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Production supervision: CHAU SUN Kérya

Copywriting: Azedine BESCHAOUCH / CHAU SUN Kérya

Translation: David RORKE

Cover photo: Yann ARTHUS-BERTRAND* Graphic design / Layout: Estelle MATON Printing House: IPML Services Co. Ltd

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Angkor: A successful model of International Cooperation

The "Save Angkor" appeal, launched in 1991 by King NORODOM Sihanouk and Mr Federico MAYOR, led to the inclusion of the site, then threatened with collapse and subjected to intensive looting, on the World Heritage List, and simultaneously on the List of World Heritage in Danger, in 1992.

In 1993, the First Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor, held in Tokyo, established the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC), at the initiative of Japan and France and for which UNESCO provides the services of standing secretariat. The assistance offered by various countries and organizations—nearly 100 projects from 30 countries and over US\$600 million mobilized—has thus been coordinated, making Angkor, a major archaeological site in Southeast Asia, the largest scientific laboratory for conservation and sustainable development.

On November 15, 2023, at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, the 4th Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the ICC and the new decade of international cooperation. Many challenges in terms of conservation and development on an inhabited site have been addressed, but measures need to be taken to address present-day issues, such as the threats posed by climate change.







ANGKOR

Fourth Intergovernmental Conference for the Safeguarding and Development of Angkor

15 NOVEMBER 2023 - UNESCO Paris, FRANCE



FOREWORD

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO, MADAME AUDREY AZOULAY

We are pleased to host the Fourth Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, at the suggestion of His Majesty King NORODOM Sihamoni. The event commemorates 30 years of fruitful cooperation on these exceptional sites.

A fascinating testimony to the various capitals of the Khmer Empire, with its world-famous temples, Angkor is one of the architectural jewels of Southeast Asia.

However, when it was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1992, the site, made vulnerable by war and harsh weather, was also inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The following year, in 1993, a first intergovernmental conference was held in Tokyo to work out how to safeguard it¹. Finally, thanks to the joint efforts of Cambodia and the international community, through the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor, for which UNESCO has assumed the role of Standing Secretariat since 1993, the site was removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2004.

The withdrawal reveals the capacity of the Khmer people to overcome their painful past. It also illustrates the virtues of multilateral cooperation for the preservation of world heritage.

The mutual efforts of UNESCO and its Member States are thus a reinforced guarantee that these sites that embody the history of humanity can be passed on from one generation to the next. They also contribute to making heritage a lever for sustainable development for the communities by building on local know-how and by forging strong links with the natural ecosystems.

While the 30th anniversary of the International Coordinating Committee of the Angkor site provides an opportunity to look back at the work carried out over the past few decades, it is also an opportunity to reflect on what has yet to be done and the measures to be taken to ensure the sustainable development of the site.

As we enter this new decade, I am confident that the work so far achieved for the preservation and promotion of Angkor will carry on, with the support of the International Coordinating Committee, and that it will continue to inspire many heritage protection initiatives around the world.

¹ The First Intergovernmental Conference for the safeguarding of the site was held under the auspices of His Majesty King NORODOM Sihanouk, and at the initiative of France and Japan



FORFWORD

PRIME MINISTER OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA, SAMDECH MOHA BORVOR THIPADEI **HUN MANFT**

Since the inscription of Angkor on the World Heritage List (1992, UNESCO) and for the ensuing three decades, Samdech Techo HUN Sen has been steadfast in both his personal commitment and that of successive Royal Governments, to ensure the protection and safeguarding of the archaeological site and the enhancement of the monuments for their ecological, cultural, economic and social importance. Samdech Techo HUN Sen has proudly declared that "Angkor is the soul of the nation".

Faithful to this eternal message, I too am determined to ensure the actions of our new government continue the ethical principles of protecting our magnificent cultural heritage. In this respect, our first duty is to honour the great memory of the late King-Father, His Majesty NORODOM Sihanouk, for his lifelong commitment to safeguarding Angkor under the auspices of UNESCO and the generous support of the international community.

Today we pay tribute, with the same fervor, to His Majesty King NORODOM Sihamoni who, the day after his own enthronement, graciously accepted the role of Honorary President of the International Coordination Committee for Angkor (ICC) and gives the continuous support to the ICC for the works, studies and researches implemented in Angkor.

Our government is determined to unceasingly face the challenges and pressures placed upon the integrity of Angkor; Cambodia's flagship site on UNESCO's World Heritage List. It must always be remembered for its intrinsic values and worth:

- an archaeological site of truly vast proportions,
- · a site of historic and towering monuments,
- an area of immense importance for its natural flora and fauna,
- · a unique system of hydrology valued for centuries,
- · a diverse cultural landscape,
- a vibrant environment with an indigenous population linked to rural activities.
- · a rich conservatoire of Khmer intangible heritage,
- and, as well as, a magnificent destination for local and international tourism.

Aware, like us, of the great importance and values that distinguish Angkor, we hope the esteemed representatives of the international community, through working with the indispensable APSARA National Authority on the ground, remain committed to protecting this unique example of world heritage for future generations to enjoy.

Under the aegis of UNESCO and the co-presidency of the ICC for Angkor, the continued protection and preservation of Angkor, valiantly ensured since 1993 by France and Japan, has our deepest gratitude. Our strongest support is assured to them without reservation.



MESSAGES FROM THE ICC CO-CHAIRS

MR. JACQUES PELLET, AMBASSADOR OF FRANCE TO CAMBODIA

This year we celebrate 30 years of work by the ICC-Angkor, the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor, in the presence of His Majesty NORODOM Sihamoni, King of Cambodia.

The ICC-Angkor has stood the test of time and boasts an impressive track record. It has nearly 100 projects underway, involving 30 countries, for a total investment of US\$600 million for the benefit of this prestigious site, inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1992. Since the Tokyo Conference in November 1993, France, as co-chair of the ICC-Angkor with Japan, is proud to have contributed to that success in close partnership with the Kingdom of Cambodia and UNESCO. The progress made is to the credit of the international and Cambodian national teams involved in the renaissance of the Angkor site. But it is mainly due to the unfailing involvement of the most senior authorities of the Royal Government of Cambodia, first and foremost, His Majesty NORODOM Sihamoni, King of Cambodia, its Honorary Chairman.

With an independent "committee of wise men" made up of ad hoc experts for conservation and sustainable development, alongside an increasingly assertive and operational body of Cambodian experts and with the support and involvement of the local communities, the

ICC-Angkor has been able to meet most of the objectives set for each decade: safeguarding for the first decade; sustainable development for the second; sustainable management for the third, with the ambition of giving priority to the training of Cambodian personnel at the various levels required.

The ICC-Angkor has thus asserted itself as a unique, multilateral space of solidarity in the world for the safeguarding of the Angkorian heritage and has succeeded in establishing a global scientific consensus of good governance on an important site inscribed on the World Heritage List.

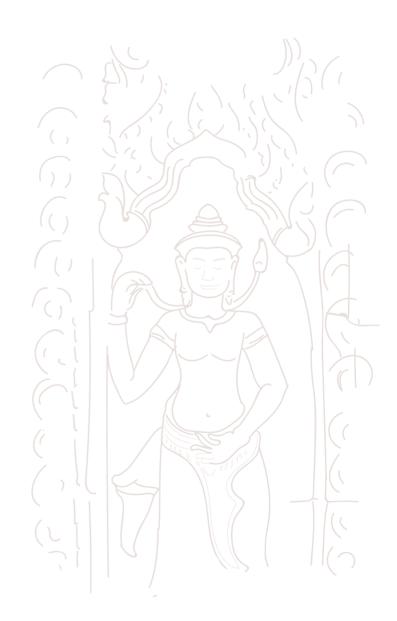
The France-Japan co-chairmanship can be proud of the renewal of its mandate for the decade 2023-2033 at the occasion of the 4th Intergovernmental Conference for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor site, which testifies to the confidence of the international community and the members of the ICC-Angkor in its unifying role and its constant concern for the integrity and authenticity of this site.

Such trust, while being an honor for France, puts it under obligation to address with unrelenting attention the significant future challenges confronting the ICC-Angkor: be a model of ecological management,

as Angkor is a cultural landscape where biodiversity plays a crucial role; recognize the local communities, build Cambodia's human capital, gender balance, and ultimately reconcile economic development on the site with the preservation of its sacred character.

In that immense task, the role and determined involvement of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the international community remain as necessary as ever to ensure that commitments are honored in the unique spirit of solidarity, consultation, and sharing that is so characteristic of Angkor.

While many UNESCO World Heritage sites have been targeted by destructive attacks, as is the case today in Ukraine, are victims of increasingly devastating natural disasters, or are under restoration as in Iraq, perhaps the example of the ICC-Angkor inspire all those who are acting to preserve these jewels of humanity that deserve our utmost attention.





MESSAGES FROM THE ICC CO-CHAIRS

MR. UENO ATSUSHI, AMBASSADOR OF JAPAN TO CAMBODIA

This publication commemorates 30 years of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC-Angkor) and the addition of the Angkor site to the World Heritage List. We can now reflect on the progress made and think about the future of the Angkor site. Through the framework of the ICC-Angkor, Japan, France, and UNESCO, together with international partners, have actively assisted the Cambodian Government and witnessed Angkor evolving from a World Heritage property in danger into an ever-developing robust World Heritage property.

Professional and dedicated work of national and international teams under the auspices of ICC-Angkor has made this possible.

Thirty years after the adoption of the Tokyo Declaration in 1993, we are delighted that many highly skilled and knowledgeable Cambodian experts are playing increasingly important roles in the field. Through decades of cooperation in cultural heritage preservation, we are proud of the successful transfer of knowledge, skills, and capacity building from Japanese experts to local experts. The APSARA National Authority is collaborating with various international teams to advance restoration and maintenance work at numerous historic sites.

As symbolized by the theme of 4th Intergovernmental Conference, "Strengthening Human Capital for the Conservation, Sustainability and Development of ANGKOR", now is the time to build on ICC-Angkor's achievements over the past 30 years and redouble our collective efforts to support human resource development to ensure that Cambodians can take over the project in 10 years' time.

We are committed to continuing to work closely, alongside our French co-chair, with the Cambodian and international teams in years to come. After bringing together the knowledge acquired during the ICC-Angkor's thirty-year journey, we believe that ICC-Angkor can serve as an ideal model for international cooperation that can be utilized in other countries.

This year marks the 70th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Japan and Cambodia. During those years, we have built our bilateral relationship on the trust that has developed as we have supported Cambodia's peace process, reconstruction, and socioeconomic development. We will continue to deepen our relationship and work on cultural heritage preservation that is at the heart of our cooperation.

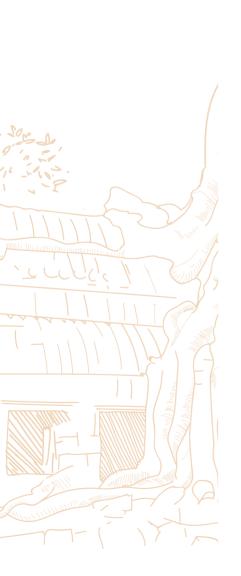


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PREAMBLE

ANGKOR INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

"The sixteenth ordinary session of the World Heritage Committee was held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, United States of America, from 7 to 14 December 1992. It was attended by the following members of the Committee: Brazil, China (People's Republic of), Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia and the United States of America.

The following State Parties to the Convention who are not members of the Committee were represented by observers: Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech & Slovak Federal Republic, Finland, Greece, Guinea, Holy See, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia and Switzerland.

Representatives of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) attended in an advisory capacity."

Excerpt from the Report of the Rapporteur of the 16th session of the World Heritage Committee (Santa Fé, 1992) Document WHC-92/CONF.002/12, p.1

PREAMBLE

PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

ANGKOR

The Committee took note of the report presented by Mr. Azedine Beschaouch, Chairman of the World Heritage Committee. Given the unique situation in Cambodia, which, in accordance with the Paris Accords, has been placed under the temporary administration of the United Nations since October 1991, the Committee has decided to waive some conditions required under the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention and, on the basis of criteria (I), (II), (III) and (IV), has inscribed the Angkor Site, together with its monuments and its archaeological zones, as described in the protected area accompanying the ICOMOS report, on the World Heritage List.

The Committee stressed that this action was not to be taken as setting a precedent for the inscription procedure but was in answer to an exceptional situation.

