

**TRAVAUX**  
**de**  
**LA CONFERENCE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE**  
**SUR LA SAUVEGARDE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE**  
**LA ZONE ARCHEOLOGIQUE D'ANGKOR**

*(TOKYO, 12-13 octobre 1993)*

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**of**  
**THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE**  
**ON THE SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF**  
**THE HISTORICAL AREA OF ANGKOR**

*(TOKYO, 12-13 October 1993)*

document préparé par l'UNESCO

document prepared by UNESCO

**ALLOCUTION DES CHEFS DE DELEGATION**

**STATEMENT BY THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS**

**NB: Textes des Discours remis par chaque délégation au  
secrétariat de la Conférence**

**Texts of statements as provided to the Conference Secretariat  
by each Delegation**

le 13 octobre 1993

**DECLARATION DE TOKYO**

Nous, Représentants de l'Allemagne, de l'Australie, de la Belgique, de Brunei, du Cambodge, du Canada, de la Chine, de l'Espagne, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de la Fédération de Russie, de la France, de la Hongrie, de l'Inde, de l'Indonésie, de l'Italie, du Japon, du Laos, du Luxembourg, de la Malaisie, de la Norvège, des Pays-Bas, des Philippines, de la Pologne, du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, de Singapour, du Sri Lanka, de la Suède, de la Suisse, de la Thaïlande, du Viet-Nam, de la Communauté européenne, de la Banque asiatique de développement, du Centre International pour la Conservation et la Restauration des Biens culturels (ICCROM), du Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD), de l'Organisation des Ministres de l'éducation de l'Asie du Sud-est et du Centre régional pour l'archéologie et les beaux-arts (SEAMEO/SPAFA), de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO) et du Programme des Nations Unies pour les Volontaires (VNU),

participant à la conférence intergouvernementale pour la sauvegarde et le développement du site historique d'Angkor, qui s'est tenue à Tokyo les 12 et 13 octobre 1993,

Convenons de ce qui suit :

1. Nous reconnaissons que les monuments d'Angkor, symbole national du Cambodge et de son peuple, constituent l'un des patrimoines culturels mondiaux les plus importants en Asie et que la coopération internationale pour la sauvegarde et le développement de la région d'Angkor et de ses monuments revêt une importance particulière pour la reconstruction nationale.

2. Nous reconnaissons que c'est au peuple cambodgien souverain qu'il revient en premier lieu d'assurer la sauvegarde et le développement du site historique d'Angkor et qu'à cet effet nous l'aiderons à mener à bien et à poursuivre cette tâche. Nous rendons hommage à Sa Majesté Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, Roi du Cambodge, pour son action en faveur de la réconciliation nationale. Son engagement personnel a également contribué de façon essentielle à la mobilisation internationale autour du site et de la région d'Angkor. Nous nous félicitons qu'un nouveau gouvernement du Royaume du Cambodge ait pu être mis en place après des élections libres et démocratiques et qu'ainsi la coopération internationale sur le site et la région d'Angkor puisse être renforcée. Nous nous félicitons également de l'annonce par le Gouvernement du Royaume du Cambodge de mesures tant législatives qu'organisationnelles destinées à assurer la protection du site, la prévention du pillage, le maintien de la sécurité dans la région et une conduite efficace d'opérations de préservation, de restauration et de développement.

3. En tenant cette conférence, nous répondons à un appel du Gouvernement du Royaume du Cambodge. Nous reconnaissons l'urgente nécessité d'une aide internationale pour prévenir toute autre dégradation et détérioration des monuments d'Angkor. Ces efforts internationaux devront être conduits de façon coordonnée pour sauvegarder et préserver les monuments et le périmètre historique dans leurs dimensions culturelle, socio-économique et écologique.

4. Nous tenons cette Conférence afin de mobiliser ces efforts internationaux. Nous avons examiné les différents moyens d'assistance pour assurer la préservation et le développement de la zone d'Angkor et un grand nombre d'entre nous ont, pour cette coopération future, annoncé des financements substantiels et une assistance technique. Une liste des participants qui ont annoncé, durant la Conférence, leur volonté de contribuer par un moyen ou par un autre, figure en annexe, tout comme les déclarations des participants.

5. Nous manifestons notre profonde reconnaissance pour l'action conduite à ce jour par l'UNESCO en faveur de la sauvegarde des monuments d'Angkor et pour la reconnaissance du site comme patrimoine de l'humanité. Cette profonde gratitude s'exprime également à l'égard des pays, des organisations et des fondations qui, en dépit de conditions difficiles, ont pris et continuent à prendre des mesures pour prévenir la dégradation des monuments et pour lancer des travaux de restauration sur le site d'Angkor. Une mention particulière de ces pays, organisations (notamment

le PNUD) et fondations, est faite dans la liste en annexe. En développant l'assistance internationale, nous prendrons en considération l'approche de développement régional qu'entend privilégier le Gouvernement du Royaume du Cambodge et pour laquelle le plan de zonage et de gestion de l'environnement (ZEMP) pourrait, après examen par les Autorités nationales, constituer une contribution utile à l'élaboration d'un plan directeur pour la région.

6. Nous marquons également notre haute appréciation du rôle des organisations non gouvernementales, internationales et nationales, ainsi que des communautés locales, dans la préservation du site et nous exprimons le souhait qu'elles poursuivent et développent leurs efforts.

7. Nous reconnaissons que chaque pays et organisation dispose, selon les circonstances, de ses propres voies et moyens de coopération et qu'il lui appartient de décider de ce qui doit être fait afin de mobiliser au mieux l'assistance internationale.

8. Nous lançons un appel à la communauté internationale pour qu'elle apporte son soutien au Gouvernement du Royaume du Cambodge dans sa lutte contre le pillage et le trafic illicite des biens culturels dont continue de souffrir le patrimoine du Cambodge.

9. Nous exprimons notre disponibilité, en réponse aux demandes de la délégation cambodgienne, à prévoir systématiquement dans les programmes de réhabilitation et de promotion des monuments et du site d'Angkor, des actions de formation de personnels cambodgiens aux différents niveaux requis. Nous encourageons le nécessaire transfert de savoir-faire entre les experts internationaux et leurs homologues cambodgiens.

Nous sommes également d'avis qu'il est important que, le plus rapidement possible, les autorités et services cambodgiens soient à même d'assurer la maîtrise d'ouvrage ainsi que la maîtrise d'oeuvre des travaux à effectuer.

Nous avons pris note du souhait de la délégation cambodgienne que, sans préjudice des études indispensables à mener, les interventions de ses partenaires se traduisent rapidement par la réalisation de travaux sur le terrain.

Nous exprimons notre volonté de tenir compte de ces différentes demandes dans nos programmes d'interventions.

10. Nous décidons d'établir à Phnom Penh, au niveau des Ambassadeurs, un comité de coordination (le Comité) qui constituera le mécanisme international pour coordonner les aides offertes par les différents pays et organisations comme indiqué au paragraphe précédent. Pour assurer son rôle de coordination, le comité sera systématiquement informé des détails des travaux entrepris sur le site et la région. Il veillera à la cohérence

des différents projets et définira, lorsque cela s'avérera nécessaire, des normes techniques et financières et appellera l'attention de toutes les parties concernées chaque fois que cela sera requis.

11. Nous convenons que le Comité de coordination devrait comprendre des représentants du Royaume du Cambodge, des pays et organismes intéressés. Les organisations non gouvernementales et fondations concernées pourraient y être invitées en qualité d'observateur. Il est proposé à Sa Majesté Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, Roi du Cambodge, de bien vouloir en être le Président d'honneur. Il sera co-présidé par la France et le Japon et son Secrétariat sera assuré par l'UNESCO. Nous convenons que toute décision du comité de coordination devra être soumise à l'agrément et à la coopération du Gouvernement du Royaume du Cambodge. Les participants sont d'avis que ce comité de coordination devrait être le mécanisme international tel que prévu par la résolution 3.13 adoptée par la Conférence générale de l'UNESCO à sa vingt-sixième session.

12. Nous convenons d'établir, chaque fois que nécessaire, des groupes de travail ou tables rondes composés d'experts nommés par les pays et les organisations internationales qui participent au comité de coordination.

13. Nous convenons de tenir une deuxième Conférence, en temps opportun, afin d'examiner les progrès réalisés et de débattre de la nécessité de nouvelles actions.

13 October 1993

## TOKYO DECLARATION

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 Southeast 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 Program (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 the safeguarding 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 preservation and development of the Angkor area and a number of participants announced substantial financial and technical assistance for further cooperation. A list of participants which indicated their willingness, during this Conference, to contribute, 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 safeguarding 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 increase 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 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 be 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.

**ANNEXE 1**

**LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS QUI SOUHAITENT CONTRIBUER  
A LA SAUVEGARDE ET AU DEVELOPPEMENT  
DU SITE HISTORIQUE D'ANGKOR**

**ANNEX 1**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE  
TO THE SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR**

ANNEXE

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS QUI SOUHAITENT CONTRIBUER A LA SAUVEGARDE  
ET AU DEVELOPPMENT DU SITE HISTORIQUE D'ANGKOR

Tokyo, 12-13 Octobre 1993

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**PARTICIPANTS QUI VEULENT  
POURSUIVRE OU ACCROITRE LEURS  
CONTRIBUTIONS FINANCIERES,  
TECHNIQUES OU AUTRES**

**NOUVEAUX CONTRIBUTEURS**

AUSTRALIE

BELGIQUE

FRANCE

ALLEMAGNE

HONGRIE

INDE

ITALIE

JAPON

LUXEMBOURG

PAYS-BAS

POLOGNE

SUEDE

SUISSE

THAILANDE

CANADA

CHINE

INDONESIE

MALAISIE

PHILIPPINES

RUSSIE

SRI LANKA

ROYAUME-UNI

USA

COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE

BAD

SPAFA

PNUD

UNESCO

VNU

ICCROM

ANNEX

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE TO  
THE SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR

Tokyo, 12-13 October 1993

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PARTICIPANTS WILLING TO CONTINUE  
OR INCREASE FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL  
OR OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

NEW CONTRIBUTORS

AUSTRALIA

BELGIUM

CANADA  
CHINA

FRANCE

GERMANY

HUNGARY

INDIA

INDONESIA

ITALY

JAPAN

LUXEMBOURG

MALAYSIA

NETHERLANDS

PHILIPPINES

POLAND

RUSSIA

SRI LANKA

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND

THAILAND

UNITED KINGDOM

USA

EC

ASIAN DEV. BANK

SPAFA

UNDP

UNESCO

UNV

ICCROM

**ALLOCUTION DE BIENVENUE DU REPRESENTANT DU PAYS HOTE**

**S. EXC. TSUTOMU HATA**

**VICE-PREMIER MINISTRE**

**MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES**

**WELCOMING ADDRESS BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HOST**

**H. E. TSUTOMU HATA**

**DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER**

**MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Address by Mr. Tsutomu Hata,  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
to be delivered at  
the Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of  
the Historic Site of Angkor  
(12th October, 1993 at Takanawa Prince Hotel)

Your Royal Highness Princess Norodom Bophadevi,  
Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the host country, I am pleased to extend a heartfelt welcome to all participants of the Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor.

When I visited Cambodia recently, I was granted an audience with H.R.H. Princess Norodom Bophadevi, who graces this Conference with her presence on behalf of H.M.King Sihanouk and had an opportunity to meet many notable figures from various fields of endeavor. The memory of these meeting is still very fresh and I was deeply impressed with the overwhelming enthusiasm of the Cambodian people for their national reconstruction. On the 24th of September, the new Constitution of Cambodia was promulgated and Cambodian people have opened a new page in their history—the creation of a democratic country, and I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations.

The flowers of Khmer culture are the magnificent Angkor monuments, which should be preserved and protected as the common heritage of mankind. This conference for safeguarding the Angkor monuments, which has attracted the participation of so many countries and international organization, is clear evidence of the determination of the international community to assist in the nation-building of the new born Cambodia state.

With the hope of contribute to peace and reconstruction of Cambodia as much as possible, Japan has actively participated in the peace process, and hosted the Ministerial Conference on the Reconstruction of Cambodia in June of last year. In addition to these efforts in political and economic fields, Japan wishes to play an active role in assisting to safeguard the historic sites of Angkor, collaborating with many other countries in this endeavor. This is because we feel it is indispensable to respect and help to preserve every nation's cultural treasures. Though our cultures may be diverse, to protect humankind's common treasure can only lead to better understanding and trust.

As you may have noticed, the drawings of the Angkor monuments displayed in the hall are the excellent works of Professor Hirayama, President of the Tokyo University of Fine Arts and Music, who has long been dedicated to the safeguarding of the site of Angkor. This exhibition of Professor Hirayama's drawings are currently on tour throughout Japan for the purpose of raising awareness among the Japanese about the Angkor monuments and their beauty. It is also to be hoped that this exhibition will also raise significant

contributions for the safeguarding of these historic Angkor sites.

Finally, I should like to conclude by expressing my hope that this conference of participating countries and international organizations will result in a positive and practical policy through which the world community can assist in the safeguarding of the historic sites of Angkor, and that the safeguarding of these monuments will be pursued with the proper social development of the surrounding area.

I am certain that this conference will bring about a comprehensive agreement on how to best carry out an effective safeguarding policy that will receive by the firm endorsement and warm support of the world community.

Thank you.

**PRESENTATION DES OBJECTIFS DE LA CONFERENCE  
PAR LES CO-PRESIDENTS**

**M. SYOZO AZUMA**

**VICE-MINISTRE PARLEMENTAIRE AUX AFFAIRES ETRANGERES**

**M. SERGE BOIDEVAIX**

**SECRETAIRE GENERAL DU MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES**

**PRESENTATION OF AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE BY THE CO-CHAIRMEN**

**Mr SYOZO AZUMA**

**PARLIAMENTARY VICE-MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**Mr SERGE BOIDEVAIX**

**SECRETARY-GENERAL, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Remarks regarding of the Aims of the Conference by the Japanese Co-chairman  
Mr. Syozo Azuma, Parliamentary Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs  
at the Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of  
the Historic Site of Angkor

(12th October, 1993 at Takanawa Prince Hotel)

Your Royal Highness Princess Norodom Bophadevi,  
Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. In place of Mr. Hata, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, I now have the pleasure and honour of co-chairing this Conference.

Since this conference is to last only two days, I ask for your kind cooperation so that the agenda of this conference will be conducted smoothly and achieve its objectives.

2. As you may be well aware, the monuments of Angkor are among the world's most valuable cultural treasures. As Cambodian people are deeply engaged in rebuilding their nation and economic reconstruction, I firmly believe that providing assistance to preserve and restore the monuments of Angkor and develop the surrounding area is of vital importance to the reconstruction of Cambodia because of Angkor's symbolic significance. Quite recently I had the good fortune to see the present situation at the site of Angkor and I keenly realised the importance of this task. I hope that all the participating countries and international agencies join together in cooperating with the efforts that the Cambodian people are making and respond to their request to the international community for support in a positive manner.

3. The highly sophisticated culture that the Angkor era achieved reflects the greatness and strength of the Khmer people. These pricelese monuments serve to bolster the national pride of the cambodian people. After the election of the Constituent Assembly in May of this year, the coronation of H.M. King Norodom Sihanouk was held and a new government was established. Given these encouraging developments, the international community should spare no efforts to assist the Cambodian people in preserving and restoring the Angkor monuments. I strongly believe that this will ensure a bright future for Cambodia, as it will help to not only prevent further deterioration of the monuments but also help the people of Cambodia to rediscover the glory and rich heritage that their ancestors left them. We thus have gathered here to discuss how best to cooperate in effectively preserving these historic monuments in order that their beauty may continue to be enjoyed not only by the Cambodian people but also by the entire world.

4. It would not be correct to say that no assistance has yet to be extended for the preservation and restoration of the Angkor monuments. UNESCO has been actively involved in their preservation and restoration, and continues to play a vital role in the secretariat of this conference as well.

Moreover, on a governmental basis, India and Poland have extended assistance under bilateral arrangements, and Sweden, Hungary, and the UNDP have provided financial and technical assistance to the Zoning and Environmental Management Plan (ZEMP), which is being implemented by UNESCO.

Farther the government of Japan has also been supporting some of the activities implemented by UNESCO through the Japanese Trust Fund for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage.

5. However, such valuable assistance activities must be viewed as relatively limited, considerings the massive work that restoring the Angkor monuments will entail and the huge amount of further financial and technical

assistance that is urgently required. Further, there is another danger could never be replaced. Here, I should like to point out the close linkage between the need to preserve and restore of these monuments and the need to improve the economic and social infrastructures of the Cambodian nation. To cite an example of this linkage, improvement of the agricultural and social infrastructure, such as agricultural water system around Angkor Thom, closely relates to the preservation and restoration of the monuments. Given the size of the Angkor site and the necessity of improving of the surrounding area, I feel that whatever international assistance is to be provided for the preservation and restoration of these monuments should take all relevant aspects into consideration.

At the preparatory meeting for this conference in Paris January of this year, the participants basically agreed on the means of international cooperation, namely, (a) that assistance would only be effective if organised on the basis of an international cooperative endeavor with a wide participation; (b) that as a means of cooperation, each country or organisation should extend bilateral and/or multilateral assistance to Cambodia, and (c) that a mechanism for such cooperation, such as an international coordinating committee, be established in Phnom Penh.

These points should be kept in mind as we proceed with discussions today. Finally, I believe that there are items that the Royal Government of Cambodia should implement on its own initiative, which might be addressed by the Cambodia delegates in the course of our discussions. We firmly believe that the government of Cambodia will take the necessary steps to improve its domestic organisation for the effective implementation of international cooperation.

6. In closing, I would like to urge that all participating countries and international agencies actively support the safeguarding of the sites at Angkor.

Thank you.

CONFERENCE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE SUR LES MONUMENTS D'ANGKOR

DISCOURS INAUGURAL DE M. SERGE BOIDEVAIX  
SECRETAIRE GENERAL DU MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES  
TOKYO, 12 octobre 1993

ALTESSE,  
MESSIEURS LES MINISTRES D'ETAT  
MESDAMES ET MESSIEURS LES MINISTRES,  
EXCELLENCES,  
MESDAMES, MESSIEURS,

C'EST POUR MOI UN VERITABLE HONNEUR DE REPRESENTER ICI LE  
GOUVERNEMENT FRANCAIS ET EN PARTICULIER LE MINISTRE DES  
AFFAIRES ETRANGERES, M. ALAIN JUPPE QUI, POUR DES RAISONS  
IMPERATIVES, NE PEUT MALHEUREUSEMENT ETRE PARMY NOUS AINSI QUE  
MADAME LE MINISTRE ALLIOT-MARIE. JE SUIS CHARGE DE VOUS  
TRANSMETTRE LEURS VIFS REGRETS ET D'ETRE L'INTERPRETE DE MON  
GOUVERNEMENT DANS L'ENTREPRISE QUI NOUS REUNIT ICI.

JE TIENS AVANT TOUT A REMERCIER TRES CHALEUREUSEMENT LE  
GOUVERNEMENT DU JAPON D'AVOIR ACCEPTE D'ACCUEILLIR CETTE  
CONFERENCE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE DONT LE PRINCIPE AVAIT  
RECUEILLI L'ASSENTIMENT DE TOUS LES PAYS INVITES A LA REUNION  
PREPARATOIRE QUI S'EST TENUE A PARIS LES 22 ET 23 JANVIER  
1993.

JE REMERCIE TOUS LES PAYS REPRESENTES ICI D'AVOIR  
REPONDU A L'INVITATION CONJOINTE DU JAPON, DE LA  
FRANCE ET DE L'UNESCO. LA QUALITE DES REPRESENTANTS DES PAYS  
ET ORGANISATIONS RASSEMBLES TEMOIGNE DU VIF INTERET PORTE PAR  
LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE A CETTE GRANDE CAUSE ET CELA EST  
DE BON AUGURE POUR LE DEROULEMENT DE NOS TRAVAUX ET LES  
RESULTATS ATTENDUS.

JE VOUDRAIS AUSSI RENDRE HOMMAGE A SA MAJESTE LE ROI NORODOM SIHANOUK EN PRIANT LA DELEGATION CAMBODGIENNE DE LUI TRANSMETTRE MES MEILLEURS VOEUX POUR SA SANTE, VOEUX QUI ACCOMPAGNENT CEUX DE TOUT LE PEUPLE CAMBODGIEN. JE SALUE EGALEMENT LES REPRESENTANTS DU CAMBODGE ET A TRAVERS EUX LE GOUVERNEMENT ISSU DES ELECTIONS LIBRES ET DEMOCRATIQUES. C'EST LE RESULTAT HEUREUX DU PROCESSUS DE RECONCILIATION NATIONALE ET DE RENAISSANCE POLITIQUE QUI PREND SA SOURCE A LA CONFERENCE DE PARIS D'OCTOBRE 1991.

LA RENCONTRE D'AUJOURD'HUI EST L'ABOUTISSEMENT D'UN LONG TRAVAIL REALISE GRACE A LA PARTICIPATION D'UN GRAND NOMBRE DE PAYS ICI RASSEMBLES ET DE L'UNESCO, LONG TRAVAIL PONCTUE PAR DES CONCERTATIONS ETROITES, DES RENCONTRES REGULIERES ET DES ACTIONS IMPORTANTES SUR LE TERRAIN. JE CITERAI POUR MEMOIRE NON SEULEMENT LA REUNION PREPARATOIRE DES 21 ET 22 JANVIER 1993 A PARIS, MAIS AUSSI LA REUNION DES AMBASSADEURS A PHNOM PENH EN MARS 1993, SUIVIE EN AVRIL D'UNE REUNION D'EXPERTS INTERNATIONAUX SUR LE SITE DE SIEM REAP ORGANISEE PAR L'UNESCO, AINSI QUE DE NOMBREUX CONTACTS ENTRE DELEGATIONS A L'UNESCO.

TOUT CECI MONTRE BIEN QU'ANGKOR, JOYAU DU PATRIMOINE CAMBODGIEN, EST DEvenu L'AFFAIRE DE TOUS. CET INTERET DE LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE MARQUE UN TOURNANT DANS L'HISTOIRE DU CAMBODGE. A CET EGARD, JE VOUDRAIS EVOQUER LE TRAVAIL REMARQUABLE ACCOMPLI PAR L'UNESCO A LA DEMANDE DES AUTORITES KHMERES. ELLE A SU EN EFFET, DANS LES PERIODES D'INCERTITUDE,

MOBILISER LES ENERGIES NECESSAIRES POUR EVEILLER LA CONSCIENCE COLLECTIVE ET PREPARER LES INTERVENTIONS FUTURES.

COMME VOUS POUVEZ LE CONSTATER DANS LE RAPPORT PREPARE PAR L'UNESCO, CE SONT LES ACTIONS REALISEES JUSQU'A PRESENT QUI DEVRONT SERVIR DE BASE A NOTRE REFLEXION POUR L'ACCOMPLISSEMENT DE CELLES DE DEMAIN. PARMI CELLES-LA, L'INSCRIPTION D'ANGKOR SUR LA LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL N'EST PAS LA MOINDRE.

AVANT DE PARLER DE L'ESSENTIEL, C'EST A DIRE DE L'AVENIR, DE CE QUE NOUS DEVONS ATTENDRE DE NOTRE RENCONTRE, JE VOUDRAIS RAPPELER QUELQUES PRINCIPES QUE NOUS DEVONS AVOIR PRESENTS A L'ESPRIT. IL FAUT TOUT D'ABORD NE PAS OUBLIER QUE CE PROCESSUS DE REHABILITATION D'ANGKOR S'INSCRIT DANS LE CADRE PLUS LARGE DE L'AIDE INTERNATIONALE APPOREE A LA RECONSTRUCTION DU CAMBODGE, COMME EN TEMOIGNE LA RECENTE REUNION A PARIS, LES 8 ET 9 SEPTEMBRE, DU COMITE INTERNATIONAL POUR LA RECONSTRUCTION DU CAMBODGE. CET ENGAGEMENT D'UN GRAND NOMBRE DE PAYS A LA RESTAURATION DE L'ECONOMIE DU ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE L'A DONC CONFIRME AVEC ECLAT.

