists and architects from different countries, in keeping with the mission it has been given by the Royal Government of Cambodia.

All of this work is yielding new insights, and the damage suffered by many Angkor monuments is beginning to be brought under control, although much more remains to be done in this field. Facilities to accommodate the growing number of tourists are being worked on right in the archaeological park. All of this must be conveyed to the broader public, in hopes of seeing yet more contributors join us on the scene.

That is the hope that I feel, Honorable Senior Minister, Excellencies, at the opening of this 9th session of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Angkor Site."

3. Introductory Statement by the Representative of the Royal Government, HE Mr SOK An

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

It is indeed a pleasure to be with you again at the plenary session of the International Coordinating Committee for Angkor. Our meeting today is a solemn one, as the ICC observes the tenth anniversary of the inclusion of Angkor on the World Heritage List.

Without further ado, I would like to greet all assembled and speak to the international community present with the APSARA Authority to ensure the safeguarding and development of the Angkor cultural, historical and archaeological park.

Honorable Heads of Mission,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

The achievements of the past decade is abundant evidence of your commitment to this country, of your solidarity with our experts and technicians, of your devotion to a noble task. It is a tribute to you, your technical and scientific contribution and the ongoing financial support provided by your respective countries, that Angkor has once again found its Khmer smile and the serenity that the Cambodian people value so highly. Many monuments have been saved, and the approach to the historic sites and the traffic flow through the archaeological park have been improved.

For all of that we owe you a debt of gratitude. On this occasion I would like to share with you the high esteem of His Excellency Prime Minister Samdech HUN Sen and the sincerest thanks of the Royal Government that he heads.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Celebrations are sometimes held to mark the conclusion of a program, the completion of an action. Fortunately, this does not describe today's event. There is something else for which we can all rejoice. We celebrated last year the tenth anniversary of the appeal that His Majesty King Samdech Preah NORODOM SIHANOUK made in 1991 for Angkor to be put under international protection. We are now observing the tenth anniversary of the inclusion of this cultural property on the UNESCO world list. There is no question of stopping now that things are going so well. Next year will mark another 10th anniversary, that of the Tokyo Conference which gave the signal for action and led to the creation of the ICC in 1993.

Things are therefore going to get busier all the time. But most importantly, in keeping with the choices made by Samdech HUN Sen, we are now emphasizing the development prospects in the Siem Reap / Angkor region which, with the "open skies" policy, is directly opened to the rest of the world and linked to international tourism.

The Royal Government is indeed interested in improving the conditions for tourist visits and stays, as well as rounding out the offering of quality accommodation by means of culture, leisure and sports activity programs. We want to promote the idea that it's great to be in a place where there is an atmosphere of security and serenity and that before long we will be able to reach the figure of one million tourists without any natural, cultural or social imbalance or damage. This will result in financial and economic spin-offs that will contribute to poverty alleviation and thereby raise the standard of living. As far as the Royal Government is concerned, the increase in tourist numbers is a means of generating employment, of strengthening the education and health sectors, of enhancing the great cultural and artistic traditions of our people.

Excellencies,

I wish to warmly thank all the countries and international institutions, all research institutes and groups that have shared in the action to safeguard and develop Angkor. Our thanks go more particularly to Germany, China, France, Indonesia, Italy and Japan, as well as to the World Monuments Fund, ICOMOS and ICCROM. It was a pleasure to learn that these countries will be joined this year by India and Switzerland, who I welcome into this big family.

Honorable Co-chairmen,
Honorable Representative of UNESCO,

In conclusion, I would like to speak directly to each of you to underscore the debt that the ICC has toward you. Firstly, our Co-chairmen: Your countries, France and Japan, and yourselves personally, you have taken on a weighty yet noble mission. Everyone wholeheartedly feels that your co-chairmanship has been characterized by unflinching courtesy, a deep sense of kindness and special attention to public interest. On behalf of all, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to you. I would then like to convey our warm expression of gratitude to UNESCO. No question about it, the success of the ICC is due to the skillfulness and devotion of its Standing Secretariat. I wish to praise its members and ask Mr Étienne CLÉMENT to kindly thank His Excellency Mr Koichiro MATSUURA for keeping this quality team available to us.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

What has been done is outstanding, and we are rightfully proud of it. But there is a lot left to do! So let's get down to it!"

4. Statement by Mr Étienne CLÉMENT, Representative of UNESCO in Phnom Penh

"Ten years ago, in response to the solemn appeal from His Majesty the King, the Angkor site was included on the World Heritage List as provided in the 1972 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Heritage.

On behalf of the Director General of UNESCO, Mr Koichiro MATSUURA, I would like to pay tribute at this point to the decision of our Honorable Co-chairmen to hold this plenary session here in Siem Reap. This timely decision will enable us to make an *in situ* assessment of ten years of international cooperation. It will also enable us to discuss the future of a region that must meet the challenge of poverty reduction, a priority of the Royal Government, while at the same time ensuring the preservation of an archaeological site—the biggest one in Asia—that will be affected by a tremendous growth in tourism.

The tours arranged for tomorrow will enable us to see the outstanding job being done by the staffed up team of the APSARA Authority with jurisdiction over monument maintenance, perimeter area management as well as research. As for tourism development, we are very much looking forward to the APSARA Authority's report today.

On behalf of UNESCO, I would like to pay tribute to the young generation of archaeologists and architects trained at the Royal University of Fine Arts, whose full and active involvement in the work of all the teams is really the most encouraging message with regard to the sustainability of safeguarding work on the site.

It has been a great honor for UNESCO to provide the services of standing secretariat for the ICC since its inception. Honorable Co-chairmen, please allow me, on behalf of all my colleagues, to thank you again for your confidence in us. And it is a particular pleasure for me to confirm that your proceedings will benefit from the erudition, authoritative leadership and passionate commitment of Mr Azedine Beschouch, scientific advisor for UNESCO's culture sector. He will look after the presentation and scientific and technical follow through of the proceedings of the ICC, under the co-chairmanship of France and Japan.

In conclusion, Honorable Senior Minister, please be assured that I shall indeed pass on to the Director General of UNESCO, Mr Koichiro MATSUURA, the request and the message that you were so kind to convey to us.

Thank you for your attention."

The Ambassador of Japan expressed his thanks to UNESCO for the standing secretariat services that it provides for the ICC.

II. TEN YEARS OF WORK

1. Report by Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH, Scientific Advisor for the Culture Sector (UNESCO)

"With a stroke of luck and good fortune, it has been my pleasure over the last ten years to both share in your proceedings and enjoy a privileged vantage point, under the co-chairmanship of France and Japan, as well as to have the opportunity to carry the Angkor message surrounding each event to UNESCO and international meetings.

To make an exhaustive report would take books, films, special media campaigns, etc. Moreover, most of the teams have presented, from one year to the next, the key points of the report on this great action that has gone on for ten years now.

I would very rapidly like to highlight three points that seem fundamental to me today, ten years later. It was my privilege to be chairman of the World Heritage Committee back in 1992 at the time when the Angkor site was included on the World Heritage List.

I would like publicly to pay tribute to France, who enabled us to prepare, with assistance from the *École française d'Extrême-Orient*, a remarkable background file, which earned us the support needed from the international community to have the site included on the list.

I would also like to mention another important point. Prior to the Tokyo Conference, I was invited as Chairman of the World Heritage Committee to meet a number of officials at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I met with them and they decided to make some extra-budgetary funding available to UNESCO to cooperate in compiling a portfolio that could be used for the international action. This portfolio was prepared in late 1992 with this special funding granted by the Japanese government, as well as through the generosity of the EFEO, because this scientific background file contained a duplicate copy of the archives that the *École française d'Extrême-Orient* had made available to UNESCO and the international community.

I would like to pay tribute to both Professor ISHIZAWA, who, at that time, had formulated this request and facilitated our work for us, and to Professor NAKAGAWA, who I met back in 1992. As for me, I arrived in Angkor in March 1992 and never had any thought of coming back. He arrived in October of the same year, at the request of the Japanese government, to prepare things that could be done.

What I am saying has nothing to do with the circumstances of history, if I might so say. If the Angkor site started to be saved, it was because there was a national will—the will of His Majesty the King and that of the government. In spite of all the difficulties, the *École française d'Extrême-Orient* kept right on, offering its services to Angkor and Cambodia, and the Japanese scientists received support, right from the outset, from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

I actually witnessed the things I am talking about—and I apologize for talking about myself and personal matters. I experienced all of that. I am not just saying these things because Japan and France are now our co-chairmen. That was back in 1992. The tribute that we owe to you two countries is therefore legitimate and made with a good motive.

My second point is the fact that back in 1992, the site really was a site danger. At that time, there was no going off a few well-marked trails, because much of the site was mined. Today, the prospect (mentioned by HE the Senior Minister) of receiving one million tourists at Angkor has become an achievable goal, given all that has been accomplished from year to year.

Yes indeed, the country was devastated and the site was in danger back in 1992. Now we must pay tribute to the demining activities that have led to making the site safe once again. Ten years later we can say that a tremendous amount of work has been accomplished, and I must pay a heartfelt tribute to Colonel BILLAUT and his team, as well as all the countries—France, Germany, the European Union—who at times took their turn or at others concomitantly provided the funding for this tremendous undertaking. I can tell you that when we visited the site in 1992, a lot of us—my friends from the École française d'Extrême-Orient, representatives of the international community and myself—were really very apprehensive. We feared that this job would never get done, that the site would remain in danger for a very long time. Ten years later, the site is no longer in danger.

The third and last point: I will not dwell on all the changes that have been made. Angkor has a new face. Its environment is more attractive, its landscape is undergoing constant improvement, new life has been breathed into its monuments.

The basic idea is that now we can see for ourselves the good effects of what was done by all the countries did that got involved, as the Honorable Senior Minister mentioned. The Honorable Co-chairmen for France and Japan have paid a well-deserved tribute to this action. Ten years later, we have moved from being a site in danger to a site that is prospering, and that is the important thing. Ten years ago, we were full of fear, now we have high hopes.”

2. Activities carried out by the APSARA Authority, by HE Mr BUN Narith

A comprehensive report was handed out to the meeting participants, so rather than go into a lot of detail on the activities, the Chief Executive Officer of APSARA highlighted the following three points:

- ***Institutional strengthening,***
- ***Heritage safeguarding,***
- ***Economic development.***

- Institutional strengthening

“The Royal Government of Cambodia put in place a new APSARA team lineup just over one year ago. The primary concern of the Authority has been to give priority to institutional strengthening to promote output in the field. The adoption of sustainable tourism development is the only way that can ensure steady economic development. The success of such an undertaking will lead to the successful implementation of a heritage rescue plan.

With the support of UNESCO and the AFD and focusing on institutional strengthening, a formal document was drafted that clearly defines the departmental jurisdictions, as well as their individual strengths and weaknesses. A balanced distribution of responsibilities was therefore achieved, with the approval of each department.

An organizational chart for the institution was adopted, and each department now has a detailed organization tree for the offices and operational units in the field. On the national scale, closer but more broad-based ties of cooperation with the provincial authorities have made it possible

to handle problems relating to freeing up the land for the future Angkor tourist city, as well as the space needed for the construction of tourist infrastructure facilities.

At the international level, a twinning up agreement was approved and signed by the respective chairpersons of the public establishment of the domain of Versailles and the APSARA Authority. This agreement will enable the APSARA Authority to benefit from the successful experience of Versailles in all matters relating to tourist management and safeguarding monuments, through peer exchanges, in order to promote training and human resources development."

- Heritage safeguarding

"The priority action plan for the completion of the infrastructure needed to improve the quality of visitor intake services was established, with the emphasis put on conservation of historical heritage.

Thus, the construction of washroom facilities and commercial buildings was preceded by investigative excavations of the locations where plans called for these facilities to go up.

Monument maintenance, upkeep and restoration operations are daily assignments cared for by the field technicians, while parallel preventive action plans for safeguarding the sensitive temples are being implemented.

In order to improve vehicle movement at peak times and to control helter-skelter parking, a temporary lot is being laid in front of Phnom Bakheng.

In view of the steady increase in tourist numbers to the Angkor site, measures to control visitor flows are also being advocated, notably by putting in place a number of rules to regulate tour routes, in support of what is being done by personnel assigned to check the monuments.

Two cooperation agreements for safeguarding temples were signed by the Royal Government. Ta Prohm temple will be taken on by India and Banteay Srei temple will receive technical assistance from Switzerland."

- Economic development

"The will of the Royal Government to give priority to the economic development of the tourism sector has led to a renegotiation of the ticket sales concession. This will allow the APSARA Authority to increase its level of income. The contract for the operation of washroom facilities was signed, and another one for conducting balloon rides in order to offer new attractions to tourists is now on the negotiation table.

Negotiations are also underway with PATHÉ for the shooting of French filmmaker Jean-Jacques ANNAUD's latest movie *Les Deux Frères* (The Two Brothers). Footage will be shot in the provinces of Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Takeo, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap. The following sites have been identified and selected for the shooting: Ta Prohm, Preah Khan, the Angkor Thom Northern Gate, Kbal Spean and Beng Mealea. The world premiere will take place in Siem Reap / Angkor and a number of featurettes will be produced in cooperation with National Geographic as part of a Cambodia promotion.

On the social level, the APSARA Authority is in the process of investigating opportunities to set up programs to assist the communities living in Angkor Archaeological Park. Based on these social

studies being conducted by the Department of Culture, the Economic and Social Development Department will design projects to involve the village communities on the Angkor site.

3. Activities carried out by JSA, by Professor Takeshi NAKAGAWA

Professor Nakagawa invited the audience to refer to the discussion paper handed out for details on the work done and progress achieved over the year. He then went on to provide the following overview of JSA's achievements over the last ten years.

"I would like to take this opportunity to review the task before us on the Angkor Wat project, by looking back on the results achieved on the Bayon. As we restored the Northern Library of the Bayon, we always kept in mind the broader issues of how far and to what extent we should restore the whole Bayon temple.

This huge complicated building, also a unique temple because of its many meanings, is suffering from serious, chronic damage overall. There are many towers constructed of tiers, the foundation of which is a raised foundation of compound soil layers.

The Bayon is also still a living temple. It is a popular monument for tourism. For all these reasons, the conservation and restoration work are both urgent and very challenging.

These problems involve not only the original formation of the structure, but require that a special effort be made to follow the original construction methods right from the foundations with the compound soil layers. We also need to confirm the method of partial dismantling and reconstruction. We made every effort to reuse original stone blocks that could be placed back.

The authenticity particular to the Bayon in Khmer cultural history has to be maintained. The replacement with new sandstone, the improvement of the compound soil layers by mixing in slaked lime and the other successful procedures we developed is a contribution for making the construction method clear. But the overriding principle that guided us through the whole restoration project was to respect the predecessors.

After successfully restoring the Northern Library of the Bayon, we humbly accepted the wisdom of the predecessors and also understood more clearly the essence of the Bayon. In other words, we think it very important to pass on the value of this temple to future generations. The experience and techniques that we learned from the Northern Library of the Bayon are being put to practical use at Angkor Wat. Our aim now is to apply what we learned in the restoration and conservation fields.

As you know, the northern library of Angkor Wat inside the outer enclosure was previously reinforced and restored by the EFEO and the Archaeological Survey of India. Right now, it has some stability, since they have treated the parts suffering from soil subsidence and leaning. Most architectural experts would say that we shouldn't touch this monument further. Similarly, on the Prasat Suor Prat site in the Angkor Thom Royal Plaza, we are also aware that most experts say that we should not dismantle the towers, although JSA's restoration plans are to dismantle and reconstruct all of tower N1 and the antechamber of tower N2.

But in Angkor Wat, we at JSA just couldn't leave the original scattered elements, which we knew could last a long time with proper repair. We wanted to do everything we could to place back these scattered elements. To achieve this, we needed to solve many problems. This process can be seen in our 2001 annual report and the next report for the year 2002 which we will publish soon.

At the Prasat Suor Prat site, we have been analyzing these towers made of laterite in the late Angkor period. Most of these towers are waiting for restoration help. Laterite is a material that has a low resistance to rain water. We feel that it would be dangerous to simply put in reinforcements, with the ground foundation being inclined toward the pond. We dismantled the antechamber of tower N2 and determined that it is possible to dismantle, make a trial assembly and reconstruct using laterite without causing any damage to the laterite block. From these stages of analysis, we have developed the following approach:

a) The method used must be one that Cambodians can handle in the future on their own; it should also be inexpensive

b) Sometimes restoration work has been poorly, even disastrously done, but this was not done on purpose or with ill will. Especially for these monuments, we need to safeguard their authenticity and bring them back to their original condition as much as possible. We also need to consolidate the structure.

These are the principles that are now guiding JSA in its current work on Angkor Wat and Prasat Suor Prat towers."

4. Activities at Banteay Kdei, by Ms Masako MARUI (SOPHIA University Mission)

In the absence of Professor ISHIZAWA, archaeologist and training officer Ms Masako MARUI provided the following report:

"On behalf of Professor ISHIZAWA, the head of the mission, I would like to express my gratitude to be here with all of you.

Let me outline the activities of the Sophia Mission. The Angkor International Mission of Sophia University has been actively investing in research and investigative activities related to preservation and restoration of the Angkor Monuments here in Cambodia since 1980.

Sophia members, including Professor ISHIZAWA and Professor CHIHARA and Mr KONO began by assisting the Angkor Conservation Office, which had reopened the same year, in the wake of the civil war and with military protection. But the urgent work was mainly manual tasks such as erecting brace posts to prevent stones from falling, draining water that had accumulated and removing tropical undergrowth.

Up to March 2002, we sent a total of 34 missions to Cambodia. The results of our research and restoration work are described in our annual reports, which now total 18 volumes, along with five additional volumes of investigation on the Angkor monuments. The findings concerning the study of Angkor monuments have also been published in Japanese for general information.

I would now like to inform you about our principal activities, of which we currently have four in the Angkor area:

1. Restoration work on the western causeway of Angkor Wat, and
2. Archaeological research at the Banteay Kdei temple. The details of this archaeological research are given in the discussion paper. A short report was published in the last issue of *Udaya* by the APSARA Authority, and you can see our results for the past ten years at the Banteay Kdei temple. The most noteworthy item among the activities at Banteay Kdei Temple was the finding of a cache

of Buddhist statues during our investigations. At the meeting of the ICC last December, we had the chance to invite all of you to our center to view the statues, and they are still being kept there. Perhaps late this year or early next year, we are going to organize two conferences in Cambodia and in Japan concerning these findings and the historical background. Also we have plans to build a storage room especially for the statues.

0. The Tani Kiln Site research activity in collaboration with the APSARA Authority and Nara Institute, and next August and September we plan to excavate there also.
0. A research and socio-cultural development project conducted by Mr ENDO who has been working with the APSARA Authority for three years. He organized an association of elderly persons in villages near the Angkor monuments.

Finally, I want to mention about the Banteay Kdei temple research again. Through our excavations we obtained much important information that broadens our understanding of the historical background of the Banteay Kdei temple. The work includes a training project for students from the Royal University of Fine Arts. For every excavation campaign, our Cambodian staff organizes site visits to welcome villagers from around the Banteay Kdei temple, which provides the opportunity to explain to them the historical background of this Angkor monument.