Therefore, in order to guarantee the protection of the site for a threeyear period (1993 to 1995), the Committee has decided that a specia in-depth study will be made of the Angkor Site and that reports will be presented periodically to the Bureau and the Committee on the status of the monuments and the protective perimeter; the first report is to be presented by the July 1993 session of the Bureau to be followed by a report to the Committee during its seventeenth session in December 1993

In order to deal with the urgent problems of conservation quickly and effectively, the Committee has inscribed the site of Angkor on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and has requested, on the recommendation of ICOMOS, that the authorities concerned take the necessary steps to meet the following conditions:

- 1 Fnact adequate protective legislation:
- 2. Establish an adequately staffed national protection agency:
- 3. Establish permanent boundaries based on the UNDP project;
- 4. Define meaningful buffer zones:
- Establish monitoring and co-ordination of the international conservation effort

Decision 16 COM X.A. Excerpt from the Report of the Rapporteu of the 16th session of the World Heritage Committee (Santa Fé, 1992, Document WHC-92/CONF.002/12, p. 40-4

TOKYO DECLARATION

13 OCTOBER 1993

We, the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, the European Community, the Asian Development Bank, the International Centre for the Study of the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the Southern Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO/ SPAFA), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the United Nations Volunteers Progam (UNV), Meeting at the Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor which was held in Tokyo on 12 and 13 October, 1993, adopted the following:

- 1. We recognize that the Angkor monuments are one of the world's most valuable cultural heritages in Asia as well as the national symbol of Cambodia and its people, and that international cooperation for the safeguarding and development of the Angkor region, including the Angkor monuments, is of particular importance for national reconstruction.
- 2. We recognize that the people of Cambodia have sovereignty over and primary responsibility for the safeguarding and development of the historic area of Angkor. Based on this recognition, we will support the Cambodian people's efforts to bring about and pursue this task. We pay tribute to His Majesty Samdech Preah NORODOM Sihanouk, King of Cambodia for His action in favour of national reconciliation. His personal commitment has been the essential factor in the mobilization of the international community for the site and region of Angkor. We welcome the establishment of the new Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia as a result of free and fair elections, permitting the reinforcement of international cooperation for the site of Angkor and the surrounding region. We also welcome the announcement by the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia of the introduction of organizational and legal measures to protect the site, prevent looting, and ensure the maintenance of security of the region as well as to facilitate efficient operations of preservation, restoration and development.
- 3. In holding this conference, we respond to the appeal of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. We recognize the urgent need for international assistance to prevent the Angkor monuments from further decay and destruction. These international efforts should be carried out in a coordinated manner for he safe-

- guarding and preservation of the monuments and historical area taking into account their cultural, socio-economic and ecological dimensions
- 4. We hold this conference for the purpose of mobilizing such international efforts. We examined the various means of assistance for the participants announced substantial financial and technical assistance for further cooperation. A list of participants which indicated by one means or another, is attached as well as the declarations made by Delegations.
- 5. We declare our deep appreciation of UNESCO's action for safe-guarding of the Angkor monuments to date, as well as for the recognition of the site as a common heritage of mankind. This deep appreciation is also extended to the countries, organizations and foundations which, despite difficult conditions, took and are taking measures for preventing decay and launching restoration works on the site of Angkor. A special mention of those countries, organizations (especially UNDP) and foundations, is made in the list attached. In extending international assistance, we should take into consideration the approach of regional development that the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia wishes to emphasize and for which the Zoning and Environmental Management Plan (ZEMP), might after review by the national authorities, be considered as a useful contribution for the elaboration of a master plan for the region.
- 6. We also declare our deep appreciation for the role of international and national non-governmental organizations as well as community-based organizations in preserving the site and hope that they will continue and increased their efforts.
- 7. We recognize that each country and organization has its own ways and means of cooperation in accordance with its circumstances to decide what would be done in order to best mobilize international support.

- 8. We appeal to the international community for its support to the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia in its actions against the looting and illicit traffic of cultural property which continue to plague the heritage of Cambodia.
- 9. We expressed, as requested by the Cambodian Delegation, our readiness to systematically include, in the programme of rehabilitation and the promotion of the site of Angkor, training activities for Cambodians at all levels. We also encourage the transfer of necessary know-how between the international experts and their national counterparts. We equally share the view on the importance that, as soon as possible, the authorities and administration of Cambodia be able to assume responsibility of the conception and implementation of works to be carried out.
 We took note of the Cambodian Delegation's desire that, without prejudice to indispensable studies to be undertaken, the assistance of its partners leads quickly to concrete operations on the site.
 We express our willingness to take into account these requests in our actions
- 10. We agree to establish a coordinating committee (the Committee) at the ambassadorial level in Phnom Penh as the international mechanism for coordination of assistances to be extended by different countries and organizations as referred to in the previous paragraph. In order to assure its coordinating role, the Committee will be systematically informed of the details of work being undertaken on the site and in the region. It will ensure the consistency of the different projects, and define, when necessary, technical and financial standards and will call the attention of the concerned parties when required.
- 11. We agree that the Committee should be composed of representatives of the Kingdom of Cambodia and interested governments and organizations. Relevant non-governmental organizations and foundations may be invited to participate in the Committee as observers. It is proposed to place this Committee under the honorary

presidency of his Majesty Samdech Preah NORODOM Sihanouk, King of Cambodia. It will be co-chaired by France and Japan, and UNESCO will be in charge of the secretariat of the Committee. We agree that all decisions by the Committee by subject to the agreement and cooperation of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The participants share the view that the Committee should be the international mechanism referred to in the Resolution 3.13 of the 26th session of the General Conference of UNESCO.

- 12. We agree to establish, when appropriate, working groups and hold round tables composed of experts nominated by the countries and international organizations which are participants of the Committee.
- 13. We agree to convene a second meeting of this Conference in due course to review the progress made and to discuss the need for new actions.



PARIS DECLARATION SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANGKOR

15 NOVEMBER 2003

We, the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Luxemburg, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Vietnam, the Asian Development Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Centre for the Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO/ SPAFA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank, the World Monuments Fund (WMF) and the World Tourism Organization (WTO), meeting at the Second Intergovernmental Conference for the Safeguarding and Sustainable Development of the Historic Site of Angkor and of its region, held in Paris on November 14 and 15, 2003, adopt the following:

1. We pay tribute to His Majesty Samdech Preah NORODOM Sihanouk, King of Cambodia and Honorary Chairman of the International

- Coordinating Committee for Angkor, for his personal commitment to the safeguarding and development of the site and its region;
- 2. We pay tribute to the action undertaken by the Royal Government for its ongoing involvement in this programme;
- 3. We acknowledge that the mechanism of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor has enabled the successful achievement of the goals of the Tokyo Declaration (13 October 1993). We express our sincere appreciation to France and Japan for handling the responsibility of co-chairmanship and to UNESCO for its unflagging and very efficacious services as Secretariat of the ICC;
- 4. We extend our warm congratulations to the Cambodian authorities, in particular to the APSARA Authority, for the efforts put forth in recent years to ensure the safeguarding and development of Angkor. We encourage them to strengthen the human resources of the APSARA Authority, and its financial resources, if feasible with the shortest possible delay, by implementing appropriate regulatory, legal and administrative measures so that this public institution can fully assume its role as partner of the international community, permanent project owner and, as required, main contractor for the work to be done;

- 5. With reference to the Tokyo Declaration of October 13, 1993, we express our satisfaction with the plurality and quality of what is being done to improve the knowledge, safeguarding and development of the eco-historic site of Angkor and express our deep gratitude to the countries, organizations and scientific institutions that have contributed to safeguarding the monuments and preserving the site. We encourage them to give increased attention to archaeological, epigraphical and historical research and to make appropriate means available;
- 6. We reaffirm our intention to pursue international cooperation in the framework of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the site of Angkor by strengthening the role of the APSARA Authority within this mechanism and by maintaining the integrated, multidisciplinary approach of the Committee, as well as the spirit of cooperation that characterizes its activities:
- 7. We invite the international organizations and scientific institutions that have contributed to the safeguarding of the monuments to contribute to the elaboration of a methodological document on the ethics and practice of conservation at Angkor (conservation, showcasing and development), based on the recommendations submitted during this conference by the ad hoc working group on the points of reference for integrated sustainable tourism, as well as on the draft Bayon Charter being prepared by the Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA);
- 8. We warmly welcome the new partners of the Kingdom of Cambodia and invite them to work with the ICC in harmonizing their project proposals for heritage preservation, environmental protection and the accommodation of the local communities:
- 9. We affirm the need to direct our efforts in keeping with sustainable development as outlined at the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development (September 2002), in the "Declaration" made by

- President Chirac and the Statement made by Prime Minister Koizumi on that occasion, as well as in the Millennium Speech made by the Secretary General of the United Nations;
- 10. We recognize that sustainable ethical tourism can furthermore contribute to the dialogue among cultures and civilizations, to the recognition of the values of cultural diversity and to the strengthening of solidarity and peace;
- 11. With this in mind, we recognize the need to develop sustainable ethical tourism in the Siem Reap / Angkor region as a tool in the fight against poverty. We stress the importance of seeing to it that the local communities in this zone and around the Tonle Sap are involved in the promotion of this policy in order to highlight the diversity of their tangible and intangible cultural resources and to offer them access to education and training as well as employment opportunities and a meaningful cultural life;
- 12. With a view to attaining sustainable development, we recommend that development projects in the province of Siem Reap / Angkor be discussed in all their aspects, particularly economic, social and environmental, within the framework of the periodic meetings of the ICC. The planning of these projects should also be reported to the World Heritage Committee, in line with the operational guidelines of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.
- 13. We recall the need for the necessary transfer of know-how between international experts and their Cambodian counterparts and encourage all international teams to contribute to the promotion of university training and research. We also invite the APSARA Authority to coordinate all initiatives that will be taken in the area of on-site training;
- 14. We encourage the pooling of knowledge and information about Angkor through active and ongoing support to the International Documentation Centre for Angkor (APSARA / UNESCO) and call

- upon all stakeholders regularly to forward to it documents concerning their past and present activities;
- 15. We express our satisfaction with the steps being taken to ensure safety and security at the Angkor site through demining operations and efforts to prevent archaeological looting. However, we address a solemn appeal to all members of the international community so that a genuine network of solidarity may be developed to extend looting prevention measures to other sites in Cambodia;
- 16. We express our satisfaction that the international mechanism for cooperation that has proven efficient with regard to knowledge, conservation and development of the World Heritage Site of Angkor is now starting to be viewed as a model for other similar actions throughout the world. We will see to it that this mechanism continues to strengthen the activities, projects and programmes implemented by Cambodia to promote national reconciliation, social cohesion and the affirmation of cultural identity.
- 17. We agree to hold a third conference, at a suitable time, in order to examine the progress made and to debate the need for new actions. This conference could be held in the Kingdom of Cambodia.



ANGKOR-SIEM REAP DECLARATION (KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA)

We, representatives of Australia, Brunei, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States of America, Vietnam, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), European Union (UE), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO/SPAFA), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Monuments Fund (WMF), in attendance at this 3rd Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor held in Siem Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia, on 5 December 2013, adopt the following:

- 1. We pay tribute to His Majesty, Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath NORODOM Sihamoni, King of Cambodia and Honorary Chair of ICC-Angkor, for His personal commitment to the safeguarding and development of the Angkor site and its region;
- 2. We pay tribute to the ceaseless engagement of the Royal Government of Cambodia and its continuous involvement in the con-

- servation and sustainable development programme, which has been implemented for the past 20 years in Angkor and Siem Reap region;
- 3. We warmly commend the APSARA National Authority, project owner, for all that it has done for the conservation and sustainable development of the Angkor region, as well as its commitment to international cooperation, making it a very valuable partner;
- 4. We express our deep appreciation to ICC-Angkor and to its cochairs, France and Japan, whose constancy and efficiency have facilitated meeting the objectives of the Tokyo Declaration (13 October 1993) and the Paris Declaration (15 November 2003);
- 5. We also express our gratitude to UNESCO and the ICC-Angkor Standing Secretariat for their dedication, high level of efficiency and dynamism;
- 6. We hold this conference on the major theme of "Sustainable and Comprehensive Management of Angkor, Living Heritage," for the purpose of taking stock of and celebrating the achievements made over the last 20 years and to formulate the conceptual and practical orientation to be followed in the decade to come in the international coordinated efforts for the conservation and safeguarding

of the monuments of Angkor and its region. The outcome of our joint reflection is embodied in the recommendations attached to this Declaration;

- 7. We reaffirm our intention to pursue international cooperation in the framework of ICC-Angkor by enhancing the integrated and multidisciplinary approach, taking into consideration the growing magnitude and complexity of the challenges involved in the design and implementation of safeguarding and sustainable development programs and projects in the Angkor region;
- 8. We take note with satisfaction of the drafting, after ten years of reflection and discussions and based on first-hand field experience, of a methodological document on the ethics and practices of conservation, enhancement and development at Angkor, entitled the Angkor Charter. We express our hope that this document will be widely disseminated among specialists working on other cultural and historic sites in Asia and other regions of the world as a management and reference tool;
- 9. Recognizing that sustainable development is becoming ever more relevant in the Angkor region, we affirm the need to guide efforts in the next decade toward the sustainable and comprehensive management of Angkor, a living heritage, to give priority to issues linked to the conservation of monuments, water, the forests, cultural landscapes, ethical and sustainable tourism and to the tangible and intangible needs of the communities living in the eco-historical site through implementation of the Angkor Heritage Management Framework:
- 10. We reiterate the need for the transfer of expertise and skills between the international experts and their Cambodian partners and we therefore encourage the countries, regional and international organizations as well as scientific and academic institutions contributing to the conservation and development of Angkor, to promote training and retraining in the field, to support university courses and

- to design specific programmes aimed at imparting new skills to the officials and staff of the APSARA National Authority;
- 11. We stress the importance of designing and implementing national and international sustainable development programmes, initiated by the public and/or private sector, which contribute to the protection of vulnerable communities while safeguarding their cultural richness and environment;
- 12. The concerns and aspirations of the local communities must be at the heart of safeguarding and management efforts, and the benefits derived from successful management of the historic site must be fairly and equitably distributed among the communities to foster their sustainable development;
- 13. With regard to the fight against looting and the illicit trafficking of cultural property, while celebrating positive developments in recent years, we renew our commitment to tackle this important challenge and appeal once again to the international community for its cooperation and support;
- 14. We propose that the coordinating function of ICC-Angkor, including information sharing, monitoring the consistency of the various projects and compliance with international technical standards should be further strengthened, in the light of the growing number of projects and the complexity of the issues to be addressed;
- 15. We also propose that the APSARA National Authority assume a greater role and responsibility within the framework of ICC-Angkor, thus enabling it to take full responsibility and ownership in the future of programmes for the safeguarding of the Angkor monuments and sustainable development of the Angkor region;
- 16. The international efforts expended over the past 20 years to safeguard the historic site of Angkor and to sustainably develop its region deserve to be recognized as a successful model which

could be more widely followed in other parts of the world in similar cases of cultural heritage facing peril, such as conflicts or natural disaster, and we intend to enhance our efforts, individually and collectively, to disseminate the valuable experience we have gained at Angkor;

17. Finally, we express our deepest appreciation to all the countries, organizations and scientific institutions that have supported ICC-Angkor for their active contribution to the noble cause of safeguarding the historic site of Angkor and developing its region in a sustainable manner.