UN AUTRE ELEMENT FONDAMENTAL DOIT GUIDER NOS DEBATS : CELUI DE LA SIGNIFICATION SYMBOLIQUE DU SITE POUR LE PEUPLE KHMER. PLUS QUE JAMAIS APRES LES ANNEES DE TRAGEDIE VECUES PAR LE CAMBODGE, ANGKOR EST NON SEULEMENT LA VISION GRANDIOSE QUI FRAPPE LE VOYAGEUR, MAIS SURTOUT L'IMAGE QUI RENFERME DANS SON ECORCE DE PIERRE TOUS LES BRUISSEMENTS ET CHUCHOTEMENTS DE L'AME D'UN PEUPLE EN QUETE DE SON ETRE. OR CE SITE EST UN

ENSEMBLE PARTICULIEREMENT FRAGILE. NOUS DEVONS DONC EVITER  
TOUTE ERREUR OU ACTION INCONTROLEE QUI BRISERAIT A JAMAIS  
L'ESPRIT DES LIEUX. NOUS AVONS TOUS UNE RESPONSABILITE  
CAPITALE A L'EGARD DES GENERATIONS FUTURES QUI NOUS JUGERONT.

C'EST POURQUOI NOUS DEVONS ETRE GUIDES PAR UN AUTRE  
PRINCIPE FONDAMENTAL SUR LEQUEL NOUS NOUS SOMMES ACCORDES LORS  
DE LA REUNION PREPARATOIRE DE JANVIER : C'EST LA NECESSITE  
IMPERATIVE DE CONCEVOIR LE SITE D'ANGKOR COMME UN TOUT, A LA  
FOIS SITE NATUREL, MONUMENTAL, TOURISTIQUE MAIS AUSSI  
ECONOMIQUE. CETTE APPROCHE GLOBALE REpond D'AILLEURS AU  
FONDEMENT MEME DE LA CIVILISATION KHMERE.

DERNIER PRINCIPE ENFIN, ET NON LE MOINDRE, QUI DOIT GUIDER  
NOS TRAVAUX : L'AIDE INTERNATIONALE, SI PRECIEUSE SOIT-ELLE,  
N'A D'AUTRE BUT QUE DE PERMETTRE A UN CAMBODGE SOUVERAIN, AUX  
CAMBODGIENS EUX-MEMES, DE RESTAURER, PROTEGER, GERER ANGKOR ET  
SA REGION. AUSSI LA FORMATION DE PROFESSIONNELS CAMBODGIENS  
DOIT-ELLE ETRE UNE DIMENSION MAJEURE DE TOUTE ACTION  
INTERNATIONALE.

\*

CETTE CONFERENCE INTERVIENT A UN MOMENT PARTICULIEREMENT  
FAVORABLE CAR, AVEC LA FORMATION D'UN NOUVEAU GOUVERNEMENT DU  
ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE ISSU D'ELECTIONS LIBRES ET DEMOCRATIQUES,  
DES PERSPECTIVES DE PAIX CIVILE DURABLE RETROUVEES, UNE  
OPPORTUNITE DE COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE ACCRUE SUR LE SITE  
D'ANGKOR ET LA REGION ENVIRONNANTE S'OFFRE A NOUS. NOUS DEVONS  
DEMONTRER QUE NOUS SAISISSEONS CETTE OCCASION.

CETTE CONFERENCE EST UNE ETAPE ET IL IMPORTE QUE LES

ENGAGEMENTS QUI Y SERONT PRIS PUISSENT FAIRE L'OBJET D'UNE  
COORDINATION CONTINUE ENTRE NOUS, LES PARTENAIRES DU CAMBODGE  
ET LE GOUVERNEMENT CAMBODGIEN. L'IDEE D'UN COMITE DE  
COORDINATION A ETE DISCUTEE A PARIS. AVEC L'ADOPTION D'UNE  
DECLARATION FINALE SUFFISAMMENT CLAIRE DE NOTRE VOLONTE  
D'APPUYER LES EFFORTS DU CAMBODGE, LA CREATION DE CE COMITE  
DEMONTRERAIT, SI BESOIN ETAIT, QUE L'EFFORT EN FAVEUR DES  
MONUMENTS D'ANGKOR ET DE SA MISE EN VALEUR ECONOMIQUE,  
RESPECTUEUSE DU SITE, S'INSCRIT DANS LA DUREE. TEL EST LE SENS  
DE L'ESPRIT DE COOPERATION QUI DOIT NOUS ANIMER ET QUI NOUS  
REUNIT TOUS ICI AUJOURD'HUI. |

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT,

J'AI EXPOSE TOUT A L'HEURE LES PRINCIPES QUI, DANS LA SAUVEGARDE ET LA MISE EN VALEUR D'ANGKOR, GUIDENT L'ACTION DE LA FRANCE. CES PRINCIPES VISENT A PRENDRE EN CONSIDERATION DANS LEUR GLOBALITE LES PROBLEMES DU SITE ET DE SON ENVIRONNEMENT. CES DERNIERS SONT IMMENSES ET IL EST DIFFICILE DE METTRE EN OEUVRE, DES A PRESENT, UN PLAN D'ENSEMBLE A MOYEN TERME DE PROTECTION, D'AMENAGEMENT ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT POUR ANGKOR ET SA REGION.

MAIS, NOUS POUVONS D'ORES ET DEJA INTERVENIR DE FACON COORDONNEE ET SIMULTANEE, EN FAISANT PORTER L'EFFORT SUR QUELQUES DOMAINES PRIORITAIRES:

1- LE CADRE LEGAL :

LES DISPOSITIONS LEGISLATIVES ET REGLEMENTAIRES INDISPENSABLES A LA PROTECTION ET A LA BONNE ADMINISTRATION DU SITE RELEVANT DE LA SOUVERAINETE DES AUTORITES CAMBODGIENNES. LA FRANCE, POUR SA PART, EST PRETE A LEUR FOURNIR UNE ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE DANS CE DOMAINE. ELLE A COMMENCE A LE FAIRE ET SE DECLARE DISPOSEE A REpondRE A TOUTE DEMANDE FUTURE DANS CE SENS.

NOUS PARAIT EN EFFET INDISPENSABLE UN DISPOSITIF COHERENT PERMETTANT A LA FOIS DE DISTINGUER ET DE COORDONNER LES DIFFERENTES COMPETENCES -JE PENSE A LA FORMATION ET LA RECHERCHE, AU TRAVAIL SUR LES MONUMENTS, A LA GESTION COMMERCIALE DU SITE- ET DE GARANTIR L'EFFICACITE DE LA DECISION POLITIQUE DANS SA PREPARATION COMME DANS SON APPLICATION.

PAR AILLEURS, NOUS CONTRIBUONS AU RENFORCEMENT DE LA CONSERVATION D'ANGKOR, A LA FOIS INTELLECTUELLEMENT PAR LE TRAVAIL DE CLASSEMENT DES OBJETS, ET TRES CONCRETEMENT POUR LA SECURITE DES BATIMENTS.

2- LA SECURITE :

LA LUTTE CONTRE LE PILLAGE ET LE TRAFIC ILLICITE EST UNE EXIGENCE ABSOLUE. LA FRANCE EST DISPOSEE A ASSURER LA FORMATION DES FORCES DE SECURITE SUR LE SITE ET A CONTRIBUER A LEUR EQUIPEMENT. ELLE COMPTE EN OUTRE PARTICIPER A LA PROTECTION DE LA CONSERVATION D'ANGKOR.

UNE EQUIPE FRANCAISE A, PAR AILLEURS, D'ORES ET DEJA ENGAGE UN PROGRAMME DE DEMINAGE DU SITE, PREALABLE INDISPENSABLE A TOUT AMENAGEMENT.

3- LA RECHERCHE ET LA FORMATION :

DANS CE DOMAINE, L'ECOLE FRANCAISE D'EXTREME ORIENT, QUI S'EST REINSTALLÉE A SIEM REAP, A ACCUMULE UN CAPITAL DE CONNAISSANCES UNIQUE AU MONDE QUI EST DESORMAIS A LA DISPOSITION DE TOUS GRACE A UN PROGRAMME DE MISE AU NET DE LA DOCUMENTATION ET DE REPRODUCTION REALISE AVEC UN CONCOURS JAPONAIS.

L'EFFORT DE TRANSFERT DE CETTE MEMOIRE AU CAMBODGE SERA POURSUIVI, ET L'INDISPENSABLE TRAVAIL DE REMISE A JOUR DES INVENTAIRES SERA ENGAGE DES CETTE ANNEE.

TOUTE ACTION DE RESTAURATION SERA COMPLETEE PAR DES RECHERCHES ARCHEOLOGIQUES POUR PARVENIR EN MEME TEMPS A UNE

MEILLEURE COMPREHENSION DU SITE. JE PRECISE QUE CES PROGRAMMES SONT AUSSI DES PROGRAMMES DE FORMATION OU LES CHERCHEURS FRANCAIS TRAVAILLENT EN TANDEM AVEC DES HOMOLOGUES CAMBODGIENS ET QUE TOUS LES SPECIALISTES FRANCAIS EN MISSION AU CAMBODGE CONTRIBUENT A LA FORMATION DES NOUVELLES GENERATIONS D'ARCHEOLOGUES ET D'ARCHITECTES PAR DES COURS A L'UNIVERSITE DES BEAUX-ARTS.

4- LES ETUDES :

TOUTE INTERVENTION SUR LE SITE, QU'IL S'AGISSE DE RESTAURATION OU D'AMENAGEMENT DOIT S'APPUYER SUR DES ETUDES PREALABLES SOLIDES. EN LIAISON AVEC LE PROJET ZEMP, TROIS ETUDES SECTORIELLES ONT DEJA ETE REALISEES, ET UNE EQUIPE DE L'INSTITUT GEOGRAPHIQUE NATIONAL ENTREPRENDRA DANS LES PROCHAINES SEMAINES UNE ETUDE DE STABILITE DU MASSIF D'ANGKOR VAT.

LA CAISSE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT POUR SA PART, VA DEVELOPPER UN IMPORTANT PROGRAMME D'ETUDES D'AMENAGEMENT URBAIN ET TOURISTIQUE POUR ECLAIRER LES FUTURES DECISIONS CAMBODGIENNES EN CE DOMAINE. ELLE EST PRETE A REpondre AUX REQUETES QUI POURRAIENT ETRE PRESENTEES PAR LE CAMBODGE POUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DE LA REGION DE SIEM REAP.

5- LA RESTAURATION DES MONUMENTS :

L'ECOLE FRANCAISE D'EXTREME ORIENT, DONT J'AI SOULIGNE A L'INSTANT QU'ELLE EST VERITABLEMENT LA MEMOIRE D'ANGKOR, A EGALEMENT UNE EXPERIENCE UNIQUE DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA RESTAURATION. AINSI, LA RESTAURATION DE LA TERRASSE DU ROI

LEPREUX SERA-T-ELLE ENGAGEE DES CET AUTOMNE GRACE A LA PRESENCE PERMANENTE DE SPECIALISTES DE L'ECOLE, CONTRIBUANT A RENDRE A CET ENSEMBLE MONUMENTAL SON CARACTERE GRANDIOSE QUI A TANT FRAPPE LES VOYAGEURS.

D'AUTRES CHANTIERS POURRONT ETRE ENSUITE ENGAGES, EN FONCTION DES PRIORITES DEFINIES EN COMMUN.

6- LA GESTION :

L'ORGANISATION DU TOURISME EST NECESSAIRE, NON SEULEMENT POUR PERMETTRE UN ACCES AU SITE DANS DES CONDITIONS PRESERVANT SON INTEGRITE, MAIS EGALEMENT POUR GENERER DES RESSOURCES POUVANT ETRE REINJECTEES DANS DE NOUVEAUX TRAVAUX DE RESTAURATION ET DE RECHERCHE. C'EST LA VOIE PAR LAQUELLE LE CAMBODGE PARVIENDRA PROGRESSIVEMENT A AUTOFINANCER CES TRAVAUX ET A FAIRE D'ANGKOR UNE SOURCE DE RICHESSE POUR LE PAYS. LA CAISSE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT APPORTERA SA CONTRIBUTION A CET EFFORT D'ORGANISATION. D'ORES ET DEJA, LA FRANCE PARTICIPE A UN PROGRAMME D'ENTRETIEN DU SITE.

TOUT CECI, COMME JE L'AI DIT TOUT A L'HEURE, DOIT S'INTEGRER DANS UNE DEMARCHE COORDONNEE, D'ABORD ENTRE LES BAILLEURS DE FONDS ET LA COMMUNAUTE SCIENTIFIQUE INTERNATIONALE, ENSUITE AVEC LES AUTORITES CAMBODGIENNES. C'EST BIEN AINSI, DANS LA CONSIDERATION DE L'ENSEMBLE DES CONTRIBUTIONS DES UNS ET DES AUTRES, QUE LA FRANCE ENTEND INSCRIRE SA DEMARCHE.

LE COMITE DE COORDINATION DONT LA FRANCE SOUTIENT LA CREATION AURA PRECISEMENT CETTE FONCTION : SA MISSION SERAIT DE

SUIVRE LA BONNE REALISATION DES LIGNES D'ACTION DECIDEES A TOKYO ET DE FAIRE CIRCULER L'INFORMATION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION ET LA RESTAURATION D'ANGKOR. QUANT A SON FONCTIONNEMENT, IL POURRAIT ETRE ENVISAGE QUE CE COMITE PRESENTE UN RAPPORT ANNUEL A L'UNESCO SUR L'EXECUTION DES PROGRAMMES D' ACTIONS SUR LE SITE ET LA REGION.

UNE REUNION SEMESTRIELLE AU NIVEAU DES AMBASSADEURS A PHNOM PENH POURRAIT ETRE ORGANISEE AVEC LE CONCOURS DES REPRESENTANTS DES CAPITALES. ENFIN CE COMITE DEVRAIT CONVOQUER, A MI-PARCOURS DU PROGRAMME D' ACTIONS DEFINI ENSEMBLE, DES REUNIONS D'EXPERTS POUR FAIRE UN BILAN D'ETAPE SUR TOUTES LES QUESTIONS CONCERNANT LE SITE.

UNE BONNE LIAISON FONCTIONNELLE ENTRE CETTE STRUCTURE ET L'UNESCO PEUT ETRE ASSUREE GRACE AU ROLE DE SECRETARIAT QUI INCOMBE A CELLE-CI.

POUR ACCOMPLIR LES TACHES QUE CES SIX PRIORITES EXIGENT, MON PAYS INTERVIENT ET SOUHAITE INTERVENIR A LA FOIS PAR LA VOIE MULTILATERALE ET PAR LA VOIE BILATERALE. PAR LA VOIE MULTILATERALE, GRACE A DES FONDS EN DEPOT A L'UNESCO (4,5 MILLIONS DE FRANCS EN 1992 ET 1993), FONDS DESTINES TANT A LA DOCUMENTATION, AUX ETUDES, A LA RESTAURATION QU'A LA SECURITE. PAR LA VOIE BILATERALE DANS LE CADRE DE NOTRE COOPERATION AVEC LE CAMBODGE, GRACE AUX EXPERTS ET AUX ACTIONS DE L'ECOLE FRANCAISE D'EXTREME-ORIENT (5 MILLIONS DE FRANCS EN 1992 ET 1993) ET PAR UNE ACTION DIRECTE (FORMATION, RESTAURATION, ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE) QUI VA S'AMPLIFIER. LA CAISSE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DOIT AINSI CONTRIBUER POUR 30 MILLIONS DE

FRANCS DANS LES TOUTES PROCHAINES ANNEES, DONT 10 MILLIONS  
DISPONIBLES DES MAINTENANT POUR DES ETUDES.

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TELLE EST DONC LA CONTRIBUTION QUE LA FRANCE ENTEND  
APPORTER A CETTE OEUVRE COMMUNE. ELLE S'INSCRIT DANS LA  
CONTINUITÉ D'UNE LONGUE HISTOIRE OU L'AMITIE DES PEUPLES  
CAMBODGIEN ET FRANCAIS NE S'EST JAMAIS DEMENTIE ET DANS LE  
CONTEXTE NOUVEAU ET HEUREUX D'UNE MOBILISATION DE TOUTE LA  
COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA RENAISSANCE DU CAMBODGE ET LE  
SAUVETAGE DE L'UN DES PLUS BEAUX ENSEMBLES ARCHITECTURAUX DU  
MONDE./.

MESSAGE DE SA MAJESTE SAMDECH PREAH NORODOM SIHANOUK  
ROI DU CAMBODGE

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY SAMDECH PREAH NORODOM SIHANOUK  
KING OF CAMBODIA

DECLARATION DU CHEF DE LA DELEGATION DU CAMBODGE  
S. EXC. M. VANN MOLYVANN  
MINISTRE D'ETAT  
PRESIDENT DE LA COMMISSION SUPERIEURE DE LA CULTURE NATIONALE

STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF CAMBODIA  
H. E. Mr VANN MOLYVANN  
MINISTER OF STATE  
PRESIDENT OF THE SUPERIOR COMMISSION OF NATIONAL CULTURE



**MESSAGE DE SA MAJESTE SAMDECH PREAH NORODOM SIHANOUK  
ROI DU CAMBODGE**

**A L'OCCASION DE LA CONFERENCE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE  
POUR LA SAUVEGARDE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT  
DU SITE HISTORIQUE D'ANGKOR  
Tokyo, 12-13 octobre 1993**

A l'occasion de la Conférence intergouvernementale pour la sauvegarde et le développement du site historique d'Angkor, je tiens à vous dire combien je suis ému par le grand intérêt que vous manifestez pour les témoignages grandioses de l'histoire de mon pays bien-aimé. Je voudrais, tout d'abord, exprimer ma gratitude aux gouvernements de la France et du Japon, qui sont à l'origine de la tenue de cette réunion. Mes vifs remerciements s'adressent également aux nombreux pays qui y ont envoyé leurs représentants. Par votre présence, vous mettez en exergue la valeur exceptionnelle et universelle du site d'Angkor, symbole de l'identité du peuple khmer et de son unité, mais aussi témoignage, au-delà des frontières et des âges, du génie créateur des hommes.

C'est pour moi l'opportunité de souligner, de nouveau, ma volonté inébranlable, la détermination du Gouvernement royal et le souhait unanime du peuple cambodgien : tous nous voulons préserver notre patrimoine national, et n'épargner aucun effort pour atteindre ce noble objectif.

Comme vous le savez, nos efforts sont constamment soutenus par l'UNESCO qui remplit, à ma grande satisfaction, le mandat que je lui ai confié de coordonner, sur le plan scientifique et technique, l'action internationale destinée à assurer la sauvegarde du patrimoine khmer.

C'est ainsi que, par son appel lancé en novembre 1991, le Directeur général de l'Organisation, S. Exc. M. Federico Mayor, convia la communauté internationale à se mobiliser pour protéger, préserver, restaurer et mettre en valeur le site d'Angkor. Mais surtout, l'UNESCO, à travers l'activité enthousiaste de ses services spécialisés à Paris, Phnom Penh et Siem Reap, a aidé le Cambodge à faire aboutir, en décembre 1992, l'inscription d'Angkor sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial, et par voie de conséquence, à concevoir un plan directeur de sauvegarde du site, avec ses monuments et son environnement, après avoir contribué d'une manière décisive à mettre en oeuvre une politique de lutte permanente contre le trafic illicite des biens culturels.

*G. J. V. P.*  
*S. H.*

En ce qui concerne l'avenir, il est essentiel que l'assistance technique et financière internationale qui est fournie au Cambodge puisse, non seulement se poursuivre, mais aussi s'amplifier. De la sorte, notre pays sera capable de surmonter les difficultés auxquelles il est confronté, en particulier dans le domaine de la préservation de son patrimoine culturel. Certes, cette assistance ne doit pas être consacrée aux seuls monuments historiques et à leur environnement, mais elle doit aussi permettre au peuple cambodgien de renforcer sa capacité de gérer et de préserver, par ses propres cadres, son patrimoine: ce qui explique l'accent qui doit être mis sur les actions futures en matière de formation.

Afin d'éviter toutes sortes d'approches conflictuelles qui mettraient en danger une conservation cohérente et harmonieuse des monuments, et pour ne pas tomber dans le piège de la dispersion des efforts et des ressources, il est vivement recommandé que l'UNESCO poursuive son action de coordination.

Avec sa nouvelle Constitution, le Royaume du Cambodge entame désormais une ère nouvelle de son histoire. Puisse la grandeur de son passé encourager l'édification d'un avenir serein marqué du sceau de la convivialité, de la concorde et de la coopération. Assurément, dans cette tâche de longue haleine, votre soutien est essentiel. C'est pourquoi je garde fermement l'espoir d'offrir, un jour, au regard du monde, la splendeur recouverte d'Angkor, et de nous montrer les dignes héritiers de ce magnifique legs de nos ancêtres.



**MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY SAMDECH PREAH NORODOM SIHANOUK  
KING OF CAMBODIA**

**ON THE OCCASION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE  
FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR**

**Tokyo, 12-13 October 1993**

On the occasion of the Intergovernmental Conference for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor, I wish to say how moved I am at the great interest which you show for the magnificent heritage of My beloved country. I especially want to express my gratitude to the Governments of France and of Japan, whose initiative permitted the holding of this meeting. My sincere thanks also go to the numerous countries who have sent their representatives. Your presence underscores the exceptional and universal value of the Angkor site, symbol of the identity of the Khmer Nation and of its unity, and witness - beyond the frontiers and the centuries - of the creative genius of humankind.

I wish to take this opportunity to repeat, once again, My unwavering will, the determination of the Royal Government and the unanimous wish of the Cambodian People: all of us want to preserve our national heritage, and will spare no effort to attain this noble goal.

As you know, our efforts are constantly supported by UNESCO, which fulfills to My great satisfaction the mandate that I have given to it, to coordinate, on the technical and scientific levels, the international assistance for the safeguarding of the Khmer cultural heritage.

Thus, by launching his Appeal in November 1991, the Director-General of UNESCO, HE Mr Federico Mayor, called upon the international community to mobilize in order to protect, preserve, restore and present the site of Angkor. Moreover, UNESCO, through the enthusiastic response of its specialized services in Paris, Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, has helped Cambodia to achieve the inscription of Angkor on the World Heritage List, and consequently to conceive a master plan for the safeguarding of the site, its monuments and their environment, as well as having contributed concretely to the setting up of a strategy to fight against illicit traffic in cultural property.

For the future, it is essential that the international technical and financial assistance provided to Cambodia not only continues but increases. In this way, our country will be able to overcome the difficulties which it faces, notably in the field of the preservation of our cultural heritage. Of course, this assistance must not be given solely to the historical monuments and their environment; it must also allow the Cambodian People to reinforce their capacity to manage and preserve their own cultural heritage: this is why emphasis must be placed in the future on training activities.

In order to avoid conflicting approaches which would endanger coherent and harmonious conservation of the monuments, and to avoid the pitfalls of scattering efforts and resources, it is strongly recommended that UNESCO continues to coordinate action.

With Our new Constitution, the Kingdom of Cambodia is now entering a new era of history. May the grandeur of our past encourage the building of a serene future, characterized by conviviality, concord and co-operation. Your support is essential in this long term endeavour. This is why I cling firmly to the hope to offer, one day, to the eyes of the world, the recovered splendor of Angkor, and to show that we are the worthy heirs of the magnificent legacy of our ancestors.

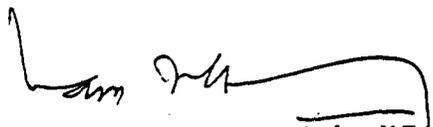
Allocution du chef de la Délégation Cambodgienne

à l'occasion de la Conférence Intergouvernementale pour la  
Sauvegarde et le Développement du Site Historique  
d'Angkor - Tokyo, 12-13 octobre 1993

Après le Message de Sa Majesté Samdech Preah NORODOM  
SIHANOUK, Roi du Cambodge, rendant un hommage chaleureux  
pour l'action passée de l'UNESCO au Cambodge, la délégation  
Cambodgienne a l'honneur de soumettre à la  
Conférence Intergouvernementale pour la sauvegarde et le  
Développement du Site Historique d'Angkor une Requête pour  
l'exécution d'un Plan d'Urgence de cinq ans. Avec l'assis-  
tance à venir de l'UNESCO, le Plan d'Urgence propose des  
actions immédiates et à moyen terme à mettre en oeuvre  
concrètement dans la Région d'Angkor.