I would like to express my deep appreciation to our Cambodian staff and encourage them to continue this type cultural heritage awareness-raising project for the villagers."

5. Activities of the WMF at Preah Khan, by Dr John SANDAY

WMF project director Mr John SANDAY made the following report on activities at Preah Khan:

"It gives me a real great pleasure to be participating amongst such a great group of people at such an auspicious meeting. As WMF began its quest in Cambodia way back in 1989, I was interested to hear Mr. BESCHAOUCH and his recollections because it brought back incredible similar memories that I had when coming into a country that was totally devastated. I remember in particular meeting my first batch of architecture students and questioning them on whether they would be interested coming to work here in Angkor; five decided they would, and ten years later four of that group are still working with us.

I remember the sense of total desolation. The very first time we came to Cambodia our first appointment was to visit the genocide museum. I was under the impression we were going to the National Museum. I came away from that experience in a state of shock and I realized that something had to be done to help these people. Today I am still inspired by the genocide museum experience. I realized that it was essential to find ways of helping the young people to find their feet again. And that experience established the basis for all the activities of the World Monuments Fund to date.

I find it very apt today to be sitting next to Sophia University—because in 1992 we joined forces in a collaborative program to establish training activities. It is assuring, when I look around the room today, to see many of the students now taking a key role in the management of Angkor. Of the WMF students, five of my original seven students are now managing the WMF sites in Angkor. So I thought I would try, in the very brief time I have available, to outline exactly where we have come from. As I said, our very first mission in the field was with Sophia University, and as a result of that mission we established three objectives. They were simply to involve ourselves in the training of professionals, the training of the crafts teams, and to establish a conservation and maintenance program that was to become self-sustainable.

I am really proud to say that over the last ten years we have satisfactorily achieved the first two. WMF has now nine professionals working on the World Monuments Fund Project, it has a trained work force of 50 to 70 people. Their experience has been gained by working along side professional expatriate teams, coming from nine different nations, each consultant bringing very specific skills. These teams have worked very closely in the field with both the Khmer professional team as well as the work force. As a result, the WMF now has a well-trained and active team of professionals and an experienced and specialized work force under the supervision of professionals to run the project.

The third goal—one of sustainability, providing sufficient revenue to maintain the craftsmen and the professional team on site—is becoming more of a reality. We have developed different ways of raising funds locally. WMF, I believe, is the only private non-profit organization working in Angkor. One of the most successful programs is the “Adopt a Garuda” program. If you have visited Preah Khan, you are probably familiar with the 68 Garudas, wonderful over life-size sculptures that surround the temple. We put a price tag of \$20,000 each with the idea of establishing a revolving fund, the revenues from which will contribute towards funds for the maintenance of the WMF projects in Angkor.

There are several other activities that WMF has pioneered. The radar-imaging program was inspired by a strange event. My colleague, John STUBBS, Vice-president of WMF, was on his way to work via the metro and he read in the *New York Times* about the space shuttle Endeavor’s trip to discover the world from on high. He phoned and asked if the space shuttle might be interested in archaeological surveying from space. To cut a long story short, NASA gave a favorable response and we managed to send a phone message to the astronauts and that’s how the very first radar imaging activity in Angkor was born. Professor Roland Fletcher (Australia) will provide you with an update on how this program has developed into a unique study and a very important contribution to the activities in Angkor.

WMF made a pledge to work here for ten years—ten years was completed in 2001 and we were all worried that WMF would retire from Angkor. I was told later that the WMF Board voted unconditionally for work to continue in Preah Khan and for new projects to be developed using our trained staff.

It is a tribute to both the professional team and the craftsmen that we were able, in collaboration with the APSARA Authority, to open up a new project in Ta Som, which we will be visiting tomorrow. This project is run entirely by our Khmer staff. WMF’s international staff monitors the project from a distance. However, as it is based on a management formula that was conceived in Preah Khan, everyone of the WMF team knows the system. One interesting fact is that what took us four years to complete in Preah Khan, we have been able to achieve in Ta Som in one year. Ta Som is a much smaller site but the basic methodology and the training activities are the same. It is a great credit to WMF’s Khmer staff.

As to future activities, WMF hopes to continue its activities here in Angkor. WMF is in discussion with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts concerning its remote sites program and this will be to help establish similar activities to those WMF has achieved in Preah Khan and in Ta Som.

This, in a few words, summarizes WMF’s activities in Angkor and outlines future ambitions. I would on behalf of the WMF like to thank the co-chairmen for giving me the opportunity to speak today and also to thank the APSARA Authority for its continuing support in our collaborative programs. Thank you.”

6. The Angkor space—human occupation and production spaces, by Mr Roland FLETCHER (Sydney University)

This study is being conducted jointly with Christophe POTTIER (EFEO) and will be outlined by the two contributors:

"The purpose of my presentation was in fact to follow on from Christophe Pottier to outline the information resources which now exist for Angkor, and propose that if we could bring these information resources together we would have an invaluable resource for all of the agencies who are concerned with managing the Angkor heritage site, the Siem Reap municipality and the region around the complex.

At the present time we have the GIS (Geographical Information System) data which was collected in what was called the ZEMP project, which gives an overview in the early 1990s with the very substantial GIS survey of JICA in the mid-1990s and then Christophe Pottier's field survey through EFEO which provides an overview of the vast extent of the occupation and sites covering the entire southern region of Angkor between the Preah Khan and the lake. My particular interest is in large-scale urban structure and my particular aim has been to use the radar material to study the structure of Angkor. The project was done in association with the WMF and with the Mekong River Commission which allowed us to do a comprehensive aerial radar survey of 3,000 square kilometers of the area covering the location of the city of Angkor and also a total survey of another 4,000 square kilometers to the south of Angkor across the lake and westward towards Battambang. This radar survey work has been followed up by field work on the ground to check on the nature of the features revealed by the radar images."

7. The Angkor space—human occupation and production spaces, by Christophe POTTIER

Rather than going into tedious detail about the EFEO's record of activities for the last ten years, Mr POTTIER felt that it would be more interesting for the audience to hear about the most recent archaeological advances and discoveries:

"This will not be an outline of the work done by the École Française d'Extrême-Orient over the last ten years, as that would no doubt be a bit too long and we have already taken more time than that allotted to us.

I would simply like to state that the EFEO reopened its center in July 1992, exactly ten years ago, with the assistance and ongoing support of the government of Cambodia, which allowed us to get back into the premises that belonged to the École Française d'Extrême-Orient prior to the events of the 1970s.

I will confine this presentation to one of the things that the EFEO has been doing since resuming activities ten years ago, and which involves the structure of the Angkor space. Tomorrow you will have the opportunity to visit the Baphuon restoration site, a major undertaking under the supervision of Pascal ROYÈRE, which is another flagship activity of the Siem Reap chapter of the school.

Research on the structure of the Angkor space:

A number of you have seen presentations at various meetings of the Technical Committee or plenary sessions, so I will not dwell on that, except to say that mapping work had already been

started in the years 1992-1993 in connection with ZEMP activities, and this work focused on the southern zone of Angkor. Now, in cooperation with various institutes such as APSARA, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the University of Sydney, we have undertaken two extensions to this research program:

The first of the extensions has been vertical—that is, conducting excavations on various sites that are particularly representative of the early phases of occupation in the Angkor region. We spent the bulk of our time during the first two campaigns in the Western Baray area, where a number of pre-Angkorian sites have been on record for a long time now.

I can give you just one example, the work done at Prei Khmeng. The name of this site is relatively well known, but even more so the lintel, the name of which is used to describe a pre-Angkor style. But in the final analysis, aside from the shrine, the small towers and beautiful lintel, very little was known.

The campaigns were conducted on this midden as well as in the area surrounding the site. This yielded a great deal of evidence of domestic occupation, such as fire pits, a collection of very interesting ceramic ware from a civil habitat dating from a little known pre-Angkor period, along with something quite extraordinary, gravesites.

The second excavation campaign focused on the Prey Khmeng site and a few others. Evidence was eventually found of long occupations, including a very high density domestic occupation site, essentially pre-Angkorian or even prehistoric, up to recent occupations with rather complex strata patterns that are still undergoing analysis.

The gravesites have been dated using a number of processes, with a carbon 14 dating in particular being done by QUATERNARY DATING in Sydney. So this takes us back to about the late 1st century, early 2nd century AD, which corresponds with an occupation pre-dating the introduction of Hinduism.

The different skeletons have been sent to the Singapore University Hospital under the care of Professor Rethy CHEM, which allowed for a number of other X-ray tests—scanners, conventional X-ray—to be done. The bones were carefully removed, and this revealed the presence of ritual inclusions, such as iron plating with the bodies. Biological and cell research was also carried out, but so far the only tangible result has been a DNA sampling for the various persons

Let us go back to a scale that is closer to the territorial structure, realizing that these excavations on 5 sites in the Baray area are yielding new enlightenment about the region, in particular with regard to some former theories such as the presence of Banteay Cheu, that had been considered to be a pre-Angkor capital. Actually, this has turned out otherwise. Rather, it is an irrigation network linked to the Baray, and we see in the picture here, the network extends throughout the region with major canals. In association with the work here, we have, for instance, a stratigraphy of the Western Baray dike that was done by the Sydney University as part of a cooperation arrangement with the research activity.

Upcoming campaigns will be conducted in the Roluos area, during which we will take a look at relatively similar installation phases.

In conclusion, a second extension of the research program, a mapping extension previously mentioned by Professor Roland FLETCHER of the zone north of Angkor—it will be based on the coverage of the southern region that was done from 1993 to 1999.

We have here the 26 plates that cover this zone, and the data has been put into a GIS through a cooperation arrangement with the University of Sydney. Here is an illustration of the sites located in the southern zone, whereas now we are working in the northern zone, north of Angkor Thom. The methodology is the same for all the work we do—putting together documentary references, analysis and detection, then actual ground verification in conditions that are sometimes quite risky. All of the northeast quarter of the zone has already been covered, and we hope that within the next year and a half or two, we will have covered the entire zone.

Very recently, in Phnom Dei, a temple that had previously been inventoried, fortune was with us and we discovered a stele that had never before been seen, containing 64 lines in Sanskrit on each of the four faces. It is assumed to date back to the late 12th century. We were able to get it transferred to the Angkor Conservation Office depot with the assistance of this agency and APSARA, despite the most challenging of conditions.

Another new discovery was made just a few weeks ago—the presence of an enclosure not previously documented two kilometers west of Banteay Srei. There is virtually nothing left of the site, and remote sensing was the only way that we were successful in discovering it.

On the base slopes of Phnom Kulen, in the Phum Liep area, a number of items located through remote sensing were explored, which led to some rather surprising finds, both Angkorian remains and polished stones that are of great interest to archaeologists.”

III. NEW ACTIVITIES

1. Switzerland's commitment for the conservation of Banteay Srei, by Ulie SALZMANN

Mr Ulie SALZMANN outlined the project for the conservation of Banteay Srei temple that Switzerland would be undertaking:

"As director of the Banteay Srei Temple Conservation Project, I am happy to announce the signing of the agreement for this conservation project. It was signed on June 5 in Phnom Penh between representatives of the Swiss and Cambodian governments.

The program, outlined to you at the meeting of the ICC in December 2001, was developed in cooperation with our partner APSARA. The key features of the project are as follows:

- Perform restoration and safeguarding work on the monument,
- Conduct research to provide further insight into the history of the temple and its territory,
- Structure the monument perimeter areas and natural spaces,
- Put in place a tour route for the temple,
- Assist in developing the specifications for the construction of service facilities.

The work site was started yesterday, July 1, with cleanup and brush removal operations. The following activities are next:

- An appraisal, both overall and detailed, of the state of health of the monument,
- Preliminary archaeological studies,
- Restoration operations.

This means that we are taking on a comprehensive program that makes use of the international approaches to which APSARA has been introduced and that enables it to participate even more actively in the protection and restoration of the Khmer heritage.

The signature of this agreement would not have been possible without the will of the Cambodian government and the commitment of APSARA, as was shown notably by its making available the means necessary for the accomplishment of the program.

We are particularly grateful to HE Mr BUN Narith, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of APSARA, for his ongoing support, and to HE Mr ROS Borath, assistant executive officer in charge of the Department of Monuments and Archaeology, who has taken this project to heart, monitoring it on a daily basis and mobilizing skills by involving the members of his department in it. Of course, we thank those in charge of all the departments for their kindness. We trust that with their assistance we will be as successful as the other international teams working on development of the Angkor site. Thank you."

2. Commitment from India for the conservation of Ta Prohm, by HE Ambassador KAPUR (India)

HE Mr P.K. KAPUR, India's Ambassador to Cambodia, informed the committee of the commitment undertaken by his country for the restoration of Ta Prohm:

"On behalf of the Government of India, I have the pleasure of announcing that the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) will be undertaking the Ta Prohm Conservation Project. This follows a request made by the Royal Government of Cambodia for India's expertise and assistance for conserving Ta Prohm from November 4-11, 2001. An agreement between the Government of India and the Royal Government of Cambodia for the conservation and restoration of Ta Prohm was signed on April 9, 2002, during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Cambodia.

As you are aware, Ta Prohm at present is in near total ruin, with several full-grown silk cotton trees having over taken the monuments. This is a difficult and challenging assignment by any standards. We are confident that the Indian experts would be able to meet up with the highest international standards in carrying out this important task. The restoration work would be in different phases over a period of ten years.

Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH, scientific advisor, culture sector for Angkor, has been working for the restoration and conservation efforts in Angkor for more than ten years and has made an extremely significant and substantial contribution in this field. Mr BESCHAOUCH has mentioned in some detail about the devastation that existed including the prevalence of mines and the precarious security situation. Dr Sanday of the World Monuments Fund has reiterated some of these points.

It may be recalled that in the first phase India had started restoration and conservation work at Angkor Wat in 1986, single-handedly, under very difficult circumstances, while civil war was still going on. This work continued until 1993. I will quote here one paragraph from an article that appeared recently, done by the Indian team. It mentions that: "The team repaired steps, removed roots that were damaging walls, sealed supporting stone beams and cracks in bas-reliefs, rebuilt the roof and supporting columns of the Samudra Manthan Gallery and restored the surface and naga balustrade of the esplanade."

The project report for Ta Prohm is being finalized. The details of the project parameters would also be given to the ICC. The Indian team would have extensive interactions with other teams working in Angkor Park, leading to a sharing of expertise and experience. The team would work in direct coordination, cooperation and consultation with UNESCO. The work is expected to commence by January 2003.

I am very happy to see the involvement and the presence here today of so many of our young Khmer colleagues. Some of them are sitting on this side and some are behind me. A few of them, I presume, would have broken their teeth with the Indian team during its earlier work here.

An important component of our project would again be the training of Cambodians, to build up the reservoir of local talent to continue with the conservation and restoration work. We would also contribute to the efforts to raise community awareness and involvement, to better protect these historical and priceless monuments for future generations."

Comment by Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH

Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH took the opportunity to comment on the arrival of both Switzerland and India, APSARA's new partners:

"The files were submitted to the Technical Committee in harmony with the procedure. They were examined and a favorable opinion was given. Next, on behalf of the secretariat, we forwarded this opinion to the APSARA Authority. The statements that were just made are also in keeping with the procedure. It is an example that honors all members of the international community working at Angkor.

We are happy to say that over the ten years—thanks to the authoritative guidance of the co-chairmen, to the spirit of international understanding and cooperation—there hasn't been a failure, and there won't be any at Angkor, we can be sure of that. That should be included as a point by itself in a very positive report, and we can pat ourselves on the back because of it."

Comment by Professor Takeshi NAKAGAWA

Following the statement made by India, Professor Takeshi NAKAGAWA requested documentation on the work done previously by the Indian teams:

"I am very happy to hear that India will come back. India's cultural history is long and fascinating. It is very intriguing, as we know the culture of Angkor has a felt a strong influence from India. I am very interested in India's activities. It will be a pleasure if we could see the documents that India has prepared, so that we can benefit from its long experience."

India's response

After hearing the request made by Professor NAKAGAWA, the representative of India responded as follows:

"We have been very fortunate to have exposure to several lectures and presentations by Professor NAKAGAWA. I wish to thank him profoundly for his very warm comments. We are very impressed by the work that has been done by his team, JSA, and we look forward to cooperating with them very closely. The Archaeological Survey of India has brought out a publication very recently which details all of the work done between from 1986 and 1993. I will give a copy of this publication to Professor NAKAGAWA and to some other participants who would not probably be meeting us in Phnom Penh. For the others who will be in Phnom Penh and who would like to have a copy, we would be happy to give them one, because we have more copies there."

Remark by Mr Jacques GÉRARD, Advisor for Cultural Cooperation and Action at the Embassy of France

Mr Jacques GÉRARD wished to highlight the successful outworking of the procedures undertaken with regard to the two new teams and cooperation with APSARA:

"I would like to add to what Azedine BESCHAOUCH just said, and that is that these two new projects that we are happy to welcome, have correctly followed the procedures outlined in the founding documents of this committee. I will add a new point, one which I feel is just as important: perhaps for the first time, notwithstanding attempts made in the past, a negotiation process between the newly arrived team and the APSARA Authority resulted in the jelling of the projects involved.

Until now, there has been some improvising, and if we look back at the way the international teams here present, with the structuring work that has taken place in APSARA, with the approach it is taking to the full scope of its area of jurisdiction, work is being done on the diagnosis of the various monuments, dialogue is being promoted, an actual partnering up that makes it possible to define the

objectives of new work sites in a way that leaves the APSARA Authority in charge of its rightful jurisdiction, that of managing the overall site, with these teams moving in to perform ad hoc interventions on this or that monument. To me, that is also something significant and worth mentioning."

Remark by Mr Akio SHIROTA, representative of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

Mr Shirota expressed his satisfaction and underscored the coordination among the different teams:

"I am very impressed by what has been presented to us by the international teams. I am very much moved by the coordination among those teams and in that sense I would like to welcome the two additional teams joining us recently. But at the same time, 10 years after the establishment of the ICC, we have to reinforce the framework in order to coordinate the work being done by a greater number of participants."

Statement by Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH:

Mr BESCHAOUCH took the opportunity to draw attention to the case of Indonesia:

"Please allow me, Honorable Co-chairmen, to take the floor, not to rehash the two points just covered, because really the secretariat has nothing more to add after the contributions made by the country representatives, but this is simply to express a wish on behalf of our secretariat and on behalf of the APSARA Authority. In fact, we have discussed this very point with the Chief Executive Officer, Mr BUN Narith.

As you know, it is up to the plenary session of the ICC to formally express a wish. We are fortunate in having with us the Honorable Ambassador of Indonesia. With your permission, I would like to speak to him. I am personally aware, through my friend Dr SAMIDI (who was the project director for the restoration of the Royal Gate of Angkor Thom), that he hopes one day the financial and technical means of his country will enable it to come back.

Today, it is with much pleasure that we welcomed India back. It is very important that our friends from Indonesia also come back and join us, to strengthen the international action."

Response from HE Mr Nasution NAZARUDDIN, Ambassador of Indonesia

HE Mr Nasution NAZARUDDIN made a statement reconfirming the interest of his country in preservation of the Khmer temples:

"I would like to express my appreciation to the APSARA Authority at this time for the work it has done over the last ten years in safeguarding Angkor. Indonesia participated in this safeguarding campaign from 1994 to 2000, during which time we completed a project in the Phimeanekas involving restoration of the North, South and East Gates.