Start of work by the École française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO) at Angkor.

1907

second-round table on Angkor, held at **UNESCO** Headquarters (Paris), official request presented by HRH Prince NORODOM Sihanouk, Chairman of the Supreme National Council and Head of State of Cambodia, asking UNESCO to coordinate the international effort for the safeguarding of the Angkor monuments.

9-11 SEPTEMBER

1991

On the occasion of the

Director-General's appeal to the international community: "Save Angkor!".

1991

First Intergovernmental Conference

for the Safeguarding and Development of the Angkor Site, held in Tokyo, Japan.

12-13 OCTOBER

1993

1994

Creation of the ICC

ad hoc expert group

for conservation.

1863

French naturalist Henri Mouhot rediscovers Angkor. 1908-1975

Angkor Conservation Office conducts activities: excavations and research work, conservation and restoration, documentation.

1991

23 OCTOBER

Signing of the Paris Agreements, marking the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict. 1992

14 DECEMBER

Inscription of the site of Angkor on the UNESCO World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

1993

22 DECEMBER

Establishment of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor, under the co-chairmanship of France and Japan, with UNESCO providing the services of standing secretariat: First plenary session of the ICC in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS

Promulgation of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

1996

Angkor taken off the List of World Heritage in Danger.

5 JULY

2004

Angkor Charter.

Adoption of the

2012

Third

Intergovernmental

Conference for the Safeguarding and Development of

the Angkor Site, held in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

The ICC-Angkor officially becomes the ICC for Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk.

2013

2019

1995

Establishment of the APSARA National Authority. 2003

14-15 NOVEMBER

Second Intergovernmental Conference

for the Safeguarding and Development of the Angkor Site, held in Paris, France.

2006

NOVEMBER

Establishment of the ICC ad hoc expert group for sustainable development.

2013

37th session of World Heritage Committee held in Phnom Penh. Cambodia.

2017

8 JULY

The property "Temple area of Sambor Prei Kuk, archaeological site of ancient Ishanapura" is inscribed on the World Heritage List.



FROM ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATION

Now working side-by-side with the APSARA National Authority for the enhancement of the monuments, the participants in the international action include:







A LOOK AT THE DECADE OF SAFEGUARDING [1993-2003]

Establishment of the
International Coordinating
Committee for the
Safeguarding and
Development of the Historic
Site of Angkor (ICC).

22 DECEMBER

1993

Establishment of an ad hoc group of conservation experts.

-

1994

Law on the protection of cultural heritage promulgated by His Majesty King NORODOM Sihanouk.

25 JANUARY

1996

1993

12-13 OCTOBER

First Intergovernmental Conference

for the Safeguarding and Development of the Angkor Site, held in Tokyo, Japan. 1994

28 MAY

Royal Decree on the zoning and management of the Region of Siem Reap/ Angkor. 1995

19 FEBRUARY

Royal Decree establishing the APSARA National Authority. 2003

14-15 NOVEMBER

Second

Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor held in Paris, France.



The First Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor, held in Tokyo on October 12-13, 1993, marked the starting point of international action for the safeguarding of the historic site of the capital of the Khmer Empire. As highlighted in the Declaration made by the Conference, the initiative to make an appeal to rally international support for Angkor was taken by the late King-Father, His Majesty NORODOM Sihanouk.

Under His honorary chairmanship, the ICC for Angkor was established in Phnom Penh on December 22, 1993, and it was with his unceasing commitment that both legislative and organizational measures were taken to ensure the protection of the site inscribed on the World Heritage List, the prevention of looting, and the effective implementation of operations for the preservation and promotion of the monuments.



SECURING THE ANGKOR SITE

As inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List on December 14, 1992, the Angkor site property covers an area of 401 km² (somewhat over 40,000 hectares).

Much of the land had been mined during the years of civil war and by the Khmer Rouge regime.

The demining operation, funded for nine years by France and, for the last two years, by Germany and the European Union, has made it possible to secure the entire site and allow the local communities to regain the spaces originally set aside for housing and agriculture.

In addition, demining provided an opportunity to train a Cambodian team of high-level technical deminers, who shared their expertise internationally.

PROMULGATION OF THE LAW ON NATIONAL **HFRITAGE**

On January 25, 1996, the Law on National Heritage was promulgated by His Majesty King Samdech Preah NORODOM Sihanouk.

Prepared based on the provisions of numerous ministerial and inter-ministerial decrees and circulars, complementing the Royal Decree of 1994 respecting the zoning of the Siem Reap/Angkor region and, based on an extensive analysis of heritage legislation in many countries, the law came into force under an implementing sub-decree in 2002.

ZEMP

Zoning and Environmental Management Plan for the Angkor World Heritage Area

Inscribed on December 14, 1992 on the World Heritage List, Angkor was immediately placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, in order to address urgent safeguarding and conservation issues and in view of the fact that the World Heritage Committee had decided, on an exceptional basis, to waive certain conditions required by the Operational Guidelines for Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Thus, at the recommendation of ICOMOS, the Committee requested the Cambodian authorities concerned to take the necessary measures to meet the following five hitherto unfulfilled conditions:

- 1. National legislation for adequate protection;
- 2. Establishment of a National Agency for the Protection of the Angkor heritage;
- Establishment of permanent boundaries (zoning) based on the ZEMP project;
- 4. Definition of significant buffer zones (zoning);
- **5. Establishment of a coordinating mechanism** for the international conservation effort.

In that context, the World Heritage Committee requested UNESCO to support to the extent possible the relevant Cambodian authorities, notably to develop a comprehensive plan for the protection of the site and of the monuments of Angkor in their environment.

Such was the origin of ZEMP, which received significant funding from the UNDP, complemented by funding from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and in-kind contributions from the EFEO (École française d'Extrême-Orient), the National Park Service (in the

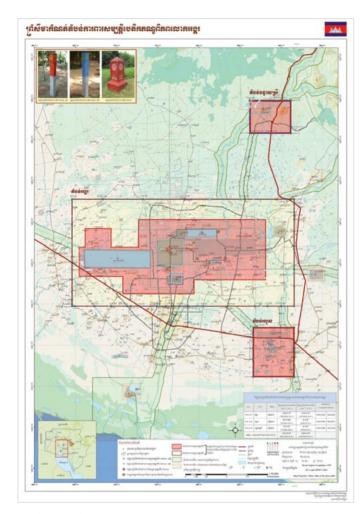
United States of America), the Angkor Foundation of Hungary and the Ministry of Fine Arts of Thailand.

The focus of the plan was the protection and enhancement of the Angkor heritage as a whole. The studies carried out for its drafting by eminent experts covered broad areas:

- · Archaeology, architecture, monument engineering,
- Hydrology and geology,
- Flora and fauna.
- Sociology and demography,
- Rural development (agriculture and forestry),
- · Transportation,
- Tourism organization and development.

In addition to the inventory work, analyses, and evaluations that make ZEMP so valuable, specific proposals for implementation make this plan the basis for a comprehensive policy for the management, enhancement, and development of Angkor in the Siem Reap/Angkor region.

That explains the innovativeness of a multidisciplinary approach to the protection, safeguarding, and conservation projects carried out in Angkor under the aegis of UNESCO.



Zoning plan for the Angkor site



RISK MAP

From the beginning of the national and international campaign for the safeguarding, conservation, and promotion of the Angkor monuments, everyone agreed on the need to establish a Risk map and to refer to it in each undertaking.

Such a map is a management tool that provides an overall vision of the site inscribed on the World Heritage List as well as a grasp of the dynamics of the evolution of the monuments, in their structural state and subject to environmental impacts. It is stressed that the data collected to develop the map also take into the account socio-cultural risks (health, work, education, etc.). That information is verified and regularly updated, in particular for water quality, air quality, climate data, etc.

In this way, the map provides grounds to prioritize intervention work on the monuments, especially where emergency situations are involved.



REGULATIONS ON CONSERVATION

During the decade 1993-2003, at the Royal Government and Parliamentary levels, the Angkor site was the focus of a flurry of legislative and regulatory activity which ensured it a high degree of protection.

Apart from the Law on National Heritage (January 25, 1996), the provisions of the Royal Decree of May 28, 1994, respecting the Zoning and Management of the Siem Reap/Angkor Region contributed the most significantly to safeguarding the site, preserving the monuments, and protecting the integrity of the historic perimeter in the following areas:

- Archaeological
- · Ecological (water bodies and vegetation cover),
- · Cultural (including the landscapes), and
- Socio-economic (basis for the development of the region, in particular through ethical and sustainable tourism as tools of poverty alleviation).

This zoning decree provides for five different levels of protection of property and remains and, consequently, five zones:

- Zone 1: Monument sites.
- · Zone 2: Protected archaeological reserves,
- Zone 3: Protected cultural landscapes,
- Zone 4: Points of archaeological, anthropological, or historical interest,
- Zone 5: Area for the socio-economic and cultural development of the Siem Reap/Angkor Region.

Clarification for the implementation of those provisions has been covered in numerous ministerial and inter-ministerial orders and circulars, including:

- Royal Government Circular No. 01 of May 6, 2003 on the prevention of anarchy in the Siem Reap/Angkor region,
- Decision No. 70/SSR of November 16, 2004 setting the standards for land use in zones 1 and 2 of the Siem Reap/ Angkor region.

It must also be mentioned that the APSARA National Authority (governmental manager of the eco-historic site of Angkor from 1995) has been able, on the legal and regulatory level, to fulfill its mission and keep its various obligations, referring, whenever necessary, to the international conventions to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a signatory:

- · Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954), and its two protocols,
- Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970),
- · Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).
- Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001),
- · Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003), which will be discussed in the Retrospective of the 2nd Decade 2003-2013.
- · Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005).

It is likewise noteworthy that the Kingdom of Cambodia abides by the standards set by NGOs specialized in the field of cultural heritage, both for monuments (ICOMOS. the International Council on Monuments and Sites) and museums (ICOM, the International Council of Museums), as well as the standards set by ICCROM, an intergovernmental body created by UNESCO for training and research work in the field of cultural heritage.











ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COORDINATINGCOMMITTEE FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR (ICC)



The First Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor (Tokyo, October 12-13, 1993), convened in response to the appeal made by His Majesty NORODOM Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, for the inscription of Angkor on the World Heritage List, established an international coordinating mechanism for the assistance offered for the conservation and development of the eco-historic site of Angkor (inscribed on the list on December 14, 1992).

Thus, paragraph 10 of the Tokyo Declaration states: "We agree to establish a coordinating committee (ICC) at the ambassadorial level in Phnom Penh... In order to assure its coordinating role, the Committee will be systematically informed of the details of work being undertaken on the site and in the region. It will ensure the consistency of the different projects, and

define, when necessary, technical and financial standards and will call the attention of the concerned parties when required.

The ICC includes representatives of the Kingdom of Cambodia as well as of interested countries and organizations.

It is co-chaired by France and Japan. The services of

secretariat are provided by UNESCO. It is to be noted that His Majesty Samdech Preah NORODOM Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, kindly agreed to be the Honorary Chairman of the ICC."

The Second Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor (Paris, November 15, 2003) confirmed the role and mission of the ICC, and paragraph 6 of its Declaration states:

"We reaffirm our intention to pursue international cooperation in the framework of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the site of Angkor by strengthening the role of the APSARA Authority within this mechanism and by maintaining the integrated, multidisciplinary approach of the Committee, as well as the spirit of cooperation that characterizes its activities."

Finally, the Third Intergovernmental Conference (Siem Reap, December 5, 2013) likewise underscored the mission and achievements of the ICC. It highlighted, in particular, the unanimously acknowledged fact that this mechanism for international cooperation has proved its worth and that it can serve as a reference for other similar actions around the world

In its Declaration, the Conference drew attention to the ICC's major achievements:

- paragraph 4: "We express our deep appreciation to ICC-Angkor and to its co-chairs, France and Japan, whose constancy and efficiency have facilitated meeting the objectives of the Tokyo Declaration (13 October 1993) and the Paris Declaration (15 November 2003)":
- paragraph 5: "We also express our gratitude to UNESCO and the ICC-Angkor Standing Secretariat for their dedication, high level of professional efficiency and dynamism.";
- paragraph 7: "We reaffirm our intention to pursue international cooperation in the framework of ICC-Angkor by enhancing the integrated and multidisciplinary approach, taking into consideration the growing magnitude and complexity of the challenges

involved in the design and implementation of safeguarding and sustainable development programs and projects in the Anakor region.";

• paragraph 8: "We take note with satisfaction of the drafting, after ten vears of reflection and discussions and based on first-hand field experience, of a methodological document on the ethics and practices of conservation... at Angkor, entitled The Angkor Charter."



AD HOC GROUP OF EXPERTS FOR CONSERVATION SET UP

The first group of experts, established in 1994, is called the Ad hoc group of experts for conservation. This group is composed of four experts whose skills are varied and complementary in the fields of monument safeguarding and restoration.