La présente année 1993 marquera le 9 novembre prochain le  
40ème anniversaire de l'accession du Cambodge à son  
indépendance. Il est permis d'espérer que 1993 sera aussi  
et enfin le début d'une nouvelle ère, une ère de paix.  
Tout le peuple khmer aspire ardemment à cette paix, pour  
reconstituer son Patrimoine saccagé, redévelopper des  
ressources humaines nouvelles, et pouvoir bénéficier de  
l'assistance nécessaire pour lancer l'industrie du tourisme.

Cette aspiration, cette détermination du peuple khmer se  
sont exprimées dans la nouvelle Constitution qu'il s'est  
octroyée le 21 septembre 1993 par 3 articles fondamentaux  
pour la sauvegarde et la mise en valeur de sa culture.



- Art. 69 : - L'Etat a l'obligation de conserver et développer la Culture Nationale.
- L'Etat a l'obligation de conserver la langue khmère et de la développer en l'adaptant aux nécessités modernes.
  - L'Etat a l'obligation de conserver et de protéger les Monuments Historiques et les Arts Traditionnels et de mettre en valeur les Sites Historiques.
- Art. 70 : - Toutes les infractions qui portent atteinte directement ou indirectement au Patrimoine Culturel et au Patrimoine Artistique National seront passibles de sanctions pénales maximal
- Art. 71 : - Les périmètres de protection des Patrimoines Nationaux, ainsi que ceux des Patrimoines inscrits dans la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial sont classés en Zones neutres, dans lesquels doit être proscrite toute action militaire.

Je vous remercie de votre attention

Phnom Penh, le 5 octobre 1993



Vann Kolyvann  
Ministre d'Etat et  
Chef de la Délégation Cambodgienne

Intervention by the Chief of the Cambodian Delegation  
on the occasion of  
The Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and  
Development of the Historic Site of Angkor

(Tokyo, 12-13 October 1993)

After the Message of His Majesty Samdech Preah NORODOM SIHANOUK, King of Cambodia, rendering warm homage to UNESCO's past activities in Cambodia, the Cambodian Delegation has the honour to submit to the Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor, a request for the execution of a "Five Year Urgent Plan of Action". With UNESCO's future assistance, the Urgent Plan proposes immediate and mid-term actions to be realized concretely in the Region of Angkor.

This year 1993, on 9 November, will mark the 40th anniversary of Cambodia's independence. It is hoped that 1993 will also, at last, be the beginning of a new era, an era of peace. All Khmer people ardently hope for peace, to reconstitute its damaged Heritage, to redevelop new human resources, and to be able to benefit from necessary assistance to launch the tourism industry.

This aspiration, this determination of the Khmer people have been expressed in the new Constitution which was promulgated on 21 September 1993 through three fundamental articles for the safeguarding and valorization of its culture.

Article 69: \* The State has the obligation to conserve and develop the National Culture.

\* The State has the obligation to conserve the Khmer language and to develop it by adapting it to modern needs.

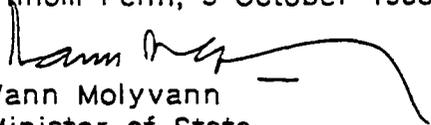
\* The State has the obligation to conserve and to protect the Historic Monuments and the Traditional Arts and to valorize the Historic Sites.

Article 70: \* All offence infringing directly or indirectly upon the Cultural Patrimony and to the National Artistic Heritage shall be subject to maximum penal sanctions.

Article 71: \* The perimeters of protection of National Patrimony, as well as those Heritage inscribed on the List of World Heritage are classified as neutral Zones, in which all military action is proscribed.

I thank you for your attention.

Phnom Penh, 5 October 1993

  
Vann Molyvann  
Minister of State  
Chief of the Cambodian Delegation

**DECLARATION DU CHEF DE LA DELEGATION DE L'UNESCO**

**M. HENRI LOPES**

**SOUS-DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE L'UNESCO  
POUR LA CULTURE**

**STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF UNESCO**

**Mr HENRI LOPES**

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNESCO FOR CULTURE**

Monsieur le Vice-Premier Ministre,  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres,  
Messieurs les Présidents,  
Excellences  
Mesdames et Messieurs,

Le 30 novembre 1991, devant le temple d'Angkor Vat, le Directeur général de l'UNESCO, Monsieur Federico Mayor, lançait un appel à la communauté internationale pour qu'elle conjugue ses efforts afin que les temples d'Angkor soient sauvés et préservés contre les dégradations que la nature et les hommes faisaient peser sur eux.

Le Japon et la France furent parmi les premiers pays à répondre à cet appel.

L'Inde et la Pologne qui se trouvaient déjà sur place, au moment où la conjoncture politique ne nous le permettait pas, renouvelèrent aussitôt leur engagement. Enfin, comment ne pas citer les contributions précieuses de l'Allemagne, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de la Grande-Bretagne, de la Hongrie, de l'Italie, du Luxembourg, de la Suède et de la Thaïlande. A ces efforts, je voudrais ajouter ceux du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement dont le soutien financier nous a permis de mettre en oeuvre des actions urgentes et à caractère prioritaire. Grâce à la rapidité de toutes ces réponses, nous avons pu apporter une présence réconfortante à un peuple traumatisé par des années de guerre, mais déterminé à reconstruire sa nation et à transmettre à la postérité, dans son authenticité, l'un des témoignages du génie de la culture khmère et l'un des joyaux les plus éclatants de notre patrimoine commun.

Aujourd'hui, avec cette conférence, c'est un nouveau pas qui est franchi dans la solidarité internationale.

Au nom du Directeur général de l'UNESCO, je voudrais en remercier les deux co-Présidents, la France et le Japon. Nul n'était mieux placé qu'eux pour prendre une telle initiative. Deux pays qui possèdent une autorité sur la scène internationale, deux des plus grands contributeurs de l'UNESCO, l'un et l'autre enfin possèdent, à des titres divers, des liens privilégiés avec le peuple et la civilisation khmère.

La France, que son histoire lie au Cambodge, est détentrice d'une mémoire dont les Cambodgiens et la communauté internationale auront grandement besoin. Nous voudrions la remercier d'avoir abrité la conférence préparatoire à celle-ci. Que l'événement capital auquel nous participons aujourd'hui prenne place à Tokyo ne nous étonne pas. Le Japon a doté l'UNESCO du fonds-en-dépôt, actuellement le plus élevé, en faveur du patrimoine culturel, en y versant, au cours des quatre dernières années, une somme d'un montant de 14,5 millions de dollars. En vous renouvelant notre gratitude, nous voudrions, Monsieur le Vice-Premier Ministre, vous féliciter pour cette nouvelle initiative et pour les facilités que vous offrez à nouveau à la communauté internationale. Je vous prie de transmettre nos remerciements au Premier Ministre.

L'UNESCO est heureuse de mettre à votre disposition, dans ce contexte, l'expérience qu'elle possède dans la mise en oeuvre d'une telle campagne de sauvegarde.

Monsieur le Vice-Premier Ministre,  
Excellences,  
Mesdames et Messieurs,

C'est à la demande de Sa Majesté Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, Roi du Cambodge, et de l'ensemble des Autorités cambodgiennes, que l'UNESCO s'est attachée, conformément au mandat qui lui a été donné par ses Etats membres, à initier, développer et coordonner les efforts internationaux en faveur de la sauvegarde du Site d'Angkor.

Ces activités ont été engagées conformément à la Résolution 26 C/3.13 adoptée par la Conférence générale de l'UNESCO à sa vingt-sixième session et aux orientations arrêtées le 29 novembre 1991 entre Sa Majesté Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, en sa qualité alors de Président du Conseil National Suprême du Cambodge, et le Directeur général de l'UNESCO. Leur mise en oeuvre a fait l'objet d'une consultation systématique avec les Autorités cambodgiennes et d'un suivi régulier de leur part.

Le rôle de l'UNESCO ne consiste pas à se substituer aux Etats membres avec lesquels elle coopère, même pas à les guider, mais à les aider à consolider leur souveraineté, chaque fois qu'elle leur demande, en favorisant leur accès à la coopération et à la solidarité internationale. Il s'agit pour nous d'apporter notre conseil et notre expertise en nous appuyant sur le réseau de ressources que nous offrent notre programme de coopération internationale et la communauté internationale dans nos domaines de compétence.

En accord avec les Autorités cambodgiennes, l'UNESCO s'est donc attachée à développer des activités et des projets afin de répondre aux objectifs suivants :

1. Assurer la meilleure connaissance possible du site et favoriser, à cet effet, au niveau international, les échanges entre tous les spécialistes des disciplines concernant le site d'Angkor et sa région. Il est en effet essentiel pour la préservation et la conservation de l'ensemble monumental d'Angkor, qui s'étend sur 250 Km<sup>2</sup> et intéresse plus de 300 monuments et 1.000 sites archéologiques, que soit appréhendé l'ensemble des problèmes et que s'instaure la plus grande coopération possible sur le terrain ;

2. Prendre les mesures appropriées pour préserver le patrimoine culturel du Cambodge.

C'est dans cet esprit que l'UNESCO a aidé les Autorités cambodgiennes à présenter le dossier d'inscription du Parc archéologique d'Angkor sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Cette inscription a été acceptée par le comité intergouvernemental compétent lors de sa 16ème session, en décembre 1992, à Santa Fé, aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique.. Angkor a, par ailleurs, été inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril. L'inscription du site nous rend désormais responsable collectivement de sa préservation et consacre au regard de l'opinion publique internationale sa valeur exceptionnelle et universelle.

De même, le Secrétariat a aidé les Autorités du Cambodge à élaborer un projet de législation sur la protection du patrimoine culturel national que le Conseil national suprême a adopté le 10 février 1993 comme "Décision sur la protection du patrimoine culturel national".

En outre, et conformément à l'Aide-mémoire signé le 29 novembre 1991 par le Chef de l'Etat du Cambodge et le Directeur général de l'UNESCO, l'Organisation a fourni, sur une base continue, une assistance de conseil technique aux Autorités cambodgiennes pour renforcer les mesures contre le trafic illicite des biens culturels en organisant de nombreuses activités de formation et de sensibilisation tant au Cambodge qu'au niveau international. A cet égard je voudrais souligner l'importance de la brochure réalisée par l'ICOM, suite à la table ronde sur Angkor et comportant la description et les photographies d'une centaine d'objets volés sur le site d'Angkor.

3. Entreprendre, avec le concours actif de la communauté internationale, des activités de préservation et de restauration des monuments et renforcer les capacités humaines et matérielles des différentes institutions culturelles nationales et plus particulièrement celles de la Conservation d'Angkor.

Aujourd'hui et demain vont constituer des dates cruciales à cet égard.

Toutefois, les campagnes passées ont montré à l'expérience que l'une des conditions essentielles de leur succès est l'effort et l'engagement des autorités nationales et nous sommes persuadés que la nouvelle situation créée au Royaume du Cambodge par la mise en place d'institutions démocratiquement élues ne pourra que favoriser cet engagement.

Mais l'ensemble des efforts engagés doit être poursuivi et développé, car la sauvegarde, la conservation, la mise en valeur et la gestion du site d'Angkor et de ses monuments ne peuvent être dissociée du développement de la région pour que soient pris en compte les besoins de la population.

C'est dans cette perspective que l'UNESCO a développé un projet de Plan de Zonage et d'Aménagement de l'Environnement du site d'Angkor, avec le concours financier du PNUD et de la Suède, et l'assistance technique de la Fondation hongroise pour Angkor,

de l'Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient, du Service des parcs nationaux des Etats-Unis, du Fonds mondial pour la nature et du Département des beaux-arts de Thaïlande.

Quelque 25 spécialistes de diverses disciplines scientifiques venus de 11 pays différents, associés à des spécialistes cambodgiens, ont travaillé à ce projet qui vise à produire un plan d'aménagement environnemental intégré au vu d'une étude portant sur une zone de près de 5 000 km<sup>2</sup> autour du Parc d'Angkor.

Tout à l'heure, l'un de mes collègues vous en exposera les grandes lignes.

Dans le cadre de cette étude d'ensemble, les données spatiales collectées à partir des cartes existantes et des relevés d'images satellites et de photographies aériennes emmagasinées dans un système d'information géographique ont permis de définir plusieurs zones hiérarchisées quant au niveau de protection requis.

Il a mis en valeur :

1. des zones nécessitant une protection maximale eu égard à leur intérêt archéologique, culturel et touristique,
2. des sites d'intérêt archéologique (500 nouveaux sites ont été identifiés) pour lesquels un classement en zones spéciales d'intérêt archéologique pourrait être proposé ;
3. l'ensemble de l'aire d'étude pourrait être classée, compte tenu de sa très grande richesse culturelle, archéologique et écologique, en périmètre d'intérêt culturel pour permettre aux autorités d'assurer un contrôle des projets de développement économique, urbain et touristique qui pourraient être envisagés.

Le projet ZEMP n'est pas un modèle, ni une recette proposée aux autorités cambodgiennes et à la communauté internationale qui les soutient dans leur entreprise de préservation et de sauvegarde. C'est un document de travail qui doit susciter une analyse critique de la part des autorités khmères qui sont les seules habilitées à déterminer les choix et les orientations qui concernent l'avenir de leur patrimoine. Ce projet n'a qu'une ambition, constituer une contribution et une base de réflexion.

Monsieur le Vice-Premier Ministre,  
Messieurs, Mesdames les Ministres,

Notre tâche est enthousiasmante mais délicate. Délicate, car au-delà des monuments, c'est à des hommes et des femmes, d'une culture, d'une sensibilité, je dirais d'une identité, spécifique et individuelle, auxquels nous nous adressons. Le Cambodge ne tend pas la main et la solidarité internationale ne doit pas se

substituer au peuple khmer pour lui livrer un produit clé en mains. C'est à un dialogue que les Cambodgiens nous invitent. Il nous prient de venir les écouter et de les aider à recouvrer une connaissance et des techniques dont ils ont été dépossédés. A ce titre, l'une des clés de notre entreprise sera la formation des hommes et des femmes. Les experts et les spécialistes qui sont appelés à aller sur le terrain n'ont pas pour mission suprême de faire, mais de former des experts et des spécialistes capables de préserver eux-mêmes ce que leurs ancêtres leur ont légué.

Avant de conclure, je voudrais ici réaffirmer, au nom du Directeur général, que le Secrétariat de l'UNESCO se félicite de la tenue de cette conférence dont il sera fait rapport au Conseil exécutif et à la Conférence générale et dont les résultats seront, je n'en doute pas, à la hauteur d'un défi qui va bien au-delà d'une simple restauration des vestiges du passé. Car c'est en sauvant Angkor que tout un peuple va retrouver sa fierté, sa volonté de vivre et une énergie nouvelle pour reconstruire son pays.

**ALLOCUTION DES CHEFS DE DELEGATION**  
**STATEMENT BY THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS**

RAPPORT DE LA DELEGATION CAMBODGIENNE A LA CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE SUR LA SAUVEGARDE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU SITE HISTORIQUE D'ANGKOR.

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" Le site d'Angkor, inscrit au Patrimoine Mondial, est " érigé en Domaine National Khmer".  
" La mise en valeur de ce domaine est déclarée priorité " nationale".

La citation ci-dessus est l'article No.1 du projet de Loi relatif à la gestion du Domaine National d'Angkor que le Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge soumettra sous peu à l'approbation de l'Assemblée Nationale.

La guerre débuta dans la Région d'Angkor dès 1970. Avec le 40ème anniversaire de l'Indépendance, l'Instauration de la Monarchie constitutionnelle, du Parlement et du nouveau Gouvernement en 1993, nous espérons enfin pouvoir rétablir définitivement la Paix et nous consacrer à la reconstruction de notre Pays.

Les tristes évènements de ces vingt dernières années, n'ont pas seulement ruiné les ressources économiques et humaines du Cambodge, mais également appauvri considérablement ses ressources culturelles.

L'entreprise de réhabilitation et de développement de ces secteurs dépasse et de loin les possibilités de notre pays. Cette réalisation requiert une importante aide de la Communauté Internationale et sur plusieurs années. C'est dans cet effort que le Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge soumet une demande d'assistance pour la mise en oeuvre d'un Plan d'Urgence quinquennal de sauvetage, de conservation et de mise en valeur du Patrimoine National Khmer.

Le Plan d'Urgence est articulé en six éléments ou sous-programmes:

1. Réhabilitation et restauration de l'environnement d'Angkor;
2. Préservation, restauration et présentation des Monuments;
3. Développement des ressources humaines;
4. Stratégie d'information et de participation des populations;
5. Développement socio-culturel de la région d'Angkor;
6. Développement du Tourisme.

La deuxième partie comprend les mesures concrètes à prendre en matière de trafic illicite d'objets d'art khmer, et

la troisième partie concerne les modalités d'exécution des projets d'assistance technique élaborés dans le cadre de ce Plan d'Urgence.

## I. PREMIERE PARTIE : LE PLAN D'URGENCE

### 1. Réhabilitation et restauration de l'environnement d'Angkor.

Résultats attendus : Plan Directeur d'aménagement des Parcs d'Angkor et des sites associés de Roluos et de Banteay Srei.

- Les études du Plan Directeur porteront sur les différents objectifs de planification ci-après énumérés aux années 2005 et 2020 . Il s'agit de :  
planifier l'environnement physique des parcs (plan des sites),  
planifier les normes d'utilisation du territoire (plan des zones, zones-tampons et règlements),  
planifier la production et les emplois pour les populations résidant dans et à proximité des parcs.

- L'organisation physique des parcs archéologiques, pour servir d'écrin et de protection des monuments, est une entreprise d'aménagement complexe et sa mise en oeuvre nécessite des études préalables et des contrôles archéologiques approfondis. La création des parcs d'Angkor servirait de modèle pour l'établissement de huit autres parcs archéologiques nationaux : Sambor Prei Kuk, Koh Ker, Kulen, Beng Mealea, Preah Khan de Kompong Svay, Banteay Chhmar, Banteay Nokor et Preah Vihear.

- Il y a des populations insérées entre tous les monuments. Il est nécessaire d'adopter une stratégie de sauvegarde des Monuments, axée sur la participation de ces populations. Il s'agit de les convertir à des emplois non destructifs de l'environnement et les encadrer pour qu'elles contribuent à protéger cet environnement.

- Une politique de reforestation intensive doit être appliquée de toute urgence. Il est nécessaire d'implanter une école régionale d'agriculture et de sylviculture pour la gestion des parcs (par exemple : programme de plantation d'arbres fournissant du bois de feu à proximité des habitations, régénération spontanée du couvert végétal, création de pépinières, etc.).

- Le Ministère de l'Agriculture devrait introduire des formations en agronomie, foresterie, hydrologie et

paysagisme pour tous les parcs archéologiques nationaux à créer.

Proposition de la délégation cambodgienne :

a) La délégation cambodgienne sollicite l'assistance technique de la Communauté Internationale pour élaborer le Plan Directeur, ainsi que pour l'obtention du financement des travaux de mise en oeuvre de ce plan.

b) La délimitation du Parc d'Angkor faite dans les années vingt, n'englobait pas les ouvrages hydrauliques. Les archéologues et spécialistes cambodgiens demandent à classer tous les Barais, les canaux, les ponts et les chaussées anciens khmers dans l'inventaire du Patrimoine d'Angkor, au même titre que les monuments.

c) La délégation recommande, en complément à toute étude d'aménagement de l'environnement, le lancement d'enquêtes socio-économiques exhaustives des populations résidant à l'intérieur des parcs archéologiques. Certains villages avec leurs pagodes et écoles y sont installés depuis des générations. Il est nécessaire de délimiter exactement leur territoire, y instituer des règlements de construction et d'utilisation du sol très sévères et mettre en place en leur faveur un programme de développement communautaire, afin d'y promouvoir, entre autres, des activités d'artisanat et d'arts traditionnels.

## 2. Préservation, restauration et présentation des Monuments.

2.1 Résultat attendu : Plan de conservation et de restauration des monuments inscrits sur la liste du Patrimoine Mondial.

- Les études du Plan de conservation et de restauration couvriraient au minimum l'élaboration des points suivants :

a) Considérations générales

b) Contexte historique et culturel des monuments et des sites: période de construction, raison de construction, type de construction, concept initial de construction, relation avec les autres constructions, causes de destruction et signification historique et culturelle de construction.

c) Politique de restauration : politique de protection, conservation, restauration et maintenance,

politique de présentation après restauration du monument, politique de protection de l'environnement durant et après la restauration.

d) Plan d'action du projet : but du programme, objectif du projet, plans d'action du projet (coût, plan de travail, organisation, activités, main-d'oeuvre nécessaire et autres exigences).

Demande du Gouvernement Cambodgien :

Il s'agit d'études hautement scientifiques dont la durée est fixée à deux ans. Le concours de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, du Département des Monuments Historiques de France et de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes est sollicité de la France. Pour ce qui concerne l'assistance du Japon, nous sollicitons la collaboration étroite avec the Institute of Asian Cultures of Sophia University, Tokyo.

2.2. Résultat attendu : Projets de conservation prioritaires identifiés dans le Pan d'Urgence.

- Des mesures urgentes sont nécessaires pour prévenir l'écroulement de certains monuments du Parc d'Angkor. Les activités spécifiques de consolidation, rénovation et restauration qui sont commencées dans le site d'Angkor par l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient (Restauration de la terrasse du Roi Lépreux) devraient pouvoir être mises en oeuvre à une très large échelle dans tous les monuments en péril.

- Des unités françaises de déminage sont actuellement en cours de mise en place durant le 4ème trimestre de 1993, pour une période de six mois qui sera très certainement prolongée. La sécurité des interventions sur les lieux est à présent assurée.

Proposition du Gouvernement Royal :

Le Gouvernement khmer propose l'ouverture de chantiers archéologiques internationaux sur les monuments énumérés dans la liste ci-après :

a) les monuments déjà pris en charge par the Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University : Banteay Kdei; par l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient : Terrasse du Roi Lépreux et par le World Monument Fund : Prah Khan;

b) les monuments suivants déjà inscrits dans la liste du Patrimoine Mondial :

Le Bayon : Restauration générale du monument, pouvant se décomposer en : dégagement des éléments

effondrés et anastylose de l'enceinte, consolidation générale et remontage des deux bibliothèques, restauration et protection de mise hors d'eau de la galerie des bas-reliefs, consolidation et restauration des tours à visages secondaires, restauration et étanchéité de la terrasse périphérique, consolidation et restauration de la tour centrale.

Angkor Wat : programme de relevés et de reconnaissance du massif central.

Groupe de Roluos.

Bakong : travaux de grosse maintenance, remontage du parement effondré sur le soubassement Sud;

Preah Ko : consolidation des vestiges de stucs ornementaux, reprise structurelle du bâtiment;

Lolei : consolidation générale des quatre tours de briques (dont une effondrée et une en ruine).

Neak Poan : Restauration du temple central et de ses quatre bassins, avec remise en eau de ceux-ci. Rétablissement d'un plan d'eau périphérique réduit à l'intérieur de l'ancien Barai, rétablissant le principe initial de présentation du monument.

Baphuon : remontage des superstructures Est démontées avant 1970 et restauration complète de l'ensemble de la moitié Ouest du temple.

Les portes d'Angkor Thom : consolidation des superstructures et restauration des cinq portes.  
(Source citée depuis b) : mission d'expertise française des Temples d'Angkor - avril 1992).

Groupe de Banteay Srei : Restauration générale du monument.

c) Conservation et restauration des monuments qui ne sont pas encore inscrits sur la liste du Patrimoine Mondial :

Sambor Prei Kuk (Province de Kompong Thom),

Banteay Chhmar (Province de Battambang) et

Preah Vihear (sur la frontière khméro-thailandaise).