However, as mentioned by the Secretariat, because of a lack of funds we have not been able to continue our participation. However, there was an option raised at a meeting with the APSARA Authority and UNESCO Representative that such a project could be extended if there was funding from a third party.

Of course, we would like to work closely with the Cambodian experts based on our experience with the Borobudur temple. We consider that cooperation with such experts is very useful for both sides.

Indonesia is ready to continue cooperation in these important activities. We will look into how we can give effect to this. I share the view expressed by the Indian Ambassador about the benefit of training in this field for Cambodian experts.”

IV. FUTURE PROSPECTS

1. From a "monument in danger" to a "thriving site," by Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH

Mr BESCHAOUCH here outlined the results of the program being implemented by APASRA with funding assistance from the AFD and technical support from UNESCO:

"I would like to mention the significance of the study, analysis and exploratory work that has been done in the framework of special support from France to the APSARA Authority and for which we were approached, as technical advisor, to find experts capable of bringing this operation full circle and to coordinate their input. This is an opportunity to extend our sincere thanks to all who have put their trust in us, first of all, yourself, Honorable Co-chairman for France. As the Ambassador of France, you have kindly given us your advice and direction throughout this operation. This is also an opportunity to say that this work is first and foremost something that belongs to APSARA, and it will be up to the French Government, at the time when this job will be completely finished, to turn it over to the Cambodian authorities, primarily the Royal Government represented here.

The report that I am making today is merely a technical summary of the proposed options, choices and programs. It is important moreover that anything that has to do with conservation and development be submitted to this Committee, as naturally it would like to always be kept informed of what is being done or what is coming up on the drawing board.

Three major operations are being considered:

A. Angkor

At Angkor, the French government is offering institutional, financial and technical support in the framework of its *Fonds de solidarité prioritaire* (FSP) funding arrangement, an action that has produced the results that you have seen. I am speaking to my friends and colleagues who are heads of missions. At the last meeting of the Technical Committee, we saw something very noteworthy. Allow me, Honorable Co-chairmen, to make mention of this to the Honorable Senior Minister: We are rightfully proud to see young Cambodians now able to make good presentations in French or English of monument studies and proposals for monument treatment. I am not going to waste any of your time dwelling on technical points, but we have had a number of *ad hoc* meetings these last few days with the experts, and I have before me files prepared by young Cambodians, in particular in the framework of FSP assisted projects.

France continues to ensure the success of this operation. For the monument perimeter areas, an outstanding program is being headed by architect Mr Michel VERROT, who is training young people in the framework of APSARA. He is doing this under the supervision of my friend, architect ROS Borath, the Deputy Director General in charge of the Monuments and Archaeology Department.

France has also decided, in application of the choices made by this ICC and to assist the Cambodian government in this area, to prepare for the interface between the development of the monuments (and their perimeter areas) and their showcasing to visitors.

The French government has contributed through the AFD. Studies show that three different areas require attention in order to promote Angkor:

- Tour itineraries: The current itineraries are not longer suitable. The experts have proposed several alternative itineraries: thematic itineraries and itineraries that make it possible to have greater control over tourist flows—something that is done in all countries that are experiencing a tourism boom.
- Traffic problems: We have come to realize that there is starting to be a problem with pollution. There are also problems caused by trucks and heavy goods vehicles going through the site.
- Signage: Many visitors are confused and many have complained about the poor f signage. APSARA has analyzed this situation. We received from the Authority an excellent document that contains an inventory of fixture. It turns out that there are old signs that have been up for 40 or 50 years, others for 20 years. Two types of signage are mixed together—road signs and tourist signs. The signs for tourists are not up to international standards. We do not mean that “School Zone” should be written in French, English, Japanese, Chinese, Cambodian, etc. There is an international sign that says “School Zone”. Otherwise, you confuse the truck driver with a lot of writing and he has already whizzed by before figuring out what it really says. So you can see what kind of things can happen. All of the information has been standardized in harmony with international usage, and we have submitted this to APSARA.

B. “The Gates of Angkor”

Honorable Co-chairmen, ladies and gentlemen, exactly one year ago to the day, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Senior Minister, HE Mr SOK An, in his capacity as chairman of the National Tourism Authority, an international symposium and study sessions resulted in the development of a basic proposal for the balanced development of tourism in Angkor and its region, on the basis of the outstanding studies conducted to date, especially the major map done by JICA, work done by the EFEO, ZEMP, the map that was made up for us, and all of the analytical studies that have been done.

This is an opportunity to tell everyone here publicly that with assistance from the French Embassy and intervention by the Honorable Ambassador of France, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs granted to us at UNESCO, three years ago, funding assistance to make a comprehensive inventory of all the teams that have conducted studies on Angkor.

This analysis showed that over 400 studies on Angkor and its region in French or English had been conducted over the last seven years. Now that's a lot of studies. They were examined and recorded.

Of course, the first copy was given to the French government that had commissioned the study. But now we have put a copy in the International Documentation Center on Angkor, and we will make a brief summary in English and pass this around to all the teams and give everyone the opportunity to benefit from these studies.

So what Angkor really needs now is less in the way of studies and more in the way of action. I will get down to brass tacks.

The Royal Government made available a large piece of land covering over 500 ha to the APSARA Authority. Seven years ago, it was intended that this land be used for a hotel zone. The

concept was good, but in the meantime, several hotels have gone up between the airport and the town, and there is no way that another thirty hotels can go up. We are close to 40 now.

Therefore, the idea that Royal Government has already come up with, that the APSARA Authority has refined, that the experts have brought full circle, is the fact that this space must be used, not for accommodation facilities only, but also for **tourism, culture and leisure** activities, so that we can move from drop-in tourism to stay-over tourism.

In order to achieve that, the French government has a number of proposals springing from this study that, once agreed to by the APSARA Authority and given technical clearance by the AFD, will be submitted to the Royal Government for inclusion in its policy and subsequent implementation.

C. Siem Reap

The last point has to do with Siem Reap. Ten years ago it was just a village, and since that time expanded to a small market town and now it is a big town. The town is also starting to breathe better, to live better.

Two major problems must be dealt with to improve conditions, the first being the *Stung* (Siem Reap River) that cuts through the town. The pollution of the river goes back a long way. The proposal that has been made is that while awaiting a major intervention to clean up the water, the banks need to be treated, walkways put in along the banks to make it nice for visitors, nice for the Cambodians who live there. This landscape treatment can be done properly after some means have been found to clean up the river. Some proposals have been submitted, while others are still being put together.

The other main axis that cuts through Siem Reap is National Road 6, and on it are the bulk of the hotels, restaurants and other tourist amenities. But the helter-skelter development of things on this national road is a real urban eyesore. The Royal Government requested that this be looked into by an APSARA / UNESCO / AFD study group. This group has now completed its work, using an approach that took both the development and conservation aspects into account.

All of this will help to enhance the tourist attraction, but a proper regulatory framework is necessary. This has been submitted to the Royal Government. The regulations are not coercive in nature, but are development oriented and applicable to all.

Indeed, the way the regulations are worded in the draft document has eliminated the coercive measures that previously existed. It leaves it up to hotel owners to listen to the voice of reason when, for example, they are told to put in a water retention basin, that this basin should not be just 100 m² when the hotel covers an area of 500 m².

There you have the main points of what has been proposed. All the experts recommended by UNESCO performed this work in ideal conditions. Among them were some outstanding French experts who worked in close cooperation with APSARA. This study will therefore be submitted by our co-chairman, the Honorable Ambassador of France, in a timely manner upon completion."

2. Viewpoint of the *Agence française de développement* – Cambodia, by Mr François GIOVALUCCHI, director

Mr GIOVALUCCHI expressed the AFD's viewpoint, as follows:

"The AFD has been following these studies that right now are in a pre-finalization stage, about mid-way, but well along. We are still not in a position to come to any final conclusions but, at any rate, the partner governments must yet validate the whole matter.

I would like to point out a number of items from the standpoint of the AFD, with its emphasis on economic growth and development. I feel that ten years after the status given to Angkor and the reestablishment of peace and a good economic environment, it is now time to take full advantage of the Angkor site from the economic and development perspective, as it is truly a major asset for Cambodia.

The question that emerges from the growing number of tourists coming to Angkor is how to sustain this increase in visitor numbers and, more importantly, how to change the nature of the tourism into something that is a very upscale type of tourism that gets people to stay longer. Why these choices? Because this will make it possible to get the very most out of tourism and especially since these choices are consistent with proper conservation of the sites.

The experience of the French has demonstrated that it is not enough just to have prestigious sites to get visitors to come, but they really have to be properly showcased. A case in point that is frequently cited is the number of visitors to the Louvre before and after the Glass Pyramid was put in.

The idea is that we should be particularly exacting in tourism development at Angkor and set high standards. Mr BESCHAOUCH mentioned the town of Siem Reap, which has virtually mushroomed and now must be harnessed within a framework. There is the practical side of things that Mr BESCHAOUCH mentioned, such as enhancement of the riverbanks, which is a relatively easy project to implement. This has to be complemented in the future with a regulatory framework that is both acceptable to the private sector and sufficiently flexible, in order to protect the colonial town and prohibit excessively tall buildings. I feel that none of this should interfere in any way with the economic development of the town—much to the contrary. Beyond this issue that has been raised, it must be recognized that in view of the predicted visitor numbers, the town of Siem Reap will soon be saturated. The long-standing idea—initiated by Mr VANN Molyvann, I believe—is to build a tourist city on what was called the "hotel zone" but now referred to as "The Gates of Angkor."

On this basis, APSARA has expropriated about 300 hectares in an area north of Siem Reap, about 6 kilometers from the temples, which is well located distance-wise to protect the site. But we must now resolve the matter of developing the zone that is really in a peculiar location. The AFD put a wager on this zone when it put up the funding for two major access roads. But that is only a preliminary step.

The idea is that on this area right beside Angkor there is zero error tolerance, and only the best possible development options should be proposed to the Royal Government. Therefore, one of the first recommendations on the part of the AFD would be to hold an international architecture and urban planning competition. We are fully aware that holding a competition would be quite involved and no doubt take more time than just rushing in and putting something up, but there would be obvious advantages to doing so. That's the only way to preserve the prestige of the site. I will add that, to my way of thinking, that's the only way to attract investors. Why talk about attracting investors? Because the development of a zone of such scope, over 500 hectares, has to be done on a partnership basis between the private and public sectors. Given the budget considerations that constrain the Royal Government, it is important for it to be sustained in such a partnership arrangement with major inflows of foreign funds."

3. Observations of HE Mr BUN Narith, APSARA Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

HE Mr BUN Narith made the following remarks regarding the APSARA Authority's development:

"The APSARA Authority was established back in 1995 to take care of the Angkor site that had just been put on the List of World Heritage in Danger. Monument safeguarding activities have thus been going on for seven years now, and despite the difficulties that this institution has had to deal with, it has never once been neglectful of this mission. The lack of funding and the limited number of human resources available in the APSARA Authority's early days did not allow it to put tourism infrastructure into place quickly. Saying this, since 1999 great efforts have been made and significant results can be seen: a notable improvement in road infrastructure as a result of government decisions to tie the provincial authorities in with the work being done by the APSARA Authority, which was working mostly in the field, cleaning things up and doing maintenance on virtually the entire site. Yes, there is a lot left to do in order to achieve the anticipated level of prosperity on the site. Nevertheless, the progress made by the different departments cannot be denied. The ongoing presence of technicians on the monuments and throughout the park, as well as the many projects that have been completed and those yet to come are a guarantee of success.

Motivated by the desire to win the wager of making the Angkor site into a model of sustainable development, balancing monument preservation and increased visitor numbers, the APSARA Authority is obliged to put in place a policy to maintain the balance between heritage conservation and the aggressive growth of the tourism economy. Only the systematic safeguarding of the monuments from natural dangers or those caused by man can bring about prosperity for the site. Indeed, **quality heritage will draw quality tourism.**"

4. Maintenance and development of the monument approach areas, by HE Mr ROS Borath (APSARA)

HE Mr ROS Borath, Deputy Director General of APSARA, reported on the various improvements in monument maintenance and approach area development (Department of Monuments and Archaeology):

"I would like to outline to those present at this session the work that we have done over the last year.

It must first be stated that heritage work takes a lot of time and patience. All of us are spurred on by our interest in the hundreds of years of accumulated history, the priceless heritage that has resulted. Given the responsibilities under my department—Monuments and Archaeology—it is mandatory that we strengthen ourselves, stick with the job and acquire training. Indeed, every site, every monument, is a special case requiring treatment, and we are in love with our work.

As HE Mr BUN Narith mentioned earlier, a formal document has been developed that defines the jurisdiction of each department, that uses an organizational chart showing the specific work each one is assigned to care for. Kindly allow me to outline where my department fits it, that in just one year has been transformed from I might call a commando team into an embryonic service organization.

Four hundred square kilometers of world heritage site to be managed and cared for, 40 people on staff—architects, archaeologists, engineers—that were recently joined by some young graduates from the Faculty of Management. These two figures tell the story of why we have to become stronger, increase our knowledge and receive more training. But what we have done over the past year has

enabled us to develop a methodology, an approach to things, and a number of projects have been put on the drawing board.

Obviously there are other projects on the site, but let me start off by explaining that the first area of concern of my department and the APSARA Authority on the site is maintenance and upkeep; the second is restoration. But before talking about that, I would like to stress that APSARA is already working in partnership with several international teams.

I can immediately think of the GACP German team on Preah Ko and Angkor Wat, SOPHIA University and Japan on the Angkor Wat western causeway, the Italian IGES team on the western moat embankment steps at Angkor Wat and Pre Rup, and as I look across and see Mr John SANDAY, we are also in a partnership arrangement on Ta Som.

We are in the process of starting up two other projects that were outlined this morning, one with the Swiss Confederation and another with India. Allow me now to go on with an overview of our past achievements, projects that have been completed or that are now underway:

Here is the overall organizational flowchart that I am showing again because this one has more detail, but at the same time showing the three branches: the monument investigation and conservation branch, the environmental research branch and the archaeological research branch. Add to that the fact that we came to realize that we did not have an engineering office and the team of technicians needed for routine interventions. We therefore added an engineering office, which will start operations with our current staff of trained engineers.

The special feature of these three branches is that each one has a planning and operational arm.

For the first branch, things start with clarification of the problem, in other words the risk map, the diagnosis of the building, then the work phase. This is the methodology that is followed. The first step is making out a diagnostic report, doing ground reconnaissance and monument reconnaissance, writing up a description of the problems, along with a report on the findings and the work sheet. This starts with just a sketch, a simple survey, and is later complemented with a drawing. We then start locating specifically the problem area, after which we make out a report on the findings involving the specific monument. This is followed by analytical work, the problem is dissected, the work sheet is assessed and then an estimate is made of the amount of work and materials involved. To illustrate, on the Bakhong, a sketch is started with a description of the problem and an inventory of the present state. Using this approach, we have first the diagnostic report on the monument, followed by the findings report, and thirdly the actual work. Operationally, we make a distinction between emergency work, investigation and upkeep operations.

Moving into the matter of monument upkeep, this is an ongoing thing. It involves locating sites where intervention is needed, making out a work sheet showing the type and location of the monuments, describing the nature of the work and setting a time frame showing the number of workers. This is followed by ongoing upkeep operations, which are daily tasks such as cleaning out the moats in the archaeological park. The team that looks after cleaning the monument perimeter areas works a strip just 5 meters wide out from the enclosure walls as well as the moats. This requires a team of 300 people out there every day.

The third branch in the department is that of environment. It includes a methodical analysis for the needed facilities, the problems encountered, phasing in the facilities, pre-operation studies, monument approach areas, management specifications, recommendations, followed, of course, by the

actual construction work. This study eventuates in the writing of a sort of recommendation book for all constructions found in monument approach areas.

Now for the achievements, such as the washroom facilities on the western side of Angkor Wat. Before we start building anything, survey excavations are done, and we hope that this will help to avoid any serious mistakes.

A methodology has been put in place—consulting the archives, doing surface surveys, core samples, probes, interpreting the results, followed by setting up the work sites.”

5. Tourism development facilities, by HE Mr TEP Henn (APSARA)

HE Mr TEP Henn, Deputy Director General, outlined the following program for facility construction (Tourism Development Department):

“I would like to outline the program for the setting up of facilities advocated by the APSARA Authority in response to the political choice of the Royal Government to center tourism development around the Angkor site.

Given the constant growth in the number of foreign and domestic tourists that reached the neighborhood of half a million in 2001 (239,000 foreign visitors and approximately the same number of domestic), measures must be taken prevent this growth from becoming a victim of its own success. Thus, action has been taken in the area of basic infrastructure facilities as well as the improvement of visitor intake.

5. Creation of intake spaces throughout the archaeological park,
5. Construction of washroom facilities, now nearing completion,
5. Putting in motorcycle and vehicle parking lots in front of Phnom Bakheng,
5. Setting up an emergency assistance service for visitors with an ambulance in front of Angkor Wat, in cooperation with the national and provincial authorities,
5. Ongoing setting up of signage of international standards to facilitate the provision of cultural and directional information,
5. Development of the temple approach areas, starting with that of Angkor Wat, that include snack bars, souvenir shops, restaurants and parking lots in order to ensure consistency in commercial activities going on near the temples,
5. Traffic and conveyance restructuring plan to promote more effective protection of the monuments threatened by ambient pollution,
5. New tour routes are on the drawing board in order to encourage visitors to stay longer, offering them alternative approaches to the monuments on the site as well as its cultural and human environment,
5. Upcoming set up of tethered balloon rides, which will introduce a new leisure activity on the site,
5. Implantation of a hotel and tourism zone with a “Gates of Angkor” role, which will include information and leisure activity centers, accommodation units as well as facilities for sports buffs, etc.

The world heritage status of the historic site of Angkor means that Cambodia is not free to develop this national treasure without taking appropriate precautions. These include:

- Safeguarding for future generations this symbol of the great Khmer civilization,
- Compliance with the requirements of the World Heritage Committee in order for the site to be kept on the permanent list,

- Providing tourist information and promotion of the site in order to increase its reach and attract more visitors,
- Providing proper management of visitor flows in order to prevent some of the major monuments from being excessively visited,
- Developing a tourism policy that accommodates society, culture and nature, while contributing to development,
- Preserving and developing heritage in compliance with the policy of the Royal Government.

The implementation of an overall preservation and development policy implies cooperation on the part of the national and provincial authorities, the public and private sectors."