ESTABLISHMENTOF THE APSARA NATIONAL AUTHORITY



When Angkor was simultaneously inscribed on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger, the World Heritage Committee, upon the recommendation of ICOMOS, requested that the Cambodian authorities concerned take the necessary measures to ensure that five conditions be met to allow the site to be taken off the List in Danger.

These conditions include "The establishment of a national protection agency, with adequate staff" (excerpt from the Report of the 16th Session of the World Heritage Committee, Santa Fé, 1992).

On February 19, 1995, the Royal Decree establishing the APSARA National Authority was promulgated. The main tasks assigned to it are as follows:

- Ensure the protection, safeguarding, conservation, and promotion of national cultural property in the Siem Reap/Angkor region;
- 2. Design and implement the development of Cultural Tourism in the Siem Reap/Angkor region;
- 3. Carry out sustainable development projects, with a view to making a valid contribution to the Royal Government's policy on poverty alleviation;

4. Cooperate with the national and international institutions and organizations that are working toward the same objectives as the APSARA National Authority and operating in the region.

Furthermore, as early as 1999, the APSARA National Authority became a public administrative institution, endowed with legal jurisdiction and administrative and financial autonomy.

For twenty years, the Royal Government has restructured the APSARA National Authority (notably in 2008 and 2021), which has strengthened the ways and means available to it to best accomplish its missions and obligations.



THE SHINING DECADE OF RENAISSANCE 2003-2013

Angkor site removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger at the 28th session of the World Heritage Committee in Suzhou, China.

2004

Establishment of an ad hoc group of experts for sustainable development.

2006

Tourism Management Plan (TMP).

2012

Strengthening the Risk Map for Angkor.

2013

2003-2013

Development of the Angkor Charter, under the chairmanship of Professor Giorgio CROCI, ICC ad hoc expert for Angkor. 2006

30th session of the World Heritage Committee in Vilnius, Lithuania. It is decided to develop new tools for the overall management of the Angkor 2008

32nd session of the World Heritage Committee, held in Quebec, Canada.

Development of the Heritage Management Framework (HMF). 2013

37th session of the World Heritage Committee, held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

ANGKOR REMOVED FROM THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER IN 2004

Thus, while inscribing the property, in 1992, on the List, on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), and with the ongoing concern that the urgent conservation issues be addressed promptly and effectively, the World Heritage Committee inscribed it, at the same time, on the List of World Heritage in Danger and requested the Cambodian authorities to fulfil the following conditions of conservation:

- 1. Adequate protection legislation to be enacted;
- 2. Establishment of a national agency for the protection of Angkor, with adequate staff and resources;
- 3. Establishment of permanent boundaries for the 401 km² site, based on the Zoning Environment Management Project (ZEMP);
- 4. Definition of significant buffer zones of the site;
- 5. Establishment of a coordinating mechanism for the international conservation effort (origin of the ICC).

Within a few years, Cambodia had fulfilled the requirements pending at the time of inscription.

Consequently, the Committee, at its Ordinary Session in Suzhou in 2004, decided, by consensus, to remove Angkor from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

MAJOR CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS

Since the first decade (1993-2003), the increasingly massive commitment of international teams working in activities linked to many monuments has made the Angkor site the largest archaeological workplace in the world.

Thereafter, the Angkor Wat temple, the flagship monument and symbol of the Khmer Kingdom, has been cared for variously by the German APSARA Conservation Project (GACP, German team), Japan's JSA (Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor), the World Monuments Fund (WMF, team funded by the United States of America), the Ingegneria Geotecnica e Strutturale (Italian team), Sophia University in Tokyo (second Japanese team at Angkor Wat), the National Geographic Institute, and Intelec (French teams).

From the end of the second decade (2003-2013) and especially during the third (2013-2023), architects and archaeologists from the APSARA National Authority affirmed their relationship with the foreign experts, increasingly strengthening their capacity as project owner of their establishment.

At Angkor Wat Temple, work is being carried out in 2023, on the one hand by the German team (assisted by junior Cambodian professionals) to restore the apsaras and many damaged bas-reliefs, and, on the other hand, by the Japanese team of Sophia University, for the upcoming reopening to visitors of the causeway-dike on the temple's west side.

Apart from this flagship monument, various development projects are slated for the 4th decade (2024-2034) on the following structures:

- Ta Prohm, an iconic temple long cared for by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI);
- Bayon, in the heart of the city of Angkor Thom, a temple linked for nearly 30 years now with the name of Waseda University, Tokyo;

- Western Mebon, which in recent years has evolved into a major bilateral project conducted by the APSARA National Authority with the assistance of the Embassy of France in Phnom Penh, with funding from Cambodia and France;
- Royal Palace of the city of Angkor Thom and Phimeanakas area where a team is working under the Ministry of Commerce and the National Administration for Cultural Heritage of China;
- Phnom Bakheng, temple of the first Khmer capital in the Angkor region, is considered to be one of the world's greatest architectural treasures. The temple was built between the late 9th and early 10th centuries by Yasovarman I as the centerpiece of his new capital, known as Yasodharapura, and has been cared for by the World Monuments Fund since 2004:
- Angkor Thom, Angkorian capital, the focus of extensive research in urban archaeology by the École française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO);
- Terrace of the Elephants and Preah Pithu Temples Group, in the city of Angkor Thom, their restoration and enhancement (both of the monuments and landscape) are being cared for by teams from the Republic of Korea, KCHF (Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation) and funded by KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency).

In addition to those projects on the major temples, smaller projects are in the planning stage and being developed by the APSARA National Authority and other international teams (including the WMF, Nara Institute, EFEO). Those projects are part of a holistic approach to the conservation and presentation of the site.





BEGINNING OF RESURRECTION FOR THE "HYDRAULIC CITY OF ANGKOR"

Under the impetus of its hydraulic engineer, the APSARA National Authority has gone through the theoretical and practical preparation steps necessary for the rehabilitation of the ancient Angkorian hydraulic system.

This long, challenging, and multidisciplinary program has several objectives:

- · Restore the cultural landscape;
- · Confirm that at the height of the Khmer Empire, the hydraulic engineering of its capital was operating systematically, coherently, and efficiently;
- · Improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of Angkor Archaeological Park, by ensuring a sustainable sharing of water resources, for both their domestic needs and agricultural production;
- · Maintain the hydraulic balance essential to the stability of the monuments in the region;
- Rehabilitate the ancient dikes and canals (about 20 kilometers in length) to prevent flooding and protect the historical monuments and the city of Siem Reap as well as its international airport;
- Ensure the convenient maintenance of the rehabilitated hydraulic system by installing a remote management and telemetry system;
- Enhance the environment of the barays and set up appropriate tourist itineraries.

The Western Baray has been refilled with water since 2011-2012, and from then on, the APSARA National Authority has been focusing on its maintenance and ensuring as much as is possible that its storage capacity is kept at the maximum level of 56 million cubic metres.



- The Northern Baray (Jayatataka) dried up since the 16th century is filled again
- 2 Water regulation dam





Bridge leading to the central island of Neak Poan
 Neak Poan Temple in its original configuration on the central island

Following retrofitting and refilling (it had been dry since the 16th century), the Northern Baray (Jayatataka) has been the focus of intensive, ongoing care until today (2023). Its central islet, the Neak Poan, has been restored with its original pond system. Restoration work was recently undertaken on the bridge leading to this islet.

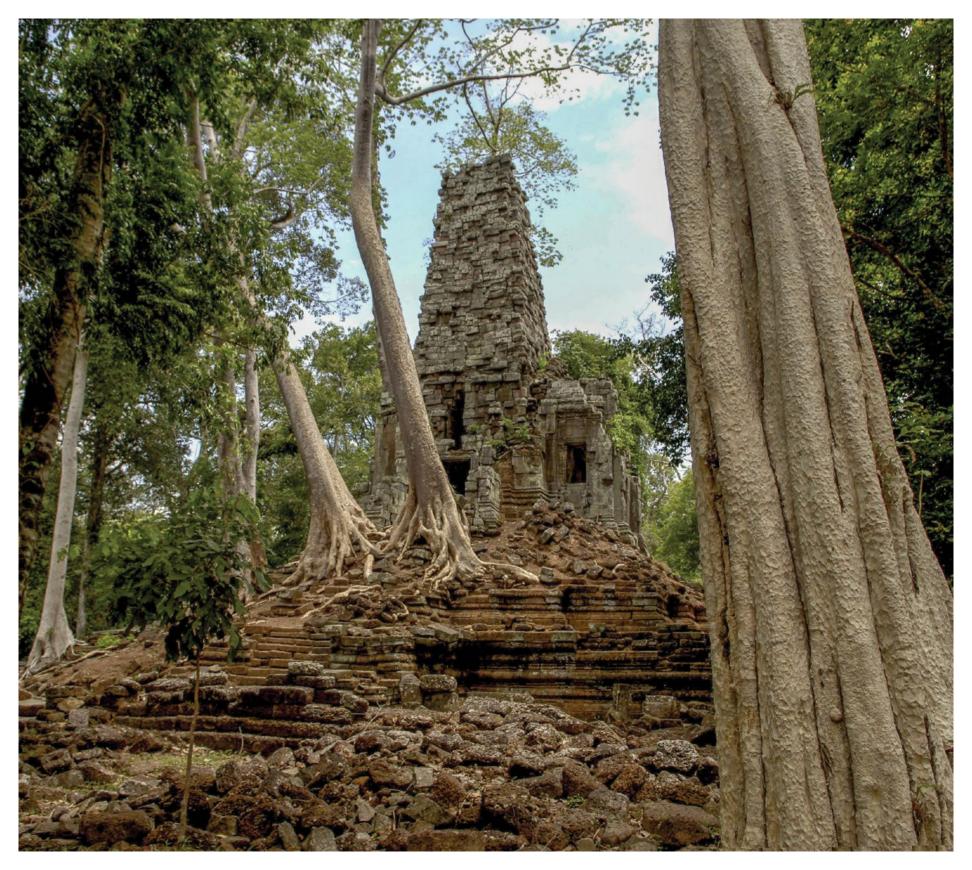
Previously, in-depth studies were carried out with a view to implementing an ambitious program of refilling (completely or partially) the Eastern Baray (Yaçodharatataka) as well as the first pond in the historical series (from the 9th to the 11th century), the Lolei Baray (Indratataka), in the Roluos zone.

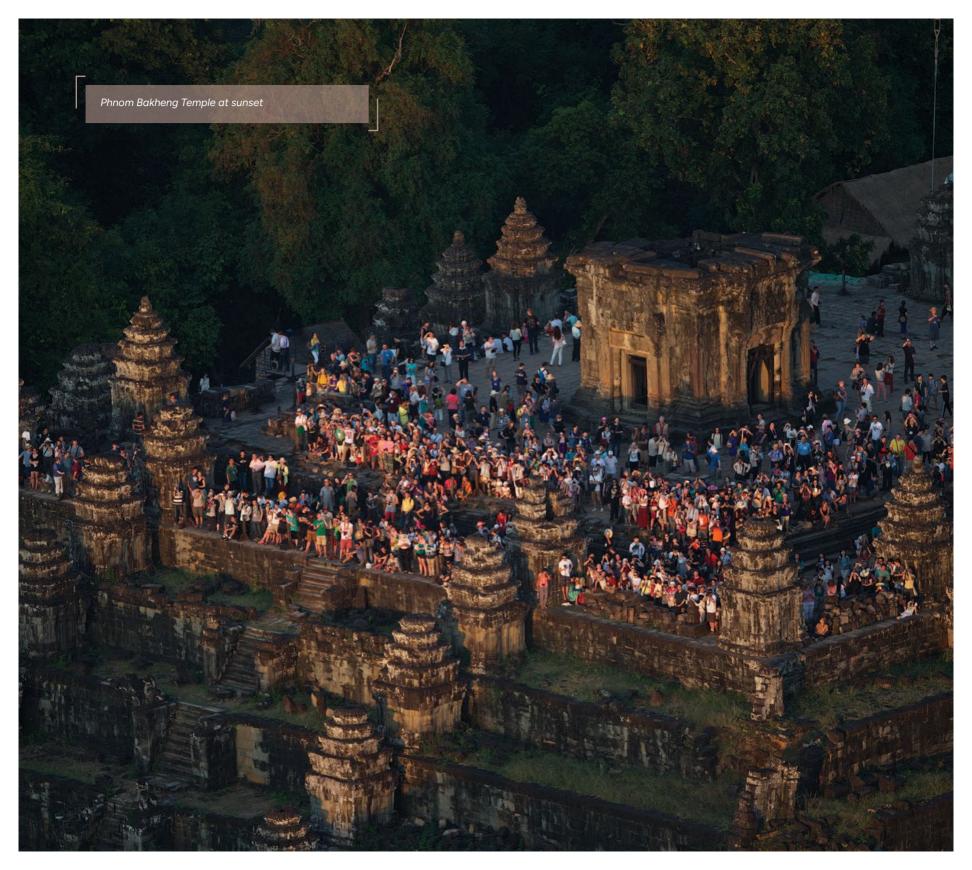
THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF ANGKOR REGAINS ITS FULL MEANING

Inscribed on the World Heritage List on December 14, 1992 on the basis of four criteria - (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), Angkor could also have been inscribed as a Cultural Landscape.

The World Heritage Convention is the first international legal instrument to recognize and protect cultural landscapes. In fact, Angkor is a cultural landscape, one that is continually evolving. Its landscape combines, on the one hand, a relic (or fossil) landscape that includes an historical hydraulic network (with barays, canals, ponds, etc.) still partially visible on the ground (Western and Northern Barays and the Royal Pond of Sras Srang), as well as a living landscape, which continues to play a social and economic role in contemporary life within the Angkorian forest.