Les deux premiers monuments ont énormément souffert du vandalisme et du pillage.

2.3. Résultat attendu : recherches archéologiques.

- La préhistoire du Cambodge est mal connue, parce qu'elle n'a bénéficié jusqu'ici que de quelques recherches isolées.

Proposition de la délégation cambodgienne :

a) au bout de la deuxième année du Plan d'Urgence, le Ministère de la Culture envisage de mettre en place une nouvelle institution culturelle responsable de tous les aspects de recherches préhistoriques, historiques et archéologiques : l'Institut de Culture Khmère. Cet institut, avec l'assistance de the Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University, établira des échanges avec toutes les Institutions internationales de recherche sur les civilisations asiatiques. Il serait également responsable de la conservation et du développement des biens culturels non physiques, tels que la musique traditionnelle, le ballet royal, la danse, le théâtre, le théâtre d'ombre, le folklore et les arts traditionnels.

b) les campagnes internationales de fouilles seront organisées dans le cadre de cet Institut et pourront se faire avec le concours de spécialistes étrangers, en attendant la formation de nos propres spécialistes.

Le Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge lance ici un appel à la Communauté Internationale pour la mobilisation de contributions de toute nature (financière, technique et autres) sous forme d'assistance internationale, multinationale et bilatérale pour l'ouverture des chantiers archéologiques pour l'ensemble du Programme "Préservation, Restauration et Présentation des Monuments"

### 3. Développement des ressources humaines

Résultat attendu : Plan Directeur de cinq ans de formation.

Le Plan d'Urgence concernera la formation des : historiens de l'art, archéologues et architectes des monuments historiques, à travers l'Université Royale des Beaux-Arts; techniciens, laborantins et artistes qui se seront spécialisés dans les techniques de conservation de la pierre, de bois, du bronze, etc.

Proposition du Gouvernement Royal :

a) La délégation cambodgienne souhaite la construction dès que possible de l'école de tailleurs de pierres proposée dans le cadre d'une Institution privée japonaise. Cette action permettra la réouverture des carrières de pierres dans la région d'Angkor, pour les travaux futurs de restauration des monuments.

b) Pour le perfectionnement des professionnels du secteur culturel, l'assistance demandée concerne l'octroi de bourses d'études dans des Institutions spécialisées françaises, italiennes, japonaises, américaines, indiennes, thaïlandaises, allemandes, etc. ; de bourses d'études au niveau de maîtrise et doctorat; de bourses de durée moyenne de 4 à 8 mois de spécialisation sur des sujets précis; de voyages d'études et de participation à des cours et séminaires de courte durée, destinées aux cadres, dans les Institutions culturelles de la région de l'ASEAN et des autres pays qui participent dans le programme de sauvegarde d'Angkor.

#### 4. Stratégie d'information des populations.

Mise en valeur du Patrimoine.

Proposition de la Délégation cambodgienne:

Tous les établissements culturels cambodgiens sont actuellement dans un état de délabrement prononcé qui nécessite des investissements importants de réhabilitation. Il s'agit :

a) du Musée National de Phnom Penh : à part l'ossature, tous les travaux de rénovation et de sécurité sont à réaliser. Une extension du Musée est nécessaire pour abriter tous les objets d'art trouvés par les populations ou restitués suite de vols, ou encore transférés des différentes Provinces.

b) Musée de Vat Poveal à Battambang : ce Musée a été incendié et ses collections dispersées. Sa reconstruction est nécessaire en raison de la relation de ce Musée avec la Région archéologique de Battambang, qui est extrêmement riche en vestiges historiques, aussi riche que la Province de Siem Reap.

c) Construction d'un Musée de Site à Siem Reap : en raison du trafic illicite d'objets d'art qui sévit dans la Région, la plupart des objets d'art mobiles ont été enlevés des monuments et entreposés dans la Conservation d'Angkor à Siem Reap. La construction d'un Musée de Site est dès lors urgente pour pouvoir abriter en toute sécurité ces trésors.

d) Le Royaume du Cambodge dispose de deux salles pour les conférences et les manifestations culturelles nationales : la salle Chakdomuk, en face du Palais Royal, et le Théâtre National, tous deux restés sans entretien depuis 22 ans et sans aucune rénovation de leurs équipements. La réhabilitation de ces salles est

indispensable pour la mise en valeur et la présentation de la culture khmère.

#### 5. Développement socio-culturel de la Région d'Angkor.

Résultat attendu : Plan directeur pour la mise en valeur intégrée de la Région de Siem Reap.

- L'objectif de ce Plan est de formuler un cadre de planification pour une période de dix ans avec les programmes d'investissements correspondant, pour le développement de la Région de Siem Reap. La stratégie adoptée est une approche intégrée permettant à l'économie urbaine de Siem Reap et au complexe d'Angkor de jouer un rôle central et vital dans le développement socio-économique, non seulement de la Province de Siem Reap, mais aussi de l'ensemble du pays.

- Le Plan Directeur de la Région comprendrait quatre volets principaux : le développement agricole et les mesures pour réhabiliter l'espace forestier et l'espace agricole, y compris la pêche; le renforcement de l'armature urbaine de la région par l'établissement de villages-centres (Roluos, Pourk, Bantey Srei et Damndek); l'amélioration de l'armature de transport; et, enfin, la réactivation des ressources en eau.

- Le produit final attendu est la définition d'un Plan d'Investissements à long terme et la préparation d'études et de pré-investissement de programmes et projets prioritaires pour une action immédiate.

Proposition de la Délégation Cambodgienne :

L'exécution du sous-programme de développement régional de la Région de Siem Reap pourrait se faire en parallèle avec le programme de développement urbain de Siem Reap, avec interactions réciproques des deux études. Le financement de ce programme est sollicité des Nations Unies (Banque Mondiale ou PNUD).

#### 6. Développement du Tourisme

3 résultats attendus :

Plan Directeur du Développement du Tourisme National.

Plan de Formation des spécialistes khmers.

Plan de Développement Urbain de Siem Reap et de ses environs.

- Le tourisme est l'industrie clef pour le développement économique du Cambodge et de la Région de Siem Reap - Angkor. Pour développer le tourisme, il est indispensable de faire de Siem Reap ville un pôle

touristique international. Il s'agit de construire de toutes pièces tous les réseaux d'infrastructure, eau, électricité, télécommunications et transports requis par cette industrie. Simultanément avec ce développement, le développement rural sera également engagé. Ces développements doivent se soutenir mutuellement pour mobiliser pleinement toutes les potentialités économiques, humaines et culturelles de la Région.

Demande du Gouvernement Royal :

Le Gouvernement Royal souhaite l'assistance de l'Organisation Mondiale du Tourisme, de la Banque Mondiale, et/ou de la Banque Asiatique de Développement pour les études et la promotion du Tourisme Culturel au Cambodge.

Il s'agit d'investissements permettant la construction des infrastructures techniques et de formation de l'industrie hôtelière khmère. La priorité serait mise sur la définition de projets "bancables" et sur la création de zones hôtelières diversifiées pour la région de Siem Reap.

## II. DEUXIEME PARTIE ; MESURES CONCRETES A PRENDRE EN MATIERE DE TRAFIC ILLICITE D'OBJETS D'ART KHMER.

Le Cambodge est signataire de la Convention concernant les mesures à prendre pour interdire et empêcher l'importation, l'exportation et le transfert de propriété illicite des biens culturels (Paris 1970, dite "Convention 1970"). En application de l'article 7 de cette Convention, le Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge demande à la Communauté internationale d'apporter toute sa collaboration contre le trafic illicite de biens culturels khmers qui, depuis 1970, font l'objet de pillage et de vandalisme sans précédent.

Afin de récupérer ces biens culturels, le Gouvernement Royal lance un appel à tous les pays, soit importateurs, soit de transit de tels objets d'art, de bien vouloir prendre les mesures suivantes en sa faveur:

a) prévenir les Musées Nationaux et Institutions similaires du pays d'éviter l'acquisition de toute propriété culturelle originaire du Royaume du Cambodge;

b) interdire l'importation de ces propriétés, dès lors qu'elles ont été légalement inscrites dans les inventaires du Patrimoine National Khmer et qu'elles n'ont pas été légalement autorisées à être exportées par les autorités cambodgiennes;

c) effectuer les démarches nécessaires auprès des antiquaires et des marchands d'art pour aider le Gouvernement Royal à recouvrer et à repatrier ces objets d'art exportés d'une façon illicite du Cambodge.

Cet appel s'adresse tout particulièrement aux pays importateurs et de transit de biens culturels khmers qui n'ont pas encore ratifié la Convention de 1970.

III. TROISIEME PARTIE ; MODALITES D'EXECUTION DES PROJETS D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE ELABORES DANS LE CADRE DU PLAN D'URGENCE.

Pour ce qui concerne les modalités d'exécution des activités présentes et futures, à caractère bilatéral et/ou multilatéral, visant à préserver les Monuments d'Angkor, le Gouvernement Royal du Cambodge propose les procédures suivantes qu'il a soumises à la Conférence CICR/ICORC de Paris, 8 et 9 septembre 1993 :  
Pour les investissements publics nécessaires à son développement :

"le Cambodge va s'appuyer presque entièrement sur l'aide internationale pendant longtemps, car ayant une structure économique délabrée et faible, le pays ne peut pas espérer une génération rapide d'épargne pour son autonomie dans ce secteur. Cependant, bien qu'étant récepteur d'aides, le Gouvernement cambodgien souhaite en assurer activement le rôle de maître d'ouvrage. Quant à la maîtrise d'oeuvre des programmes ou projets, sauf ceux relevant de la formation, il suggère que ces programmes ou projets soient exécutés par le Gouvernement lui-même en collaboration avec les agences d'exécution associées des Nations Unies et/ou des Institutions bi- multilatérales et les Organisations non-gouvernementales".

En conclusion, le Plan d'Urgence de réhabilitation d'Angkor propose donc deux axes essentiels d'orientation:

1. donner au programme d'Angkor une haute priorité dans le programme national de reconstruction du Royaume du Cambodge, et

2. mobiliser les ressources de développement nécessaires à partir du développement intégré de la Région de Siem Reap et à partir du développement de l'industrie nationale du Tourisme.

Il est espéré qu'à l'horizon 2000 Angkor pourrait recevoir environ un million de touristes, à l'exemple de

Borobudur. Il est donc impératif de préparer les installations d'accueil pour ces touristes dès à présent.

Le Plan d'Urgence vise à faire bénéficier directement les populations vivant dans la Région de Siem Reap. Suivant les statistiques 1992 de l'UNTAC, celles-ci sont au nombre de 380 886 habitants. Elles sont réparties dans 67 communes, dans lesquelles il existe toujours présents des vestiges du passé.

Ces populations sont les survivants de l'holocauste des années 1970 à 80. Ici aussi il faut espérer que le Plan d'Urgence pourra créer en leur faveur rapidement des emplois, améliorer leur revenu actuellement très en-dessous du seuil de pauvreté, leur assurer des conditions décentes de vie et leur permettre enfin de participer directement à la réhabilitation de leur Patrimoine.

Phnom Penh, le 1er octobre 1993

Vann Molyvann  
Ministre d'Etat et  
Chef de la Délégation Cambodgienne

(translation from original text in French)

REPORT OF THE CAMBODIAN DELEGATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL  
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON THE SAFEGUARDING AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR

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"The site of Angkor, inscribed on the World Heritage is  
"enlisted in the Khmer National Domain."  
"The valorisation of this domain has been declared a  
"national priority."

The above citation is article No. 1 of the draft Law  
pertaining to the administration of the National Domain  
of Angkor which the Royal Government of Cambodia will  
soon submit for the approval of the National Assembly.

War began in the Angkor Region in 1970. With the 40th  
anniversary of Independence, the Installation of the  
Constitutional Monarchy, the Parliament and the new  
Government in 1993, we hope at last to be able to re-  
establish a definitive Peace and to devote ourselves to  
the reconstruction of our Country.

The sad events of these past twenty years, have not only  
ruined the economic and human resources of Cambodia, but  
have also impoverished considerably its cultural  
resources.

The task of rehabilitation and of development of these  
sectors goes far beyond our country's possibilities.  
Their realization will require substantial aid from the  
International Community for many years. It is towards  
this goal that the Royal Government of Cambodia has  
placed a request for assistance to realize a 5-year  
Urgent Plan for the safeguarding, conservation and  
valorisation of the Khmer National Heritage.

The Urgent Plan is divided into six parts or sub-  
programmes:

1. Rehabilitation and restoration of the environment  
of Angkor;
2. Preservation, restoration and presentation of the  
Monuments;
3. Development of human resources;
4. An strategy for information and community  
participation;
5. Socio-cultural development of the Angkor region;
6. Development of Tourism.

The second part comprises concrete measures to take  
relating to the illicit traffic in Khmer art objects, and  
the third part concerns the modalities for executing the  
technical assistance projects elaborated within the  
framework of this Urgent Plan.

I. PART ONE: THE URGENT PLAN

1. Rehabilitation and restoration of the environment of Angkor

Expected results : a Master Plan for the management of the Angkor Parks and for the associated sites of Roluos and Banteay Srei.

- Studies for the Master Plan will bear on the different planning objectives to be subsequently enumerated during the years 2005-2020. They concern: planning of the physical environment of the parks (site plans), planning the rules of land utilization (zoning plan, buffer zones and regulations) planning for the productivity and employment for the population residing in and near the parks.

- The physical organization of the archaeological parks, in order to serve in the nurturing and the protection of the monuments, is a complex management undertaking, the implementation of which necessitates feasibility studies and extensive archaeological controls. The creation of the Angkor Parks will serve as the model for the establishment of eight other national archaeological parks: Sambor Prei Kuk, Koh Ker, Kulen, Beng Mealea, Preah Khan de Kompong Svay, Banteay Chhmar, Banteay Nokor and Preah Vihear.

- All these monuments are inhabited. It is necessary to adopt a strategy for safeguarding the Monuments, focused on the participation of these populations. This means converting them to employments which are non-destructive of the environment and to orient them to contribute to the protection of this environment.

- A policy of intensive reforestation should be urgently implemented. It is necessary to set up a regional agriculture and forestry school for the administration of the parks (for example: a programme of tree farms would provide firewood near the villages, regeneration of the vegetation cover, creation of plant nurseries, etc.).

- The Ministry of Agriculture should introduce training in agronomy, forestry, hydrology and landscaping for all the national archaeological parks to be created.

Proposal of the Cambodian Delegation:

a) The Cambodian Delegation solicits technical assistance from the International Community in order to elaborate a Master Plan, and the obtain financing for the work needed to implement this plan.

b) The delimitation of the Parc d'Angkor which was made in the 1920s did not encompass the hydraulic features. Cambodian archaeologists and specialists ask that all the Barays, canals, bridges and ancient Khmer highways be placed on the inventory of Angkor Heritage and given equal importance as the monuments.

c) The Delegation recommends, to complement the studies of environmental management, the launching of exhaustive socio-economic investigations of the populations residing within the archaeological parks. Certain villages, with their temples and schools have been there for generations. It is necessary to delimit precisely their territory, to institute therein very strict rules for construction and land utilization and to establish for their benefit a programme of community development, in particular, to promote among them traditional arts and handicraft activities.

## 2. Preservation, restoration and presentation of the Monuments

2.1 Expected results: A conservation and restoration Plan for the monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List.

- The studies for a conservation and restoration Plan would, at a minimum, cover the elaborations of the following points:

a) General considerations

b) Historical and cultural context of the monuments and sites: period of construction, reason for construction, type of construction, initial concept of construction, relation with other constructions, causes of destruction and historical and cultural significance of construction.

c) Policy of restoration : policy of protection, conservation, restoration and maintenance, policy of presentation after restoration of a monument, policy of protection of the environment during and after the restoration.

d) Action plan for the project : goal of the programme, objective of the project, action plan for the project (cost, work plan, organization, activities, necessary skills and other exigencies).

Requests of the Cambodian Government :

Advanced scientific studies of two years duration. The cooperation of the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient, of the Departement des Monuments Historiques de France and of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes is requested from

France. As concerns assistance from Japan, we request close cooperation with the Institute of Asian Cultures of Sophia University, Tokyo.

2.2 Expected results : Priority conservation projects identified during the Urgent Plan.

- Urgent measures are necessary in order to prevent the collapse of certain monuments of the Parc d'Angkor. Specific activities for consolidation, renovation and restoration which were begun within the site of Angkor by the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient (Restoration of the Terrace of the Leper King) should be implemented on a very large scale in all the monuments in danger.

- The French demining units which are at present being set up during the 4th quarter of 1993 for a period of six months, will very certainly be extended. Security for work on these sites is at present assured.

Proposal of the Royal Government :

The Khmer Government proposes the opening of international archaeological worksites at the monuments enumerated on the following list:

a) the monuments already taken in charge by the Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University : Banteay Kdei; by the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient : Terrace of the Leper King and by the World Monuments Fund : Prah Khan;

b) the following monuments already inscribed on the World Heritage List :

The Bayon : General restoration of the monument, divided into: clearing of collapsed elements and anastylosis of the sanctuary; general consolidation and rebuilding of the two libraries, restoration and protection from water of the gallery of bas-reliefs, consolidation and restoration of the secondary towers with faces, restoration and waterproofing of the surrounding terrace, consolidation and restoration of the central tower.

Angkor Wat : programme of detailed survey and investigation of the entire central enclosure (massif central).

Roluos Group.

Bakong : overall maintenance work, rebuilding of the collapsed facing on the South foundation;

Preah Ko : consolidation of the traces of ornamental stucco, structural reinforcement of the building;

Lolei : general consolidation of the four brick towers (one of which is collapsing and another is in ruins).

Neak Poan : Restoration of the central temple and the four basins, including refilling them with water. Re-establishing the system by which surrounding water was redirected towards the interior of the ancient Baray, re-establishing the original principle of presentation of the monument.

Baphuon : reconstruction of the East superstructure taken down before 1970 and complete restoration of the West half of the temple.

The Gateways of Angkor Thom : consolidation of the superstructures and restoration of the five gates. (Source cited for b) above: Mission d'expertise française des Temples d'Angkor -April 1992).

Banteay Srei Group : General restoration of the monument.

c) Conservation and restoration of monuments which are not yet inscribed on the World Heritage List:  
Sambor Prei Kuk (Kompong Thom Province),  
Banteay Chhmar (Battambang Province) et  
Preah Vihear (on the Khmer-Thai border).

The first two monuments have suffered greatly from vandalism and looting.

### 2.3 Expected results : archaeological research.

- The prehistory of Cambodia is poorly known because up until now there have been only a few isolated studies.

Proposal of the Cambodian Delegation :

a) at the end of the second year of the Urgent Plan, the Ministry of Culture envisages setting up a new cultural institution responsible for all aspects of prehistoric, historic and archaeological research : The Institute of Khmer Culture. This institute, with assistance from the Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University, will establish exchanges with all other international institutions devoted to research on Asian Civilisations. It would also be responsible for the conservation and development of non-physical cultural property, such as traditional music, the Royal Ballet, dance, theatre, shadow puppet theatre, folklore and traditional arts.

b) International archaeological excavation campaigns will be organised within the framework of this Institute and could take place with the cooperation of foreign

specialists while awaiting the training of our own specialists.

The Royal Government of Cambodia hereby launches an appeal to the International Community for the mobilisation of contributions of all kinds (financial, technical, and other) under the form of international assistance, multi-national and bilateral, for the opening of archaeological site workshops for the entirety of the Programme "Preservation, Restoration and Presentation of the Monuments."

### 3. Development of human resources

Expected results : A five-year master plan for training.

The Urgent Plan will cover training of : art historians, archaeologists and historic monument architects, through the Royal University of Fine Arts; technicians, laboratory technicians and artisans who will specialize in conservation of stone, wood, bronze, etc.

Proposal of the Royal Government :

a) The Cambodian Delegation wishes to be able to construct as soon as possible a school for stone masons within the framework of a private Japanese Institution. This action will permit the re-opening of stone quarries in the Angkor region, for future restoration work on the monuments.

b) In order to upgrade the skills of the professionals in the culture sector, the assistance requested is that fellowships be established for study in specialised Institutions: French, Italian, Japanese, American, Indian, Thai, German, etc; fellowships for study at the level of Master's Degree and Doctorate; fellowships of an average duration of 4 to 8 months specialised on specific subjects; study trips and participation in short-term courses and workshops, for staff members, in cultural Institutions in the ASEAN region and in other countries which participate in the programme to safeguard Angkor.

### 4. Strategy for Information for the Population Valorisation of Heritage.

Proposal of the Cambodian Delegation :

All the cultural institutions of Cambodia are presently in a state of pronounced delapidation which necessitates significant investment in their rehabilitation. Concerned are:

a) the National Museum of Phnom Penh : except for main structure, all renovation and security work remains to be undertaken. An extension of the Museum is needed in order to house the art objects found by the population, recovered from thefts or transferred from other Provinces.

b) the Museum of Vat Poveal in Battambang : this Museum has been burned and its collections dispersed. Its reconstruction is necessary because of the relationship of this museum to the archaeological Region of Battambang, which is extremely rich in historic remains, as rich as the Province of Siem Reap.

c) Construction of a Site Museum in Siem Reap : because of the illicit traffic in art objects which occurred in the Region, the majority of moveable art objects have been removed from the monuments and placed in the Conservation d'Angkor at Siem Reap. The construction of a Site Museum is therefore urgent in order to house under secure conditions these treasures.

d) The Kingdom of Cambodia has at its disposition two halls for conferences and national cultural performances: the Chakdomuk Hall, opposite the Royal Palace and the National Theatre, both of which have been without maintenance for 22 years and with no renovation of their equipment. The rehabilitation of these halls is indispensable for the valorisation and presentation of the Khmer culture.

##### 5. Socio-cultural Development of the Region of Angkor

Expected Results: Master plan for the integrated valorisation of the Region of Siem Reap

- The objective of this Plan is to formulate a planning framework for a period of ten years with corresponding programme of investments for the development of the Region of Siem Reap. The strategy adopted is an integrated approach permitting the urban economy of Siem Reap and the Angkor Complex to play a central and vital role in the socio-economic development, not only of Siem Reap Province, but also of the entire country.

- The Master Plan of the Region will be of four main components: agricultural development and measures to rehabilitate the forest and the agricultural, including fishery; reinforcement of the urban network of the region by the establishment of village centres (Roluos, Pourk, Banteay Srei and Damndek); amelioration of transport network; and lastly, the reactivation of water resources.

- The final product expected is the definition of a long-term Investment Plan and the preparation of studies and the pre-investment in priority programmes and projects for immediate action.

#### Proposal of the Cambodian Delegation:

The execution of sub-programmes for the regional development of Siem Reap can be carried out in parallel with the programme of urban development of Siem Reap, with inter-linkage between the two studies. The funding of this programme is solicited from the United Nations (World Bank and UNDP).

#### 6. Tourism Development

##### Three Expected Results:

Master Plan for the Development of National Tourism.  
 Training Plan for Khmer Specialists.  
 Urban Development Plan of Siem Reap and its Environs

- Tourism is a key industry for the economic development of Cambodia and of the Siem Reap-Angkor Region. To develop tourism, it is indispensable to make Siem Reap the pole of international tourism. This entails the construction of infrastructural networks, water, electricity, telecommunications and transport required by this industry. Simultaneous to this development, rural development will also be undertaken. These developments must be mutually supportive to mobilize fully all economic, human and cultural potentials.

##### Request of the Royal Government:

The Royal Government hopes for assistance by the World Tourism Organization, the World Bank and/or the Asian Development Bank for the studies and promotion of Cultural Tourism in Cambodia.

This entails investments permitting the construction of technical infrastructure and training for the Khmer hotel industry. The priority will be the identification of "bankable" projects and the creation of hotel zones diversified for the Siem Reap Region.

II. PART TWO: CONCRETE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN WITH REGARD TO ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF KHMER ART OBJECTS

Cambodia is signatory to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (Paris 1970, called "1970 Convention"). In application of article 7 of this Convention, the Royal Government of Cambodia requests the international community to provide all its collaboration against the illicit traffic of Khmer cultural property which, since 1970, has been the object of pillage and vandalism, without precedent.