6. Safeguarding and developing Siem Reap, by HE Mr UK Sameth (APSARA)

In the absence of Deputy Director General HE Mr UK Sameth, Ms TEP Vatho, director of the Urban Planning Department, made the following statement on his behalf:

"Throughout the 1990s, the Royal Government endeavored to come up with a tourism development strategy for the Siem Reap / Angkor region in keeping with the values that enabled Angkor to be included on the World Heritage List. For this reason, the Cambodian authorities decided to set basic objectives for themselves, linking preservation and development in the archaeological park as well as in the town of Siem Reap. In order to achieve these objectives, the APSARA Authority launched the following priority projects:

- A. Setting up a zone for tourist accommodation and leisure activities,**
- B. Development of a plan and regulations for the Siem Reap urban space,**
- C. Proposed measures for the safeguarding and development of Siem Reap River.**

A. Setting up a zone for tourist accommodation and leisure activities

At the outset, the urban plan set aside a large space contiguous to Angkor for the construction of hotels, but in view of the large number of hotels that have been built in the town of Siem Reap and along National Road 6 from the airport, the Cambodian authorities with the support of UNESCO and the AFD, thought of adapting this space for many different functions under the name of "**Gates of Angkor.**"

The new direction anticipated for the "Gates of Angkor" includes hotel accommodation with a visitor intake center and culture, sports and leisure complex. The basic development concept for this zone is to put in its geographic center various facilities with a culture and leisure function, intended to attract investors to move in close by. The development scheme is also based on a layout involving modules of about three hectares in area, all served by side streets and provided with a drainage system reminiscent of that of Angkor. A draft set of specifications has been drawn up in order to provide a consistent management of all construction projects.

Freeing up of the land: Of the 560 hectares involved in the area defined in Subdecree 79 on the creation of the hotel zone, the APSARA authority now has appropriated 373 hectares, or about 66 percent of the whole area. Of the 34 percent remaining, 65 hectares are under negotiation, while 120 hectares are locked in.

Infrastructures (primary streets): Construction under AFD funding of two access roads into the "Gates of Angkor" began in November 2001 and will conclude in late August 2002.

B. Development of a plan and regulations for the Siem Reap urban space

Land use plan: A new concept for safeguarding and development was developed by APSARA with the expertise of an engineering group selected by UNESCO. The document has been translated into Khmer. Proposals are in full compliance with the strategy adopted by the Royal Government back in 1994-95 for the urban development plan and Siem Reap town reference map. However, it takes maximum account not only of the socio-economic environment, but even more so of the situation that has undergone a major change in the last six or seven years. The substance of these proposals is above all to avoid any disfiguration of Siem Reap, which would be harmful to the tourism project. Their form is somewhat more flexible than the previous regulations, less complicated and more in keeping with the need for good communication with the funding agencies, the investors and the public.

C. Development of Siem Reap River

The prevailing concern is to make the town of Siem Reap more enjoyable for visitors and thus prompt them to stay longer. Thus, the Cambodian authorities have given priority to enhancement of the Siem Reap riverbank. The Ministry of Land Management is reshaping the banks and dredging the riverbed. It will put in walkways in harmony with the proposals of the APSARA Authority, which has suggested two levels of walkways, one for green spaces along the banks, and the other along the road. The walkways would include several landscape sequences with public spaces and booths. The walkways would lead off from the crossroads that link the river to the pagodas and residential neighborhoods, the old colonial market, as well as the "Gates of Angkor" zone, and also go through some of the rural villages."

This statement was followed by a presentation of development plans for the hotel zone, now called "Gates of Angkor", calling for an amalgamation of all culture activities in one center, which would be the focal point for leisure and accommodation facilities.

(Contributors: Ms TEP Vatho and Mr BESCHAOUCH)

7. Developments at Siem Reap Airport, by Mr Vincent PIRON (VINCI)

Mr PIRON, director of Strategy and Development (VINCI Concessions), gave an overview of future developments involving work being done at the Siem Reap/Angkor Airport:

"I would like to say a few words on the way in which the Siem Reap Airport is enabling development of the town and tourism activity, while at the same time not putting any of the archaeological work in jeopardy.

We were indeed faced with a very challenging equation. Plans call for the construction of a new airport several kilometers out of town, but the time required would certainly be in the order of 10 years or so, including studies, raising the funds and completing the work. That is so far down the line that we cannot just wait and do nothing on the existing small airport.

The exercise that we attempted to do is to see just how far we could develop the existing airport, with the one basic constraint being that no flight can go over the Angkor Thom archaeological zone. Here are a few figures for your consideration. This has nothing to do with the concept, but is simply a set of figures. The crux of the matter is to demonstrate that there can be a harmonious development between the temples, the town and the airport while waiting for the new airport to be

completed. Obviously, Cambodia has experienced absolutely fantastic economic growth over the last five years, and tourism is Siem Reap's main activity. The airport only serves as the door in.

[Mr PIRON handed out sheets of tables showing the numerical information.]

Here we have the relationship between passenger traffic and visitors. The curve for visitors is compared with the number passenger arrivals in 1999, 2000 and 2001. You can therefore see the relationship between the air traffic study and the visitor study at Angkor.

In order to compensate for the effects of seasonality, I worked with a curve showing cumulative passenger numbers (i.e. January, then January plus February, etc.). The same was applied to visitors to Angkor. Here you see that the two curves are extremely constant. So taking a positive, enthusiastic look at things, we can use the past three years to get an idea of what traffic will be like in future years, and the same thing for tourism. There is an obvious seasonal impact, peaking during the winter months and bottoming out in May-June, a hump in August, and the cycle starts all over again.

Extrapolating the pattern continuously into the future shows that the size of the facilities—both those of the airport and those of the town and hotel industry—must be of greater capacity than these peak figures. By the same token, it is vital for Siem Reap's economy that the slack periods be filled in, as the outlay for infrastructure has been made and there are no corresponding passenger receipts. So anything that will develop "off-season" tourism would be a real boon economically speaking.

Now we have to venture into the unknown. Whether we are focusing on the airport or on urban planning, we need to have some idea of the number of people for which accommodation will be needed. After a comparison with sites that are not the same, but have the same type of activity such as the Yucatan in Mexico and Luxor in Egypt, we can get an idea, and it doesn't seem too far-fetched to aim at a balance of 4 million tourists per year, with 2 million coming in through the airport. Those are obviously very high figures, and today things stand at one quarter of this estimate for the airport, but we have to see big in such developments and see far.

How are we to come to grips with the matter of the airport's capacity?

With the Cambodian authorities and UNESCO, we agreed on the point that **NO aircraft would be flown over the archaeological zone**. You are all familiar with the location, you know that the runway is directed straight at Angkor Thom and therefore to avoid flying over it, flights have to land pointing towards Angkor Thom and take off in the opposite direction. This results in an absolutely tremendous capacity constraint on the runway, but we would be able to handle 2.5 million passengers per year just the same.

Consequently, 2.5 million passengers a year is not bad in the final analysis. It means we can look at the next 10 or 15 years to get the new site up and running. It's going to cost something like \$ 380 to 400 million, which is not growing out there on trees. Completion is a good ten years down the line. However, we can see that everything adds up. So we have come up with this assumption and a master plan that allows the existing airport to handle the 2 millions passengers without any problem. You can see on this master plan, done by Louise BURGER and *Aéroport de Paris*, that the runway that points straight at the historic city is really the most challenging point, so we included a feature that does not endanger the archaeological zone.

Briefly put, the current zone is now undergoing renovation, and it will gradually be developed toward the left, with the ancient Khmer city to the right. We have the time to make a prior survey of

the whole zone in which facilities will be put up to see if it contains anything valuable from an archaeological point of view.

Now, what is this link between visitors and air traffic? It is actually something that involves the average length of visitor stays. From the standpoint of an airport operator, I want people to stay as short a time as possible. But as an Angkor buff, I want Angkor to be beautiful and to have people stay over. That puts me at the horns of a dilemma.

We see here that now, compared to 1999, the money left behind per visitor is going down: (US\$ 33 > US\$ 32.5 > US\$ 31.96 > US\$ 29.54). This means that now people are not staying as long at Angkor. In the past year there was a marked increase, but that it came from people who arrived in the morning and left in the evening. This gives more weight to the remarks that we have been hearing since this morning on the need to improve the whole zone in order to get people to stay longer.

Some of the things that we talked about up to now, that I will not delve into further, involve increasing the number of sites to be visited, improving the way the sites are showcased, the *stung*, etc.

Now we can make a few "guestimates"—based on, not the past 10 years, but the 10 years ahead of us—the amount of investment money that might pour in. Of course, these figures are in no way binding on my group or on anyone in this room, but they are orders of magnitude that I, as an engineer, would certainly be interested in. They are based on a study done by engineer general Mr Michel GÉRARD over a two-month period, including two weeks right here, looking around, talking with Group 8, APSARA, etc. So I think that they are not that far off. Obviously, temple renovation, major interventions, anastylosis, are the really high cost items. For the airport, \$ 30 million should be enough. Then there is water, upgrading the means of transportation, electricity, roads, etc., all of that would take \$ 180 million. Out of this figure of \$ 180 million, a number of investments would be recovered automatically through revenue generation. Golf courses, for instance, if properly designed, will completely pay for themselves. Electricity is entirely self-funding. Water, on the other hand, will require grant assistance depending on the operator and where it is sourced. The airport will balance itself out. Means of transportation would require outside grant assistance. So out of the \$ 180 million, I estimate that about \$ 120 to 130 million could come in from foundation products, and certainly the complement that has to be made in the form of donations, to be handled by the Cambodian authorities, in agreement with all the donors, many of whom are right here in this room.

If we now look at the cumulative traffic over the next 10 years, we can reasonably expect that there will be something like 12 million visitors, 6 million of them foreign and 6 million domestic. Receipts from ticket sales will be in the neighborhood of \$ 200 million, the amount spent in hotels and restaurants about \$ 400 million. So orders of magnitude in the hundreds of millions of dollars are quite proper to achieve what is necessary. Of course, attention must be given to the phasing in of operations.

We at SCA (the *Société Concessionnaire de l'Aéroport*, including VINCI), with the assistance of the French government, have already injected over \$ 100 in the two airports, Pochentong and Siem Reap, and we expect our first pay off in 2011.

The authorities in charge of all these developments must, to some degree, follow somewhat the same line of reasoning, i.e. go ahead and invest and wait it out for a few years before all the money comes back in. The Angkor area is still fragile, and we have to be very careful not to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

8. Discussions

Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH seized the opportunity to express his deep concern for the matter of water supply in view of growth in tourism:

"Honorable Co-chairmen, please allow me to speak on behalf of a number of my colleagues who have raised a question that to me is of vital importance and that was furthermore touched on in the outstanding analytical study that was just presented by Mr PIRON (who deserves our praise as experts). What we are most concerned about is this matter of water.

We are indeed fortunate that the government is represented here in the person of the Honorable Senior Minister, HE Mr SOK An, so we may be able to hear an initial reaction. Here is how we feel: With regard to water in Siem Reap the JICA study gives us an inventory of fixture, both in describing the condition of the water table, what the prospects are between the initial table, the immediate one, and the deeper table, and the problems involving water use, in particular with the problems of tourism development. The two questions are as follows:

0. How has the Royal Government used or does it intend to use this study done by JICA?
0. Right now we have not yet experienced any water problem, but according to the information presented (and on this point I must add that engineer general GÉRARD who Mr PIRON commissioned to do this study, was also concerned about this) in the next couple of years, the problem of water will come up. We would therefore like to draw attention to this issue right now, so that tourism development in the Angkor / Siem Reap keeps on growing in ideal conditions, as is wished by the Royal Government. We do not want this matter of water to become a critical problem in the years to come."

HE Mr SOK An made the following comment in reply:

"I thank Mr BESCHAOUCH very much for raising this important matter—that of water. I would like to take this opportunity to clarify to some extent this very vital issue. Usually when we talk of tourism, we often refer to investment, but this problem of water and electricity remains.

According to information I have, an in-depth study was conducted by JICA regarding water at Siem Reap / Angkor. There are also a number of projects linked to that study, and the question of assistance from the government of Japan is raised with regard to this matter of water, because the study has already been done, so there is a concrete application for this project. There is another source as well, assistance from the Asian Development Bank. We therefore hope to get assistance either from the government of Japan or the ADB.

Otherwise, the third possibility would be to appeal for private investment. There are companies interested in investment in the area of water in Siem Reap. Using these valuable studies, very concrete projects can be set up for private investment. In that case, the answer is clear. We can look to the first two sources and, failing in that, discuss with the third source and obtain private sector investments."

Remark from the Japanese government (contributor: Mr A. SHIROTA):

"Thank you very much for the very detailed explanations given by experts on the Cambodian side. I am personally very impressed by the explanations given by Mr BESCHAOUCH, using figures to

back up his arguments. Not only the Japanese authorities but everyone concerned about Angkor and Siem Reap, we all have to consider the capture and how to coordinate our efforts together. The Japanese government is very happy to talk about the water system with the Cambodian authorities. We are willing to study, and this study should be backed up by detailed field data and updated estimates."

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

1. The kilns found at Tani and insight gained from them, by Messrs EAR Daryth and LAM Sopheak (APSARA – Sophia University and the Nara Institute)

Mr EAR Darith updated the committee regarding recent progress on the Tani site:

"Today, I would like to take this opportunity to present another topic concerning the ceramic industry. At the last ICC meeting, we made a presentation on this topic. We would like to speak again with more detail. Indeed, ancient industry is also a very important subject to help us in understanding the daily life of the people who lived here in the past.

A group of kilns that produced Khmer ceramics was found in the Angkor area. Similar discoveries have been reported in northeast Thailand. In Angkor we have found five kiln groups distributed between Phnom Kulen and Roluos. However, the study of Khmer ceramics and kilns has not progressed as much as architecture and history, although Étienne AYMONIER identified a kiln site more than 100 years ago on the Phnom Kulen plateau.

Currently, there is only one kiln site, the one in Tani village, where research and excavation work are being done. It is located 19 kilometers northeast of the Angkor area. The kilns are distributed in along a narrow hilly band, running in two groups north and south and three other groups located to the north of these two groups. A number of artifacts have been discovered around the mounds.

This photo illustrates the joint research work between the APSARA Authority, the Nara Institute and Sophia University. The Nara Institute excavated kiln A6, while Sophia University excavated kilns B1 and B4. For kiln A6, after making a topographical map in 1999, we started excavations, which were completed in 2000. In 2001, we proposed to UNESCO that this kiln structure be conserved scientifically.

After identifying the kiln structure and its production, we would like to preserve the kiln structure scientifically and to preserve the rare cultural property. The conservation project should start from this year and we will focus on two main kilns, A6 and B1, that have been excavated. For the A6 kiln, we will apply scientific conservation techniques whereas for kiln B1, we will reconstruct the kiln body.

This is the master plan of the conservation project. We have divided it into 4 areas including: Area 1, a parking lot, Areas 2 and 3 are the conservation sites, while Area 4 will be developed in the future.

For the A6 kiln site, the kiln structure is easy to understand. We will use scientific techniques for conservation, to reinforce the kiln structure and prevent further damage. Then we will put up a shelter to protect the kiln body.

This is a scale model showing the inner shelter after application of scientific conservation techniques.

This is another example of conservation on B1 kiln. As the kiln structure was found in bad condition, it is difficult to understand the structure as is. We will reconstruct it to help visitors imagine its original design.

Additionally, we are repairing the artifacts and preparing the final report on this research work. I studied this method at the Nara Institute, in Japan. I think this that is the first time that this method is being applied to repair artifacts from the kiln site.

Thank you very much for your attention."

2. Excavations shed light on urban structures in Angkor Thom, by Professor Jacques GAUCHER (EFEQ)

In the absence of Professor Jacques GAUCHER, Mr Michel VERROT read his contribution:

"This *Fonds de solidarité prioritaire* (FPS) project has now been operating for two years, and I will not touch on all of the activities it involves, as there is considerable similarity with what was related to you by Messrs ROS Borath and TEP Henn. However, this project includes a very unique component that has been placed under the direction of Mr Jacques GAUCHER.

Between January and April 2002, the *Mission Archéologique Française à Angkor* (MAFA [French Archaeological Mission at Angkor]) carried out a new exploration and archaeological digging campaign on the Angkor Thom site, under the direction of Jacques Gaucher. Taking place in the framework of the FSP project "Site, Heritage and Development," with the support of APSARA, it fits right in with the continuation of work done in the early part of this research operation and in keeping with the announced objectives of the initial program.

The purpose of this archeological program is to build up a body of historical knowledge on the urban site of Angkor Thom as well as that of Yasodharapura from available inscriptions. By looking more closely at the urban structure than at isolated buildings, by developing an appropriate methodology, it proposes a new approach to points that have eluded scientific research on that site, concentrating more on the dynamics of the organization of the space, the conditions of the human settlement, a multi-tiered research work, a precise documentation of the facts brought to light and an opening to modern analytical techniques.

Its purpose is therefore to provide as much knowledge and insight as possible on the urban structure of the ancient Khmer capital, the organization of its urban space and the history of its formation. But beyond the scientific input, it will eventually be, for APSARA, a considerable enhancement of its archaeological heritage that thus far has largely been restricted to religious buildings only.

The territory of Angkor Thom is unique in that it is totally forest covered. It has a surface area of 900 hectares that can easily be divided into four quadrants of 225 hectares each. According to the initial research program, all four of these quadrants will eventually be studied. The first campaigns focused mainly on the southeast quadrant. In 2001 it was extended so as to complete that quadrant and move into the northeast and southwest quadrants of the city, and in the 2002 campaign, various fields of study have juxtaposed one another and various activities were carried out at different levels on the four quadrants.

As for the southeast quadrant, we can consider that the first phase of on-site exploration, including topographical surveys, recording the morphology of the micro-relief and pedological surveys

made with core samples, is essentially finished on the 225-hectare area. For the southeast and southwest quadrants, the whole of this first phase is now being extended to about 80 percent of the surface of each quadrant, i.e. 180 hectares out of 225. As for the northwest quadrant of the city, initial research work has been done on about 35 percent of surface, or 78 hectares out of 225.

This new 2002 campaign has enabled us to confirm the major patterns of the space structure of the city as previously revealed by the mission. The key result is the considerable lengthening of the list of new archaeological discoveries in addition to shedding more light on those already known. Also, the stratigraphic excavations done on strategic spots identified during the earlier exploratory work enabled us to fully validate the methodological experimentation protocol developed early in the implementation of this program. To illustrate the quantitative significance of this data at the current stage of research, the linear alleyways cut through the forest and from which the exploratory work was conducted now amount to a total length of 126 km. The number of archaeological artifacts collected and geo-referenced has reached into the tens of thousands. In complement to this, over 4,000 core samples were taken on three of the four quadrants. A major recording, verification, visualization and interpretation work on this data remains to be done, as well as a cross-analysis thereof.

The main archaeological information involves the most probable flow of the river that we came upon early in this program that cut north to south through the whole urban territory prior to the city being built up. The core samples also confirmed the presence of man-made layers of variable thickness going down to the substratum throughout the urban territory, which gives evidence of a habitat.

These occupations are not found in irregular patterns, but in all the quadrants, on all or part of the surface, they follow a relatively regular parceling of the space. The structuring of the territory occupied by the city thus appears in the form of an orthogonal network of rectilinear structures. Three types of structure are evident from an initial analysis: radial, peripheral and internal. In the wake of this recent campaign, 62 linear structures have been recorded, 16 in the southeast quadrant, 11 in the northeast quadrant, 12 in the northwest quadrant and 23 in the southwest quadrant. They vary in width from 7 to 18 meters. Although these features appear on the surface as visible lengths of 30 to 700 meters, they are actually about 1,400 meters long. They are essentially recognizable because of the regularity of their patterns, and provide basic information about a large-scale planning structure, notwithstanding a number of irregular figures that raise questions due to their departure from the repetitive structuring of the territory.