As the governmental manager of the Angkor site, the APSARA National Authority is especially interested in protecting the cultural landscape, a matter of ongoing concern.





ABOUT

THE ANGKOR MANAGEMENT PLAN

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANGKOR MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP)

In accordance with the decision of the World Heritage Committee (WHC-06/30 COM78) of June 9, 2006, made at the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee (Vilnius, Lithuania, 2006), the ICC supported the idea of developing new tools for the overall management of the Angkor site. On that backdrop, the Angkor Management Plan (AMP) came into being, intended to ensure coordination among all stakeholders in the field and highlighting as at the 2nd Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor, (Paris, in November 2003) the need to provide the ICC with a second ad hoc group of experts to be in charge of sustainable development issues. As a result, the Angkor Management Plan (AMP) has become the reference plan for all future actions.

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (HMF) AT ANGKOR

The Angkor management framework has developed four key pillars in particular:

- A tourism management plan (TMP), 2012;
- A risk map for Angkor, December 2013, that includes recommendations for the preventive conservation and maintenance of monuments;
- · Skills development training;
- · Pilot projects for the implementation of concepts developed under the heritage management framework;

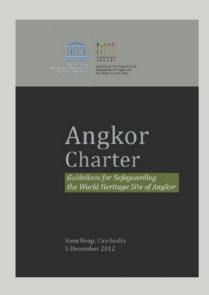
Those pillars have been implemented with a view to preserving the heritage values of the property and to be an incentive for Cambodia to undertake appropriate actions as soon as conveniently possible (see Decision 32 COM 7B.65, (Quebec, 2008))

TOURISM MANAGEMENT PLAN (TMP)

On the basis of the Angkor Heritage Management Framework, the Angkor Tourism Management Plan (TMP) was framed by the APSARA National Authority, assisted by a team of experts from Australia. Approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia in 2012, the Plan is aligned with the "Strategic Plan for Tourism Development in Cambodia for the period 2012-2020".

Thus, the TMP is fully in line with the ethics and practices of the Heritage Management Framework, of which it constitutes a targeted application.

DEVELOPMENTOF THE ANGKOR CHARTER



Developed during the 2nd decade (2003-2013) under the chairmanship and impetus of the late Professor Giorgio CROCI, ICC ad hoc expert for Angkor, the Angkor Charter is based on professional experience and an in-depth knowledge of heritage conservation materials, both local and elsewhere in the world.

It recommends, essentially, that any consolidation and/or restoration project include the following actions:

- Planning from the acquiring of an in-depth knowledge of the site and monuments and the development of an action plan, to developing a budget, and the work phases;
- 2. Documentation including historical information on the structure to be preserved or restored, the history of previous work that was done, maps, drawings, plans, and photographs relating to it, an inventory of fixture and an analysis of the materials;
- 3. Diagnosis based on specific knowledge of the factors responsible for the deterioration, the causes of structural damage, and updating the risk map;
- **4. Treatment:** to guarantee the sustainability of the structure and its security;
- **5. Maintenance** with continuous monitoring of the structure's condition.

LOOKING AHEAD

In the light of the past actions and as unanimously suggested by the experts, the Angkor Charter needs to be supplemented by chapters on the cultural landscape, the environment, and sustainable development.



AD HOC GROUP OF EXPERTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SET UP

The second group is called the Ad hoc group of experts for sustainable development, which was established in 2006. It is made up of three experts whose skills are varied and complementary, in the fields of economy, tourism, environment, and society.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT **IN ANGKOR**

Since the time the inscription process began for the Angkor site, the Royal Government wished that the villagers settled within the boundaries of the property before its inscription, could continue to live on the World Heritage Site where they continue ancestral traditions and remain an integral part of the intangible heritage inseparable from the monuments, the natural environment, hydraulic systems, and cultural landscape of Angkor.

Thus, awareness-raising and heritage education projects for students, the inhabitants, and representatives of the religious communities living in Angkor site has been put in place, including:

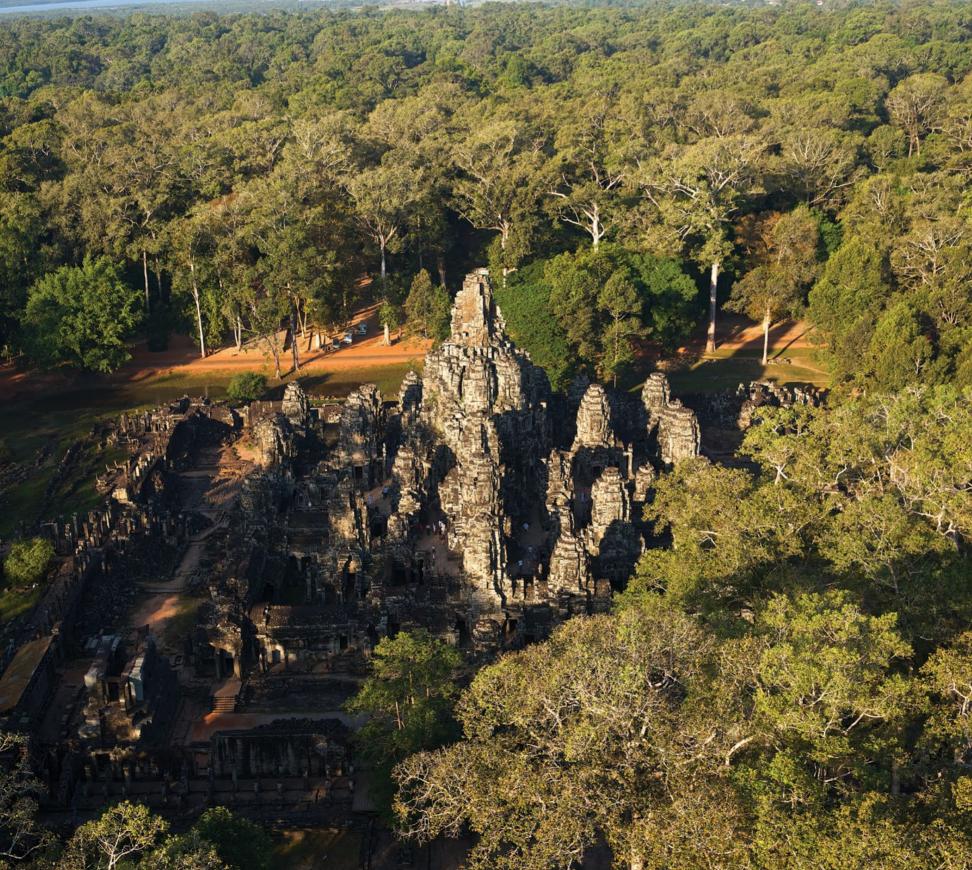
- Creation of community centers for vocational training;
- Establishment of projects for agriculture, community forests, water networks, handicraft production, solar electricity, savings groups and community tourism.

The key partner of the APSARA National Authority is New Zealand, which has just embarked on a new phase on hydraulic activities: "The Angkor Water Resilience Project", running from 2023 to 2029, for the benefit of the communities.





Project set up for the communities of the Northern Baray (Jayatataka)



RETROSPECTIVE 2

[2013-2023]

THE 3rd DECADE,

THE ILLUSTRATION OF ANGKOR

THE 3rd DECADE, **THE ILLUSTRATION OF ANGKOR**[2013-2023]

Set up of Angkor Training

Recommendation of the 29th Plenary Session of the ICC to relocate squatters outside the classified site of Angkor.

-

An inter-ministerial task force was set up under the authority of the Deputy Prime Minister to resolve the issue of illegal occupants in two new urban creations of Run Ta Èk and Peak Snèng.

14 DECEMBER

30 years of the

inscription of the

Angkor site on the World Heritage List.

2022

2022

2015

2017

2013

Declaration of Angkor-Siem Reap

_

37th Session of WHC in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

2015

28 MAY

Resumption of illegal buildings at the Angkor site.

2020

20 FEBRUARY

Royal Decree for the restructuring of the APSARA National Authority.

2022

25 MARCH

Set-up of the Tourism Development Plan (TDP 2020-2030)

TRAINING AND CONFIRMATIONOF NATIONAL EXPERTISE

It must be kept in mind that, since its inception (as expressly mentioned in the Tokyo Declaration of October 1993, article 9), the international action in Angkor is focused on "the necessary transfer of know-how between the international experts and their Cambodian counterparts."

With that end in mind, it is important that the Cambodian stakeholders concerned (i.e., since 1995, the APSARA National Authority) have the capacity to act as both contracting authority and prime contractor with regard to the projects to be carried out.

That essential orientation has been confirmed throughout the three decades of action under the aegis of the ICC (see relevant articles in the Paris Declaration of November 2003 and the Angkor-Siem Reap Declaration of December 2013).

Since its inception, in order to immediately acquire staff specialized in conservation work, the APSARA National Authority organized training sessions for the newly recruited junior graduates. The international working teams were under obligation to transfer technological knowledge to the personnel made available to them. To enhance the level of skills and sustain the achievements in order to ensure take-over by the new generations, an Angkor Training Center was set up in 2015 in response to the necessary increase in the number of interdisciplinary skilled workers.

Thus, the ICC ad hoc experts and heritage experts from other institutions conduct training courses for managers of monuments and sites, in the fields of conservation and restoration of monuments as objects of ancient art, as well as techniques of tourism in-take and management. Theoretical courses given in the classroom are rounded out by hands-on implementation activities in the field. The French Ministry of Culture has established a Heritage School for Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Field exercises in that school take place on the Angkor site, accompanied by distance learning, e-patrimoines

(http://www.e-patrimoines.org). The technical training is rounded out by courses in archival consultation, inventory work, and documentation.

As the Angkor site is inhabited, awareness-raising campaigns on heritage preservation, with a focus on gender equality, are organized for the benefit of the village communities living in the protected areas. Likewise, reforestation and environmental education campaigns are regularly featured.

Furthermore, in order to keep the departments of the public institution managing the Angkor site (APSARA National Authority) in step with the expanded mission assigned to it, the Royal Government of Cambodia recently restructured that institution (Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0220/203 of February 20, 2020).

The APSARA National Authority is provided with the ways and means to keep its activities going from year to year.

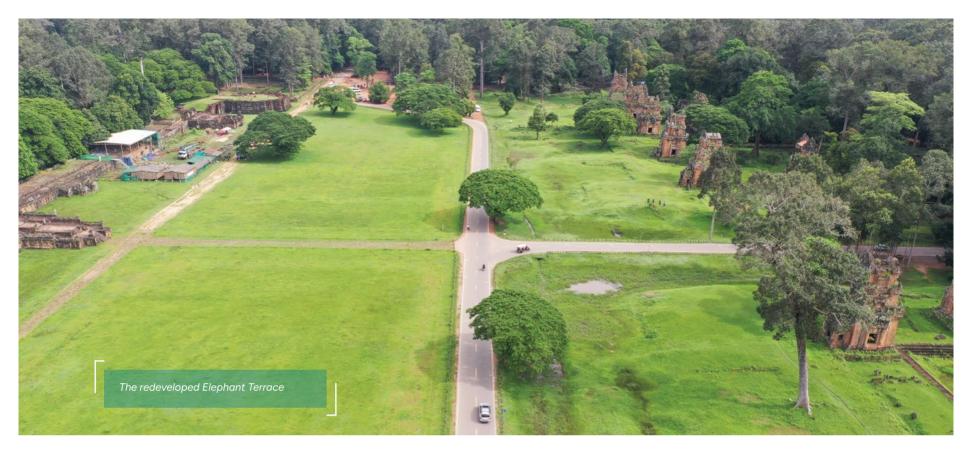
First aid training 1

Training session at the Heritage School 2









DEVELOPMENTAND BEAUTIFICATION WORK IN ANGKOR SITE

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Extensive road infrastructure work has been carried out by the APSARA National Authority, which has rehabilitated old roads and strengthened high-traffic roads. The objective is to improve the traffic flow for visitors to the Angkor site, but above all to facilitate travel for the local people, especially during the rainy season.

DEVELOPEMENT OF TOURIST SERVICES

To offer visitors a welcome worthy of a site as prestigious as Angkor, landscaping work has been done around the monuments and along their access roads. After completion of the Banteay Srei Temple parvis, Angkor Wat Temple now has a verdant reception area and appropriate tourism services, with space designed as commercial areas, in which locations have been provided for the local communities. Beautification work on the surroundings of other major monuments is underway or in the planning stage.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (TDP) 2020-2030

Angkor has always been a major site in Asia, well-known to international visitors, but the war years isolated it from the world.

Since its inscription on the World Heritage List (1992), the security of access provided for visitors and the promotion of the main monuments that make up the exceptional universal value of this jewel of Khmer art, have allowed tourism to develop rapidly.

Gradually, Angkor has become a flagship destination at the international level. To maintain the quality of the visiting experience and a flow management, the APSARA National Authority has set up a Tourism Management Plan (TMP). Its aim is to diversify the tour offering by highlighting the lesser-known monuments thus reducing impacts on the most popular monuments, as well as to encourage tourists to extend their stay. In order to allow for recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic and to establish an inclusive tourism policy, the TMP has been supplemented by a Tourism Development Plan (TDP) for 2020-2030. It is an operational extension of the TMP, in other words an adaptation of that management plan to keep in step with changes in tourism activity and the Siem Reap/Angkor destination, based on a diagnosis of the situation and focused on major objectives. The TDP has developed new tour itineraries that include the surroundings of Angkor, linking the traditional villages to provide opportunities for local communities, to benefit from the economic opportunities afforded by tourism.