To recuperate these cultural properties, the Royal Government launches an appeal to all countries, whether importing or transitting, to take the following measures:

a) warn the national museums and institutions of the country to avoid the acquisition of all cultural property originating from the Kingdom of Cambodia;

b) prohibit the import of these properties, as soon as they are legally listed on the inventory of Khmer National Patrimony and are not legally authorized for export by the Cambodian authorities;

c) take necessary measures with antique and art dealers to help the Royal Government to recover and repatriate these objects of art exported through illicit means from Cambodia;

This appeal is addressed in particular to importing and transitting countries of Khmer cultural property which have not yet ratified to the 1970 Convention.

III. PART THREE: MODALITIES FOR THE EXECUTION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS ELABORATED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE URGENT PLAN

With regard to the modalities of execution of present and future activities, of a bilateral or multilateral character, aimed to preserve the monuments of Angkor, the Royal Government of Cambodia proposes the following procedures submitted to CICR/ICORC of Paris, 8-9 September 1993:

For public investments necessary for development:

"Cambodia is going to rely almost entirely on international aid for a longtime, since having a dilapidated and weak economic structure, the country cannot hope for the generation of rapid savings for its

autonomy in this sector. However, while being a recipient of aid, the Cambodian Government hopes to be the master of the programmes and projects, except for those pertaining to training, and it suggests that these programmes and projects be executed by the Government itself, in collaboration with the associated executing agencies of the United Nations and /or multi-bilateral Institutions and Non-governmental Organizations."

In conclusion, the Urgent Plan of Rehabilitation of Angkor, therefore, proposes two essential orientations:

1. give high priority to the Angkor programme within the national programme for the reconstruction of Cambodia, and;
2. mobilize the necessary resources for the integrated development of the Siem Reap Region and for the development of the national tourist industry.

It is hoped that in the horizon of the year 2000, Angkor can receive some one million tourists, along the example of Borobodur. It is therefore imperative to prepare, as from now, the installation of visitor reception facilities.

The Urgent Plan aims for the direct benefit of the population living in the Siem Reap Region. According to the 1992 statistics of UNTAC, this numbers 380,886 inhabitants. They are distributed in 67 communes, including those having the vestiges of the past.

These populations are the survivors of the holocaust of the 1970 - 80 period. Here, it is also hoped that the Urgent Plan may create rapidly, in their favour, employment, improvement in their revenue, presently far below the line of poverty, and ensure decent living standards, permitting them at last to participate directly in the rehabilitation of their Patrimony.

Phnom Penh, 1 October 1993

Vann Molyvann  
Minister of State  
Chief of the Cambodian Delegation

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SPEECH BY DIRECTOR-GENERAL ZHANG DEQIN  
AT THE CONFERENCE  
BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS FOR RESCUING CAMBODIAN ANGKOR MONUMENTS

Mr. Speaker,  
Fellow deputies,

First of all, I would like to thank Mr. Speaker for giving me this opportunity to get acquainted with fellow deputies attending this conference, to be able to set forth Chinese government's fundamental position on participating in the efforts of rescuing Cambodian Angkor Grottoes and to express Chinese government's deep concern for the joint protection of important cultural heritages of mankind.

I came to attend this conference with great enthusiasm and believe that this conference will help to explore new possible ways for preserving and restoring the large number of significant world cultural heritages which are being damaged by both natural and human factors and to make more countries join in the protection work of these cultural heritages which will thus remain forever. This will mark another progress of mankind and a further advance of human civilization.

The People's Republic of China is a country with an ancient civilization of over 5,000 years old and with exceptionally rich cultural heritages. Chinese government has always been attaching great importance to its national cultural heritages. Each year, Chinese government puts in considerable amount of manpower and material resources in the excavation, protection and research of

the cultural heritages and trained a great number of professional personnels during this process. Preservation experiences have been accumulated and some new protection techniques and materials developed. With regard to the protection of cultural properties of stone nature, many beneficial experiments have been conducted. During the process of protecting Yungang Grottoes, Mogao Grottoes and Bodingshan Stone Sculptures, achievements have been made and comparatively advanced standards reached in the field of research and technical protection measures concerning the geological structure, architectural structure, stone erosion, consolidation of precipitous cliff, adhesive organism handling and surface protection materials.

Cambodia is China's close neighbour. The exchange of friendly visits between the two countries can be traced back to 2,000 years ago. The friendship between China and Cambodia is long and well established. In Cambodian history of over 3,000 years, the Angkor Dynasty is a time of national prosperity. The Angkor culture, which is symbolized by its art of architecture and sculpture, is the highlight in the Cambodian history of cultural development. It "demonstrates the creative talent and wisdom possessed by the Cambodian people since ancient times" (quotation from the late Zhou Enlai).

The Angkor Monuments is not only the precious treasure of the Cambodian people, but also a common cultural heritage of mankind. For this reason, it is a common obligation for countries around the world to contribute to the protection of the Angkor Monuments. China is a developing country and its cultural property protection work is being confronted with numerous problems and difficulties. However, Chinese government and China's cultural property

protection agency will send the best cultural property protection experts to participate in the protection work of the Angkor Monuments and provide relevant protection techniques without any reservation. In our point of view, all assistances are mutually oriented. To assist other countries' cultural property protection work will meanwhile enrich our own experiences and improve our own cultural property protection work. We sincerely hope that through international friendly cooperation, Angkor Monuments can be better protected and following this good beginning cooperations in the field of protection of important world cultural heritages be widened.

The cultural property protection course has a bearing on the fundamental and long interests of mankind and should be regarded as an everlasting international course transcending national boundaries, different cultural backgrounds and political differences.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to those countries and UNESCO which have kindly offered their assistance and support to China's cultural property preservation undertakings.

I also wish to congratulate on the successful convening of this conference and to express my respects to Mr. Speaker's outstanding work.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

INTERVENTION DE M. SERGE BOIDEVAIX

SECRETARE GENERAL DU MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES  
FRANCE

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT,

J'AI EXPOSE TOUT A L'HEURE LES PRINCIPES QUI, DANS LA SAUVEGARDE ET LA MISE EN VALEUR D'ANGKOR, GUIDENT L'ACTION DE LA FRANCE. CES PRINCIPES VISENT A PRENDRE EN CONSIDERATION DANS LEUR GLOBALITE LES PROBLEMES DU SITE ET DE SON ENVIRONNEMENT. CES DERNIERS SONT IMMENSES ET IL EST DIFFICILE DE METTRE EN OEUVRE, DES A PRESENT, UN PLAN D'ENSEMBLE A MOYEN TERME DE PROTECTION, D'AMENAGEMENT ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT POUR ANGKOR ET SA REGION.

MAIS, NOUS POUVONS D'ORES ET DEJA INTERVENIR DE FACON COORDONNEE ET SIMULTANEE, EN FAISANT PORTER L'EFFORT SUR QUELQUES DOMAINES PRIORITAIRES:

1- LE CADRE LEGAL :

LES DISPOSITIONS LEGISLATIVES ET REGLEMENTAIRES INDISPENSABLES A LA PROTECTION ET A LA BONNE ADMINISTRATION DU SITE RELEVANT DE LA SOUVERAINETE DES AUTORITES CAMBODGIENNES. LA FRANCE, POUR SA PART, EST PRETE A LEUR FOURNIR UNE ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE DANS CE DOMAINE. ELLE A COMMENCE A LE FAIRE ET SE DECLARE DISPOSEE A REpondre A TOUTE DEMANDE FUTURE DANS CE SENS.

NOUS PARAIT EN EFFET INDISPENSABLE UN DISPOSITIF COHERENT PERMETTANT A LA FOIS DE DISTINGUER ET DE COORDONNER LES DIFFERENTES COMPETENCES -JE PENSE A LA FORMATION ET LA RECHERCHE, AU TRAVAIL SUR LES MONUMENTS, A LA GESTION COMMERCIALE DU SITE- ET DE GARANTIR L'EFFICACITE DE LA DECISION POLITIQUE DANS SA PREPARATION COMME DANS SON APPLICATION.

PAR AILLEURS, NOUS CONTRIBUONS AU RENFORCEMENT DE LA CONSERVATION D'ANGKOR, A LA FOIS INTELLECTUELLEMENT PAR LE TRAVAIL DE CLASSEMENT DES OBJETS, ET TRES CONCRETEMENT POUR LA SECURITE DES BATIMENTS.

2- LA SECURITE :

LA LUTTE CONTRE LE PILLAGE ET LE TRAFIC ILLICITE EST UNE EXIGENCE ABSOLUE. LA FRANCE EST DISPOSEE A ASSURER LA FORMATION DES FORCES DE SECURITE SUR LE SITE ET A CONTRIBUER A LEUR EQUIPEMENT. ELLE COMPTE EN OUTRE PARTICIPER A LA PROTECTION DE LA CONSERVATION D'ANGKOR.

UNE EQUIPE FRANCAISE A, PAR AILLEURS, D'ORES ET DEJA ENGAGE UN PROGRAMME DE DEMINAGE DU SITE, PREALABLE INDISPENSABLE A TOUT AMENAGEMENT.

3- LA RECHERCHE ET LA FORMATION :

DANS CE DOMAINE, L'ECOLE FRANCAISE D'EXTREME ORIENT, QUI S'EST REINSTALLÉE A SIEM REAP, A ACCUMULE UN CAPITAL DE CONNAISSANCES UNIQUE AU MONDE QUI EST DESORMAIS A LA DISPOSITION DE TOUS GRACE A UN PROGRAMME DE MISE AU NET DE LA DOCUMENTATION ET DE REPRODUCTION REALISE AVEC UN CONCOURS JAPONAIS.

L'EFFORT DE TRANSFERT DE CETTE MEMOIRE AU CAMBODGE SERA POURSUIVI, ET L'INDISPENSABLE TRAVAIL DE REMISE A JOUR DES INVENTAIRES SERA ENGAGE DES CETTE ANNEE.

TOUTE ACTION DE RESTAURATION SERA COMPLETEE PAR DES RECHERCHES ARCHEOLOGIQUES POUR PARVENIR EN MEME TEMPS A UNE

MEILLEURE COMPREHENSION DU SITE. JE PRECISE QUE CES PROGRAMMES SONT AUSSI DES PROGRAMMES DE FORMATION OU LES CHERCHEURS FRANCAIS TRAVAILLENT EN TANDEM AVEC DES HOMOLOGUES CAMBODGIENS ET QUE TOUS LES SPECIALISTES FRANCAIS EN MISSION AU CAMBODGE CONTRIBUENT A LA FORMATION DES NOUVELLES GENERATIONS D'ARCHEOLOGUES ET D'ARCHITECTES PAR DES COURS A L'UNIVERSITE DES BEAUX-ARTS.

4- LES ETUDES :

TOUTE INTERVENTION SUR LE SITE, QU'IL S'AGISSE DE RESTAURATION OU D'AMENAGEMENT DOIT S'APPUYER SUR DES ETUDES PREALABLES SOLIDES. EN LIAISON AVEC LE PROJET ZEMP, TROIS ETUDES SECTORIELLES ONT DEJA ETE REALISEES, ET UNE EQUIPE DE L'INSTITUT GEOGRAPHIQUE NATIONAL ENTREPRENDRA DANS LES PROCHAINES SEMAINES UNE ETUDE DE STABILITE DU MASSIF D'ANGKOR VAT.

LA CAISSE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT POUR SA PART, VA DEVELOPPER UN IMPORTANT PROGRAMME D'ETUDES D'AMENAGEMENT URBAIN ET TOURISTIQUE POUR ECLAIRER LES FUTURES DECISIONS CAMBODGIENNES EN CE DOMAINE. ELLE EST PRETE A REpondre AUX REQUETES QUI POURRAIENT ETRE PRESENTEES PAR LE CAMBODGE POUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DE LA REGION DE SIEM REAP.

5- LA RESTAURATION DES MONUMENTS :

L'ECOLE FRANCAISE D'EXTREME ORIENT, DONT J'AI SOULIGNE A L'INSTANT QU'ELLE EST VERITABLEMENT LA MEMOIRE D'ANGKOR, A EGALEMENT UNE EXPERIENCE UNIQUE DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA RESTAURATION. AINSI, LA RESTAURATION DE LA TERRASSE DU ROI

LEPREUX SERA-T-ELLE ENGAGEE DES CET AUTOMNE GRACE A LA PRESENCE PERMANENTE DE SPECIALISTES DE L'ECOLE, CONTRIBUANT A RENDRE A CET ENSEMBLE MONUMENTAL SON CARACTERE GRANDIOSE QUI A TANT FRAPPE LES VOYAGEURS.

D'AUTRES CHANTIERS POURRONT ETRE ENSUITE ENGAGES, EN FONCTION DES PRIORITES DEFINIES EN COMMUN.

6- LA GESTION :

L'ORGANISATION DU TOURISME EST NECESSAIRE, NON SEULEMENT POUR PERMETTRE UN ACCES AU SITE DANS DES CONDITIONS PRESERVANT SON INTEGRITE, MAIS EGALEMENT POUR GENERER DES RESSOURCES POUVANT ETRE REINJECTEES DANS DE NOUVEAUX TRAVAUX DE RESTAURATION ET DE RECHERCHE. C'EST LA VOIE PAR LAQUELLE LE CAMBODGE PARVIENDRA PROGRESSIVEMENT A AUTOFINANCER CES TRAVAUX ET A FAIRE D'ANGKOR UNE SOURCE DE RICHESSE POUR LE PAYS. LA CAISSE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT APPORTERA SA CONTRIBUTION A CET EFFORT D'ORGANISATION. D'ORES ET DEJA, LA FRANCE PARTICIPE A UN PROGRAMME D'ENTRETIEN DU SITE.

TOUT CECI, COMME JE L'AI DIT TOUT A L'HEURE, DOIT S'INTEGRER DANS UNE DEMARCHE COORDONNEE, D'ABORD ENTRE LES BAILLEURS DE FONDS ET LA COMMUNAUTE SCIENTIFIQUE INTERNATIONALE, ENSUITE AVEC LES AUTORITES CAMBODGIENNES. C'EST BIEN AINSI, DANS LA CONSIDERATION DE L'ENSEMBLE DES CONTRIBUTIONS DES UNS ET DES AUTRES, QUE LA FRANCE ENTEND INSCRIRE SA DEMARCHE.

LE COMITE DE COORDINATION DONT LA FRANCE SOUTIENT LA CREATION AURA PRECISEMENT CETTE FONCTION : SA MISSION SERAIT DE

SUIVRE LA BONNE REALISATION DES LIGNES D'ACTION DECIDEES A TOKYO ET DE FAIRE CIRCULER L'INFORMATION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION ET LA RESTAURATION D'ANGKOR. QUANT A SON FONCTIONNEMENT, IL POURRAIT ETRE ENVISAGE QUE CE COMITE PRESENTE UN RAPPORT ANNUEL A L'UNESCO SUR L'EXECUTION DES PROGRAMMES D' ACTIONS SUR LE SITE ET LA REGION.

UNE REUNION SEMESTRIELLE AU NIVEAU DES AMBASSADEURS A PHNOM PENH POURRAIT ETRE ORGANISEE AVEC LE CONCOURS DES REPRESENTANTS DES CAPITALES. ENFIN CE COMITE DEVRAIT CONVOQUER, A MI-PARCOURS DU PROGRAMME D' ACTIONS DEFINI ENSEMBLE, DES REUNIONS D'EXPERTS POUR FAIRE UN BILAN D'ETAPE SUR TOUTES LES QUESTIONS CONCERNANT LE SITE.

UNE BONNE LIAISON FONCTIONNELLE ENTRE CETTE STRUCTURE ET L'UNESCO PEUT ETRE ASSUREE GRACE AU ROLE DE SECRETARIAT QUI INCOMBE A CELLE-CI.

POUR ACCOMPLIR LES TACHES QUE CES SIX PRIORITES EXIGENT, MON PAYS INTERVIENT ET SOUHAITE INTERVENIR A LA FOIS PAR LA VOIE MULTILATERALE ET PAR LA VOIE BILATERALE. PAR LA VOIE MULTILATERALE, GRACE A DES FONDS EN DEPOT A L'UNESCO (4,5 MILLIONS DE FRANCS EN 1992 ET 1993), FONDS DESTINES TANT A LA DOCUMENTATION, AUX ETUDES, A LA RESTAURATION QU'A LA SECURITE. PAR LA VOIE BILATERALE DANS LE CADRE DE NOTRE COOPERATION AVEC LE CAMBODGE, GRACE AUX EXPERTS ET AUX ACTIONS DE L'ECOLE FRANCAISE D'EXTREME-ORIENT (5 MILLIONS DE FRANCS EN 1992 ET 1993) ET PAR UNE ACTION DIRECTE (FORMATION, RESTAURATION, ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE) QUI VA S'AMPLIFIER. LA CAISSE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DOIT AINSI CONTRIBUER POUR 30 MILLIONS DE

FRANCS DANS LES TOUTES PROCHAINES ANNEES, DONT 10 MILLIONS  
DISPONIBLES DES MAINTENANT POUR DES ETUDES.

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TELLE EST DONC LA CONTRIBUTION QUE LA FRANCE ENTEND  
APPORTER A CETTE OEUVRE COMMUNE. ELLE S'INSCRIT DANS LA  
CONTINUITE D'UNE LONGUE HISTOIRE OU L'AMITIE DES PEUPLES  
CAMBODGIEN ET FRANCAIS NE S'EST JAMAIS DEMENTIE ET DANS LE  
CONTEXTE NOUVEAU ET HEUREUX D'UNE MOBILISATION DE TOUTE LA  
COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA RENAISSANCE DU CAMBODGE ET LE  
SAUVETAGE DE L'UN DES PLUS BEAUX ENSEMBLES ARCHITECTURAUX DU  
MONDE./.

## INTERVENTION DU CHEF DE LA DELEGATION D'ALLEMAGNE

Messieurs les présidents,  
Excellences, Mesdames, Messieurs,

Je tiens tout d'abord à remercier les gouvernements du Japon et de la France et le Directeur Général de l'UNESCO d'avoir convoqué cette conférence intergouvernementale. Mon gouvernement y participe avec un vif intérêt et avec de grands espoirs.

Nous saluons les initiatives prises par le Japon et la France comme extrêmement opportunes au su de la négligence que les monuments d'Angkor qui font partie du patrimoine mondial et constituent le symbole de la nation Khmer et de son identité nationale ont subis au cours des deux dernières décennies.

Devant l'importance de ces monuments et devant la nécessité urgente de les préserver mon gouvernement soutient entièrement l'idée d'établir un système de coordination et d'assistance par des Etats individuels pour la conservation et la restauration d'Angkor.

Messieurs les Présidents, en 1981 la RFA avait lancé un programme pour la conservation du patrimoine culturel des pays en voie de développement. C'est dans le cadre de ce programme que mon gouvernement a envoyé l'année dernière une équipe allemande au Cambodge afin de préparer un projet pour la restauration d'Angkor. Il s'agit d'un projet - certes - modeste, mais bien défini, efficace et effectué dans un esprit de coopération internationale.

L'équipe allemande a d'abord consulté des experts renommés de l'Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient et du bureau de l'UNESCO, de la Fondation Angkor ainsi que de l'APRONU. Par suite de ces consultations un projet a été proposé pour la restauration des six tours du temple Preah Ko de l'ensemble de Rolos. Le projet allemand a été développé en coopération avec la Fondation Angkor, puis discuté avec le Bureau de l'UNESCO à Phnom Penh et ensuite soumis au Conseil Suprême Nationale du Cambodge pour commentaire et approbation.

L'approbation nous a été accordée au mois de juillet dernier. Le contrat a été signé par l'Allemagne et le Bureau Executif, la Fondation Angkor à Budapest au mois de septembre et le premier

versement de fonds a été déjà effectué. Par conséquent, les travaux à Preah Ko commenceront au mois de décembre. A la suite de l'achèvement de ce projet pilote, prévu pour l'année prochaine nous considérons entamer de nouveaux projets à Angkor.

Messieurs les Présidents, je voudrais déclarer l'accord général de l'Allemagne avec la résolution 3.13 adoptée par la conférence générale de l'UNESCO qui prévoit que la coordination des activités de l'aide internationale à l'égard d'Angkor et du patrimoine culturel du Cambodge en général relèvent de la compétence de l'UNESCO. C'est aussi la raison pour laquelle le corps exécutif, la Fondation Angkor, se chargera de communiquer à l'UNESCO tous les rapports sur les travaux en cours. Nous espérons de notre côté pouvoir profiter du soutien de l'UNESCO pour la réalisation de notre projet.

Mon gouvernement se prêterait tout aussi bien à l'idée de l'établissement d'un mécanisme intergouvernemental pour la coordination de l'assistance bilatérale et multilatérale pour les monuments d'Angkor si le nouveau gouvernement du Cambodge et les principaux donateurs internationaux ressentent le besoin d'une telle institution. Le cas échéant, mon gouvernement aimerait obtenir des informations détaillées sur la nature, le mandat et le mode d'action d'un tel organisme.

J'ai le ferme espoir que cette conférence assurera un début rapide pour ce commun effort qui est de sauvegarder un monument exceptionnel de la civilisation mondiale.

Je vous remercie de votre attention.

**STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION  
TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE FOR THE  
SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR**

Distinguished Co-Chairmen,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to convey to you the sincere thanks and appreciation of the Hungarian government for the invitation addressed to my country to participate in the work of this important conference.

I would like to express my gratitude to the initiators for their timely endeavour regarding co-ordination of all international efforts regardless of whether it be bilateral or multilateral, or coming from governmental or private sources. A coherent and harmonious approach in the safeguarding and development of the highly complex eco-cultural area of the historical site of Angkor was and still is of particular concern to my government.

Distinguished Co-Chairmen,

While we might refer to certain activities carried out by Hungarian experts and financed by the Hungarian government before 1987, however, the rapidly growing interest towards the safeguarding and development of the historical area of Angkor characterising our activities recently is a new development for Hungary. Taking into consideration the size of my country, the

historically limited financial and economic resources available for my government to support other countries, I can proudly look back on the activities of the Hungarians during the last couple of years. To put it bluntly, there is no other country, no other cultural heritage site in the world which could provoke such enthusiasm and relentless effort on the side of the Hungarian intellectuals as Angkor has done. Discovering the secret of Angkor and so strengthening the self-confidence and pride of the Cambodian people, descendents of the builders of this magnificent civilisation, was, and still is in the mind of those Hungarians who had been participating in any of the 8 missions carried out during the last four years on the site. Hungary, comparable in its size and historical and even geo-morphological setting with Cambodia, regained its full independence only 3 years ago and has been particularly sensitive towards the eagerness of the Cambodian people to regain their full national sovereignty and independence after so many years of bloodshed and destructive war.

After careful consideration, the Hungarian experts decided to focus their financial resources, provided by the Hungarian government, private institutions and generous individuals, mainly on two comparatively new at that moment, yet areas regarding Angkor : comprehensive and systematic interpretation of the original geo-morphological and hydrological setting of the historical Angkor area and, secondly, development of a geographical information system (GIS) bringing together historical and the most high-tech information about the historical area of Angkor.

After two and half years it became clear for us that our choice was proper, our achievements are of considerable value but any further result needs the involvement of a wide range of international experts, sophisticated equipment and new organisational solutions.

In 1991 a proposal about the establishment of an international foundation concentrating exclusively on the tasks of the safeguarding and development of Angkor was brought to the attention of His Royal Highness by the President of the Republic of Hungary. His Royal Highness reacted immediately and positively to this initiative and a letter of intent about the establishment of the Angkor Foundation was signed by him on 7 January 1992 and a week later by the Hungarian President. During 18 months, 4 ministries, 3 universities, several companies involved and/or interested in different aspects of these above-mentioned areas have brought together information which later was donated to UNESCO and which has just now been shortly introduced by the Representative of UNESCO in Cambodia, in the project on a Zoning and Environmental Management Plan of the site of Angkor.