These linear structures introduce a division of the site into blocks of urban land that are relatively regular, in which there is evidence of many surface features, reservoirs and tracts of water, middens, occasional differences in level, continuous earthen embankments, hummocks and buildings. Thus, the systematic exploration operations conducted in the field have enabled us to locate, record and describe thus far an increasing number of reservoirs of varying sizes. Over 2,000 reservoirs have been mapped out in the urban space, 511 in the northeast quadrant, 957 in the southwest quadrant, 648 in the southeast quadrant, and 276 in the regular section of the northwest quadrant.

During the last campaign, we also continued the systematic architectural inventory work on the laterite, sandstone and brick remains in the city. Many architectural traces appear on the ground surface: stringcourses, alignments of blocks, fragments of paving stone. Among them, traces of so-called secondary buildings—reservoirs with walled embankments, Buddhist *prasats* and *viharas*—emerge from the various quarters of Angkor Thom. To date, 78 vestiges of buildings have been recorded, 27 in the northeast quadrant, 21 in the southwest quadrant, 20 in the southeast quadrant,

10 in the regular part of the northwest quadrant; 43 of them had been mentioned earlier in architectural or archaeological documentation.

The boring samples done during this last campaign essentially were to enhance our study of the operation of the hydraulic system of the city. They focused mainly on the understanding of the filling in of specific linear, radial and peripheral structures. Although the fill is relatively homogenous over most of the linear that was studied, a difference in materials regularly shows an interruption of the fill-in when compared with the internal distribution structures in the quadrants.

Before going into a consistent archaeological digging program in order to identify the linear structures and their function, we performed some initial ad hoc archaeological diggings by way of diagnostic analysis. The last campaign thus saw the first archaeological surveys done inside the southeast quadrant, out of four of them two were directed east-west, one north-south in a current part and crossing a major radial hydraulic structure at the southern periphery of the eastern avenue of the Bayon.

These diggings revealed, for the north-south structure, the presence of a roadway connected to a lateral ditch and for the two east-west structures, the existence of a relatively large depression in the substrata, showing various levels of fill in and having been used as a land parcel boundary, drainage structure, as well as at some time, a probable traffic control device. The survey made at the place of the crossing between the north-south linear structure that showed the roadway and ditch and the lateral hydraulic structure south of the eastern avenue of the Bayon showed the existence of a causeway-dike covered with laterite paving stone measuring 11.2 meters wide. This causeway-dike has three main features: (1) it was one of the 3 entrances that we found in the southeast quadrant starting from the eastern avenue of the Bayon; (2) it set the eastern and western boundaries of the ends of two embanked reservoir-ditches, the embankment walls made of steps of laterite about 9 meters in width, parallel to this eastern avenue; (3) it was equipped with a water passage at the top of the reservoirs, at the surface and in the east-west axis of the paving stone.

The various explorations conducted in the northwest quadrant gave us some preliminary knowledge of the topography in a quarter where the Royal Palace forms a major interest center. The consistency of the figures identified in the three other quadrants was similar to that found in the northern section of the quadrant. However, the systematic recording of the relief and architecture features close to the Royal Palace shows a complex landscape dominated by a major system of dikes and linear structures that stands out against the obvious regularity seen in the rest of the city.

With regard to knowledge of the topography of the site, a full survey was done on the 1,500 meters of each of the 12 orthogonal alleyways in each quadrant in 3 of the 4 quadrants, southeast, southwest and northeast. This information will enable us to come up with a topographical layout showing the relief curves of the city and the visualization of length profiles, which will be actual urban cross-sections that can be assessed down to the substratum through core samples.

The research program is moving ahead on schedule and it is anticipated that by late in the first half of 2004 a full-scale layout of Angkor Thom in its last state will be available, thus providing fresh insight on various hypotheses regarding its formation. It will also provide a new grid for reading the city, complementary to the Indian cosmological interpretation and more solidly based on the principles of organizing local space and of practices springing directly from the fountainhead of Khmer culture."

Discussions:

Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH underscored the direction taken by this recent research:

1. "Allow me to point out that with regard to the Tani kilns, the presentation we just heard helped us, I believe, to appreciate both its significance for research as well as for presenting it to the public and a new form of museology. The Japanese government has given attention to this project, not just at the excavation and research stage, but also for the future of the zone in the framework of developments on the site.

A special joint committee (UNESCO – Japanese Funds-in-Trust) reviewed this matter between the UNESCO general directorate, represented by the Culture Sector, and the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We were asked to prepare, with our Cambodian and Japanese colleagues, a specific project to establish how big this new type of open-air museum would be, as well as to come up with a budget and time line for completion of the work.

So that is very precisely what we are going to do, and I am happy to let you know that in two days' time, we will have a meeting in Phnom Penh with Professor ANG Choulean who is heading this scientific team on behalf of APSARA, as well as Dr LAM Sopheak from the NARA Institute, along with a number of Cambodian colleagues from APSARA, and we will put this document together. We will submit this proposal to the Japanese government via UNESCO and then, on the agenda of the next meeting of the special joint committee, we will table the complete technical report for this undertaking which, let me say, will be extremely important. For the first time, we will be conserving and showcasing *in situ* for the public something that it is not usual to present, that is essential in order to understand the economic relationships, the production spaces and even the typology of the ceramic ware.

2. My second remark is about the studies at Angkor Thom. We were fortunate in having Professor Jacques GAUCHER give us the main points of his research work at our Technical Committee meeting. I think that everyone felt that he had come up with something that will provide a fresh approach to Angkor because this is not a study of a monument or the perimeter area of a monument, but that of the structure of an urban space. On that point we can be proud to say that ten years later, we are remaking Angkorian studies. We are now talking about territory, urban structure. The international community that came here ten years ago to look after the monuments has finally gotten around to looking at problems of history, problems of historical geography, problems of the structure of the territory.

We ask your permission to allow the secretariat to include in the record of this committee meeting a note concerning the significance of these contributions on both the scientific and cultural levels."

Mr Benjamin MOUTON of the Ad Hoc group of experts highlighted the value of the research on the urban structure of Angkor Thom:

"Under point 5 on archaeological and historical research and more particularly on the paper prepared by Mr Jacques GAUCHER, I would like to make a comment to say how much this information that is being yielded by the systematic archaeological exploration means to us in terms of finding future solutions.

Basically, what we are learning from these explorations is that there was a highly intelligent management of the urban fabric and the water regime within the historic city of Angkor Thom. Such information is something that will be useful in resolving issues that will come up with regard to future management of the site.

When we see the extent to which the Angkor Thom site and other major sites in Angkor are affected by conservation problems relating to water, as well as a conservation problem due to plant cover, when we see all this array of reservoirs, canals and barays that once drained the sites, how they have all become filled in and covered over, and a number of structures filled in by alluviation, and that the whole system was put out of order, we can see that a re-commissioning, no doubt very simple, of the primary, historical devices may be a solution that will help save the Angkor sites in the long run.

And I would like to insist on the point that this archaeological research is not simply something academic, but is also providing potential solutions for the structure of the territory in the long term. I would like to stress the very positive nature of the research being done in this area."

Mr Roland FLETCHER (Australia) also stressed the value of such research, notably with regard to hydraulics:

"I would like to raise two matters: first related to the point of the water management system. The evidence we have from the work of the cross-section in the west Baray is that the water management system and the construction of canals and the water management structure itself are extremely elaborate. This was a very systematic network, which would correspond with the results that Professor Gaucher is obtaining inside Angkor Thom. So, I think it would certainly be worthwhile to follow up your point. The process might be rather more complex than we think, and there is some suspicion that one unit of the water management network might have been used for several purposes, moving water in different directions and in different ways.

The other matter I would like to raise is a matter of interest and the possibility of collecting some valuable information in the process of the renovation works along the Siem Reap River. The indications from the plans that we were shown are that the housing along the river and particularly near Wat Bo Lanka will in due course be removed. What I would like to ask is that in the process of that removal, could some photographic record be made of the nature and conditions of the ground surface where the houses are? There is a very simple reason for this. The field of ethno-archaeology looks at contemporary occupation sites to see the kinds of evidence that are left behind by housing in the present and to use that as a guide to understand the phenomena which we can see in the past.

To give you a simple illustration, the cut into the bank of the Siem Reap River, which has been made recently as part of this process of tidying up the river has proved to be enormously valuable. In the bank next to Wat Bo Lanka, there is a beautiful cross-section of the riverbank which is effectively identical to the cross-section that we have made in the north channel site, a large canal area in the central area of Angkor just outside Angkor Thom. Precisely the same deposition pattern of rubbish and the same kinds of deposits can be seen in those two features. The one in the river here formed within the past fifty years, the other in Angkor is somewhere in the 12th to the 14th century. There is actually very useful information located in the contemporary occupation sites. Primarily what is needed is some kind of photographic record in the process of the renovation. That would provide very valuable data."

VI. TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Contribution from HE Mr BUN Narith on receipts

HE Mr BUN Narith (APSARA) took the opportunity to inform the ICC participants of developments regarding the distribution of receipts generated by the park.

"Let me go back a little bit and address the concern expressed by the Japanese representative regarding Angkor entrance ticket sales.

I would like to clarify things somewhat. The initial concession contract was signed in May 1999 and, in August 2000, the first additional clause to this contract was signed. Allow me to point out some of the main points of this first additional clause, in particular with regard to the sharing of receipts between the APSARA Authority and the Sokha Hotels Company.

In Article 1 of the additional clause, it is stipulated that for receipts from ticket sales under US\$ 3 million, after deduction of the VAT, the distribution would be: APSARA Authority 50 percent and the Sokha Hotels Company 50 percent.

The second clause involves receipts over US\$ 3 million that will be shared 70 percent for the APSARA Authority and 30 percent for Sokha Hotels. This was effective as of 2001.

In this second level of sharing, it is specified that the percentage would be revised if the number of visitors reached the figure of 200,000 per year. The number of visitors for the year 2001 was 239,000. Therefore, the APSARA Authority undertook new contract negotiations with the Sokha Company under the aegis of the Ministry of Finance and in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund. Negotiations proved to be difficult and it took some months before we eventually came to an agreement and signed a contract last May in which the distribution has been revised as follows:

- Receipts over US\$ 3 million are distributed first 10 percent to create a fund called the Fund for the Safeguarding and Development of the Angkor site, and the remaining 90 percent are divided at the rate of 75 percent for the APSARA Authority and 25 percent for the Sokha Hotels Company.

Comparing the latest contract with the previous one, it can be seen that there is an increase in receipts inuring to the APSARA Authority."

In response to this update, the Japanese co-chairman, HE Mr Gotaro OGAWA asked how long the new contract would be in effect.

HE Mr BUN Narith replied that the duration of the contract was provided for in the first additional clause, i.e. until August 2005. Only the distribution of the receipts above US\$ 3 million is discussed, not the term of the contract.

2. Points of information and projects submitted to the Committee, by Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH

A. SUMITOMO Corporation

"This is a Japanese group that outlined a major project for a large exhibition hall to enable tourists to get more out of their visit of the site through an understanding of its natural environment and its historical environment, thus helping them to get very precise bearings in the framework of Southeast Asian civilization, the backdrop of Khmer culture. Through a better understanding of the site, they would enjoy their visit that much more.

The Technical Committee felt that the project was very good, very important. The group was invited to move ahead and carry out a feasibility study, because what we were shown **was more just a concept rather than a project**. So that has now been down, and it is being discussed with APSARA, the matter being discussed obviously being the funding, because the price tag is around \$ 10 million. So work was needed on sourcing the money, how the funds would be dispersed and what would be workable time frame for completion of the project.

As things now stand, this very interesting project is being discussed by APSARA and when APSARA has submitted a proposal to the Royal Government, your secretariat will submit the file to you and you will decide if it needs to be reviewed at the next meeting of the Technical Committee. Otherwise, according to the procedure, it will be up to the Royal Government to make a decision, in other words, if the quality is guaranteed, the Government will have to decide what partner it would like to have."

B. Living Angkor Project (Malaysia)

"This is another project, but the approach is basically the same. The idea is to set up a visitor center somewhat along the same lines as the SUMITOMO Corporation's concept, to enable tourists to better understand the site. The design of this center was outlined to us, it was discussed, and the UNESCO expert committee (in its capacity as secretariat, UNESCO can ask an expert specializing in a certain area to give an opinion) expressed the view that the project was very interesting.

The discussion highlighted two things: **This is still at the idea stage; the complete architectural plans have not yet been finalized**. But the representatives of this group working out of Malaysia, who we met with and with whom we held discussions, replied, and rightly so, that they cannot go into the program phase with detailed plans of the future center without the assurance that funding is going to be available. So we waited and have now just heard that they have been able to raise \$ 4 million from a group called IFC [International Finance Corporation], affiliated with the World Bank, and another \$ 3 million from the OPEC development fund. The shortfall in the neighborhood of \$2 to 5 million may be found through private sources. Efforts are moving ahead in this direction.

As things stand, the matter is really no longer under the jurisdiction of this committee, but under that of the national sovereignty. In other words, you have been apprized of the matter, the funding portfolio will be submitted to the national authorities. Then it is up to the Royal Government to decide whether it wants to refer the file back to this committee for further study, to be sure that there are no objections to the design or concept. But the government will only be in a position to do this after it has received a submission in good order."

C. Germany and the GACP

"This project is less ambitious because it involves a culture space on the grounds of the Angkor Conservation Office rather than being a visitor center. It is being studied by Germany, more

particularly by the GACP group, and it is looking around in Germany for possible funding from the government or from foundations so that the project can be carried out with the Cambodian Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts.

The experts that were consulted by your secretariat felt that this project was different and that it could be implemented without duplicating other projects. It would be possible to have both a major center as well as a small cultural center on the grounds of the Angkor Conservation Office. These approaches are not mutually exclusive, but are totally different. One is more focused on artifacts and explanations to add greater value to the site visit, while the others previously outlined are of a different scope, have a different purpose.

If the Undersecretary of State for Culture, Mr CHUCH Phoeurn, had something to add, this is something that our Honorable Co-chairmen could allow, but as for us, we feel that this project put forward by Germany is very interesting and has every chance of adding to the offering of Angkor. However, the terms and conditions for its becoming a reality are, once again, a matter of a bilateral agreement between the national authority and the foreign funding source."

D. Héritage Vision

"This group is well known for its fine achievements not only in France but in other countries. The review of its file for Angkor showed that the objections that some of us expressed at the last meeting of the Technical Committee were not objections regarding the production methods, which are very good, but rather involved the principle itself: How would it be possible, in **a monument that is still considered to be fragile**, to hold a show four or five days a week throughout the year, given the cumbersome equipment needed for the lighting, sound, etc. These objections were taken into consideration.

I am therefore happy, Honorable Co-chairman, to let you know at this time that we are very pleased to note two developments:

- The first one

I am taking the liberty of telling you, because although UNESCO experienced problems in other countries (despite the fact that UNESCO is merely a minister to the countries and not a superstate), this was not the case in Cambodia. Happily, the Royal Government Royal took this position: 'We are not going to make a decision and we will not consider it for approval until the ICC has given us its view of the matter.' This is a position that honors the Royal Government, one that is not common in a developing country. I am therefore pleased to warmly congratulate the Royal Government for its decision.

- Secondly

We also compliment Héritage Vision, because its representatives took the viewpoint of the ICC into account. They completely revamped the project and the show that had been planned for the Angkor Wat complex was revised in keeping with the views expressed by the architects, APSARA and the committee. **It will be held outside the temple.** So now it is up to the government to make a decision. As for us, we can confirm that the project is now of an excellent caliber and that new precautions have been taken.

If and when the government has given its approval, APSARA will be responsible for seeing to the set up of the show in the best possible conditions outside of Angkor Wat. We feel that this project will actually enhance things with regard to the organization of activities."

E. AIDÉTOUS

"This is an international association for development, tourism and health, with a "very nice" group of young people at the helm. They have a very interesting approach, one of showing themselves respectful of the communities and desirous of helping these communities deal with the impact of tourism in countries where it is mushrooming. AIDÉTOUS submitted three project files to us and to APSARA:

- The first one involves tourist awareness raising and education, explaining to them how they can show respect for the sites and not view them merely as stone ruins, but to see these vestiges as a referent to a culture, a civilization and a religion.
- The second project: awareness raising and education among the communities with regard to tourism, drawing a link between the tourist and how to promote a more meaningful dialogue between the tourist and the communities.
- Thirdly, an observation center on the impact of tourism on the reciprocal relations of interacting human beings, either individuals or groups, with regard to the problems you are all aware of not just in this region, but unfortunately world wide, the problems of public health, sexual tourism, etc.

They are giving attention to these issues and have a very good track record behind them. This committee is not in a position to make a choice, but I am passing this information on to you and inviting the various countries here present to see if they can assist AIDÉTOUS and if APSARA could find a way for this association to bring its studies to fruition, as they are very pertinent in their spirit and impact down the line.

What we can assure you of is that this is a responsible association, one that is deserving of our full confidence.

Those are the five points that I wanted to highlight.

We now await the decisions from the national authorities that have jurisdiction."

2. The public observatory and tour guide training program, by Ms CHAU SUN Kérya (APSARA)

The director of the Tourism Department updated the audience on two programs, one involving the public observatory that has been ongoing since 2000 and the other for tour guide training.

"The working program is based on the 2001 model in order to make comparisons of the number of Cambodian nationals who visit site and peak periods of the local market.

Since the events of September 11, it is noted that there has been a consistent rise in regional tourism, tapping the Japanese, Korean and Chinese markets. The temples where the studies are conducted continue to be Angkor, Ta Prohm and Banteay Srei.

In the near future we are going to be recruiting a junior statistician as a consultant, who holds a diploma degree from a statistics school in France. This person is expected to start working in August on a six-month contract that can be renewed if necessary. His work assignment will involve training the workers at the public observatory in international statistics recording techniques in order to obtain a clear interpretation of the results.

The public observatory is then expected to receive an expert mission from the [French] National Monuments Center, which is the key focus of the program put in place by France's *Fonds de solidarité prioritaire*.

With regard to the tour guide training program, we conducted a very successful program for guides on the Angkor site back in October 2001, and this prompted the Angkor Tourism Development Department to put in place another training session that just concluded, with a graduation ceremony planned for July 6. This project was only possible thanks to the cooperation of the Ministry of Tourism, the APSARA Authority's Department of Culture and the participation of the private sector, notably officers representing international tourism agencies who designated agency chiefs to come and conduct courses in exchange for a *per diem* allowance and travel fare. They gave their courses on a complimentary basis in order to introduce the inexperienced guides to protocols of receiving visitors in a way appropriate to their cultural background, as the guides were not always clear on how to interpret the behavior of the visitors.

The program slated for this session was extended to Japanese-speaking guides. Three consultants, one English, one French and the other Japanese took charge of three groups of guides, giving them training in dealing with visitors of different cultures

- 20 for the English,
- 15 for the French,
- 15 for the Japanese.

The APSARA Authority's Department of Culture provided two weeks of academic and hands-on training relating to the various areas that come under the jurisdiction of the APSARA Authority, as well as other tourism opportunities in the Angkor region."