Tourist infrastructure facilities have been improved, notably by rehabilitating the temple surroundings and their access points, along with adequate signage. At the same time, the Code of Conduct has been enhanced with a visitor regulation and a landscape map of the site. A program of ongoing training for tourism agents, ensuring gender equality, is being set up. A website promotes high-level cultural tourism worthy of the prestige of Angkor (www.angkor.com.kh).

PRESERVING THE INTEGRITY OF THE ANGKOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

INSCRIPTION OF THE ANGKOR SITE ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST IN DECEMBER 1992

At the time of the simultaneous inscription of the property on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1992, it was noted that the Angkor Archaeological Park included not only monuments and historical remains, but also an active population living from rice farming, the production of local traditional crafts, and trading their outputs.

Angkor is therefore a living heritage site where the Khmer people in general and the local communities in particular, are known to be particularly conservative with regard to ancestral traditions and adhere to many traditional cultural practices, some of which are now disappearing.

This population is today estimated at more than 100,000 inhabitants and divided into 112 traditional villages, some of which date back to the Angkorian era. Being a full component having contributed to the inscription of the site on the World Heritage List, the presence of this population must be taken into account and maintained over the long term.

LEGAL PROTECTION OF ANGKOR SITE

Legally, Angkor Archaeological Park is protected under the Royal Decree on the zoning of the Siem Reap/Angkor region, enacted on March 28, 1994, and the Law on the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage promulgated on January 25, 1996.

Furthermore, Government Decision No. 70 SSR dated September 16, 2004 governing the land tenure of Angkor Park proclaims: "All land in zones 1 and 2 of the Angkor site are public property."



ILLEGAL OCCUPATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO INSCRIPTION

At the beginning of the 2000s, given the renewed attractiveness of the site, a phenomenon of illegal occupation had developed gradually and was beginning to affect the integrity of the site.

Aware of the complexity of the situation and seeking to manage the Angkor site in the best possible way with a view to safeguarding and promoting it, the Royal Government, in 2005, asked the then Director-General of UNESCO, to send an expert on a mission to Angkor to carry out a field assessment and to forward appropriate recommendations.

The expert deemed that on the surface, despite pressure due to tourism development, "the overall situation of the protected areas (1 and 2) is satisfactory". With a view to maintaining the values of the inscribed site, he also formulated recommendations which were supported by the ICC at its 12th Plenary Session on November 28-29, 2005.

Under its Decision 30 COM 7B.61 (Vilnius, July 2006), the World Heritage Committee, in turn, expressed its full support for those recommendations and encouraged the donor countries to support a comprehensive management plan for the site.

In November 2005, the ICC experts made the following recommendation:

"Squatter areas have sprung up in many places, as well as the construction of high-density buildings as people get involved in land speculation. That trend is bound to continue and worsen if measures (including land market regulation, building controls, etc.) are not taken."

A PAUSE, THEN RESUMPTION OF BUILDING FROM 2015

Initially, the State Party considered that the number of cases of illegal land use had decreased due to the awareness of the inhabitants and the government's vigilance. There was a decrease in the rate of deforestation practiced to create arable land. In its decision adopted in 2014, the World Heritage Committee congratulated Cambodia for the progress made in this area and considered the problem resolved.

However, a few years later, the construction of small shacks made of sheet metal and wooden panels, resumed and accelerated, often at night, to such a scale that it raised concerns among the Royal Government about the possible loss of the outstanding universal value of the property.

Therefore, the issue of illegal constructions was reintroduced by the Royal Government on the agenda of the ICC in 2017. Since then, the following actions have been taken by the ICC and the Royal Government:

- During its 29th plenary session on December 13, 2017, the ICC, in its recommendation, discusses the measures taken by the Cambodian authorities to relocate illegal occupants outside the classified site of Angkor;
- On September 9, 2022, the Council of Ministers of the Royal Government took the decision to create an inter-ministerial Task Force placed under the authority of the Deputy Prime Minister to resolve the question of the illegal occupation of the Angkor site.

Lands outside of the Angkor Park have been acquired by the Royal Government. They are being developed to provide the persons concerned with facilities and infrastructure to improve their living conditions. The Royal Government has already invested \$100 million towards this operation.











- 1 Phnom Bakheng temple
- 2 Preah Khan temple
- 3 The Causeway-Dike after restoration (West of Angkor Wat temple)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

During the distressing period of the Covid-19 pandemic, many international teams were able to maintain their presence in Angkor. They are now at the forefront of the projects to be undertaken during the 4th decade (2024-2034).

- The ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) which has been working for nearly thirty years now on safeguarding and enhancing the Ta Prohm temple, famous for its marriage of stone structures (temple galleries) and forest cover (trunks of large trees).
 - After the completion of restoration work on the Hall of Dancers, the ASI is beginning the implementation of a master plan concerning the gates of the city of Ta Prohm and a tour itinerary.
- The WMF (World Monuments Fund, funded by a special contribution from the Embassy of the United States of America in Cambodia, under an agreement signed on January 16, 2021), in addition to finishing work in the Preah Khan and Ta Som temples, will complete its plan of upgrading the Phnom Bakheng site.
- Sophia University, Tokyo, intends to close, with the APSARA National Authority, the years-long program, to restore the causeway-dike, on the west side of Angkor Wat temple. That will allow visitors to again use this traditional entrance to the temple, now restored and made secure, over a length of 130m.



- 1 Left page, top and bottom: Prasat Top West restored by Japan
- 2 Right page:
 Prasat Ta Keo restored by
 China









- Waseda University, Tokyo, which is the cornerstone of the Japanese government team at Angkor, will continue implementation of phase VI of the major program for the conservation, restoration, and showcasing of the Bayon temple, in the heart of the city of Angkor Thom, in bilateral cooperation with the APSARA National Authority.
- France (in particular, via the Embassy of France in Phnom Penh) in bilateral cooperation with the APSARA National Authority (technically and financially), is supporting the restoration program of the Western Mebon Temple in the center of the Baray, led by French and Cambodian teams. In addition, research programs are continuing under the aegis of the EFEO (École française d'Extrême-Orient).
- The Government of China team for the safeguarding of Angkor is continuing the restoration and showcasing of the Royal Palace in the city of Angkor Thom, in cooperation with the APSARA National Authority, after completing conservation work on Ta Keo Temple.
- The German team, (German APSARA Conservation Project), which has long been committed to safeguarding Angkor, is pursuing, in particular, at the Angkor Wat temple, the treatment of apsaras and stone bas-reliefs. This complex work is contributing to deepening the technical knowledge of the junior Cambodian professionals in restoration.
- The teams from the Republic of Korea, funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), are continuing conservation and restructuring work both at the Preah Pithu Temples Group and on the Elephant Terrace, a large retaining wall along the side of the Royal Palace, in the city of Angkor Thom.
- · Great Britain is continuing to fund work by the Archaeology and Development Foundation (ADF) and the APSARA National Authority for the study and preservation of archaeological sites in Phnom Kulen, a historically significant mountain and water tower overlooking Angkor Park.







- 1 Photos on left page: Western Mebon temple: Cambodia-France bilateral
- Bayon temple: Cambodia-Japan bilateral cooperation
- Baphuon temple: restored by France, completed in 2011
- 4 Chau Say Tevoda temple restored by China



MAJOR DISCOVERIES DURING THE DECADE 2013-2023

In a heritage environment, it is the rule for any major work -consolidation or restoration- to investigate the archaeological subsoil: upstream analysis of the archives, if available, for excavations and ancient surveys, preventive archaeology work, extensive excavations if necessary.

Recently, archaeologists under the APSARA National Authority have made some remarkable discoveries.

At Angkor Wat temple:

- in the middle of the north basin, wooden structures (new elements);
- in the ceiling of the south Gallery, a sculpture of the god Vishnu;
- · at the foot of the Gallery of Bas-reliefs on the west, south side, a set of quite well-preserved Buddha statues;

At the western causeway access to the city of Angkor Thom, while restoring the Ta Kav Gate, a statue of a deity with four faces and eight heads of Deva (god churning the "sea of milk", pulling on a Naga with the help of Demons) was unearthed;

At the Terrace of the Elephants, three lead turtles were discovered;





- 1 Wooden structures discovered in the North Pond of Angkor Wat
- 2 One of the lead turtles discovered at the Elephant Terrace





Head of Lokesvara discovered at Ta Nei temple

At the temple Ta Nei, a well-crafted head of Lokesvara;

At **Lolei** temple, the Buddhist clerics kindly agreed to permit the transfer the modern liturgical facilities out the premises of the historic temple, allowing routine excavations to be conducted by archaeologists of the APSARA National Authority. The excavations brought to light structural elements of the ancient temple, which had been buried in the subsoil of the central courtyard.

On the Banteay Srei temple site: Research work carried out by the APSARA National Authority in 2021 led to the reassembly of a new pediment of the temple depicting the God Krishna lifting Mount Govardhana.

Although the lower part of this pediment was already known, its complementary components were only cleared away in 2020 near the remains of a sanctuary tower located northeast of the main entrance of the monument.



When cleared off earlier in 1936, it was not possible to find all the components of its pediment. That sanctuary tower was long overlooked in the study of the monument and unknown to the general public.

This new pediment makes it possible to definitively link the sanctuary tower from which it originates to the monument as a whole and thereby establish the only complete example todate of this iconography in the Banteay Srei style.

On the Sras Srang site:

- · The central islet of the Royal Pond of Sras Srang has been the site of major excavation work, leading to the discovery of part of the structures that stood in the middle of the islet and to confirm indications found in ancient inscriptions, fragments of sculptures, two intact sandstone turtles, numerous metal forks and 13,958 fragments of crystal;
- On the south-west embankment: preventive excavations uncovered 1,055 small bronze Buddha statues. They are undergoing restoration at the Preah NORODOM Sihanouk-Angkor Museum.









1 2 Small Buddhas discovered at Sras Srang site Restorer cleaning one of these bronze Buddhas

At the **Preah Pithu group of temples:** Dismantlement for the restoration of one of the temples, Prasat Chorm, followed by excavations to uncover buried elements, brought to light a box of valuable jewelry offerings, including gold rings encrusted with precious stones.



PROSPECTS FOR THE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ANGKOR

The upcoming 4th decade (2024-2034) must be one that highlights the growth and sustainability of the Angkor site. The objectives set for this decade are to prepare for the future in the short and medium term and to respond to the challenges of our time. With that in view, it is a matter of:

1. LEADING THE OVERALL MANAGEMENT OF THE ANGKOR SITE WITH A LONG-TERM VISION, BY PURSUING THE GRADUAL IM-PLEMENTATION OF DECISION-MAKING TOOLS FOR THE SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM

To that end, the development of master plans based on risk maps and, more locally, at the scale of the monument park, makes it possible to identify and prioritize the development work to be undertaken to increase the heritage and tourism value of the site in the coming years.

The projects established according to the mid-term master plan for the site concern, in particular:

· For conservation work:

- Develop the surroundings of the Pre Rup temple to restore its historical integrity,



Pre Rup temple







The Botanical garden

- Undertake conservation or restoration work on the satellite temples around Bakong Temple based on the site's risk map.
- · Rehabilitate the ancient hydraulic system:
 - Refill the baray (Indratataka) around Lolei temple,
 - Gradually refill the Eastern Baray.
- For tourism development:
 - Extension of the Botanical Garden,
 - Rehabilitation, at Angkor Thom, of the deposit of the "First Angkor Conservation Office" in collaboration with the EFEO to create a museum spotlighting the history of conservation on the Angkor site.
 - Completion of the Preah Khan temple parvis to include in its tour itinerary the satellite temples of Prasat Prei and Banteay Prei,
 - Complete the Phnom Bakheng temple parvis by putting in green spaces near the Angkor Thom moat,
 - Prepare layout work on the surroundings of the Western Gate of Angkor Thom city and its hospital chapel, Prasat Tramuon,
 - Prepare layout work on the Victory Gate and surroundings of Takeo temple.

· Develop community and educational projects, in collaboration with museum institutions.

2. PRIORITIZING THE WORK TO BUILD UP WELL-THOUGHT-OUT MULTIDISCIPLINARY ARCHIVES

with a view to using them for the development of master plans and risk maps, the ongoing updating of those site management tools, such as environmental measures (water, air, pollution), new structural damage, the health status of trees, etc.

The general master plan of Angkor Archaeological Park will be supplemented by the setting up of a Scientific Council within the APSARA National Authority, a new decision-making tool for future scientific research in archaeology and other fields. This council will also contribute to guidelines for new development projects for the site.



3. PROVIDING ONGOING, MULTIFACETED TRAINING

in the fields of conservation and restoration, on the one hand, and development and tourism, on the other. Thus, the learning of new technologies must be strengthened and care must be taken to avoid as much as possible the bureaucratization of certain heritage or tourism management professions. Targeted training sessions in the field should therefore be considered and if grants for training abroad are to be maintained, as the need arises, seminars on specific themes, with high-level experts, need to be organized in cooperation with specialized international institutions.

4. DEALING WITH THE VAGARIES AND PRESSURES OF CLIMATE CHANGE, WHICH ARE GENERATING A SCARCITY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

and even causing social imbalances on occasion. Consequently, it is a matter of preserving, in a continuous and sustained manner, the vegetation cover and water resources, including measures to combat pollution of waterways. Likewise, it will be constantly necessary to protect the Archaeological Site against pressure from the urban expansion of the city of Siem Reap and also against the reoccurrence of illegal habitat building. Ultimately, it is necessary to preserve the harmony of the 112 villages that were in the Angkor zone when the site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in December 1992, preserving their daily life practices, habits, and customs that reflect an intangible cultural heritage, traditions dating back more than thousand years. Those communities, beyond their religious activity in and around the pagodas, are and remain deeply aware of the sacredness of the Angkor site and the values attached to it.