Of course ZEMP went far beyond any initial Hungarian research, however, my government is proud to be the initiator, donator and active developer and participant of a project which might, and probably will provide the most comprehensive and up-to-date interpretation of Angkor. This is the solid basis on which hopefully any future international work should start its activity whether rejecting or accepting its conclusions.

Regarding the future intention of the Hungarian government, we wish to pursue in the most vigorous way our activities in Angkor or in relation to Angkor, however modest this contribution might be. Understandably, in the first place, we wish to develop further our joint results with UNESCO and other international institutions and individual experts regarding the development of a comprehensive Master Plan of the Management of the Angkor water system, as part of the overall development of the region. We also wish to develop further, at this time already together, and first of all with Cambodian counterparts, the Geographical Information System or the Angkor GIS as we call it. In fact, we intend to promote the idea of the establishment of an international database accessible from all over the world for every interested institution or individual. A comprehensive information strategy should be developed for that purpose, as we see it. Such a strategy should also be part of the overall Master Plan of the development of the region.

These and other projects, in our opinion, cannot and should not be developed by any individual organisation or country alone. For this reason, we are supporting enthusiastically the proposal of the initiators of our conference about the establishment of a co-ordinating committee. Hungary has also put forward the Resolution on Angkor, the second time in a row, at the next General Conference of UNESCO. All these efforts are serving the same purpose - to contribute by whatever available means to respond to the appeal of His Majesty and the Cambodian people. To prove to them and to the world and to ourselves, Hungarians, that any nation small or big, rich or poor, can create an

achievement incomparable by any other nation at a given moment of history. And also for a memento to every nation - great achievements and unparalleled wealth do not secure an eternal prosperity and hence all our still available partners of the world community should be supported and encouraged to search for new sources of creativity and ingenuity.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON THE SAFEGUARDING  
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR

- OCTOBER 12-13, 1993

T O K Y O

TEXT OF THE SPEECH BY H.E. MS. SELJA, DEPUTY  
MINISTER OF EDUCATION & CULTURE, GOVERNMENT  
OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

12TH OCTOBER, 1993

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON THE SAFEGUARDING  
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR

Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I would like to felicitate the Governments of Japan and France and the UNESCO for the organisation of this Intergovernmental Conference on the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor.

I would particularly like to thank our host country Japan with whom my country also shares cultural bonds forged by the teachings of Lord Buddha, and the art, sculpture, literature that was inspired by His life. Indeed this shared heritage has prompted Japan to take interest in the Buddhist heritage of India, particularly in the rock cut caves of Ajanta, and at Sanchi and Satdhara.

This is the first international conference of its kind devoted entirely to the invaluable heritage of the Cambodian people, the Angkor monuments. Following the installation of the constitutionally elected Government of Cambodia and the return of King Sihanouk to the Royal Throne, it is in the fitness of things that keen interest has been expressed by so many governments, international organisations and NGOs in the preservations of the Angkor temples. On behalf of the Government and people of India, I would also like to take this opportunity to greet the Cambodian delegation at this Conference on the success of their people in providing themselves with a Constitution, a government of national unity and for heralding an era of peace and prosperity in the Kingdom of Cambodia under the supreme guidance of His Majesty, King Sihanouk.

The main task which this Conference has set for itself is a stupendous one as it involves safeguarding, in all its aspects, of the numerous historic monuments in the Angkor scattered over a very vast area. The Angkor complex represents the very epitome of the Khmer civilisation and even after hundreds of years of inhospitable environmental onslaught, its glory remains undiminished as the most impressive and awe-inspiring archaeological sites. My country has always had a particular interest in the Angkor because, among other things, it also symbolises the close cultural affinity between the Khmer civilisation and our own ancient culture and tradition.

The great Indian Poet and Noble laureate, Rabindranath Tagore has, in his beautiful poem "Sagarika" or Oceania, described in poignant terms the affinity of the culture of the peoples of eastern and southern Asia. Though separated by seas, merchant ships laden with spices, pearls, silks, ivory and gold carried in their wake a vast storehouse of ideas and traditions which united the peoples of eastern and southern Asian by common legends and a rich but diverse legacy.

What made India respond to the challenge of restoring Angkor Vat is the similarity of the monuments in Angkor to those of India, particularly the grand structures conceptualised by the Chola and Kalinga kingdoms in the south and east of India. The temples of Angkor Vat reflect the same integral vision of the universe in which mankind is at harmony with his environment and has also forged bonds as much with the Elements as with the Supreme Being. We find in Angkor Vat structures which recall to mind the traditions of the Epics and the Puranas of India in which myths and legends have fused together to form not only a religion but a vibrant way of life. We find in Angkor the mountain of Meru, the Samudramanthan gallery which depicts the churning of the sea, the gods and goddesses of Hindu culture and later on the depiction of Buddhist saints and incarnations.

The successive Indian teams which went to Cambodia to restore the temple complex were able to address themselves to the monumental task with facility for various reasons. One of them is that India has a rich and vast repertoire of stone monuments ranging from the earliest Buddhist stupas in the north to grand and elaborate temples in the south. For almost a century and a half, Indian archaeologists have developed exceptional skill and expertise as well as an intuitive understanding of the inner harmony of these monuments scattered over a vast sub-continent. The structures at Angkor Vat as well as the larger Angkor area pose no problem to our archaeologists, conservation and chemical experts. They do not speak of the "restoration" of the Angkor Vat but its "conservation" by which the structures retain fidelity to their original forms. Ancient Indian texts as well as inscriptions speak of the concept of "Jeernoddhar", which means redemption of ruins and relics. Even in ancient times long before the Archaeological Survey of India was founded, craftsmen conserved temples and shrines by adhering to the original forms. It has also been found that when the successor kings have added to an existing structure, they have left undisturbed the earlier portions and added edifices outside the original ones.

It is with this spirit that the Indian archaeologists team have addressed themselves to the daunting task of conserving Angkor Vat and to retrieve something of the grandeur envisaged by its creator King Surya Varman II of the Khmer kingdom which is now Cambodia.

Prof. John Marshall, one of the distinguished archaeologists of India adopted the concept of "jeernoddhar" or redemption of ancient monuments, and translated it into modern terminology, bringing to the ambit of the Archaeological Survey techniques and skills for retaining the original character of monuments and sites. These techniques have been applied with success to diverse range of monuments comprising of ancient Buddhist stupas, classical temples, Islamic mausoleums and mosques and Renaissance inspired churches.

While successive Indian teams have worked devotedly and with empathy at Angkor Vat, it is also felt that such a magnificent heritage of the Cambodian people must be protected and maintained by the people of that country. At the time of conserving Angkor Vat, the services of local persons were already employed. Several Cambodian archaeologists have visited India and have seen the scope and nature of the work done in India itself. There is a proposal under India's Cultural Exchange Programme with Cambodia to offer training to Cambodian archaeologists, engineers, chemical and structural conservators in the techniques adopted by India. This sharing of experience will no doubt enrich both parties by trading of ideas and concepts.

India has spent a sum of <sup>almost</sup> \$ 3 million in the conservation expedition at Angkor Vat over a period of six years, and 200,000 man hours. Indeed Indian archaeologists and conservationists would be happy to share with other nations the information and expertise they have developed over the years. Several teams from ASI have gone to Afghanistan to restore Buddhist monuments at Bamiyan on the request of the Afghan Govt., to Angola, and we have been requested to send experts to Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan as well. We hope our liberality in sharing experience and information will be reciprocated by other nations as well.

Having undertaken the daunting task of restoring Angkor Vat over a period of seven seasons, India has a sense of commitment for participating in any future scheme for safeguarding the monuments and shrines of the larger Angkor area. Our archaeologists, engineers and chemical experts have gently rubbed away the ravages of time and the harsh sentence of the elements and brought to life structures pulsating with a vibrance and beauty that is a source of pride and satisfaction for the world at large.

The theme of this Conference is surely a reflection and expression of the united concern of mankind for preserving the heritage and achievement of mankind.



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

**Address by  
H.E. Prof. Dr. -Ing. Wardiman Djojonegoro  
Minister of Education and Culture  
Republic of Indonesia  
at the Intergovernmental Conference on  
the Safeguarding and Development of  
the Historic Site of Angkor Vat  
Tokyo, October 11 - 13, 1993**

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies,  
Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to address you today because the Safeguarding and Development of one of the greatest cultural assets in my part of the world is the center of discussion. However, I hope you will allow me, first of all, to congratulate the Cambodian delegation with the adoption of Cambodia's new constitution, and with the reinstatement of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk as King of Cambodia, a country where peace has been restored. Without the latter we would not have been here.

While we all are engaged in the grand endeavor to bring about modernization in various parts of our common world, we are also committed to preserve our respective cultural heritage, particularly the cultural heritage which has raised our dignity as human beings. The majesty of the Angkor Vat complex, constructed at the end of the ninth century by the Khmers in Cambodia, is undoubtedly one of the manifestations of cultural heritage which has not only raised the creators of this temple complex very high above many other men of culture in the Southeast Asian region, but has raised the cultural level of humanity as a whole to greater heights.

It is our common responsibility, as cultural managers in our respective countries, to undertake effective efforts to preserve the archaeological remains of this impressive Buddhist temple complex and, if possible, to restore it in its previous cultural grandeur.

I am saying this as the present Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, and also as a Moslem who, guided by the national ideology of his nation known as Pancasila, respects the presence of other world religions, including Buddhism and Christianity, and considers all of humanity as one great family of nations. It is therefore only natural to us in Indonesia, a country where the vast majority of the population is Moslem, to pledge support for the restoration of the Buddhist Angkor Vat, which because of historical circumstances, is at present in a truly sad state of affairs.

We very much welcome the initiative of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Japan and France to convene this conference on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor Vat here in Tokyo. We are gratified that Indonesia has been invited to participate in this noble venture.

Years ago, UNESCO, the most prominent international organization in the field of culture, did provide invaluable support for the restoration of the ninth century Buddhist Borobudur temple, part of our own cultural heritage in Indonesia, and designated by UNESCO as one of two world heritage monuments in our archipelago. We are extremely grateful for the support given to us, especially by the Japanese Government which has been the most generous donor in financing the restoration of the temple. The restoration of Borobudur would have been much more difficult to accomplish without support from other culturally concerned nations, and without the effective coordination by UNESCO.

During the restoration of the gigantic Borobudur temple, Indonesian experts could count on the assistance of experts from many other countries. Some twenty Indonesian technicians even got the opportunity to be trained abroad in various specialized techniques. The restoration project also benefitted from contributions in the form of much needed equipment. In this way, the restored Borobudur

temple has become a national as well as a regional conservation and restoration center. Experts from Asian countries such as Myanmar, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Laos, and Vietnam, have been visiting the center to conduct restoration and conservation studies. Through these visits transfer and exchange of restoration and conservation technology has taken place among these countries, thus providing an important example of South to South cooperation.

I am pleased to be able to report to you that the other world heritage monument in Indonesia, the Hindu Prambanan temple of the same period as Borobudur, has also been completely restored. In this case the work has been undertaken completely by Indonesian archaeological experts and technicians, with funding solely from our own national budget; a project which has only recently been completed.

As reflected in my brief remarks about the restoration of Borobudur, the archaeological restoration work on the two temples and on many other archaeological remains in Indonesia has not only resulted in the restoration and preservation of the respective ancient monuments, but also in the production and training of Indonesian restoration experts and skilled technicians, and in the establishment of much needed and modern research laboratories on some of the archaeological sites.

In line with our own experience, we do support the idea to establish an International Conservation Team for the restoration of the Angkor Vat, involving various experts in the field of conservation and restoration of monuments - especially temple architectural structures - under UNESCO coordination. Indonesian experts are more than willing to provide assistance; in fact, they feel honored if they can be of assistance. I am sure that the same readiness to provide expert assistance is also found among the relevant experts of the other Southeast Asian countries.

The international team should undertake preliminary studies, such as surveys on existing conditions and identification and analysis of relevant problems, as well as studies on architectural conservation, chemical conservation, site conservation, and

the like. Based on information and knowledge acquired through such studies, the actual planned conservation and restoration work can be undertaken. During the execution of the restoration work, I venture to suggest that Cambodia establishes an International Consultative Committee to monitor work in progress, and to hold periodic technical meetings to evaluate progress at its various stages and to propose further steps to be taken.

Of course, it is most important to undertake a Fund Raising Campaign under the coordination of UNESCO to obtain not only material support but also other types of assistance.

Laş but not least, it is my pleasure to pledge, on behalf of my Government and within the constraints of our limited resources in Indonesia, Indonesia's participation in providing support for the restoration of the Angkor Vat complex in Cambodia in the form of campaign activities, financial support as well as the services of its experts.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In closing, I would like to observe that this conference today marks an important point in the process of preserving our cultural assets in South East Asia, and it is my sincere desire that this conference will contribute to continued world attention to issues of cultural heritage in my part of the world.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Tokyo, October 12, 1993



Prof. Dr. -Ing. Wardiman Djojonegoro  
Minister of Education and Culture

**Statement by the Japanese Delegation**

**Mr. Syozo Azuma, Parliamentary Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs  
at the Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of  
the Historic Site of Angkor**

**(12th October, 1993 at Takanawa Prince Hotel)**

Mr. Chairman,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since I have already spoken on the necessity of safeguarding the historic site of Angkor in the capacity of co-chairman, I am not going to repeat it here again, but I would like to say a few important things as to how to tackle this issue.

First, since the Site of Angkor is so large that the huge amount of fund is necessary for the safeguarding, and it is impossible for a single country to finance the needed resources. Therefore, a strong system of international cooperation is urgently needed.

Secondly, since the group of monuments spread out extensively in the area, the preservation and restoration of the monuments are closely linked with the improvement of infrastructure of the surrounding area. For

instance, improvement of the irrigation system would help prevent the ground subsidence, which is a vital element for the preservation of the monuments.

Therefore, it is necessary to promote this safeguarding project, taking all the aspects into consideration, that is, preservation and restoration of the monuments should be well co-ordinated with the environment and social infrastructure in the surrounding area.

Thirdly, as to the ways and means of assistance, we believe that it is the most practical that each country chooses its own way to assist the Royal Government of Cambodia, paying a full respect to the national sovereignty of Cambodia. In order to have active participation by countries and organizations as many as possible, it is necessary to promote the cooperation in such a manner as to makes them easier to join. By doing so, not only the cultural budget but also the ODA can be available for wider range of cooperation.

Fourthly, I would like to emphasise that it is necessary to set up an international coordinating committee as the mechanism to internationally coordinate such assistances by participating countries and organizations. Needless to say, decisions of the coordinating committee should be subject to agreement and cooperation of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. As for technical aspects of preservation and restoration of the monuments, I think it is appropriate to set up working groups of expert's level. On this point, there was a consensus amongst the participants in the preparatory meeting, and the Government of Japan believes that it is the most effective way.

Mr. Chairman,

Now I'd like to speak a little on what we believe important as we extend Japanese cooperation in related projects in Angkor Region.

Firstly, since the overall project involves a wide range of activities such as surveys, testing, technology development, training as well as social and economic development, which needs much time for completion, Japan is prepared to continue our assistance in considerable duration.

Secondly, we will honour Cambodian government's policies, and carry out our assistance programs in full regard of developments in local situation as well as the relevant measures to be taken by the Royal Cambodian Government.

Thirdly, Japan's cooperation will be provided in good mixture of several cooperation programs, mainly in the forms of culral cooperation and bilateral economic assistance. Needless to say we will coordinate our assistance programs with other countries and organizations.

Fourthly, we will emphasise training of Cambodian experts and technical level workers in our assistance programs, so that they would, in future, be able to take over all the necessary works by themselves.

Fifthly, we welcome participation of experts from other Asian countries to our program since we wish to make use of our assistance in providing opportunity for high-level training and exchange.

Mr. Chairman,

Now, I would like to announce that Japan is ready to provide following cooperation as the first stage of our long-term cooperation in the Angkor Region, on the condition that approval of Cambodian government and appropriate coordination with other donors are obtained.

First group of our assistance is in preservation and restoration of monuments. Here, we would like to take up the following three projects.

First, we wish to start the preservation and restoration works for the South "Library" of Angkor Vat, which includes partial dismantling and rebuilding work. In this project, we put emphasis on providing on-the-spot practical training to the Cambodian technical experts and workers.

Second, we also wish to start preservation and restoration work for the North "Library" of Bayon, which may be regarded as an urgent preservation measure against deterioration.

Third, we will proceed with clearing and restoration of the Place du Roi. It has not only locational value in the whole Angkor monuments but also can become a center of tourists' activities offering rich Cambodian heritage in performing and other cultural events.

Second group of our assistance is in support of training of the specialists, and technical level workers.

First, in this category is our assistance in upgrading and expanding of Cambodian training facilities including provision of necessary equipments by grant form.

Second assistance in training is making our technical experts available for providing training in Cambodia as well as offering Cambodian counterparts

specific technical trainings in Japan.

Last group of our assistance is in the social and economic development of the region. If requested, and in close consultations with the Royal Cambodian Government, Japan is willing to carry out survey and planning work and compile a comprehensive plan for social and agricultural development for the region. We have started preliminary contacts with the Cambodian Government and UNESCO on this project since November last year. We hope this proposed comprehensive plan would lead to implementation stage of individual development programs in such fields as agriculture, road construction, tourism development and human resource development. When the time comes, we will proceed in extending assistance in these fields if the Royal Cambodian Government so requests.

Since we wish to make all the necessary arrangements for starting the above mentioned cooperation projects before the end of this year, we ask for full cooperation of the Royal Cambodian Government and the relevant organizations for that purpose.

The financial cost on Japanese side for implementing those projects will have to be assessed as we get the approval of Cambodian Government and further elaboration. However, our present estimate is that the figure will exceed 10 million U.S. dollars in the first two years if all projects are to be implemented without delay.

Thank you.

STATEMENT BY H.E. Mr.KHAMSING SAYAKONE  
AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY  
OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AT THE  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE SAFEGUARDING AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR,  
TOKYO,12-13 OCTOBER 1993.

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Mr.Co.Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,

On behalf of the Delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic,I would like to convey to you our sincere congratulations for your election to the post of Co.Chairmanship of the Conference on the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor. I would like to join with other Delegations to express our sincere thanks to the Host Gouvernement of Japan for the excellent arrangement offered to this Conference.

Mr.Co.Chairman,  
Distinguished Delegates,

As you have already known that Angkor,the famous temple built between 9 and 12 centuries when the Khmer civilization was at the height of its extraordinary creativity,constitute of the world most valuable cultural heritage that weshould safeguard,preserve and restore. In this spirit,my Delegation wishes to express our deep appreciation to those who initiate the idea of safeguarding and development of the historic site

of Angkor.

My country, Laos, immediate neighbour of Cambodia, having the same religion very similar culture and tradition, shares the view that there exists an urgent need to prevent the monuments and the whole Angkor cultural area as well as natural environment from further decay, deterioration and destruction, as they together constitute one of humankind's most magnificent architectural achievements.

We also support the framework of a comprehensive plan for safeguarding and presentation of the monuments and their historical area together with its eco-cultural environment.

Mr. Co. Chairman,

Distinguished Delegates,

As for my country, Laos will make every effort to cooperate with the organizations concerned of the safeguarding and development of historic site of Angkor.

To conclude, once again, let me on behalf of the Delegation of the Lao people's Democratic Republic express our respect to you, Mr. Co. Chairman, and wish this Conference every success.

Thank you for your attention.

## Allocution du chef de la délégation du Luxembourg

Permettez moi, Monsieur le Président, d'exprimer au nom du gouvernement luxembourgeois mon appréciation aux initiateurs ainsi qu'au gouvernement japonais d'accueillir si généreusement cette conférence. Il me tient aussi à coeur de féliciter les Autorités du Cambodge pour leur détermination à assurer la sauvegarde du Site d'Angkor. Le Luxembourg ne peut, certes pas se prévaloir d'un patrimoine historique aussi glorieux que celui du Cambodge, il n'en reste pas moins que mon pays est très attaché à la conservation et à la mise en valeur de son propre patrimoine tout comme il est attaché à la sauvegarde du patrimoine d'autres pays.

C'est dans cet esprit que le gouvernement luxembourgeois apporte bien volontiers son appui au projet de sauvegarde du site d'Angkor, projet d'une envergure exceptionnelle qui est l'affaire de tous, comme l'a souligné le co-président français.

De manière plus concrète, le gouvernement du Luxembourg, sur l'initiative de la commission nationale pour la coopération avec l'UNESCO, a exprimé son intérêt à participer à l'une des initiatives promues par l'UNESCO en faveur d'Angkor. Il s'agit, en l'occurrence du projet d'établissement d'une documentation photographique de base, les objectifs du projet sont - d'un coté la création d'un service photographique - de l'autre coté d'un cours de formation pour une dizaine de cambodgiens.

La sauvegarde et le développement du site d'Angkor étant l'affaire de tous, je formule le souhait que la présente conférence permette de mobiliser toute la communauté internationale et un maximum de moyens afin d'assurer définitivement la sauvegarde d'un site d'une valeur universelle.

Jae vous remercie, Monsieur le Président.

Remarks by the Head of Delegation of Malaysia

Mr. Chairman and Delegates,

First and foremost, on behalf of the Malaysian government, permit me to offer my sincere congratulations to the Japanese Government for organising this Conference and for its commitment to the reconstruction of Cambodia including the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor. Our appreciation also extends to UNESCO and to France and the other countries that have been involved in this monumental efforts to save this important common heritage of mankind.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The architectural and sculptural elements evolved in the Angkor tradition not only demonstrate the easthetic and technological achievements but also their creativeness and innovativeness of the creators of Angkor. We know that during the period of Khmer civilisation many parts of the world were still in the dark age. The Khmer civilisation symbolises by these ancient remains had influenced and enriched Malaysia's history and culture. While we do not have historic sites equal in size and granduer to the monuments of Angkor, we are committed to safeguard whatever ancient remains we have as our national heritage and we have set aside adequate funds for their conservation and preservation.

Malaysia views the Angkor monuments not from its religious perspective but rather as unique monumental remains which have no parallel in the world and, therefore, need to be restored and preserved. There are only two such monuments left standing in the Southeast Asia region today, i.e. Angkor and Borobudur and we share pride in their preservation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is very regrettable that the destruction of the monument of Angkor is directly due to human attitude and ignorance. Several parts of the Angkor monuments have been carted away for sale at international antique markets. We should render assistance to the Cambodian government to enforce laws that would help stop the daylight robberies of the Angkor monuments. Countries that have received antiques from Angkor should be responsible to make sure that such activities be stopped.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In line with the declared commitment of the Government of Malaysia for the reconstruction and socio-economic development of Cambodia, the Malaysian delegation wishes to express its full support to the efforts of the international community to safeguard and develop the historic site of Angkor and to urge all nations which have received artifacts of Angkor irrespective of whether they are in personal collection or in the antique shops, to cooperate and supports the efforts to trace and return them to their rightful owners, the Cambodian people, by whatever means available.

We would like also to offer our experts in the field of archeology and others to help with the conservation efforts of Angkor in the spirit of Southeast Asian regional co-operation.

Further, in view of the shortage of experts in the field of conservation of ancient monuments in Southeast Asia, a training programme should be initiated to enable experts from the other countries especially from Southeast Asia to share experiences, skills and technology on preservation and conservation with their Khmer counterparts and those<sup>sc</sup> involved in the safeguarding and development of historic sites of Angkor.

Lastly, Malaysia is proud to be associated with this international effort in Cambodia.

Tokyo.

12 October, 1993.

Statement by the Netherlands Delegate

Tokyo, 12-13 October, 1993

On behalf of my government I wish to join the other distinguished delegates in expressing my appreciation for the governments of Japan and France for their initiative in convening this intergovernmental conference on the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor Vat.

The Netherlands attaches great importance to this restoration project. It can be seen as of similar significance as the projects for conserving the historical sites of the Nile Delta in Egypt and the Borubudur in Indonesia.

The Netherlands is considering to take part in the international efforts in training programs. In this respect we envisage participation especially in local educational projects. We suggest that evaluation of possibilities in this context should take place.