VII. DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

1. Focus statement, by Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH

"My opening remark is that we have, for many years now, been talking about community development and involvement. We were invited to do this because we must always bear in mind that the best safeguarding of a site is when the people living in it—and Angkor Park has a population now reaching 20,000—is helped to appreciate that it is getting something out of the park, not just by selling Coca Cola or other drinks. From that viewpoint, I would like to underscore the effort that APSARA is putting forth, and in particular its Department of Monuments and Archaeology, because it has always seen to it that its workers are sourced from those communities. That is the best way to ensure that community development is realized in keeping with the ongoing wishes of this committee, that is, in a relationship with the people who live on the perimeter areas of a monument, the guards, the workers, the people who are being training in perimeter area management, such as at Banteay Srei. That is an outstanding example of a connection between the FSP program and what APSARA is doing in the realm of safeguarding.

A final point that I would like to make concerns the UNDP that, for years, was working alongside us and which was able to do a great deal with regard to community development.

It would seem that the UNDP has experienced some problems in continuing its partnership arrangement with the ICC. I would therefore like to make a proposal on behalf of the secretariat and that is to make an appeal to the countries here present: Assistance in the area of community development depends on the grant assistance that you provide. This could be done through the countries, through development agencies or non-governmental organizations, but the bottom line is that such assistance has to be given. That is the appeal that I would like to make, because unfortunately neither we at UNESCO nor the representatives of Cambodia have the means to cover absolutely everything."

2. Presentation by the Nginn KARET Foundation, by its chairperson, Ms Ravynn KARET COXEN

"Honorable Co-chairmen, you have been most kind in allowing me today to introduce the Nginn Karet Foundation for Cambodia to the ICC.

I will outline basically how the programs and activities of this foundation can be fitted into the great work of safeguarding and developing the Angkor region and provide a model for the rebirth of other similar sites in Cambodia and no doubt elsewhere.

This foundation is, of course, a non-governmental organization of international scope. However, we make a clear statement in our objectives, which emphasize the country of Cambodia.

The foundation was established in 1994. It bears the name of my father Nginn KARET, a man who, under the aegis of His Majesty the King Samdech Preah NORODOM SIHANOUK, served his fatherland, contributed to the illustriousness of the Khmer nation, spending his entire life for the benefit of his fellow Cambodians.

Beyond the tribute thus paid to him, my intention was to perpetuate a spirit and an ethic. Through the existence of the foundation, we especially want to continue to serve the Kingdom of Cambodia, in the framework of non-profit humanitarian activities, for the improvement of social conditions.

NKFC is headquartered in Great Britain, with offices in Cambodia, France, the United States and soon Germany. It focuses primarily on the poorest levels of society, people whose lives have been weakened by the effects of war, the breakdown of traditional social structures and the impoverishment of families. NKFC's social practices are based on the promotion of social and economic rehabilitation.

The funds that we have available for the achievement of these objectives are private funds collected through our personal contacts, on an international level with, in parallel, constant and thorough attention to the promotion of Cambodia first of all, in all its ancient glory, unfettered by any political commitment or pressure from interest groups.

In the framework of living cultural heritage, which has an exceptional dimension at Angkor and in the area surrounding it, we are seeking a way towards an ongoing, sustainable action.

Eco-social tourism is the key tool for the regeneration not only of this region, but of the nation as a whole. We must therefore work for this economic, social and moral regeneration, which are the objectives of the foundation.

- By providing basic hygiene, substantial improvement with regard to health can be achieved.
- By instituting a medical care follow-up and vaccination campaign, diseases can be prevented.
- By providing basic instruction in animal husbandry and agriculture, villagers can be given the means required to enjoy a wholesome diet and reintroduction of traditional Khmer cooking.
- By providing basic education, not only for children who are the future and lifeblood of the country, but also for their parents who will thus be in a better position to encourage and support them, employment opportunities in tourism and the promotion of Khmer handicraft resources can be put in place.
- In a word, by providing occupational training for villagers, they can be helped to find a more secure place in society.

This is way of building community spirit and promoting the return to the traditional values closely linked to Khmer Buddhism. In the final analysis, effort must be put forth to help people recover their self-confidence, their feeling of pride because of being Khmer and having such a prestigious heritage as a legacy. This has been the specific orientation of the foundation for the last few years. In this regard, it would be good to outline some of our achievements.

We started working in 1994 and our initial interventions cover the 1994-98 period. The main thrust was to provide assistance to the poorest of the poor, in regions affected by disaster or isolation. In partnership with the villagers, we developed programs suited to their needs, including the basic steps of agriculture development, water policy and health care.

Through these preliminary undertakings, we came to the realization that it was necessary to establish a virtual circle of self-sufficiency. After testing the basic concepts of our model, we decided to focus our efforts on the region that offered the greatest initial opportunities to achieve self-

sufficiency. We selected Banteay Srei and its surrounding area for reasons that can readily be understood. Banteay Srei is located away from the center of Angkor Park, included on the World Heritage List.

- As you are aware, it took many years and a special effort on the part of the Royal Government to get on top of the security situation in this zone as well as to carry out the sensitive task of demining.
- But now this zone is one of a kind because of its potential for tourism development and the basic features of its landscapes and environment.
- Also, well before Switzerland chose the Banteay Srei Temple as the basis for its joining the international conservation and heritage development activities, the APSARA Authority had already initiated a program for structuring the approach and perimeter areas of this monument, which stands out as unique from all the others.

For these reasons therefore, as stated by Mr Étienne CLÉMENT, director of the UNESCO Office, Banteay Srei and its surroundings make up a heritage area of outstanding interest and huge potential.

When we began our program back in 1998, six villages or rather groups made up of returnee families that had been displaced, the last to be freed from the yoke of the Khmers Rouges, found themselves without support or infrastructure. We have been providing them with the basic necessities to them.

Allow me, Honorable Co-chairmen, Honorable Senior Minister, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, to give you an overview of our achievements:

➤ *In the field of health care:*

In a region exposed to malaria, something must be done to reduce the threat. We distributed mosquito nets that are treated with a mosquito repellent every 9 months. The result has been a 72-percent drop in the number of malaria cases. In locations where villagers were exposed to disease because of a lack of clean water, we dug 38 wells and set up a committee for each well to look after the cleanliness of the well and to check the water boiling process. This has resulted in a sharp drop in the number of deaths due to polluted water.

Because the villages are very far from Siem Reap, access to a hospital or doctor becomes problematic. Basic health education must therefore be provided. We supplied a health agent who regularly visits the communities, offering advice and direction regarding nutrition, basic health, family planning, as well as disease and epidemic prevention, including AIDS. We also initiated an immunization program for babies and young children faced with life-threatening situations.

➤ *Agriculture:*

Where the villagers lacked even the most basic crops and livestock to attain any level of self-sufficiency, we decided to introduce an agriculture assistance program. We supplied them with fruit trees, seeds to produce crops, livestock, set up trial fish farms, as well as performing and training them in animal vaccinations and basic veterinary skills. These measures resulted in an 85-percent reduction in animal mortality.

➤ *Education:*

There are areas where many children have never attended school. As a result, 65 percent of the adult population of Cambodia is illiterate, often because there are no school facilities available. To date, we have built 9 classrooms in Siem Reap province; 6 in Ta Koh and 3 in Rohal. Now, some

600 children have access to primary education. We intend to use these same school buildings for adult education.

➤ *Culture:*

Few of the villagers know anything about the World Heritage Site in whose shadow they live. Furthermore, they have lost the knowledge of their traditional skills and crafts. There is now a major opportunity to use the temples as a basis for them to learn about their rich cultural heritage and to reintroduce them to their traditional crafts, such as silk production and weaving, basket making, leatherwork, pottery, wood carving and silver beating.

Our program is having a major impact on the quality of life of these people, but to attain sustainability you need much more. They need JOBS and we need help in training them to become useful and constructive members of the community within this temple complex. With education and guidance these willing people can become the living heritage within Cambodia's historical heartland.

As I work every day in the villages around Angkor, I also noticed recent uncontrolled constructions being built in the villages and along the roads. These constructions are usually of high dimensions and in concrete, in a style that has nothing in common with Khmer architecture. Moreover, it appears that these constructions were acquired to the detriment of the local communities who lived there for decades.

May I take this opportunity to appeal to the Cambodian authorities, in particular the provincial authorities, to adopt as soon as possible, a regulatory framework for new constructions in the villages around Angkor so that they are done in the authentic Khmer style and in harmony with the local habitat.

May I finally appeal to the Cambodian authorities to give due consideration to the rights of the local communities who, in the absence of land titles, are subject to unfair negotiation by newcomers who acquired land titles under questionable conditions, for purely speculative reasons.

Within the Angkor World Heritage site there is, and increasingly will be, a need for a dedicated work force to implement the Government's programs, while simultaneously supporting the need to protect these wonderful monuments.

- Together we can achieve these goals. Schools can, with the introduction of solar power, be used to educate adults in literacy at night school. The temples are the cornerstone of the magnificent history surrounding them and can also be used as a tool towards their education.
- Together we can train this work force to meet the needs of this World Heritage site, while at the same time contributing towards the local population's sustainability.

We also have another major challenge . . . the challenge that faces so many developing nations today. We cannot stand idly by and watch the young generation being tempted, as a last resort and through extreme poverty, towards prostitution, thereby becoming victims to the growth in pedophile tourism. We must together create an environment to secure their future, while at the same time protecting their past. The Khmer heritage and Buddhist teachings / culture are the best self-immunization you could have against this threat.

I have seen living proof of their eagerness to learn about their legacy and heritage. We instigated an ongoing scheme to link them to their heritage in our monthly cleaning program at

Banteay Srei. 100 children at a time, on a monthly rotation, spend one day learning about the history of the temples with the assistance of a historian from APSARA. They then remove the enormous amount of litter, left mainly by local tourists and shopkeepers. Their enthusiasm to be a part of what we are doing was plain to see.

I admire the wonderful work being carried out by APSARA and the International Community with such care and understanding and with the expert guidance and support of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding of Angkor here present.

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

You can see how our activities fit right in with the framework of activities that must be scheduled for Angkor. They can help highlight the great values linked to the world heritage. Our programs have the specific purpose of creating jobs and improving the standard of living of people through health, education, training and culture.

I therefore ask you to give us your support and to make our foundation a partner in your great action for the resurrection of Angkor. Let us work together to recreate these people's future from the heritage of the past.

Thank you for your kind attention."

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

1. Introduction, by Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH

"The issue we are confronted with is as follows: Studies initiated with APSARA and in accordance with choices made by this committee show that there is a natural connection between this World Heritage Site of Angkor, that is open to the world, and the region. In the region, there are sites of immense value, two of which deserving particular mention:

2. Preah Vihear

Out on the border, Preah Vihear was disputed territory for many years, but this was settled amicably between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Kingdom of Cambodia (a border commission has set matters straight and back in 1962 the International Court at The Hague ruled on the matter, in favor of Cambodia).

The Royal Government is now looking to see if this monument can be included on the World Heritage List. As we all know, it is not UNESCO that makes such a decision, but rather the intergovernmental committee. This decision comes under government sovereignty, not UNESCO. UNESCO acts as facilitator, provides the services of secretariat, makes means available and sees to it that the proper procedure is followed.

When looking into this matter, we came to appreciate that, once again, we must not 'kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.'

It is true that Preah Vihear is a magnificent site, one of the finest ones of its kind on a ridge, about 600 m in altitude on a precipice overlooking the border. The temple itself is most outstanding. It should be left as it is with its beautiful environmental and topographical setting and high quality monuments. There is absolutely nothing wrong with making plans for tourism development, and the government cannot be criticized for wanting to attract tourists, all the more so because already people are going by helicopter from Angkor to Preah Vihear. The main thing is to avoid having any tourist facilities go up on the ridge itself. They can be put in down below, outside and away from the site.

With your authorization, Honorable Co-chairmen, in the next couple of days I would like to go up with my colleagues from the Ministry of Land Management, APSARA and the Ministry of Culture who are in charge of studying the plan, and have a firsthand look at the development proposals.

Appreciating that the international community is always interested in helping the Kingdom of Cambodia, I would like, Honorable Co-chairmen, **that a recommendation be made that any development on this fragile site comply with international standards; this way, the Royal Government, that has gotten us into the habit of listening to the technical opinions from this committee, will be reassured about everything.** We are not opposed to tourist facilities, we are not for one type of facility over another type. We are poised to see to it that, just as at Angkor, nothing goes up that wrecks the site even before it can be considered for inclusion on the World Heritage List.

3. Beng Mealea

Four days ago, with the help of my colleagues ROS Borath and Michel VERROT from APSARA, we were able to visit Beng Mealea with a group of students. I was literally quivering with excitement when I saw the site in its still pristine beauty, which can be used for another form of tourism. The site is still highly romantic, and happily this "poetry" of the ruins has not been lost. I have been visiting Angkor for ten years now, and yet I was still awestruck as I toured Beng Mealea.

My two remarks that reflect the feelings of all the experts present as well, are simply as follows:

As we were about to leave, Mr Michel VERROT warned me to stick to the path, because there were mines just a meter or two off to the side. Before tourists can be allowed to go there, the place must be demined, because, heaven help us, if anybody stepped on a mine there, the papers throughout the world will naturally say "Angkor", because no one has ever heard of Beng Mealea, and that would be a real disaster for tourism.

Of course, we are happy to see that national investors want to do something, including road improvements. And to do that, you need money, granted. But before turning the site over to them, it is imperative to have the area thoroughly demined.

There is the possibility of creating a beautiful park, not touching the monument at all. Tours could be arranged around it, its quite feasible and very important. Plans might include a work site school for students at the Royal University of Fine Arts.

In this situation as well, I would like to ask the Honorable Co-chairmen to allow us to recommend that the Royal Government see to it that the development of the site wait until such things as security conditions in particular are cared for. We have to put our confidence in our colleagues at APSARA, the experts, because the Beng Mealea site is something really unusual, something very important. We must be careful not to ruin its potential before everything has been put in place.

The two recommendations that I propose are as follows: For Preah Vihear and Beng Mealea, we invite the Royal Government to put its confidence in APSARA, in this committee, in UNESCO, and allow us to prepare for it a plan for the conservation and showcasing of the site, for tourist promotion, in keeping with the interests of the site and those of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Both of these sites are so beautiful and they must not be sacrificed."

HE the Honorable Senior Minister SOK An stated that he had nothing to add to the foregoing recommendations.

2. Literature releases, by Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH

Overview of items released at the Technical Committee Meeting:

- The contribution to science and culture through the work published by JSA; the annual report on the technical study of the Angkor monuments;
- Angkor et l'eau (Angkor and Water), a synopsis of the colloquium held five years ago and the analytical thinking that followed it;
- Both an art book and comprehensive update on all the conservation work performed by India on Angkor Wat, the brochure published by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Mr POTTIER gave a report on the exhibition held in May at the Musée GUIMET in Paris marking the one hundredth anniversary of the EFEO via the presentation of pictures, some of which were displayed at the exhibition held at the Centre culturel français in Phnom Penh last year.

3. Presentation of MUSEUM INTERNATIONAL magazine's special issue on Angkor, by Ms Isabelle VINSON

"Heritage protection goes hand in hand with the existence, in societies and communities, of an awareness of culture and history.

My presence with here today at Angkor is to present, on behalf of the UNESCO general directorate and the Deputy Director General for Culture, Mr Mounir BOUCHENAKI, a special issue of the MUSEUM INTERNATIONAL magazine. This is a double issue of UNESCO's oldest culture magazine.

Devoted to Angkor, this issue is both a commemorative act and an act that is expected to set the pace for things to come. As you know, since their creation three centuries ago, museums are the privileged vectors for the showcasing, clarification and application of cultural heritage. New responsibilities have surfaced over the last ten years. The work of museums is now first and foremost a task of raising awareness of the determinative role of heritage in maintaining cultural diversity in a world overtaken by globalization, as well as dictated by the desire of groups of multicultural identities to live together. Although today as before museums are institutions at the very heart of analytical thinking and practices regarding the preservation and enhancement of heritage, they have also routinely become partners in the implementation of social, economic and cultural policies.

Because of its international distribution, the MUSEUM magazine has contributed for over 50 years now to strengthening the role of the museum while promoting the diversity of experiences based on a critical analysis of a cultural institution model. The pursuit of this work of interchange and enrichment around museum work is all the more crucial at a time when the physical barriers to meetings are disappearing, but where the danger of far greater barriers of exclusion and intolerance persists and is growing stronger.

This issue of MUSEUM INTERNATIONAL is therefore in many respects intended to be emblematic. Responding to the wish expressed by the experts and players in the safeguarding program, UNESCO chose to pay tribute to ten years of work accomplished jointly by the Cambodian officials, the international expert community and the community of nations, for the renaissance of this resplendent site of Angkor, a site emblematic of what archaeology, architecture, the living and traditional arts, along with museology, can bring to us.

Thus, the MUSEUM INTERNATIONAL magazine pays a deserved tribute to your work, at the time when its editorial format has been revamped, when it has undergone a comprehensive renewal of its contents, its authors, its look and its intended readership, now focusing on both those who are responsible for cultural policies and those who make the decisions in that field.

For many years it dealt with themes linked to the various categories of museums, in view of the tremendous multiplication of museum institutions starting in the 1970s, but MUSEUM INTERNATIONAL is now seeking to articulate science, historical or technical, museography and cultural policies affecting heritage in general.

Many international foundations and agencies have recently started, on the basis of UNESCO's achievements in the fields of safeguarding and protection, a lively, new analytical thinking process on

cultural heritage. The bottom line is to understand the creative mechanisms inherent in heritage values.

Values is a word that has traditionally had an economic connotation. Heritage is indeed a form of capital, but not in economic terms alone. It includes human capital, social capital and knowledge capital. This truly confers upon it a value that cannot be replaced. UNESCO through its member States and the analytical thinking of the experts has the obligation to go further in this research, to dig deeper and convey the understanding of these new directions that will determine the application that we are going to make of our cultural heritage in the next few years, so that such applications serve as a means of sharing and enrichment and not grounds for exclusion.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

As a World Heritage Site, Angkor is today a laboratory at which the whole world is looking. They are coming to see it for themselves and basing their expectations on it. What has been accomplished during the decade of safeguarding work on the site, what is being decided here today, is an indication of the conceptual and operational turning points in the link between societies and their heritage as well as the starting point for new political and technical practices.

Most of the aspects that illustrate these new practices are outlined in this issue. Whether the subject involves the foundation and functioning of the APSARA Authority is being discussed, relating the use of satellite technology for a new reading of the Angkor space, advancing proposals for tourist development on the site, or—and I am giving particular emphasis to this point because of its fundamental significance in museology—whether it involves sharing what people are thinking about the project for the creation of a museum of Angkor Museum of Civilizations.

At the time when MUSEUM INTERNATIONAL was redesigning itself, it was no coincidence that it turned to the Angkor site. In UNESCO's eyes, this was a necessity.

"ANGKOR—A LIVING MUSEUM" wishes to be emblematic of our common resolve, that of we all here present—heritage professionals, government officials, international experts and funding agencies—to use our heritage know-how in the best possible way to serve, not a certain idea of art and history, but the living, creative forces behind art and history. Under the dual patronage of His Majesty King NORODOM SIHANOUK and the Director General of UNESCO, Mr Koichiro MATSUURA, with the backing of HE Prime Minister Samdech HUN Sen, and the support of HE Mr SOK An, Senior Minister at the Office of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO, the primary purpose of the magazine is one of scientific dissemination.