5. CONDUCTING AN OVERALL THINKING PROCESS ON THE NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES APPROPRIATE TO ANGKOR NOTA-BLY, LANDSCAPE PROTECTION

It is therefore necessary in the future to strengthen the initiatives focusing on those communities. The 112 traditional villages present on the inscribed site must be preserved, as must the ancestral traditions and traditional cultural practices of their inhabitants. It is also about continuing





Buos Neak religious ceremony at Angkor Wat 2 Pka Prak religious ceremony in Prasat Bakong

to raise awareness among local populations of the need to preserve the integrity of the outstanding universal value of the Angkor site.

Preservation of the integrity of the site naturally leads to protecting the image of Angkor. As properly insisted upon by Her Excellency the Minister of Culture and Fine Arts, Dr. PHOEURNG Sackona, during the preparatory meeting for the 4th Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor (Paris, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, July 21, 2022), the concern of the Cambodian Authorities is twofold:

- Reconcile, on the one hand, the international promotion of Angkor with the protection of its image;
- Develop, on the other hand, the Angkor site while keeping its sacred character. Thus, while the heritage site can be a source of income for the populations, it must never cease to be a source of spirituality.

The 4th Intergovernmental Conference aims to:

 Assess the progress made over the last three decades, making Angkor one of the leading heritage innovation laboratories in the world.

- Explore the ICC's vision for the next decade in the light of new challenges, including climate change and environmental pollution; and
- Define a strategy for the next decade by identifying an integrated approach to conservation and sustainable development.

More specifically, the Conference will focus on:

- Protecting the integrity and authenticity of World Heritage Sites from the pressures of urban and population expansion, while meeting environmental, social and economic requirements;
- Promoting the means provided by science and technology for the conservation and outreach of cultural heritage; and
- Strengthening the management skills and human resources of the APSARA and Sambor Prei Kuk National Authorities, to ensure the continuous transfer of knowledge and methods in heritage management.











SPECIAL NOTE ON SAMBOR PREI KUK



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: ISHANAPURA

In the 6th century (pre-Angkorian period), the prosperity of the Funan period declined. The transition from maritime trade to agricultural innovation occurred during the reigns of King Bhavavarman I (reigned 560-600) and King Mahendravarman (reigned 600-615). Their successful territorial expansion established the Chenla Dynasty (550-820).

The dynasty was built in Ishanapura, the capital, currently known as Sambor Prei Kuk, located in what is today the province of Kompong Thom, on the Stung Sen (river), a tributary of Tonle Sap Lake.

The privileged circumstances of Ishanapura are illustrated through art, architecture, and urban development with innovative irrigation projects.

HERITAGE OF THE CITY

The presence of inscriptions, iconographies, and artefacts testifies to the linking of works of art, architecture, and religious beliefs.

On the Sambor Prei Kuk site, most of the temples are built of brick with decorated sandstone components.

The remains of this vast city extend over 25 km² within which was a fortified city center of about 4 km². The most significant monuments are found in the central zone. They comprise three main groups which, from north to south, contain 125 temples connected by two causeways, as well as 16 other temples located in a satellite area, to the north.

The octagonal temple is an individual element of those clusters. The ten octagonal temples are the oldest and are unique specimens of their kind in Southeast Asia, with no known Indian prototypes. Their architectural decoration in sandstone is characteristic of the pre-Angkorian style (late 6th century and early 7th century), the so-called Sambor Prei Kuk style, the original Khmer artistic style, some elements of which (lintels, pediments, colonnades, etc.) are true masterpieces.

Special Features

Inscriptions, which are the first to use the Khmer language alongside Sanskrit, testify to the appearance of the God-King concept, to be understood in relation to developments that originated in Wat Phou (Laos) and continued into the Angkorian period. The administrative system mentioned in those inscriptions also influenced the fourpillar administrative system of Ayutthaya (Thailand). Moreover, the concept of the God-King is still alive in the Cambodian and Thai political systems.

INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST (KRAKOW, 2017)



EXCERPT FROM DECISION 41 COM.8B.15
SAMBOR PREI KUK TEMPLE AREA, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
OF ANCIENT ISHANAPURA (CAMBODIA)

The World Heritage Committee,

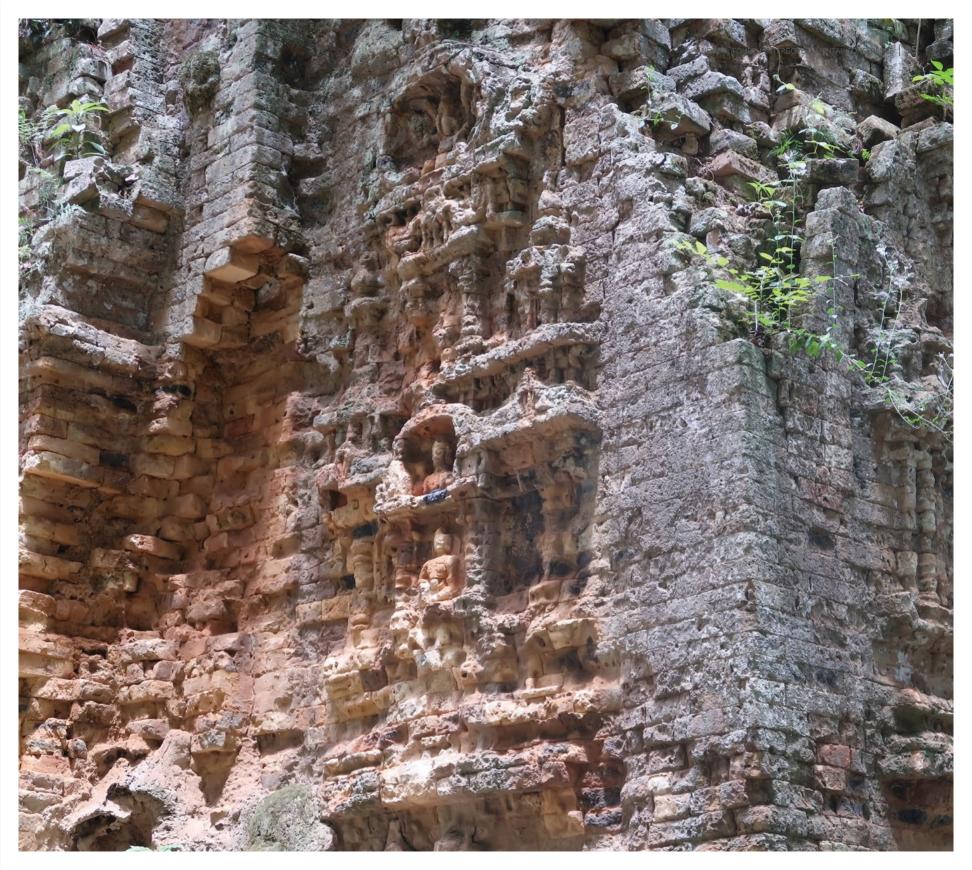
- 1. Having examined the documents WHC/17/41.COM/8B, and WHC/17/41.COM/INF.8B1;
- 2. Inscribes the Sambor Prei Kuk Temple Area, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura, Cambodia, on the World Heritage List, on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii) and (vi);
- 3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value: . . .

Criterion (ii): The temple area testifies to the singularity of architecture and town planning and their Indian sources. It is architecturally underpinned by the appearance of octagonal construction and new aesthetic forms such as flying palaces and medallions carved into brick walls, stone lintels, and sculptures defining the "Sambor Prei Kuk style". The art and architecture, which were developed within this framework, became a model that spread to other parts of the region and eventually resulted in the crystallization of the unique Khmer style of the Angkorian period.

Moreover, Indian spiritual and technical influences are fully manifested in the art and architecture of the temple area.

Criterion (iii): Ancient Ishanapura was profoundly influenced by the Indian subcontinent in the form of social institutions, religion, and art. The religious ensemble constituted by the temple area is considered the most important pilgrimage center in Southeast Asia.

Criterion (vi): Ancient Ishanapura is linked to the universal values of tolerance and peace, as highlighted in the first official appearance, in one of the shrines of the temple area, of Harihara, imported from India, and Sakabrahmana, from Persia. It is also the first place in Southeast Asia where an inscription was found that refers to the universal teachings of Buddhism.



INTEGRITY

Despite weathering and damage caused by time and the civil war (1970-1990), enough monuments remain in the temple area in a medium to good state of conservation to demonstrate the integrity of this area.

In fact, the major temples have retained their shape —especially the octagonal ones—and their original materials.

Based on their current state of fixture and on available knowledge, the conditions of integrity of the temple area are appropriate.

AUTHENTICITY

Despite their deterioration, the temples still standing present an authenticity of form and design and illustrate the cultural and architectural influence of the Chenla period (6th–7th century). In terms of materials, the remains retain their original substance through properly implemented repair work, which perpetuate traditional techniques and the use of ancient bricks.

That has contributed to maintaining the authenticity of the formal, functional, and visual qualities.

Finally, many temples are still used for worship by the inhabitants. The local communities consider ancient Ishanapura to be the home of the "Neak Ta", powerful ancestral spirits who are worshipped during daily rituals. Even though vulnerable, the conditions of authenticity of the temple area are appropriate.



INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF THE ICC

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITES OF ANGKOR AND SAMBOR PREI KUK Adopted on December 1, 2008, amended in 2022.

of Angkor (ICC) was established by the Intergovernmental Conference for the Safeguarding and Develfor the safeguarding and preservation of the monument site including its cultural, socio-economic and ecological dimensions.

ARTICLE 1: POLICY PRINCIPLES

In accordance with the Tokyo Declaration, 1993, the ICC was established in order to provide an international coordinating mechanism for the assistance made available for the safeguarding and development of the Angkor site by different countries and organizations.

The principles of the ICC expounded in the Tokyo Declaration were confirmed and rounded out by the Second Intergovernmental Conference for the Safeguarding and Sustainable Development of the Historic Site of Angkor and Its Region (Paris, November 14 and 15, 2003).

In keeping with the Paris Declaration of 2003, the ICC encourages international cooperation to promote the knowledge, safeguarding and sustainable development of the eco-historic site of Angkor in the framework of a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach providing for an increasingly predominant role to be played by the Cambodian side in its capacity as project owner, and fostering a spirit of cooperation among the various stakeholders.

In accordance with the Siem Reap/Angkor Declaration, 2013, the ICC recognizing that sustainable development is an increasingly relevant theme in the context of the Angkor region, affirms the need to direct the efforts towards an integrated and sustainable management of Angkor in the next decade, a living heritage, and reiterates the need for the necessary transfer of know-how and skills between international experts and their Cambodian partners. Likewise, the interests and aspirations of local populations must be at the core of safeguarding and management efforts.

These principles also apply to the Sambor Prei Kuk site since 2019.

The ICC channels its efforts not only in favor of conservation but also with a view to sustainable development in follow-up to the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development (September 2002), the "Declaration" made on that occasion by the President of France and the Prime Minister of Japan, as well as the Millennium Statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization and the adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2030.

The ICC is aware of the need to develop ethical, sustainable tourism in the Siem Reap-Angkor zone and the Sambor Prei Kuk site that will provide a genuine tool for poverty alleviation.

The ICC encourages the involvement of the local communities in the Siem Reap-Angkor zone and area surrounding the Tonle Sap Lake in the conservation of the site and development of its region and the Sambor Prei Kuk site through such initiatives as the promotion of ethical, sustainable tourism that showcases the diversity of their cultural resources, both tangible and intangible, and helps them to enjoy access to education and training, on the one hand, and employment opportunities and a rewarding cultural experience, on the other.

The ICC encourages capacity building of the Cambodian side for the conservation and sustainable development of the historic sites of Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk, including strengthening the human and financial resources of the competent authorities, the necessary skills transfer among the international experts and their Cambodian counterparts, the systematic collection of all documentation on Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk for the Cambodian side, the promotion of academic training and research (including archaeology, epigraphy and history), as well as making appropriate means available to them.

The ICC promotes measures to make the Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk sites safe for both people (demining) and heritage (prevention of archaeological looting and trafficking in cultural property).

ARTICLE 2: **ROLE**

The ICC is an international mechanism to coordinate the assistance made available by different countries and organizations for the safeguarding and development of the historic sites of Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk.

In order to fulfill its terms of reference, the ICC is kept abreast of scientific projects or development operations undertaken on the site and in the Siem Reap-Angkor region and at the Sambor Prei Kuk site. It sees to the coherence of the various projects and defines, when necessary, the technical and financial standards required. It brings matters to the attention of the parties concerned when the need is felt.

The ICC ensures the implementation of procedures intended to promote the understanding, assessment and follow-through of scientific, conservation and development projects proposed for the Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk sites.

In 2012, the ICC coordinated the development of a methodological document on the ethics and practice of conservation at Angkor by the experts working in Angkor conservation, presentation, development), called the Charter of Angkor. These principles also apply to the Sambor Prei Kuk site and to all sites in Cambodia inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

ARTICLE 3: OFFICIAL MEMBERS AND OBSERVERS

The members of the ICC are the participants of the Intergovernmental Conferences of Tokyo (1993) and Paris (2003), including: Germany, Australia, Belgium, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Laos, Luxemburg, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Korea, the People's Public of China, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Vietnam, the European Union, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture (FAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization and Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO / SPAFA), the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Volunteers program (UNV) and the World Monuments Fund (WMF).