The Netherlands government is also willing to provide expertise in the field of jurisdiction for the conservation of historical monuments.

It is my sincere desire that this conference will contribute to continued world attention for the cultural heritage of mankind.

STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF THE PHILIPPINE DELEGATION TO THE  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON THE SAFEGUARDING AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR

MESSIEURS CO-CHAIRMEN, MINISTER TSUTOMU HATA AND SECRETARY GENERAL  
SERGE BOIDEVAIX, EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT THE OUTSET, LET ME JOIN OTHER SPEAKERS BEFORE ME TO EXPRESS  
OUR APPRECIATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED  
NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO), FOR  
MAKING THE HOLDING OF THIS MEETING POSSIBLE.

THE PHILIPPINES IS PLEASED TO BE IN THE COMPANY OF COUNTRIES AND  
INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES WHO HAVE GATHERED IN TOKYO TO HEED THE CLARION  
CALL OF WHAT TO OUR MINDS SHOULD BE A MISSION OF THE WHOLE  
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, NAMELY: THE SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF  
THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR. TODAY'S CONFERENCE IS ANOTHER  
DEMONSTRATION OF THE POLITICAL WILL AND UNITY OF PURPOSE OF THE  
COMMUNITY OF NATIONS TO PRESERVE, CONSERVE, AND RESTORE THE ANGKOR  
MONUMENTS, THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF NOT ONLY THE KHMER PEOPLE BUT  
INDEED OF ALL MANKIND.

THE PHILIPPINES, BILATERALLY AND IN THE ASEAN MULTILATERAL  
FRAMEWORK, HAS BEEN AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IN ALL OF THE INITIATIVES AND  
EFFORTS LEADING TO THE PARIS AGREEMENTS. WE ARE HAPPY THAT THESE  
AGREEMENTS PAVED THE WAY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL, DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS OF  
MAY 1993 AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT. I  
WISH TO CONGRATULATE MY COLLEAGUES IN THE CAMBODIAN DELEGATION FOR THE  
ADOPTION OF A NEW CONSTITUTION AND FOR THE RETURN TO THE CAMBODIAN  
THRONE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS KING NORODOM SIHANOUK. MY DELEGATION  
BELIEVES THAT GIVEN THE SAME TENACITY OF PURPOSE AND GOODWILL, THIS  
DIFFICULT POLITICAL TASK CAN BE EASILY DUPLICATED IN THE CULTURAL  
ARENA. OUR COMMITMENT TO THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF THE  
WHOLE CAMBODIA IS PART OF THE PARIS AGREEMENTS WHICH WERE MADE POSSIBLE  
BY THE DEDICATED PARTICIPATION OF COUNTRIES PRESENT IN THIS CONFERENCE,  
INCLUDING THE PHILIPPINES.

IN THIS CONNECTION, I WISH TO RECALL THAT MY COUNTRY TOOK AN  
ACTIVE ROLE IN THE 26TH UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE AND REMAINS COMMITTED  
TO THE DECISIONS TAKEN IN THAT CONFERENCE. THE PHILIPPINES ALSO HAD THE  
PRIVILEGE OF ADDING ITS VOICE IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE  
REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CAMBODIA HELD IN TOKYO IN 1992. IN  
THAT CONFERENCE, WE OFFERED PHILIPPINE TECHNICAL EXPERTISE IN A NUMBER  
OF FIELDS UNDER A TRIPARTITE ARRANGEMENT. MORE RECENTLY, THE PHILIPPINE  
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO UNESCO PARTICIPATED IN THE PREPARATORY  
MEETING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PRESERVATION AND  
RESTORATION OF ANGKOR MONUMENTS IN PARIS IN JANUARY THIS YEAR.

I WOULD LIKE TO REITERATE THE PHILIPPINE VIEW EXPRESSED IN THE PREPARATORY CONFERENCE THAT THIS INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE SHOULD GIVE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE CAMBODIANS THEMSELVES, REPRESENTED BY CAMBODIAN HEAD OF STATE, KING NORODOM SIHANOUK WITH REGARD TO THE RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF ANGKOR. I ALSO HAVE THE HONOR TO CONFIRM THE OFFER OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT MADE IN THE PREPARATORY CONFERENCE TO CONTRIBUTE THE SERVICES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SPECIALIST, ARCHITECT AUGUSTO VILLALON, COMMISSIONER OF THE UNESCO NATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE ANGKOR MONUMENTS. FURTHERMORE, WE WELCOME SUGGESTIONS FOR PHILIPPINE COOPERATION IN RELEVANT FIELDS OF EXPERTISE OF MY COUNTRY UNDER A TRIPARTITE ARRANGEMENT. THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT IS ALSO PLEDGING \$100,000 TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE REHABILITATION OF CAMBODIA (ICORC) AS A SYMBOLIC CONTRIBUTION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAMBODIA.

MODEST AS THESE CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE, THEY ARE PRESENTED WHOLEHEARTEDLY IN THE SPIRIT OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE KHMER PEOPLE AND WITH THE FIRM BELIEF THAT THE RESTORATION, PROTECTION, SAFEGUARDING, AND PRESERVATION OF AN OUTSTANDING AND IRREPLACEABLE SYMBOL AND MASTERPIECE OF MAN IS THE DUTY OF ALL HUMANKIND.

## THE STATEMENT OF POLISH DELEGATION

Let us remind that historic area of Angkor covers at least 80 square kilometers. More than six hundreds of stone momments attract here the world opinion, international tourism but also some professionals on art robbery. The scale of practical conservation and restoration works as well as legal protection has been listed and estimated in conference documents. It is necessary to stress that international projekt ZEMP under the UNESCO auspices will point out priorities, general directions and necessary actions.

The Polish work of conservation and reconstruction of many historic monuments after 1945 has proved that the success depends also on human local understanding and support. More than forty years ego a great education program had started our national work to save historic remnants for future generations. The results have been received worldwide appreciation.

The paper EDUCON delivered by the Polish delegation to conference documents can be expressed in one single sentence: Let us help the Cambodians to feel hosts in their most precious, historic site of Angkor.

EDUCON'S idea is simple, what gives a promise of succes. The main aim of the initiative is to introduce on site simple methods of preservation and reconstraction to local people, to prepare human resources for future more complicated works. It will create new jobs, too. We have in mind simple labourers, who will be taught how to clean rubbish and ruins in historic sites, to inspect the transportation of precious stone elements in right way, to realize simple protection works with friendly help of international professionals on the everyday education principle. At the same time mesons, carpenters and other technicians will be educated for restoration.

Apart of other professional projects, little steps in right direction should be done. It will prepare the human resources for future Angkor restoration works, including the middle - level inspectors or foremen for Cambodian management organization in Angkor.

The project EDUCON has an open structure. The place and scale will depend of financial resources. Within the frames of international program for Angkor above-mentioned education can begin next year.

It can fill Cambodians with important feeling: We are able to reconstruct our afterwar life together with international support.

Finally let me mention that Polish side have started the activities for the Cambodian's heritage in 1980. Since seven years mixed Polish-Cambodian Mission in Phnom Penh has been restoring wall paintings of Silver Pagoda. In 1990-91 our team worked in Temple of Bayon in Angkor. Our specialists and their experience and good knowledge of local circumstances can be useful also for the aims of international education in Cambodia.

Taking this opportunity I would like to express on behalf of the Polish delegation, feelings of gratitude for the organizers of the conference.

An important step towards our goal aimed at uniting international efforts to save Angkor has been done owing to deep commitment of the Government of Japan.

## INTERVENTION OF RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE

MR CHAIRMEN, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

First of all, I would like to join all other countries in the expression our appreciations to the governments of Japan and France and to UNESCO as well for the invitation to participate in the work of this conference.

Russia, its cultural representatives and scientists have been always paying great interest towards the rich historical and cultural heritage of Cambodian people. studies on Angkor have been conducted in our country for several decade. Nowadays Russia is ready to make together with the rest of the international community a proper contribution to the saving of Angkor which is one of the critique site in the world.

The following studies were prepared by our experts during 1980 - 1986

1. Report on the technical condition of the architectural of the 12 century complex of Angkor - Wat with the attached photographs of its defects and damages (1981).
2. Chemical test studies report on construction materials of "Angkor" (1986).
3. The analysis of the causes of breaking of Angkor's constructions and construction materials (basing on studies of 1980-86).

Russia is ready to submit the above mentioned materials as a first part of its contribution and to discuss the further participation of Russian ministries, organizations and individual experts and specialists in implementing the specific projects on Angkor. Our embassy in Phnom-Penh has already begun its contacts with concerned Cambodian organizations.

We are ready to organize upon the agreement with international organizations and Cambodian authorities the retraining programmes for the work on Angkor. Besides that we would be able to teach a required number of technicians of using the base of our restoration institutes and numerous restoration studies.

We have developed advanced methodic of conducting analysis of various materials of this historical and cultural objects like Angkor. We propose to use know how for the further studies concerning the condition of the objects of such kind.

I would also like to point out that russian art experts and historians have done a lot of work concerning the description of Cambodian historical objects, the analysis of its architectural shapes and their role in the world culture.

Some of the results have been already published, the rest of them could be concluded in the nearest time. These studies together with those of the forcing scientists may become a

valuable asset for the international efforts for safeguarding and Development Angkor.

I hope that new ideas and proposals concerning the participation organizations in various projects on the rehabilitation and restoration of this world heritage object may and should come as a result of this conference and following international fora.

Russia as a member of international community shares equal responsibility for Angkor.

As mentioned yesterday according old legend Angkor monument was not built by human hands may be because of it all of us have to be happy having such great honor doing all our human best for saving this world heritage for future human culture.

Thank you for your kind attending.

**STATEMENT BY MR ROBERT CHUA, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, A.I.  
LEADER OF THE DELEGATION FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE  
AT THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE ON THE SAFEGUARDING  
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR,  
TOKYO, ON 12-13 OCTOBER 1993**

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

I would like to thank the Governments of Japan and France and UNESCO for their efficiency in arranging and hosting this Intergovernmental Conference.

For over three decades, the international community has been seized with the concerns of Cambodia. We are encouraged by the return of calm and stability to Cambodia. Singapore is pleased with the recent developments in Cambodia, especially the adoption of the new Constitution, the establishment of a new government and the appointment of Prince Sihanouk as King and Head of State of Cambodia. In particular, Singapore welcomes the efforts by the international community to address the reconstruction and rehabilitation needs of Cambodia. This is one of the concerns before us today - the preservation and restoration of the heritage of Angkor.

Angkor is indisputably one of civilisation's great wonders. We recognise the importance of Angkor not only for Cambodian society but for all mankind as well. UNESCO has an important role in assisting Cambodia. We support the

commendable efforts of the UNESCO, and the co-Chairmen Japan and France towards this objective.

Singapore is committed to see the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Cambodia. Singapore has established the US\$10m Indochina Assistance Fund which offers technical assistance to Indochinese countries including Cambodia. We are ready to extend the Indochina Assistance Fund to support the restoration and preservation of Angkor, in areas in which we have the resources and expertise.

Thank you.

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Statement of H.E. Edmond Jayasinghe - Ambassador of Sri Lanka  
at the Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and  
Development of the Historic Site of Angkor-Cambodia

12 - 13 October 1993 - Tokyo

Messers Co-Chairmen,

Sri Lanka would like to congratulate France and Japan for convening this important meeting aimed at Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor-Cambodia. We also like to extend our deepest appreciation of the excellent arrangements made by Japan in hosting this Meeting. Our appreciation also goes to the UNESCO which initiated this project.

Cambodia, a founder member of the Non-Aligned Movement, is now free. Sri Lanka welcomes the recent positive steps, including the successful conclusion of national elections and the return and coronation of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk. We hope these developments will herald a new dawn of peace and security in Cambodia, closing the chapter on the country's recent tragic history.

The United Nations' valuable contribution, through the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), must be commended as indeed the special role played by the Government of Japan throughout, in the process of delicate and complex negotiations, in support of the UN peace keeping operations and the country's economic reconstruction.

It is timely for the international community to focus on the restoration of Cambodia's extraordinary cultural heritage, and to decide upon a framework for cooperation to assist in the preservation of the Angkor monuments as a world cultural heritage site. Among these monuments, Angkor Wat is perhaps the most famous and said to be the largest religious building in the world. Such was its beauty that, according to legend, the Wat was not built by human hands but by Indra, the Lord of Heaven who sailed down to earth for the purpose.

Historical records indicate many links between Sri Lanka and Cambodia. The influence of Buddhism and Hinduism runs deep in both civilizations. In ancient times, both countries had flourishing agricultural economies based on the cultivation of rice through a complex system of irrigational canals. In both countries, the mastery of agricultural hydraulics made possible the construction of a range of ancient monuments incomparable in number, size and perfection.

Sri Lanka with the assistance of UNESCO, has developed considerable experience through the years in the conservation and preservation of monuments. We would be most happy to place the knowledge and skills of our conservators, builders and administrators, at the disposal of Cambodia. We are considering the question of a financial pledge and shall make an announcement at a later date.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

**INTERVENTION OF THE HEAD OF THE SWEDISH DELEGATION  
TOKYO CONFERENCE ON THE SAFEGUARDING OF ANGKOR**

Mr Chairman,

Honourable Delegates,

On behalf of the Swedish government, I would like to express my deep appreciation to the governments of Japan and France, as well as to UNESCO, for arranging and preparing this conference.

Sweden gives a rather substantial aid to Cambodia channelled through international and private organisations - roughly 100 million Swedish kronors a year during the past two fiscal years.

For countries going through thorough social and economic changes, cultural heritage is of immense importance. Against this background Sweden has presented 1 million kronors to UNESCO for fiscal year 1991/1992, to be used for the restoration of Angkor Wat, which is a national Cambodian monument of interest and importance to the whole world.

A delegation from the Swedish Development Agency (SIDA) will go to Cambodia already this month in order to further study the needs and to discuss the necessary scope and the future direction of the Swedish contribution.

Thank you, Mr Chairman, Honourable Delegates.

**Conférence intergouvernementale sur la sauvegarde et le développement d'Angkor**

**12-13 octobre 1993 Tokyo**

**Intervention suisse**

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C'est un honneur pour la Suisse d'avoir été incluse au nombre des pays susceptibles d'apporter leur contribution à la sauvegarde et au développement d'Angkor et de participer à cette Conférence. Je remercie ses initiateurs et organisateurs, notamment le pays hôte, le Japon, qui a joué et joue toujours un rôle très actif dans la promotion de la paix au Cambodge.

L'engagement de la Suisse en faveur de la sauvegarde du patrimoine mondial, culturel et naturel a toujours été affirmé clairement dans le cadre de l'UNESCO, et mon pays attache l'importance qui convient à la sauvegarde d'Angkor, ensemble monumental prestigieux s'il en est, et, par conséquent, maillon essentiel du réseau à préserver dans ce domaine à l'échelle internationale, pour nous-mêmes et pour les générations à venir.

Le soutien de la Suisse à la sauvegarde d'Angkor s'exprime tout d'abord par sa contribution au budget ordinaire de l'UNESCO et par les versements additionnels requis des Etats parties à la Convention du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel de 1972. Il s'est traduit en outre par la mise à disposition d'un expert suisse de haut niveau qui, lors d'une mission au Cambodge effectuée en juillet 1992 pour le compte de l'UNESCO, a rédigé un projet de loi pour la protection des biens culturels. Ce texte a fourni la base de la Décision correspondante du Conseil National Suprême du Cambodge du 10 février 1993, ce qui témoigne de la grande utilité de cet apport.

La Suisse serait prête, si un appel était adressé à elle dans ce sens, à étudier la possibilité d'une nouvelle mise à disposition d'expertise, dans un secteur et selon des modalités à déterminer. Une valorisation du concept d'aide technique ciblée pourrait d'ailleurs, me semble-t-il, inciter plus facilement un certain nombre d'Etats, dont la Suisse, à participer aux projets que les participants décideraient de mettre en chantier.

Les conclusions de la Conférence seront d'une pertinence certaine pour la prochaine Conférence générale de l'UNESCO qui débutera à la fin de ce mois et devraient lui être présentées afin d'obtenir l'aval de tous les Etats membres de l'Organisation. La Conférence générale aura à définir le cadre conceptuel et financier de l'action de l'UNESCO en matière de préservation et de mise en valeur du patrimoine mondial en 1994 et 1995. En fonction du mandat qui lui a été imparti par son Acte constitutif et à travers sa vaste expérience, qui est largement reconnue, l'UNESCO doit et peut à mon avis jouer un rôle central pour coordonner les efforts nécessaires et pour mobiliser efficacement la communauté internationale en vue de l'action de longue ha-

leine à mener, à Angkor et ailleurs, pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine mondial. La Suisse entend bien continuer à prendre part à cette action soit en tant que participant à la Conférence générale, soit en tant que membre du Conseil exécutif ou du Comité du patrimoine pour lesquels elle a présenté sa candidature.

Cette Conférence se tient à un moment opportun: Le Cambodge étant un pays longuement et cruellement éprouvé vient de commencer une nouvelle ère de son histoire. Avec l'appui de la communauté internationale et en étroite collaboration avec les autorités cambodgiennes, la sauvegarde et le développement d'Angkor pourraient constituer des éléments encourageants et stabilisateurs. La Conférence représente un excellent instrument de faire un pas supplémentaire en avant.

STATEMENT BY THE LEADER OF THE  
THAI DELEGATION AT THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
CONFERENCE ON THE SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE HISTORICAL SITE OF ANGKOR  
TOKYO, 12-13 OCTOBER 1993

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MR. CO-CHAIRMEN,  
EXCELLENCIES,  
DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES,

1. I WISH, FIRST OF ALL, TO JOIN THE OTHER DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES IN EXPRESSING OUR SINCERE APPRECIATION TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF JAPAN AND FRANCE FOR THEIR INITIATIVE IN CONVENING THIS INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE TODAY. I AM CONFIDENT THAT UNDER THE ABLE CO-CHAIRMANSHIP OF JAPAN AND FRANCE, AND WITH UNESCO PLAYING A LEADING COORDINATING ROLE, WE WILL INDEED BE ABLE TO MAKE SIGNIFICANT STRIDES FORWARD IN THE PRESERVATION OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT CULTURAL HERITAGES.

2. THE PRESENCE AT THIS MEETING OF A CAMBODIAN DELEGATION OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION IS A TESTIMONY OF HOW FAR WE HAVE COME ON THE ROAD TO A JUST AND LASTING PEACE IN CAMBODIA. CAMBODIA NOW ENTERS A NEW CHAPTER IN ITS HISTORY UNDER THE MORAL LEADERSHIP OF HIS MAJESTY KING NARODOM SIHANOUK, WHOSE COURAGEOUS STRUGGLE ON BEHALF OF THE CAMBODIAN NATION AND PEOPLE DESERVES THE TRIBUTE OF THE ENTIRE WORLD COMMUNITY.

3. AS A NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOUR, THAILAND HAS DONE ITS UTMOST TO SUPPORT THE PEACE PROCESS IN CAMBODIA AND WE ARE READY TO DO ALL WE CAN TO CONTRIBUTE FURTHER TO THE REBUILDING OF THE CAMBODIAN NATION. IT IS OUR EARNEST DESIRE TO SEE A PEACEFUL AND PROSPEROUS CAMBODIA ASSUMING ITS RIGHTFUL PLACE IN A PEACEFUL AND PROSPEROUS SOUTHEAST ASIA.

4. SOME OF US MAY RECALL THAT LAST YEAR AT THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IN TOKYO A HUGE AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WAS PLEDGED FOR THE REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CAMBODIA. THAILAND, ON ITS PART, PLEDGED TO PROVIDE 8.1 MILLION U.S. DOLLARS FOR ASSISTANCE IN TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN AID. AND FOR THE 1993-94 PERIOD, WE HAVE EARMARKED ANOTHER 1.2 MILLION U.S. DOLLARS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. WHILE THE AMOUNT MAY SEEM MODEST, THAILAND IS PROUD TO HAVE PLAYED OUR PART IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF CAMBODIA.

5. IT IS IN THAT SAME SPIRIT THAT WE ARE NOW TAKING PART IN THIS CONFERENCE. THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR STANDS NOT ONLY AS A TESTAMENT OF A GREAT CIVILIZATION BUT ALSO AS ONE OF THE DEEPLY-ROOTED CULTURAL LINKS THAT BIND MANY NATIONS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA. THUS, OUR COMMON EFFORT TO PRESERVE AND DEVELOP THE HISTORICAL SITE OF ANGKOR SYMBOLIZES THE NEW ERA OF PEACE AND COOPERATIVE RELATIONS THAT THE NATIONS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA HAVE NOW EMBARKED UPON.

MR. CO-CHAIRMEN,

6. MY DELEGATION BELIEVES THAT, FIRST AND FOREMOST, WE ARE HERE TODAY TO LISTEN TO THE VIEWS OF OUR CAMBODIAN FRIENDS ON HOW THEY WISH TO PROCEED WITH THIS PROJECT. WE SHOULD TAKE A PRAGMATIC APPROACH AND SEEK, AS A MATTER OF PRIORITY, TO WORK OUT A COMPREHENSIVE MASTERPLAN AS WELL AS AN APPROPRIATE MECHANISM TO ADMINISTER AND COORDINATE INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE.

7. AT THIS JUNCTURE, MAY I TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CITE SOME OF THE ASSISTANCE THAT THAILAND HAS SO FAR PROVIDED.

- THE THAI FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT IN COOPERATION WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAVE ORGANIZED A THREE-MONTH TRAINING COURSE FOR CAMBODIAN SPECIALISTS ON THE RESTORATION OF STONE MONUMENTS.

- IN COOPERATION WITH UNESCO, WE HAVE SENT TWO EXPERTS TO HELP OUT IN THE ANGKOR PROJECT. ONE OF THEM ASSISTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE OF ANGKOR MONUMENTS AND THE OTHER IS CURRENTLY TAKING PART IN A SIX-MONTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION IN SIAM REAP PROVINCE.

- IN SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR, OUR MINISTER OF EDUCATION LED A HIGH-LEVEL DELEGATION TO VISIT PHNOM PENH AND ANGKOR DURING WHICH THEY HELD DISCUSSIONS WITH THE CAMBODIAN AUTHORITIES ON THE RESTORATION OF ANGKOR MONUMENTS AND RELATED PROJECTS.

- AND, IN ADDITION, THE CONCERNED THAI AUTHORITIES HAVE COMBINED AND INTENSIFIED THEIR EFFORTS TO CRACK DOWN ON ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES AND ENSURE THE RETURN OF ANY KHMER ARTIFACTS TO CAMBODIA.

8. AGAIN, WHILE THESE CONTRIBUTIONS OF OURS HAVE BEEN MODEST, WE ARE READY TO DO MORE. LOOKING AHEAD, THAILAND, BECAUSE OF OUR GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, STANDS READY TO OFFER OUR FACILITIES AS A CENTER FROM WHICH THE RECONSTRUCTION OF ANGKOR COULD BE UNDERTAKEN AND TO OFFER OUR OWN FACILITIES AND EXPERTISE FOR HUMAN RESOURCES TRAINING NEEDED FOR THE PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORICAL SITE OF ANGKOR. TO BE MORE SPECIFIC, WE ARE READY TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR CAMBODIAN PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD OF ARCHAEOLOGY. WE ARE ALSO WILLING TO MAKE AVAILABLE OUR CONSERVATION LABORATORY, OUR ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES FOR RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION. AND WE ARE READY TO SEND MORE OF OUR EXPERTS TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORICAL SITE.