In this regard, the contributions received were of a quality that far exceeded our expectations. On behalf of the Deputy Director General for Culture, Mr Mounir BOUCHENAKI, I would like to take this opportunity while speaking to you to thank all of the authors for their contribution to the double issue of MUSEUM INTERNATIONAL. UNESCO is duty-bound to make special mention of the contributions from HRH Princess BUPPHA DEVI, HE Mr VANN Molyvann and HE Professor SON Soubert. The experience and thoughts of Mr KHUN Samen add to this issue the dimension of living, forward-looking history that guarantees its sustainability.

The contribution of Cambodian experts to this special issue is, as you will see, considerable. It was a determining factor in the success of the publication and confirmed our conviction that we were making this issue first of all for the Kingdom of Cambodia and its people.

There is nothing rhetorical about this point. In late July you will see tangible evidence of this commitment. For the first time in the history of MUSEUM INTERNATIONAL, a translation into a national language is being published. This proposal became a reality with the assistance of my colleagues Étienne CLÉMENT and Tamara TENEISHVILI. I thank them for it. The Khmer version of the issue is undoubtedly one of the greatest successes and finest examples of what UNESCO, assisted by the international community and experts, is able to accomplish. Give back the knowledge to those that created it.

MUSEUM INTERNATIONAL in Khmer is therefore something precious and symbolic. I hope that it will be widely distributed to all university institutions, museums, and why not to the schools in the villages surrounding the Angkor site? I am convinced that this example will set a precedent given the objectives in the very heart of the UNESCO mission—enable the training of local professionals, provide parallel access to learning and linguistic diversity, give all Cambodians the opportunity to get more familiar with their culture—to cite only the most obvious. Again, *ANGKOR—A LIVING MUSEUM* will prove to be emblematic.

In concluding this presentation, allow me to add one more word to thank my colleagues Anne LEMAISTRE and Sébastien CAVALIER, who coauthored a lead article on various aspects of cultural policy. Anne LEMAISTRE and Sébastien CAVALIER were with my team and me on a daily basis as this issue was being produced.

MUSEUM INTERNATIONAL and UNESCO are furthermore indebted to Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH, a foremost player in having the Angkor site included on the World Heritage List, who, in many ways and for many reasons that it would take too long to mention here, is the real initiator and creator of this issue *ANGKOR—A LIVING MUSEUM*.

My hope is that this publication will be up to your expectations and leave you asking for more. Thank you for your attention.”

4. Presentation of APSARA publications, by Professor ANG Choulean (APSARA)

“The publications that I will introduce to you here are not nearly as prestigious as the one that was just presented.

At the last Technical Committee meeting, some brochure guidebooks on Angkor Thom that are basically items of extension literature meant especially for visitors who may have little background knowledge, visitors in general. The operation was intended especially for domestic visitors. I am mentioning this simply to highlight that the APSARA Authority had included the preparation of such popular works in its publication program in the good meaning of the term.

The following series are publications that we feel are important, but that are either unknown or not fully appreciated because they are items that are reproduced in very small quantities, in fact, they are internal publications.

This one is a sociological study on Angkor Thom that involves all the individuals and communities that live temporarily or permanently at Angkor. Initially, this study was intended to produce a document for the future rerouting of traffic in Angkor Thom. It covers the various pagodas in Angkor Thom, of which there are seven, I think, the monks as well as the workers on the international sites, the guards, those working for APSARA, the police stations, anyone who is connected to Angkor Thom in one way or another. The most difficult part to produce, or at least that took the most time, was the part on the various types of vehicles going through Angkor Thom, the

villagers, of course, but also the car taxis and motorcycle taxis, etc. I think this study will be of value for any development initiative that involves the human communities in Angkor Thom.

This series of 4 volumes is about the inventory of artifacts dispersed throughout the seven pagodas of Angkor Thom. It is an exhaustive inventory, made methodically, I believe. We took our inspiration for the commentary section on the work done by the École française d'Extrême-Orient, notably the inventory of artifacts at the Angkor Conservation Office depots. We also used methods adopted originally by JSA, notably for locating the items. So we have a very comprehensive inventory of the artifacts in the various Angkor Thom pagodas. The second series is not yet finished. It now has three volumes. Another one is needed in order to include the artifacts scattered throughout the Angkor Thom forest. We were able to put it together very quickly because of the work done by Professor Jacques GAUCHER, that is to say not only the grid work of the Angkor Thom forest, but also from the structures that he had already inventoried. His work involved among other things making an inventory of the structures, so he was not interested at the time in mobile objects. We covered the first three quadrants but the last one (northwest) will wait for the upcoming campaign led by Professor Jacques GAUCHER."

Presentation of Khmer cards that may later be translated into English or French.

Mr Ang Choulean pointed out that APSARA now had its own Web site on the Internet that provided information for a broader public about the Authority itself, as well as data about Angkor and its culture.

A series of TV documentaries has just been produced on the Angkor theme and has been broken down into three episodes (3 CDs) as follows:

- *Angkor carrefour des civilisations* (Angkor—Crossroads of Civilizations)
- *Tourisme et communauté locale* (Tourism and the Local Community)
- *Un passé dont il faut se souvenir* (A Past That Must Be Remembered)

We have had this documentary series televised a number of times already here in Siem Reap.

The APSARA Authority is also trying, as circumstances permit, to promote Angkor publications produced by small local institutions, such as by making a financial contribution.

Here are two special issues of *Cambodia Bird News*. This is a bulletin produced by lovers of nature at Angkor and especially the Tonlé Sap, highlighting bird life. One of them deals with the archaeological park, while the other the Tonlé Sap.

In conclusion I would like to present to you what I personally feel is a little bit like the scientific showcase of APSARA. I am referring to our magazine *UDAYA* that we are having a hard time to get distributed, not because of its scientific content, but because of practical problems in Cambodia of getting out this type of publication, which is actually a scientific journal on Khmer culture. We have been able to publish it through special funding assistance from the Japan Foundation, and a special dispensation was made, as it is the first time that this type of assistance has been applied not to a book, but to three successive issues."

Mr Étienne CLÉMENT took the opportunity to advise the audience who were receiving a copy of the record of the last Plenary Session that the report on the last Technical Committee meeting, now finished, would not be distributed because it was too bulky, but would be sent by mail to each delegation.

5. Paris International Conference on Angkor in November 2003, by Mr Jacques GÉRARD, adviser for Cooperation and Cultural Action at the Embassy of France

"At the 8th Plenary Session held last year in Phnom Penh, Mr Jean-Claude JACO tabled a proposal to hold a second intergovernmental conference for the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor in Paris in 2003. The proposal, based on the 13th resolution of the declaration adopted in Tokyo at the time when the ICC was established on October 13, 1993, was welcomed enthusiastically by the participants of the ICC Plenary Session, and attention then focused more specifically on preparation for this event. A preparatory meeting was held recently at UNESCO on the subject, and I am now in a position to convey the following information and proposals regarding this conference:

First, its purpose would obviously be to take a look at the ten years of operation of this committee and identify the future prospects for sustainable development for Angkor and its surrounding region.

The participants would be the same as in 1993. The 32 countries that shared in the Tokyo Conference would be invited, and may be joined by some Central American countries. Providing a multilateral dimension, invitees may also include the European Community, the Asian Development Bank, ICCROM, SEAMO (through SPAFA, its specialized SPAFA) and, of course, the United Nations Development Program, with UNESCO providing the services of secretariat for the whole undertaking.

We are tentatively looking at the second half of November, this date being convenient for a number of the anticipated participants because the UNESCO General Conference is held in October. The conference itself could be held one day and the next day a tour of the Guimet Museum would be scheduled for those who would like to go on it. As for the level of representation of the countries invited, it would be very good if it was at the highest possible level—ministerial or secretary of State—in order to underscore the significance of the conference and the role played by the type of intergovernmental operation that this committee represents.

The matter of actual preparation for the conference was also looked into, including the reports that would be presented. Two types of reports could be prepared, such as for each of the ten teams that have worked on the Angkor site during the last ten years, a synopsis of what their activities have produced, on the one hand, and, on the other, a forward-looking report to stimulate the thinking of the participants on what should be done over the next ten years. In addition to reports, an exhibition could be put on for which each of the participating teams would be invited to submit a number of pictures, captions, maps, etc., in digital form so that it can all be fitted harmoniously together. And a short feature film could be made by UNESCO on the ICC, what it has been doing and what it has achieved. We are also considering the possibility of having the two countries who co-chair this committee co-fund the event, which does not have a big price tag, something like \$ 32,000.

So that is the information that I am in a position to give you at this time regarding preparations for this event. Invitations to the conference will be sent to your respective capitals some time this fall, and we of course would welcome any input you care to give us on this proposal as well as your own proposals for the organization of this event."

6. Date and venue of the next Technical Committee meeting and Plenary Session, by Mr Azedine BESCHAOUCH

Mr BESCHAOUCH invited the committee members what they thought about extending the technical session from one day to one and a half days, in order to allow more time for the various contributors to develop certain points in greater detail and generally to lighten the session by making it less concentrated.

The dates proposed for the Technical Committee meeting would be between the 10th and 15th of December 2002, prior to the Christmas break and after the ICOMOS general assembly in Madrid.

It is therefore proposed that the Bayon Symposium, that takes two or three days, and the meeting of the Technical Committee be arranged consecutively from December 10 to 15, which dates will be set definitely by the co-chairmen in the near future.

It would seem good for the next plenary session to be held in late June or early July, but in Phnom Penh, so as to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Tokyo conference. The suggestion was made that it also be one and a half days in length.

Mr BESCHAOUCH's proposals were adopted.

HE the Honorable Ambassador of France asked HE the Senior Minister to see if the next plenary session could be held at Government Palace which, he said, has excellent venues for meetings and is well equipped. This would enable UNESCO to realize a significant saving, with the money being used for other priority matters.

HE Mr SOK An will look into this possibility.

Mr BESCHAOUCH pointed out that next year, the Kingdom of Cambodia will have the chairmanship of ASEAN and that for that occasion it would be good to try to get some films made, arrange exhibitions, etc. so that the 10th anniversary of the ICC could be linked to this other event.

IX. CLOSING SESSION

1. Statement by the Co-chairman for France, HE Mr André-Jean LIBOUREL

"Allow me to say how impressed I was with the calmness, serenity and density of this meeting. I think that this is the fourth time I have shared in a plenary, and this one was not traversed by a single disagreement; it was as serene as this country is a little more each day, a little more each year.

And at the same time we are reaching ten years of international committee work, the tenth anniversary of the Tokyo Conference, and we can appreciate the effectiveness of the concept of having an international coordinating committee. It is an international agency, an international committee that is neither too fat or inefficient, doesn't spend too much time talking and which, most remarkably, is serving the cause for which it was instituted—the Site of Angkor, heritage of mankind—and thereby serving mankind as a whole because of the importance of the site in terms of world archaeology, as well as serving Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

The ICC is a place where means are mobilized—economic and human. It's a place where solutions can be developed that are then universally accepted, and it is a committee that is successful, because Cambodia has both the will and the way, because Cambodia is training people and putting in place structures that enable decisions to be made here or there, that advice that is given be applied and because Cambodia successfully restored the conditions for the atmosphere of peace and serenity that I just mentioned. Once again, I feel that we are moving into next year's tenth anniversary in ideal conditions.

Before I turn the floor over to my colleague, the Japanese Co-chairman, allow me to pass on my thanks, which I feel are OUR thanks, first to the Honorable Senior Minister, for your kindness in spending a whole day to head the Cambodian delegation despite other pressing duties, and to the Honorable Secretary of State, as well as to the President Director General and the Deputy Director Generals and all the other ladies and gentlemen working with APSARA who are enthusiastically serving this fine instrument, thanks to all of you.

And thank you, of course, to all of you who have come and to those who put this meeting together with their unflinching professionalism, which professionalism draws its strength from the man of perfectly honed stylistic skills, Azedine BESCHAOUCH, without whom the ICC would not be what it is and without whom Angkor would perhaps not be enjoying the care of the ICC. And then the whole UNESCO team directed by our friend Mr Étienne CLÉMENT, we are enormously grateful to all of you."

2. Statement by the Co-chairman for Japan, HE Mr Gotaro OGAWA

"At the end of this long day, I will try to be very brief.

Firstly, through the discussions that took place throughout the day, we came to appreciate the extent and diversity of our activities, and I am happy with the very active participation of many groups and countries.

I feel therefore that the role of our committee in coordinating the various activities is becoming increasingly important, and in this regard I am happy with the proposal made by Mr BESCHAOUCH to

lengthen the agenda of our committee to a day and a half, which will enable us to have more in-depth discussions. I am in full agreement with that.

Secondly, I was able to note the fine progress being made with regard to the training of young Cambodians in conservation work. I also think that APSARA has been very busy and has taken on even more work. In a way it can be said that what is called Cambodian ownership is becoming increasingly visible, and we are very happy to see this trend.

Thirdly, next year we are going to be celebrating the tenth anniversary of this committee, and I hope that all members of the committee will share with renewed determination, not simply for furthering the matter of representation, but also bringing our cooperation efforts more closely in line with our objective of safeguarding and developing the Cambodian heritage."

3. Statement by HE Mr Sok An, Senior Minister

"In a statement that he made recently, Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen put special emphasis on the fact that Angkor remains a vital reference for the Khmer people with regard to civilization and an inspiration for the future. Angkor, he said in substance, was built stone by stone over a long period of time. We must never forget this lesson from history and learn to schedule any human endeavor in time. That is precisely the conclusion that I have come to after what we heard throughout the day.

Under the aegis of France and Japan and in close partnership with the Royal Government and its scientific and technical representatives, you have implemented some wonderful programs. Now, we can say unhesitatingly that Angkor is no longer in danger and we can rightfully look to the future with optimism.

But there is a lot left to do, and to achieve it, due importance must be given to the time factor. Through your industriousness and with the outstanding vigilance of your two co-chairmen, I am sure that you will avoid delays on the one hand, while not being overly hasty on the other.

We wish that in tandem with the APSARA Authority, the ICC will be in a position to help us come up with development programs for Angkor and its immediate surroundings. These programs for which a time frame would be established and an appropriate evaluation conducted, will be submitted to funding agencies and investors.

As you can see, the confidence that the Royal Government has in the wisdom and great expertise of the ICC is getting stronger. I would like to forcefully affirm this thought to you as we conclude our proceedings now, and wish this irreplaceable committee a long life!

I would also like to thank the whole APSARA team for the dedication with which it is serving the cause of Siem Reap-Angkor.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Allow me, on behalf of the Royal Government, to again convey an expression of our deep gratitude to all agencies, both governmental and others, that are working on behalf of this world heritage site.

Thank you."

ANNEX

1. Recommendations from the Plenary Session

A. Angkor

- Revamp the tourist itineraries to make them more logical and commensurate with the volume of tourist flows.
- Implement preventive measures with regard to the pollution and traffic problems caused by trucks coming and going, as well as by the incongruous use of road signs.
- Make provision for a greater number of tourist activities centering on culture and leisure in development plans for the land granted to the APSARA Authority by the government of Cambodia.
- Support the new approach for archaeology and museology in the archaeological investigation work being done at Tani and in Angkor Thom.

B. Siem Reap

- Carry on the work being done to develop the *stung*, including anti-pollution measures, treatment of the riverbanks and the creation of walkways or trails along the river.
- Proactively supervise urban development alongside National Road 6 at Siem Reap.
- Undertake, with the various partners, a study of the most relevant proposals to achieve an optimal management of the water supply.

C. Preah Vihear

- Keep tourist facilities that would disfigure the site from being set up right on the rocky ridge.
- Make sure that all development initiatives are in compliance with international standards.

D. Beng Mealea

- Leave the monument untouched and give special attention to the development of tours around the site.
- Give priority to thoroughly demining the area before anything is done to develop tourism.

2. Angkor Archaeological Park site visit during the ICC Plenary Session in Siem Reap, July 2 and 3, 2002

Progress made by the APSARA Authority in Siem Reap town land management:

The ICC delegates began their busy day of site visits by entering Angkor Archaeological Park using the nearly completed south-north access road crossing through the future hotel zone. They were thus able to see firsthand the steady progress of the APSARA Authority's land expropriation and servicing operations for the construction of upscale hotels and tourist intake facilities on the specially zoned "Gates of Angkor" development area, expected to take much tourist pressure off the old town of Siem Reap.

Baphuon Temple (Mr Pascal ROYÈRE, EFEO architect-engineer):

This EFEO restoration project, started in the 1960s and interrupted from 1971 to 1995, has three main objectives:

- Consolidation of the uppermost (3rd) level of the temple mountain greatly threatened by its unstable foundations and previous collapses.
- On-going identification and inventory of the thousands of temple stones scattered over several hectares of surrounding storage and sorting fields, using state-of-the-art computer technology.
- Restoration of the giant 16th century Reclining Buddha statue on the western face of the monument
 - A major sub-issue is the discovery, upon dismantling the statue, of an upper gallery structure from the 11th century that had been covered over with the erection of the Buddha image.
 - Additionally, much of the Buddha is composed of blocks taken from the original lower level western gallery and assembled in a non-standard manner, resulting in a poor distribution of its weight on an already inadequate foundation, thus compromising the stability of the entire image.
 - The project team, in collaboration with the APSARA Authority, has decided to showcase the monument with vestiges of its 11th century features, as well as the 16th century Reclining Buddha addition.
 - Furthermore, due to the dismantling operation, many block components in the body of the Reclining Buddha can now be identified as previously belonging to other gallery structures. It is possible to reconstruct panels of bas-reliefs that once belonged elsewhere. Therefore, the project team has decided to show some of these features in order to add greater meaning or readability to the lower western gallery, which in its present state says little to the visitor.
 - Blocks taken from the inner body of the statue for this purpose are replaced with laterite. The use of laterite in combination with the existing sandstone has a number of technical advantages.
 - At all stages of the restoration, attention is given to proper internal drainage of the structure to preserve foundation stability

Other comments:

- In response to a question raised by Mr Azedine BESHOUCH, the EFEO specialist stated that the Reclining Buddha of the Baphuon seems to be a block construction unique to Angkor, in contrast with large jointless reclining images seen in Thailand. A Sitting Buddha was once constructed in blocks on the summit of Phnom Bakheng, but it was lost subsequent to a dismantling operation performed in order to restore the original shape of the temple.
- Some elements discovered on the Baphuon monument (3 lintels) bear a much closer resemblance to the Bayon style, indicating a migration of materials and structures from the Bayon to the Baphuon, a matter that is of real interest to the JSA team. The two teams will get together on this.

- HE Mr ROS Borath pointed out that the restoration of the Buddha image should remind us that Angkor is a living site. Its temples are living in the minds of the local communities in Angkor Archaeological Park. The restoration of the temples reactivates their use as contemporary places of worship. Mr Azedine BESHOUCH responded that there are two perceptions of the temples, that of the masses of tourists, who see them as archaeological remains, while the local communities view them as religious buildings. This factor of “living” temples is one that all stakeholders in Angkor conservation must take into account.