States that were not participants at the Tokyo, Paris and Siem Reap/ Angkor International Conferences may ask to attend meetings of the ICC as observers. In accordance with the Tokyo Declaration, non-governmental organizations, foundations, associations and individuals with an interest in the safeguarding and sustainable development of the historic site of Angkor may exceptionally be invited to attend meetings of the ICC as observers. Requests to attend must be sent to the Secretariat who will forward them for the prior approval of the Co-chair and the APSARA National Authority and the National Authority for Sambor Prei Kuk at the quadripartite session.

These principles also apply to the Sambor Prei Kuk site.

ARTICLE 4: HONORARY CHAIRMAN

The ICC is placed under the honorary chairmanship of His Majesty King Father NORODOM Sihanouk Varman of Cambodia to whom the Tokyo and Paris Intergovernmental Conferences paid tribute for His initiative and personal commitment to national reconciliation and safeguarding Angkor.

Since 2004, His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath NORODOM Sihamoni, King of Cambodia has succeeded His Majesty King-Father NORODOM Sihanouk Varman of Cambodia, as Honorary President of the CIC.

A Senior Representative of His Majesty NORODOM Sihamoni, King of Cambodia, is routinely invited to attend the meetings of the ICC.

ARTICLE 5: CO-CHAIR

The Co-chair of the ICC is assumed by France and Japan as represented by their respective ambassadors to Cambodia. The ambassadors may be represented at the Technical Sessions.

ARTICLE 6: SECRETARIAT

The Director-General of UNESCO provides moral, administrative and material support to the ICC through the provision of a Standing Secretariat coordinated by the UNESCO Representative in Cambodia.

The services of Secretariat are facilitated by a person designated by UNESCO to fulfill the duties of Scientific Secretary. The Scientific Secretary must possess the diplomatic and scientific qualifications required by this office.

The APSARA National Authority makes a representative available to the ICC Secretariat to organize and share in the work cared for by the Secretariat and ensure liaison with the Cambodian side.

The role of the Secretariat is as follows:

- Organize the missions of the ad hoc experts by preparing their trip from their place of residence to Angkor: means of transport, accommodation and if needed their visas:
- Prepare the program of prior visit to the sites by the ad hoc experts before the meetings of the ICC;
- Accompany the ad hoc experts during site visits and then assist them in drafting recommendations;
- Care for the preparation, organization and logistics of the ICC meetings;
- · Send invitations to the participants to attend the ICC meetings;
- Draw up the agenda of the meetings in consultation with the Quadripartite members;
- Write up, distribute and follow through upon recommendations made at the ICC meetings;
- Report to the ICC on follow-up of recommendations made at previous meetings;
- Publish a general record of the ICC's meetings. The record of the Technical Session is published in French, English and Khmer. The record of the Plenary Session is published in Khmer, English and French, and includes the annual activity report of the APSARA and Sambor Prei Kuk National Authorities.

ARTICLE 7: PLENARY SESSION

The Plenary Session is co-chaired by the ambassadors of France and Japan and usually meets once a year. Cambodia is represented by a member of the Royal Government and its delegation.

The Plenary Session determines the main policy directions of the ICC in the presence of the ambassadors or their representatives and the ICC's member institutions that have decision-making authority. These members may support the projects presented by providing them with funding or technical assistance. The Plenary Session approves new scientific, or development projects proposed for the Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk sites.

Contributors at the Plenary Session are official members of the ICC as mentioned in Article 3 hereof. An invitation signed by the Co-chairmen is sent to them. Other participants are informed by the Secretariat.

Only participants on the list approved by the Quadripartite Session are entitled to make presentations at the Plenary Session. However, observers may join in the discussion sessions.

ARTICLE 8: TECHNICAL SESSION

The Technical Session is Co-chaired by the representatives of the embassy of France and the embassy of Japan and is usually held twice a year. It deals with specific technical matters carried forward from the Plenary Session or arising from scientific and technical issues presented and debated by national or international teams regarding the Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk sites and their monuments. The Technical Session drafts a set of recommendations.

Contributors at the Technical Session are official members of the ICC as mentioned in Article 3 hereof. An invitation signed by the Co-chair is sent to them. Other participants are informed by the Secretariat.

Only participants on the list approved by the Quadripartite Session are entitled to make presentations at the Technical Session. However, observers may join in the discussion sessions.

Occasional contributors may make presentations at the Technical Session. The content of their presentations must involve the Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk sites and areas placed under the jurisdiction of the APSARA and Sambor Prei Kuk National Authorities. Occasional contributors must submit an application along with a summary in English or French of their presentation to the Secretariat.

The application is subject to the prior approval of the Quadripartite members at the Quadripartite Session. If the application is approved, the contributor will be so advised by the Secretariat.

The full version of the presentation must be forwarded to the Secretariat no later than 30 days prior to the ICC meeting.

All contributors must keep within their time allotment on the agenda. Any exception to this must have the prior approval of the Quadripartite members and that of the Co-chair during the sessions.

ARTICI F 9: **QUADRIPARTITE SESSION**

The Quadripartite Session is attended by the Co-chair and representatives of Cambodia, UNESCO and the Secretariat. It is a closed-door session to which no observers are invited.

The Quadripartite Session is held regularly prior to each ICC meeting at a date decided upon by its members. It is generally organizational in nature and approves:

- Applications to attend the Plenary and Technical sessions of the ICC submitted by observers.
- The list of participants who will make presentations during the upcoming ICC meeting.
- · The agenda of the Plenary and Technical Sessions.

A Quadripartite Session may be called, when necessary, as a regular meeting or an extraordinary meeting upon the express request of its members to deal with a specific problem requiring special group attention.

ARTICLE 10: AD HOC GROUP OF EXPERTS

An ad hoc group of experts is appointed to assist the ICC for study of the scientific and technical aspects of project proposals submitted to it and technical issues relating to the Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk sites and their monuments.

The area of jurisdiction of the ad hoc group of experts includes conservation (archaeology, architecture, engineering and related fields) and sustainable development (anthropology, environment, economics, tourism and the like).

The members of the ad hoc group of experts are appointed by the Co-chair and the representative of Cambodia on the proposal of the Scientific Secretary and accredited by UNESCO. However, they remain independent and no challenge to their conclusions is allowed on an individual basis.

Their mandate must be formally renewed or declared null and void, at the beginning of each decade. However, if an officially appointed expert does not meet the required skills in the field or harmonious integration into ad hoc expert groups, his or her mandate may be terminated at any time. Any resigning member must be replaced.

This group is a body of the ICC to which it reports on the evaluation visits it makes to sites as organized prior to the meetings. Only the Co-chair and members of the Secretariat are authorized to accompany the ad hoc experts during their visits.

The reports made by the ad hoc experts are included in the ICC's general report prepared by the Secretariat.

The main aim of the field visits made by the ad hoc experts and the recommendations adopted by the ICC is to safeguard the monuments and preserve the integrity of the sites.

In accordance with the absolute duty to ensure the safeguarding of monuments and the conservation of sites, any action taken must give priority to the observance of this duty, independently of current procedures.

When an emergency situation arises, the ad hoc group of experts may be immediately apprised of the situation by the Secretariat in order to gather the technical guidance/advice needed by the competent authorities to initiate appropriate measures. The Secretariat informs the Co-chair. Only if authorized by the Quadripartite members may anyone have access to the content of the technical input provided by the ad hoc group of experts. This technical guidance may be included in the text of the recommendations presented to the next Session of the ICC by specifying the date of their formulation.

The opinion and/or intervention of ad hoc Experts can only be requested through the ICC Permanent Secretariat, on the basis of an explanatory note or a report or a technical file.

For all their activities in Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk, their participation in the ordinary and extraordinary Sessions of the ICC and the preparation of the reports which they submit to the ICC, the ad hoc Experts do not receive any remuneration.

This clause remains in force if, where applicable, their expertise is required, on an exceptional basis, for the Conservation and Development of the Angkor and/or Sambor Prei Kuk sites, outside of ICC sessions.

In accordance with the accounting standards in force at UNESCO, the budget allocated to the operation of the ICC covers:

- the transport costs of the ad hoc experts, from their place of residence and back:
- their accommodation costs, as part of the mission;
- their per diems;
- and, where applicable, visa fees.

ARTICI F 11:

OUTCOME OF THE ICC SESSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations drawn up following the visits conducted before the ICC sessions are presented by the ad hoc experts in conservation and sustainable development during the ICC sessions for any remarks or clarifications from the project managers.

The adoption of the recommendations takes place at the Technical Session and at the double session of the ICC (Technical Session and Plenary Session).

The Secretariat is required to harmonize the drafting of the texts adopted in order to provide the necessary technical details and to ensure a coherent presentation of the recommendations without modifying the spirit or the substance.

The final version of the recommendations, approved by the experts, will then be circulated to the members of the Quadripartite for information, and to the APSARA National Authority and the Sambor Prei Kuk National Authority for implementation.

ARTICLE 12:

STUDY AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE ANGKOR AND SAMBOR PREI KUK SITES

The monuments and civilization of Angkor and Sambor Prei Kuk are often the subject of research projects. Applicants must comply with the following conditions:

(1) License to carry out research:

- · Independent researchers desiring to carry out research in the fields of archaeology, architecture, anthropology, sociology, ethnology, tourism or any other field relating to Angkorian culture or civilization must receive prior authorization from the APSARA and Sambor Prei Kuk National Authorities, which will inform the ICC.
- Only projects from large-scale academic or specialized institutions are submitted to the ICC for approval on the basis of the Scientific Secretary or the ad hoc expert appraisal.

(2) Research findings:

· All researchers working individually or as part of an academic or institutional team must supply a copy of the findings of their research to the APSARA and Sambor Prei Kuk National Authorities which retain the right to use them, exclusive of scientific rights.

ARTICLE 13:

FUNDING OF ACTIVITIES

The operations and organization of the ICC are co-funded by:

- · Contributions remitted by the countries of the two Co-chair (France and Japan), within the limits of their respective budgetary appropriations, to the UNESCO office in Phnom Penh.
- The regular budget of UNESCO (Culture Sector).

• Regular contributions from the Royal Government of Cambodia through the APSARA and Sambor Prei Kuk National Authorities.

After consultation, the Co-chair may authorize the remittance of extraordinary donations or contributions for the funding of the ICC's activities.

ARTICLE 14: PUBLIC INFORMATION

A press release is issued at the conclusion of each of the two annual sessions. A press conference may be held at the conclusion of the annual Plenary Session.

ARTICLE 15: REVISION OF THESE INTERNAL REGULATIONS

These internal regulations are subject exclusively to the approval of the two Co-chairmen. They may authorize the Secretariat to forward a copy to official members of the ICC for their information.

The Co-chair and the Secretariat may take the initiative to revise these internal regulations (amendment and/or addition).



APPENDIX 2

CHARTER OF ANGKOR

The Charter of Angkor highlights the importance of ongoing research and the constant evolution of conservation methods and materials. Its drafting began ten years ago (2002) by an interdisciplinary group of professionals working in heritage conservation who, over the past 20 years, have focused particularly on the complex issues raised by the safeguarding of Angkor.

The charter recommends that any conservation and/or restoration project include the following actions:

- Planning: That includes initial contact, pre-site visits, definition of goals and objectives, development of a work plan, development of a budget and schedule, and distribution of tasks.
- Documentation: That involves collating all available information on the history of the structure to be preserved or restored, its iconography, its construction, previous conservation and restoration interventions, a study on the social impact, and the preparation of plans and health sheets; photographic documentation and monitoring, an inventory of fixture, a cartography and study of materials, building techniques, and factors contributing to degradation. That phase also calls for the development of the plan for future research (anamnesis).
- · Diagnosis and safety assessment: Based on the information collected and on the analysis of the structure, the causes of damage and decay, and the safety conditions must be reviewed and evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- Treatment: The measures must be suitable and guarantee the safety and sustainability of the structure.
- · Controls: Quality controls must be carried out during and after the conservation/restoration work, with a long-term maintenance program.

APPENDIX 3

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

ADF Archaeology and Development Foundation

AMP-PGA Angkor Management Plan ANA APSARA National Authority

APSARA Authority for the Protection and the Management of the Region of Siem Reap/Angkor

ASI Archaeological Survey of India
COVID19 Coronavirus disease (2019)

EFEO École française d'Extrême-Orient
GACP German APSARA Conservation Project
HMF-CGP Heritage Management Framework

ICC-CIC International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and the Development of the Historic site of Angkor

International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

ICOM International Council of Museums

ICOMOSInternational Council on Monuments and SitesIGeSl'Ingegneria Geotecnica e Strutturale (Italy)IUCN-UICNInternational Union for Conservation of Nature

JSA Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor

KCHF Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation
KOICA Korea International Cooperation Agency

NPS-SPN National Park Service (USA)
NGO-ONG Non Governmental Organization
OUV-VUE Outstanding Universal Value

SIDA The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

SPAFA SEAMEO Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts

Tourism Development Plan TDP-PDT TMP-PGT Tourism Management Plan

UNDP-PNUD United Nations Development Program

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization **UNESCO**

World Heritage Committee WHC-CPM World Monuments Fund **WMF**

ZEMP Zoning Environmental Management Plan

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Published on the occasion of the 4th Intergovernmental Conference on Angkor held on 15 November 2023 at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, this brochure provides an overview of the safeguarding and sustainable development projects carried out on the site inscribed on the World Heritage List. It also takes a broad look at the future prospects, under the aegis of UNESCO, through active cooperation between the APSARA National Authority and international teams, along with ongoing monitoring by the International Coordinating Committee.