MR. CO-CHAIRMEN,

9. I WISH TO CONCLUDE BY EMPHASIZING THE NEED FOR US TO UNDERTAKE THIS IMPORTANT TASK OF PRESERVING ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST CULTURAL HERITAGES OF MANKIND THROUGH A COORDINATED AND CONCERTED EFFORT BASED ON A COMPREHENSIVE MASTERPLAN. I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT WITH RESOLVE AND DETERMINATION ON THE PART OF ALL OF US, THIS MEETING WILL INDEED BE A MAJOR STEP FORWARD TOWARD THIS END. THANK YOU

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**STATEMENT BY THE UK DELEGATION TO THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL  
CONFERENCE ON THE SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC  
SITE OF ANGKOR**

Mr Chairman, I should first like to thank you for arranging this meeting of the Inter-Governmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor. It is extremely well-timed, coming shortly after the reaccession to the throne of Cambodia of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk, the formation of a new Cambodian Government and the end of the mandate of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

I would like to congratulate His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk and the Cambodian people for their continuing commitment to peace and democracy without which the UN would not have been able to complete its mission in Cambodia. We strongly urge the new Cambodian Government to continue the good work it has begun towards the rebuilding of Cambodia.

Since the signing of the Paris Peace Agreements in October 1991, the UK has pledged some \$ 30 million of aid to Cambodia. Within this, we have provided funds to finance the work of an architect to supervise restoration work at Angkor for 2 years. We will consider further support for Angkor in the light of our overall aid programme.

We fully support the establishment of a system to co-ordinate the efforts of the various countries and non-Government organizations now working on the restoration of Cambodia, and hope that UNESCO can play an effective vote in this.

We also hope that some of the revenue raised from visiting foreign tourists can be used by UNESCO to help finance further the restoration of the monuments at Angkor. These monuments are part of the world's heritage and it would be a great loss to all if they were left to decay. But, more than anything else Angkor is a symbol of Cambodia and it is essential that the International community liaise closely with the new government and local authorities of Cambodia in the conservation of this historic site.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you for your attention.

## INTERVENTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF USA

The United States Government fully supports this conference in its vital mission of mobilizing this international support for the preservation and development of the Angkor area. With its extraordinarily valuable historic and cultural legacy.

We commend the efforts of Japan, France and UNESCO to organize this important Conference.

For our part, U.S. interest in and support for Angkor preservation has been longstanding. We want to help.

Most recently, a U.S. National Park Service expert was dispatched to the Angkor area from March to May to assist in developing a long-term conservation and management plan for the site.

To build on that first step, we are now actively exploring two tentative but promising technical training initiatives that have an Angkor dimension.

First, there is a proposal that a Khmer-American skilled in engineering or Museum preservation science travel to Cambodia a next year in the US aid supported Cambodian American national development Organization (CANDO) program to assist in the Angkor preservation initiative.

Second, there is a plan for next year that calls for US to work the national museum in Phnom Penh to provide appropriate training opportunities through a cultural or academic specialist and encourage exchanges with Major American Museums.

We have also asked our charge in Phnom Penh to remain in close touch with this project, including having members of BT.

His staff visit the Angkor area. So we can determine whether there are other ways in which we can contribute to this effort.

Allocution du chef de la Délégation  
de la Communauté européenne

Je voudrais, avant toute chose, saluer la Délégation du Cambodge dont la présence parmi nous illustre excellemment le processus de réunification, de réconciliation nationale dont nous nous félicitons tous et qui est avant tout l'oeuvre des Cambodgiens eux-mêmes, même si il n'eût, peut être, pas été possible sans l'effort de nombreux pays autour de la table qui ne se sont pas ménagés à la fois pour atteindre le résultat qui était "les Accords de Paris" et maintenant pour leur mise en oeuvre et auxquels je tiens également à rendre hommage.

Je crois qu'à l'étranger et probablement également au Cambodge, Angkor est un des plus grands symboles à la fois de la Nation cambodgienne et actuellement de cette véritable réhabilitation à laquelle nous assistons et c'est pourquoi la Commission se félicite de cette Conférence et tient à remercier le Japon et la France et l'UNESCO en ce qui la concerne de l'avoir convoquée. Et c'est pourquoi la Commission a engagé un processus d'aide à la réhabilitation d'Angkor qui, à ce stade, prend trois formes principales:

La première concerne l'aide au déminage. Nous avons engagé pour cela la somme de 1 M d'Ecus, c'est à dire approximativement 1,380 Millions US\$ - 1,400 Millions US\$.

La deuxième opération qui est faite à la demande et en collaboration avec l'UNESCO concerne le plan d'ensemble pour le transport dans la région d'Angkor, en anglais "Transport Master Plan for Angkor World Heritage Area's" pour lequel la Commission a alloué une somme de 150.000 Ecus, non loin de 200,000 US\$, et sur la base duquel la Commission espère que des projets concrets d'investissement verront le jour. Si le gouvernement cambodgien le souhaite, une fois les projets identifiés, la Commission est toute à fait prête à en faire un des éléments essentiels de sa coopération à long terme avec le Cambodge, à la condition, je le répète, que ceci corresponde également aux souhaits des Autorités cambodgiennes.

Le troisième élément de la coopération communautaire qui engage non seulement la Commission mais chacun de nos Etats membres, et je pense qu'il sera cher au coeur de M. l'Ambassadeur de la Malaisie, concerne le trafic d'oeuvres d'art volées, le trafic illicite d'oeuvres d'art. La Communauté européenne a actuellement un projet de Directive, c'est à dire de Loi communautaire sur ce thème à la rédaction duquel la question des oeuvres cambodgiennes a joué un rôle non négligeable et qui, nous l'espérons, permettra de réduire sensiblement au moins sur le territoire communautaire le trafic de ces oeuvres.

Mais qu'il s'agisse du déminage, des transports, du trafic des oeuvres d'art volées, il est clair que la responsabilité première incombe aux cambodgiens eux-mêmes, c'est pourquoi je me félicite que M. le Co-Président français ait insisté sur la question de la coordination sur le plan technique. La réunion d'aujourd'hui est extrêmement importante et nous nous en félicitons tous, il importe que le suivi soit fait "in situ", "in loco", sur le terrain entre experts et pour ce faire, je crois que la Communauté se considère entièrement entre les mains du nouveau gouvernement cambodgien dont nous nous félicitons de l'émergence et nous souhaitons avec lui poursuivre cette oeuvre.

Merci infiniment.

**STATEMENT BY MR. D. X. VINH OF THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

Messrs. Co-Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As the regional development bank for Asia, the Asian Development Bank is very pleased to participate in this very important Conference. We would like to join other delegates in expressing our appreciation to the Government of Japan for hosting this Conference and chairing it, and the Government of France for co-chairing it. Since the signing of the Paris Accord in October 1991, the Bank has spared no effort in assisting Cambodia for her rehabilitation and reconstruction. This Conference constitutes another great effort on the part of the international community to rehabilitate and protect this priceless world cultural heritage, Angkor. In this connection, we strongly support the decision on the protection of the cultural heritage made by the Supreme National Council of Cambodia on 10 February 1993.

Messrs. Co-Chairmen,

Before touching on the main subject of this Conference, please allow me to first reiterate the Bank's unqualified support for the United Nation's unstinted and continuing effort to bring about a lasting peace and an economic redressment in Cambodia. The noble effort to protect Angkor which has been inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List in December 1992 represents a strong will of the international community to save this Khmer heritage. In this connection and of particular relevance to the Bank's activities in Cambodia, I would like to mention that since the

signing of the Paris Accord in October 1991, the Asian Development Bank, in coordination with other bilateral and international financial institutions, has been the first to extend a loan to Cambodia amounting to \$ 67.7 million for the Special Rehabilitation Assistance Project to rehabilitate four major economic sectors namely : transport, agriculture, power, and education. The implementation of this Project is currently in progress, supported by two technical assistance on grant basis financed by the Swedish International Development Authority in the amount of \$3.2 million for Project Management Coordination and Project Implementation in the Power and Education Sectors, and by the Japan Special Fund in the amount of \$ 4.2 million for Project Implementation in the Transport and Agriculture Sectors. The Bank acts as executing agency for these two technical assistance. In tandem and complementary to this Loan, the Bank has provided three major technical assistance : first, for Strengthening Macroeconomic Management in the amount of \$ 3.82 million, in cofinancing with UNDP and in coordination with the IMF; second, Transport Rehabilitation Study in the amount of \$ 719,400 financed by UNDP; and third, Emergency Training of Teachers in the amount of \$1.3 million financed by Sweden. The Bank acts as executing agency for all three technical assistance. Currently, we are preparing technical assistance for the Agricultural Development Options Review to define realistic development options on the basis of the updated assessment of the natural resource endowment, the institutional infrastructure, and the evolving policy framework under the new Government. In addition, a technical assistance on the Environmental Impact

Assessment will be processed before the year's end. The above cited Bank efforts for Cambodia point to our profound consideration for uplifting the living standard of the Cambodian people.

Messrs. Co-Chairmen,

Cambodia, like many other countries, is full of valuable cultural heritage which must be protected not only for the future generations of Cambodians, but also for humanity. Angkor Wat symbolizes one of the wonders of the world and must be protected by all nations. Our intention is to assist in providing not only the traditional economic assistance but also in this cultural assistance. For this reason, we have initiated discussions with the Ministry of Public Works Transport of the Government of Cambodia on the possibility of including the rehabilitation of roads and bridges within the general perimeter of Angkor as subprojects under the transport component of the approved loan for Special Rehabilitation Assistance Project currently under implementation. These roads links would help to facilitate future traffic of tourists visiting Angkor and would equally benefit the largely rural population. We are aware that there are bilateral donors who are ready to extend similar assistance to Cambodia, and the Bank would be pleased to coordinate and complement their efforts. Besides direct assistance for infrastructure development around Angkor, the Bank could also consider the provision of expert services performing related project work for Angkor. I am also keenly interested in the

statement made by H.E. Mr. Vann Molyvann this morning on the Cambodian delegation's proposal for the Asian Development Bank's possible in the regional development of Siem Reap, and in the promotion of cultural tourism in Cambodia. All of these could be discussed with the Royal Government of Cambodia in early 1994 during the Bank's Country Programming Mission to formulate loan and technical assistance programs for 1994-1996, so that we can be guided by the Government's policies and strategies of development.

Messr. Co-Chairmen,

The Asian Development Bank would like to re-emphasize its commitment to support completely the United Nations' efforts in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia as well as the preservation and protection of Angkor. This task is a challenging one and we believe that it is the responsibility of all countries to protect this world heritage.

Thank you Messrs. Co-chairmen.

## COMMENTS OF ICCROM

BY Mr ITO

Distinguished Co-chairmen, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to make some comments as representative of ICCROM.

ICCROM is, as you know, the only intergovernmental organization established as the Centre for Study of the Conservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property. The office is located in Rome. ICCROM has keen interest about the conservation of monuments and sites, including Angkor which is surely one of the greatest treasures in the world.

In that connection, I would like to pay deep respect to this Tokyo Conference, in which distinguished delegates from many countries and organizations meet and discuss on the future framework of international cooperation towards the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor.

The activity of ICCROM covers various fields, but it could be summarized into two, one is the training programme, and another is the technical assistance. As for training, ICCROM has many courses. Among them, the course for the conservation of monuments and the stone conservation seem most useful for the conservation of Angkor. The former course has been held every year at the office of ICCROM, while the latter is held every year in Venice.

As for technical assistance, ICCROM has sent many qualified experts to the conservation work spots, in collaboration with international organizations, such as UNESCO, ICOMOS and ICOM.

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of ICCROM, I would say ICCROM has so far cooperated to the international activities for the safeguarding of cultural property in the technical and training regions and is willing to do so, including for this big project for the safeguarding of the sites of Angkor.

Thank you for your attention.

## **POSITION PAPER OF SEAMEO SPAFA**

**Presented at the Inter-Governmental Conference on the Safeguarding and  
Development of the Historic Site of Angkor  
Tokyo, Japan - October 12-13, 1993**

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**Messieurs Chairmen  
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

It is with great pleasure and elation that I speak to this extraordinary assembly today to give you an interesting background on which Cambodia played a very remarkable role in the establishment of the organization now known as SPAFA, which, ironically, is now committing itself to assist the country that gave birth to it.

The SEAMEO Project for Archaeology and Fine Arts or SPAFA was officially launched in March 1978 as the first project in the area of culture under the aegis of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization or SEAMEO. Many of us, including the Honourable Cambodian Ministers, are not aware that SPAFA which is hosted by the Thai government is a development from the original plan called the Applied Research Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts or ARCAFA. It was initiated by Cambodia during the sixth SEAMEC Conference in 1971, the year that Cambodia joined SEAMEO. This proposal, which was subsequently approved, during the 10th SEAMEC Conference in 1975, was to be located in Phnom Penh. The urgent priority of ARCAFA was to competently conserve the cultural heritage of the countries of SEAMEO through close collaboration in the training of a wide spectrum of people in the field of archaeology and fine arts. By now the site of Angkor would have become the world's largest training place in conservation of ancient monuments for the region. Unfortunately, subsequent political developments, prevented ARCAFA's long range plan from being implemented. SPAFA as a project was launched instead by SEAMEO in 1978 to maintain ARCAFA's goals as guidelines for actions. When the trial period proved successful, SEAMEC approved SPAFA as a permanent project to be guided by a series of Five-Year Plan.

In 1985 SEAMEC reconstituted the project into a Regional Centre and the Government of Thailand agreed to host the Centre. Though officially known now SEAMEO Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts, the acronym SPAFA is maintained owing to its established recognition in the region. Since its inception, SPAFA has always been promoting and developing archaeological activities and resources by sponsoring training programmes all over the region.

I am here on behalf of our Centre to express our serious concern over the problems one of our member-countries is facing. We assure you at this important gathering that SPAFA will do all in its capacity to help Cambodia to efficiently preserve and manage its cultural resources.

We are at the moment preparing a training course at the request of UNESCO in restoration of ancient monuments for 20-25 Cambodian cultural resource managers and administrators or specialists with the principle aims to provide them with

1. an understanding of archaeological heritage and the growth in public awareness of the heritage as well as increased recognition of its value for both commercial and scientific viewpoints, and

2. the sound understanding of appropriate conservation as a process by which this heritage is identified, cared for, made available for public view and passed on in its integral form for future generations. The relevant materials for study is a fine stock of Khmer sanctuaries in Eastern and Northeastern Thailand.

As a member-country, Cambodia could well identify her needs and request SPAFA, through its Governing Board Member for any assistance. The other two new members, namely Lao and Vietnam have asked during the last Governing Board Meeting from September 30 to October 2, 1993 for special training courses. Due to some circumstances, Cambodia was not represented at the meeting.

SPAFA is happy to work in close collaboration with our fellow international organizations to help Cambodia lessen the problem of protection of its heritage resources, and to help it manage effectively to benefit from those resources both educationally and economically. The problem Cambodia faces on Angkor conservation is so enormous that no single country or organization can resolve. Rapid developments in methodological techniques as well as information technology compel us to share what we have, to work collectively for the bright future of the past of Angkor which eventually forms an important chapter in the history of the high civilizations of the world.

Thank you.

Mr. Pisit Charoenwongsa  
Senior Specialist (archaeology)  
for Centre Director

Messieurs les Ministres d'Etat,  
Messieurs les Ministres,  
Messieurs les co-Présidents,  
Excellences,  
Collègues de l'UNESCO  
Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je dois d'abord convier aux représentants des deux co-présidents, le Japon et la France, les remerciements de l'Administrateur du PNUD, M. Gustave Speth, d'avoir invité le PNUD à participer à cette conférence.

Sans vouloir revenir sur les remarques très pertinentes déjà faites par les distingués intervenants précédents, les cinq principes fondamentaux qui doivent s'imposer à toutes les parties concernées, nationales et internationales, pour le développement de la zone d'Angkor, sont, à notre avis les suivants :

1. la souveraineté, naturelle, des décisions sur les plans légaux et des politiques fondamentales par les Autorités du Gouvernement royal du Cambodge;
2. Liée à ce premier principe, la nécessaire formation intensive des cadres cambodgiens, de tous niveaux, capables de reprendre, le plus rapidement possible, eux-mêmes, la gestion et le développement de ce patrimoine au plan régional et dans une perspective nationale;
3. La coordination étroite et systématique des apports de la communauté internationale des donateurs. Comme vient de le dire le co-président français, Angkor est "devenue l'affaire de tous". Cela, certes, est un élément essentiel, mais parfois difficile à atteindre sur le plan des réalisations pratiques. L'UNESCO nous paraît très bien placée pour assister les Autorités cambodgiennes dans cette coordination, d'une manière neutre et objective;
4. La priorisation des actions à entreprendre dans le domaine des infrastructures physiques, culturelles et du développement de l'ensemble du périmètre des temples. Les besoins sont immenses, comme vient de l'exposer la délégation du Gouvernement royal. Ils ne pourront être satisfaits que progressivement, car les moyens sont inévitablement limités;
5. Une approche de développement intégré, allant bien au-delà de la restauration physique des monuments, mais incluant, outre le renforcement des ressources humaines, comme déjà mentionné, le développement des ressources naturelles au sens large du terme et leur préservation dynamique - y compris le développement rural intégré et ceux des ressources hydrauliques, du tourisme et des infrastructures diverses. Angkor doit être un ensemble restauré, préservé, mais, aussi, générateur de revenus pour tous les Cambodgiens.

Les actions du PNUD au Cambodge se sont déjà étroitement inspirées de ces cinq principes de base. Tout d'abord, directement, à travers le financement conjoint avec ceux de la

Suède, de la Hongrie et d'autres donateurs, du programme multisectoriel de zonage et d'environnement de la zone d'Angkor (ZEMP) exécuté par l'UNESCO pour le Gouvernement du Cambodge et que nous venons de doter de ressources nouvelles supplémentaires pour, spécifiquement, les actions de formation. Nous assumerons à l'avenir, sans nul doute, notre part dans les actions de "suivi" de ce Plan directeur, selon le contenu de notre mandat d'assistance technique multisectorielle, qui comprend la formation des ressources humaines et les études de pré-investissement.

Mais il ne faut pas oublier de souligner que la région d'Angkor, en dehors de ses programmes d'aide spécifiques, bénéficie aussi de programmes menés à bien à l'échelle nationale. Je désirerais mentionner brièvement les projets de réhabilitation d'infrastructures financés par le PNUD et exécutés par le BIT, les programmes de création d'emplois et de petits crédits exécutés également par le BIT dans la région de Siem Reap, l'extension en cours du Programme de Réintégration et de Réhabilitation (CARERE) à la même province, l'assistance technique à l'aéroport déservant le site d'Angkor, la mise en place des apports en matière de développement du tourisme et de la culture, la création d'un service de volontaires nationaux qui pourraient être utilisés pour la surveillance des parcs, etc... Tout ceci s'ajoute, se superpose et doit être coordonné par les Autorités cambodgiennes, avec l'aide des donateurs extérieurs. A la limite, aucun développement réel ne peut se faire au Cambodge sans passer par Angkor, symbole national et religieux, mais aussi richesse unique pour l'avenir d'un pays et de sa population, encore l'une des plus pauvres du monde, où les ressources rationnellement exploitables ne sont pas encore si nombreuses.

Après l'inscription sur la liste du Patrimoine mondial, cette conférence intergouvernementale de Tokyo constitue donc un pas important supplémentaire, rassemblant tous les acteurs concernés. Espérons qu'elle conduira à une action renforcée et mieux coordonnée de l'assistance multi-bilatérale - qui, hélas, en raison de la situation économique générale mondiale - n'aura pas tendance à augmenter, en se fondant sur des priorités bien définies et réalistes, visant à un développement durable et, finalement, autosuffisant, dans un contexte de sécurité civile retrouvée, indispensable à la bonne mise en oeuvre de l'assistance internationale à une cause illustre et utile.

Je vous remercie.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE  
ON THE SAFEGUARDING  
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR  
=====

Tokyo, 12 and 13 October, 1993

Statement by Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa  
Deputy Executive Co-ordinator, United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you may know, the UNV Programme is administered under the auspices of the UN Development Programme. It serves as an operational partner in developmental, humanitarian and peace-building projects at the request of any UN Member State or UN System Agency and is now recognized as one of the important and cost-effective suppliers of middle and upper-middle specialists for such work.

UN Volunteers comprise more than 100 nationalities. They have the relevant academic qualifications (42% at postgraduate level), or a proven track record in community-based action. All have working experience - usually some ten years. Their average age is 39. They serve in 115 developing countries, two thirds of them in those designated as Least Developed. Assignments can be for anything from three months to two years, depending on the needs of the host country.

In Cambodia, UNV started its activities in 1991. Since then these activities have been focussing on two fronts, i.e.

- a) Support to the United Nations Transitional Authority (UNTAC), and
- b) Support to rehabilitation and development programmes

UNV and UNTAC  
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Between August 92 and May 93, a total of 465 UNV District Electoral Supervisors were the antennae of the United Nations, at village level, throughout the country. During these 10 months, they have trained local staff in electoral processes, conducted district-level civic education programmes, checked registration records, supervised the registration teams (close to 5 million Cambodians were registered !) and organized the polling stations.

Beside the Electoral Supervisors, UNV also recruited 220 technical specialists who helped make the whole operation function: Camp Managers, Mechanics, Refrigeration Specialists, Logisticians, etc. 120 of them are still working today helping UNTAC wind down its operations.

UNV in rehabilitation and development  
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At present close to 70 other UNVs are serving in regular rehabilitation and development programmes, with UNDP, with UN

Agencies, with the World bank, with the Mekong Committee and with various national institutions.

Let me give you a few examples:

HEALTH: approximately 20 midwives, Nurses and Doctors train nationals and provide health services within the Hospital Infection Programme of WHO, in Hospitals in Phnom Penh as well as in the provinces

EDUCATION: 15 UNVs serve as Lecturers in Mechanics, Chemistry, Hydrology, etc. at the Institute of Technology of Phnom Penh

REHABILITATION OF THE WATER AND THE ELECTRICITY UTILITIES: within World Bank Programmes, about 15 Engineers and Technicians specialized in civil works, in distribution and in mechanics help rehabilitate the Water and the Power System in Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION: enterprise promotion specialists and marketing / credit specialists help small entrepreneurs start new businesses within ILO Programmes

ANGKOR  
=====

Given the experience gained so far in these various sectors, and based on its solid recruitment capacity, UNV is now prepared to join hands with UNESCO for a comprehensive training programme to be part of the overall Angkor Archaeological Park endeavour.

The objective of this project will be to ensure the sustainable use of the natural resources and rich cultural assets of the Angkor Archaeological Park, taking into account the needs and aspirations of the communities in and around the project site.

Through the fielding of international UNV Specialists and the recruitment of National UNVs identified by the local communities, this project will both provide the necessary technical expertise and permit the full participation of local communities in this and related rural development projects.

It is anticipated that by the project end, the staff of the Angkor Park Agency will have the capacity and technical expertise to: a) manage and maintain the Angkor Archaeological Park; b) elaborate with the local community and national authorities a conservation policy and development strategy for the area; and c) further extend these activities to other parks in the region such as Phnom Kulen Park and Tonle Sap Wetlands Park.

Envisaged activities will include the following:

- a) conduct intensive training for professional administrators, maintenance staff and extension workers;
- b) establish the Angkor Park Agency; and
- c) promote the active participation of local communities throughout the process.

For the implementation of the proposed project, a National Project Coordinator and 12 Regional Coordinators will be responsible for overseeing the implementation and monitoring of project activities in the respective zones, financial budgeting and monitoring, and for ensuring complementarity with other on-going site maintenance and rural development projects.

30 international UNV Specialists will provide technical expertise in specialised areas such as park conservation, community forestry, agronomy, hydrology, masonry and carpentry. Following recommendations outlined in the Zoning & Environmental Management Plan, their role will be to provide on-the-job training to national colleagues in their respective areas of expertise and to monitor ongoing activities.

250 National UNVs will be recruited from the local communities. While in-service training will form an important component of their work, they will, more importantly, act as a bridge between the project authorities and team of UNV Specialists, and the villages touched by the project to facilitate local community support and participation in the management of the Angkor Parks and to ensure that the expressed needs of the communities are addressed.

In conclusion, we are confident that the international community would be able to bring about lasting sustainable benefit to the Cambodian people by integrating this comprehensive approach in the overall effort of safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor.

Thank You.

**LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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**CONFERENCE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE SUR LA SAUVEGARDE  
ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU SITE D'ANGKOR**

**Tokyo, 12-13 October 1993**

**Tokyo, 12-13 octobre 1993**

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