Ta Som (Mr John SANDAY, World Monuments Fund architect-engineer; Mr Val MORIN, dean of Faculty of Architecture at RUFA; Mr MAXWELL, archaeologist)

The ICC participants were taken on a three-part tour of the monument that WMF has been working on only for the past year.

1) External courtyard: On-going cleanup, provisional setting up of pediments reassembled from fallen parts that have been identified. Also meticulous archaeological trenching and surveys. Scaffolding surrounds the eastern tower that is very unstable. It is being stabilized and some parts of it put back together as fallen components are identified. It is as yet unsafe to allow visitors to walk through it.

2) Storage and repair of carved images, pediment components that have been unearthed. All of these are under lock and key for safekeeping, while work is progressing on reassembly of fragments that can be positively identified as having once belonged to larger pieces.

3) Using laser scanning technology and computerized linking of laser coordinates to produce multi-dimensional graphic images, it is possible for the research archaeologist to understand the Ta Som temple from an enriched perspective, beyond that gleaned from a mere physical, visual study of the temple and its structures. The purpose of this innovative research is to provide scholars working on the temple with an extremely sophisticated tool for a deep understanding of architecture and its relevance to visible monuments.

Chau Sey Tevoda (Mr Gu JUN, architect-engineer-archeologist heading the People's Republic of China Angkor monument restoration team)

The ICC participants viewed the substantial progress made on restoration of this monument started in 2000. The team devoted the first two years to thorough research work, followed by implementation of its restoration-conservation activities. Key points presented were the team's efforts to consolidate the foundations of the various structures making up the temple complex, which were widened and equipped with an internal drainage system prior to re-erecting on them fallen walls and other superstructure buildings. The advanced state of decay in which the monument was found prior to the Chinese team's intervention requires a considerable amount of anastylosis work. The team leader explained that one current problem of major concern to the team and the APSARA Authority involves how to reset a pediment on top of a library structure that, from an engineering viewpoint, is unable to sustain the weight and provide adequate stability.

Angkor Wat Approach Area (HE Mr ROS Borath, APSARA Authority, Department of Monuments and Archaeology)

HE Mr ROS Borath outlined various important aspects of a new look for the Angkor Wat approach area. It will provide a model for perimeter area management for other temples in the Angkor complex. The construction of a planned bypass road will allow a large area in front of the

temple to be converted into a pedestrian area. Commercial sites (restaurants, souvenir booths, etc.) will be relocated and esthetically designed vehicle parking lots will be put in. Some tourist amenities have already gone up, such as new washroom facilities on the Angkor Wat temple approach area. Much preliminary archaeological surveying was conducted so as to avoid putting any infrastructure buildings on areas where the subsoil might be hiding valuable archaeological remains. This resulted in the discovery of some very interesting pottery remains dating back to the Angkor era. In all matters involving buildings, contractors and developers must comply with the guidelines developed by the APSARA Authority in order to provide basic overall harmony and consistency with traditional Khmer architecture. Service buildings are designed so as to minimize or eliminate penetration into the ground for foundations and footings.

Bayon Temple (JSA team)

1) Restoration of the Northern Library

An illustrated presentation with a commentary by Professor NAKAGAWA gave the ICC participants an overview of the many detailed studies and tests necessary to restore foundation stability on this monument, dismantle certain upper sections of it and finally reassemble them. The JSA team gave particular attention to the original methods employed by the Khmer builders. The use of concrete was absolutely ruled out because such would cause a conflict between a new, overly rigid, impermeable external structure and the ancient sand-based inner central mass. Despite the many complications entailed due to not using concrete from the standpoint of effort, time and economy, Mr Azedine Beschaouch and the international community lauded this choice made by the JSA temple preservation team.

Furthermore, in reassembling the library proper, some new sandstone blocks were seen to be absolutely necessary. JSA spearheaded efforts to source them in old, now unused quarries (overcoming such problems as the Khmer Rouge security threat that existed at the time). They were successful in doing so, and later on this made quality sandstone available to other teams.

2) On-site archaeological surveys

Ms SHIMIZU gave an overview of three JSA excavation campaigns (1994, 1997-8, 1999) on the Bayon complex that yielded much insight. The most interesting find from an architectural point of view was that of an 11-meter long tunnel in the eastern end of the northern gallery, used evidently for drainage of water from inside the temple. It was found to be complemented by an underground culvert extending out of the temple, going under its outer wall, covering a total distance of 80 meters.

3) Monitoring of the Northern Library and overall Bayon temple

Khmer architect Mr SOM Sopharath led the presentation of monitoring activities conducted first of all on the Northern Library and now extended to the overall monument. In addition to electronic devices to monitor any movement in the monument, wind velocity and water table levels, this operation seeks to identify parts of the monument in danger of collapse. Regular reports are made and the APSARA Authority is called upon when necessary to intervene with emergency propping and other measures to protect the monument and ensure safety for tourists. All data is carefully recorded and forwarded to Japan for further analysis and inclusion in development of the Bayon master plan.

The ICC participants were particularly pleased to note the growing professionalism with which Cambodian archeologists and architects are now able to carry part of the load in safeguarding the Angkor heritage, even making substantive presentations, as was just observed.

4) *Photographic record of the bas-reliefs on the southern face of the Bayon*

A fascinating job of digital photography and computer composition has resulted in a complete recording of these extremely valuable but endangered bas-reliefs. The suggestion was made to also include an archival photogrammetric record for precise measurements.

Linked with the photographic record is a cooperation arrangement recently entered into with the GACP team. The JSA team is receiving instruction from it in the matter of bas-relief safeguarding. A test wall has been put up, on which various adhesives and surface treatments are experimented with. The lessons learned will be applied to treat actual *in situ* scaling and weathering of exposed *Apsara* images on the Bayon temple.

5) *Study of scattered temple stones*

These have been classified into three groups:

- Those found helter-skelter within the Bayon complex;
- Those on nearby storage and sorting fields;
- Stones that JSA itself has removed.

A meticulous inventory and computerized photographic record is kept of every last stone. One possible future use: positive identification of roof components that have thus far proven very elusive.

German Apsara Conservation Project in Angkor Wat (Professor Hans LIESEN, team leader)

a) *Apsara image conservation*

The ICC participants were treated to an in-depth explanation of the highly technical work done by the German team to prevent further loss, in particular, of weather-exposed bas-reliefs in Angkor Wat. Using abundant illustrations, the presenter helped his appreciative audience to understand the cause of surface damage, closely linked to the wet, tropical climate in which the temple is found. Chemical analysis of stone salts, water permeability tests, along with penetration resistance tests are used to identify key areas of concern and assess the degree of damage and risk of loss. Treatments involve consolidation of sandstone that has become porous due to innumerable cycles of wetting and drying—"baking" under the sun's rays, followed by rainwater baths. (It is also noted that extreme ambient humidity is also proving to be a major factor of wear to *Apsara* images even in areas not exposed to the elements.)

The German team has made a careful study of ethyl silicate both as a filler and an adhesive in treating worn or scaling carved surfaces. At times, ground sandstone of correct granulometry is mixed with the ethyl silicate mortar. Tests reveal that the newly treated surfaces or surfaces repaired by internal injection have a porosity very similar to the original. Electron microscope examination confirms this. Also, the bridging of the ethyl silicate and the grains of the existing sandstone is clearly evident.

b) *Emergency work on the eastern pavilion of the Angkor Wat central block*

Mr KIM Chay, a Cambodian colleague of Michel VERROT, a French architect on secondment to the APSARA Authority, ably explained the emergency consolidation measures taken to prevent

collapse of the structure. He also highlighted the assistance given by GACP in working on the pediment that features beautiful sculptures, but in great danger of disintegration.

A number of ICC delegates made their way up the stairs to the solidly constructed scaffolding to gain further insight from the GACP spokesman regarding the problems involved in conserving surface sculptures on sandstone.

At the end of a pleasant day of visits to various work sites, the delegates could not help but reflect on the comments made by His Excellency the Ambassador of Japan at the Bayon site visit. He appreciatively remarked on the animated, in-depth discussions that took place on the site, in contrast to the more sustained mood of the committee in its formal sessions.

Evident to all was the warm spirit of international cooperation that has come to be a hallmark of the many teams working on the conservation and development of the historic site of Angkor.

3. List of Participants

	NOM	PRENOM	ORGANISME	TITLE/FONCTION
1	ALFRED	I.A.	India Embassy	First Secretary
2	AN	Sopheap	APSARA Authority	Monuments and Archaeology Department
3	ANG	Choulean	APSARA Authority	Culture Department Director
4	BALL	Molly	CAMBODIA DAILY	Journalist
5	BARTHELEMY	Jean	UNESCO	Expert
6	BESCHAOUCH	Azedine	UNESCO	Scientific Advisor
7	BLANC FONTENILKE	Bruno	SCA (Société Concessionnaire de l'Aéroport)	General Manager
8	BLASI	Carlo	UNESCO	Expert
9	BUN	Narith	APSARA Authority	Executive Director General
10	CEREZALES	Fabrice	EXTRAMUNDI	General and Artistic Manager
11	CHABERT	Henry	Heritage Vision	President
12	CHAP	Nhalyvoud	Siem Reap Province	Governor
13	CHAU SUN	Kerya	APSARA Authority	Touristic Development Department Director
14	CHEA	Sarith	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
15	CHEA	Sophorn	Presidency of council of Ministers	State Secretary
16	CHEAM	Phally	W.M.F (World Monuments Fund)	Architect
17	CHEVANCE	J.B.	FSP (Fonds de Solidarité Prioritaire) / Autorité APSARA	Achaeologist
18	CHHAN	Chamroeun	W.M.F (World Monuments Fund)	Achaeologist
19	CHHAY	Karno	RUFA (Royal University of Fine Arts)	Student - Faculty of Archaeology
20	CHHEAN	Ratha	SOPHIA Mission	Architect
21	CHHENG	Veng	RUFA (Royal University of Fine Arts)	Student - Faculty of Archaeology
22	CHHIM	Phet	APSARA Authority	Architect
23	CHIN	Sonin	APSARA Authority	Achaeologist
24	CHIN	Sok Menel	APSARA Authority	Architect
25	CHOURN	Bunnath	APSARA Authority	Achaeologist
26	CHUCH	Phoeurn	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	Under Secretary of State
27	CLEMENT	Etienne	UNESCO	Representative in Cambodia
28	CUNNINGHAM	Annef	United States of America Embassy	
29	DARD TERNISIER	Claire	EFEQ	Conservator
30	DEVILLER	Nicolas	SCA (Société Concessionnaire de l'Aéroport)	Technical Director
31	DIM	Kosol	APSARA Authority	Tourism Agent
32	DORIAN	David	DFDL (Living Angkor Project)	General Manager
33	DUJARDIN	Luc	Belgian International Cooperation	Administrator
34	EA	Darith	APSARA Authority	Director Assistant (Culture Department)
35	EGUCHI	Chinami	JSA (Japan Safeguarding Angkor)	City Planer
36	FLETCHER	Roland	Sydney University	Professor
37	FRANIATTE	Marc	BSCP (Banteay Srei Conservation Project)	Archaeologist
38	FRENCH	Martin	"Living Angkor Project"	CEO
39	GERARD	Jacques	French Embassy	Cooperation and Cultural Action Advisor
40	GIOVALUCCHI	François	AFD Cambodia (Agence Francaise de	Director

			Développement)	
41	GROVER	A.C.	"Archaeological Survey of India"	Conservation Director
42	GU	Jun	CSA (Chinese Safeguarding Angkor)	Architect
43	HAI	Socheat Rithy	RUFA (Royal University of Fine Arts)	Student - Faculty of Archaeology
44	HANG	Chansophea	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
45	HENG	Jeudi	APSARA Authority	Architect
46	HENG	Kum San	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
47	HENG	Than	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
48	HIM	Neary Rath	APSARA Authority	Accountant
49	HOR	Ritheatou	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
50	HOU	Nolamony	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
51	HUN	Phamnthang	APSARA Authority	Tourism Department
52	ICHITA	Shimoda	JSA (Japan Safeguarding Angkor)	Architect
53	IM	Sokrithy	APSARA Authority	Culture Department
54	JINNAI	Teruo	UNESCO	Culture Program Specialist
55	KANEKO	Mari	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Japan	Official
56	KANG	Chamnan	APSARA Authority	Urban Development Department
57	KANN	Sambath	Tourism Police	Deputy
58	KAPUR	P.K.	Embassy of India	Ambassador
59	KARET-COXEN	Ravynn	NKFC (Ngin Karet Foundation for Cambodia)	President
60	KASAI	Hiroshi	JSA (Japan Safeguarding Angkor)	Cameraman
61	KEO	Davine	APSARA Authority	Architect
62	KEO	Mony	APSARA Authority	Architect
63	KHAT	Sotharith	APSARA Authority	Civil Engineer
64	KHEAM	Mony	APSARA Authority	Architect
65	KHIEU	Chan	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
66	KHIEV	Kakada	RUFA (Royal University of Fine Arts)	Student - Faculty of Archaeology
67	KHUL	Vuthyneath	APSARA Authority	Communication Unit
68	KIM	Chau	APSARA Authority	Engineer
69	LAM	Sopheak	NARA Institute	Archaeologist
70	LAUTREDOUX	Corinne	Living Angkor Project	Research Fellow
71	LEISEN	Hans	GACP (German Angkor Conservation Project)	Director
72	LEK	Sareth	W.M.F (World Monuments Fund)	Architect
73	LEMAISTRE	Anne	UNESCO	Division of Cultural Heritage
74	LIBOUREL	André-Jean	Embassy of France	Ambassador
75	LIM	Hak	EFEU	Archaeologist
76	LIM	Kanara	APSARA Authority	Architect
77	LIM	Srou	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
78	LOA	Mao	APSARA Authority	Monuments and Archaeology Department
79	LOEUNG	Ravathey	NARA Institute	Archaeologist
80	LONG	Kosol	APSARA Authority	Assistant to General Manager
81	LOUK	Sok Heng	APSARA Authority	Tourism Agent
82	MARUI	Masako	SOPHIA Mission	Archaeologist
83	MATSUDA	Hiroshi	APSARA Authority	JICA Volunteer
84	MAXWELL	Thomas Stuart	Bonn University	Research Fellow

85	MEA	Borith	RUFA (Royal University of Fine Arts)	Student - Faculty of Archaeology
86	MEAS	Bora Rethy	RUFA (Royal University of Fine Arts)	Student - Faculty of Archaeology
87	MEN	Chandevy	RUFA (Royal University of Fine Arts)	Assistant
88	MIWA	Satoru	SOPHIA Mission	Architect
89	MOUL	Sothira	APSARA Authority	Urban Development Department
90	MOUTON	Benjamin	UNESCO	Ad Hoc Expert
91	NAKAGAWA	Takeshi	JSA (Japan Safeguarding Angkor)	Director
92	NAY	Khy	RUFA (Royal University of Fine Arts)	Student - Faculty of Archaeology
93	NAY	Sopheha	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
94	NAZARUDDIN	Nasution	Embassy of Indonesia	Ambassador
95	NET	Chhay Ly	APSARA Authority	Accountant
96	NGOUN	Peou Pong	APSARA Authority	Administration
97	NHEAN	Leng	Ministry of Finances and Economy	Under Secretary of State
98	NORNG	Boravy	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
99	NUON	Mony	SOPHIA Mission	Archaeologist
100	OGAWA	Gotaro	Embassy of Japan	Ambassador
101	OUK	Sineth	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
102	OUK	Sokha	Presidency of Council of Ministers	H.E. Chea Sorphorn's Secretary
103	OUK	Sun Heng	APSARA Authority	Cabinet Director
104	OKAMOTO	Kimiko	Japan Embassy	Third Secretary
105	OUN	Srong	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
106	PHIN	Vicheasach ara	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
107	PHOU	Sochea	SOPHIA Mission	Architect
108	PIRON	Vincent	VINCI Concession	Strategy and Development Manager
109	POL	Chanmony	APSARA Authority	Engineer
110	PORTE	Bertrand	EFEO	National Museum Conservator
111	PROM	Karuna	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
112	PROM	Sam Ean	APSARA Authority	Accountant
113	RIEM	So	Tourism Police	Deputy
114	ROS	Borath	APSARA Authority	Deputy Director General
115	ROS	Ratheany	APSARA Authority	Engineer
116	ROS	Visoth	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
117	ROYERE	Pascal	EFEO	Architect
118	SAK	Setha	Interior Ministry	General Manager
119	SAKURADA	Shigeru	JSA (Japan Safeguarding Angkor)	Siem Reap Office Director
120	SALZMANN	Ueli	BSCP (Banteay Srei Conservation Project)	Head of Project
121	SAM	Kim Heng	W.M.F (World Monuments Fund)	Architect
122	SAM	Siyon	Tourism Police	Major Chief
123	SANDAY	John	W.M.F (World Monuments Fund)	Field Director
124	SAR	Bun	APSARA Authority	Advisor
125	SARM	Chan Virak	APSARA Authority	Tourism Agent
126	SEUNG	Kong	APSARA Authority	Deputy Director General
127	SHIROTA	Akio	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Japan	Deputy Director General
128	SIM	Suong	Tourism Authority	Advisor
129	SIM	Than	APSARA Authority	Architect
130	SIN	Sela	RUFA (Royal University of Fine Arts)	Student - Faculty of Archaeology
131	SIN	Sinarith	Tourism Police	Deputy Captain
132	SO	Chhieng	CSA (China Safeguarding Angkor)	Archaeologist

133	SO	Peang	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
134	SOK	An	Presidency of Council of Ministers	Minister of State
135	SOK	Kimsan	SOPHIA Mission	Archaeologist
136	SOK	Sorun	APSARA Authority	Tourism Agent
137	SOM	Sopharith	APSARA Authority	Architect
138	SOPHEAN	Phoeung	Presidency of Council of Ministers	H.E. Chea Sorphorn's Advisor
139	SRUN	Tech	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
140	SUOS	Yara	Tourism Authority	Standing Secretariat
141	SUY	San	Siem Reap Province	Vice Governor
142	SY	Barith	APSARA Authority	Civil Engineer
143	TAN	Chay	Heritage Police	Captain
144	TAN	Sambon	APSARA Authority	Deputy Director General
145	TAN	Theany	National Commission - UNESCO	General Secretary
146	TANS	Somaneath	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
147	TENEISHVILI	Tamara	UNESCO	Standing Secretariat
148	TEP	Henn	APSARA Authority	Deputy Director General
149	TEP	Vatho	APSARA Authority	Urban Development Department Director
150	TITH	Sopha	APSARA Authority	Engineer
151	THOMAS	Frederic	AIDETOUS	Program Manager
152	UK	Topbotra	APSARA Authority	Architect
153	UN	Moninita	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
154	VAR	Morin	W.M.F (World Monuments Fund)	Architect
155	VEJAJIVA	Witchu	Embassy of Thailand	Third Secretary
156	VEN	Sophorn	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
157	VERROT	Michel	French Embassy	Architect, Head of FSP Project
158	VINSON	Isabelle	UNESCO	Chief Editor, Museum International
159	WOLF	Astrid	German Embassy	Second Secretary
160	YAN	Khun Socheat	APSARA Authority	Architect
161	YIM	Saranith	APSARA Authority	Archaeologist
162	YOK	Pathournath	APSARA Authority	Account Assistant