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TOPIC:

Risk and Protective Measures of Cultural Property in Cambodia

The risk to cultural property takes several forms such as risk from illegal activities, risk from neglect, and primarily the risk that cultural heritage is not well understood, but the key element of this presentation is protection.

Cultural heritage property come in at least three forms; tangible, intangible, and the term Memory of the World (MoW). In response to tangible heritage property protection the government of Cambodia has taken measures that are far reaching and sustainable. Those measures include but not limited to legislation in the form of Royal Decrees and sub decrees, ministerial directives and initiatives, protective custody in secure sites such as museums, greater site protection, and management, conservation and renovation of cultural heritage ruins and artifacts. In addition to these measure, a concerted effort to promote public awareness and participation in heritage protection efforts. Supplementing Cambodian efforts are those of UNESCO, international organizations, and special agreements between nations to cooperate in stopping illegal trafficking of heritage. Efforts within Cambodia have been undertaken to recognize intangible heritage as an equally important aspect of culture that requires preservation. Organizations such as ICCMOS. ICOMOS, and World Heritage are important in the planning and management of all heritage. Cambodia is a participant in MoW with the Archives of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. With two World Heritage sites, Angkor Archaeological Park, and Preah Vihear, and soon to be recognized Sambor Prei Kuk Archaeological Site, and four intangible cultural heritage elements, Cambodia is well on the way to a more sustainable cultural heritage management policy and plan.

In the international cooperating arena two especially productive agreements are in place. With the United States government, a “**Red list of Cambodian Antiquities at Risk**” has been published and distributed. It provides a good basic definition of the heritage that is most likely to be illegally traded.

Additionally, with the US government cooperation in their Customs and Homeland Security, and Justice Department has returned many valuable artifacts to Cambodia and stopped the sale of others. Closer to Cambodia the Royal Thai Government has assisted in preventing cross-border trafficking and return many large and significant stone and wooden works of art.

Cambodia is also grateful to the private individuals who understand the importance of heritage who have donated cultural property from their legally acquired collections to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The measures that have been in place and reinforced by Cambodia and its' worldwide partners are steps to insuring that the protection and management of cultural property is sustained for future generations.

- **Respond to the protection and conservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage sustainable, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, and are taking a step forward by getting remarkable results including:**

- ☞ The creation of various legal and regulatory documents.
- ☞ Strategic planning and implementation of legal measures in the management of cultural heritage.
- ☞ Identifying archaeological sites and ruins to protect.
- ☞ Management, conservation and renovation of archaeological ruins and artifacts.
- ☞ The inventory of archaeological sites and temples.
- ☞ The inventory of museum collections and public and private cultural property outside museum.
- ☞ Preparation of technical documentation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, World Heritage.
- ☞ Improve the existing museum building and the establishment of a new museum in the provinces and city to process.
- ☞ The opening of training and human resources building.
- ☞ Public awareness and mobilizing the participation of communities and citizens.
- ☞ To strengthen cooperation within the framework of national, regional and international.

- **Article 5 of the Convention on the means of prohibiting and prevent exports and exchange of ownership of cultural property illegally (the Convention entered into force on 24 April 1972, and Cambodia adopted on 26 September 1972) was written to ensure the protection of properties subscription asteroid prevent the export, import and ownership of cultural property illegally countries as a member of the Convention agreed to create an institution or organization for the protection of cultural property by equipped with staff qualified to carry out effectively its role as follows:**

- ☞ And contribute to the draft regulations for the protection of cultural property management.
- ☞ Inventory of key public and private cultural property export of cultural property is a clause that involve extinction of national cultural heritage.
- ☞ Boost the development or the establishment of scientific and technical institutions (museums, libraries, archives conservation lab workshops ...) that are necessary for ensuring the maintenance and display of cultural property.

- ☞ Assigned to oversee the archaeological excavation to ensure protection (in place) because any cultural property income and protect any areas for future research.
- ☞ Take measures to promote media education and promote respect for cultural heritage for all bribe.
- ☞ Be deemed to preach to the masses in a way appropriate to do to show the lost cultural property.
- ☞ The launch of an appropriate certificate in which the country exports any cultural properties is obtained permits and cards. Coupons should send all legally exported cultural property.
- ☞ Prohibits the export of cultural property from its territory unless export letter as stated above.
- ☞ Preach to the masses about the ban by using appropriate means, especially among those who can be exported or imported cultural property.
- In the international arena, we also get great results should be proud:
 - ☞ Actual recent "archives of the Museum Tuol Sleng Genocide" has been included in the list of UNESCO of the Memory of the World (MoW) in late July 2009 after heritage tangible Two UNESCO included in the World Heritage List is the archaeological site of Angkor in 1992, and the resort national culture of Preas Vihear Temple in 2008 and Intangible Heritage of four other UNESCO inserted as masterpieces of intangible heritage of humanity of which comprises the Royal Ballet in Nov 2003, the Large Shadow Puppetry in Nov 2005, Tugging Rituals and Games in Dec 2015 and Chapei Dang Veng in Nov 2016.

Memory of the World (MoW)



The Archives of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum in late July 2009

The Heritage Tangible Two UNESCO included in the World Heritage List are:



Archaeological site of Angkor in 1992





Resort National Culture of Preas Vihear Temple,
in late July, 2008

**Intangible Heritage of four other UNESCO inserted as masterpieces
of intangible heritage of humanity of which comprises:**



Royal Ballet
in Nov 2003



Large Shadow
Puppetry
in Nov 2005



Tugging Rituals and Games in Dec 2015



Chapei Dang Veng
in Nov 2016

Legal Measures and Regulations

★ National Level

- ☞ Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (01/1996).
- ☞ Sub Decree on the implementation of the Protection of Cultural Heritage (09/2002).
- ☞ Law on the Rights and Related Rights system (03/2003).
- ☞ Royal decrees Sub Decree and other notice regarding the artistic and cultural sector, especially related to cultural heritage.

★ Regional and International Level

- ☞ Cambodia has signed a memorandum of understanding and the Convention relating to the protection and preservation of cultural heritage, in particular.
- ☞ Bilateral Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand on anti-border smuggling and illegal traffic of cultural property which is movable and the transmission of cultural property (06/2000).
- ☞ Memorandum of Understanding between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the United States on the limits to ban the import of Khmer artifacts (09/2003).

As a member state of UNESCO exhibition on July 3, 1951, Cambodia has been involved in many international activities related to the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Since 1960s, Cambodia has signed excuse Castle Convention and Protocol such as:

- ☞ Conventions and the first Protocols for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague on May 14, 1954 (adopted on April 4, 1962 and the Second Optional Protocol is on May 17, 1999).
- ☞ The Convention on the Means of Prohibition and Control of Imports and Exports, Change of ownership of Cultural Property Illegally called “1972 Convention”, adopted on September 26, 1972.
- ☞ The Convention on the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, called “World Heritage Convention” adopted on November 28, 1991.
- ☞ UNITE DROTE Convention on Cultural Property was Stolen or Illegally held Integra -ted “adopted on February 21, 2002”.
- ☞ The Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage “adopted on January 18, 2006”.
- ☞ The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Diversity “adopted on July 20, 2007”.
- ☞ Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage “adopted on July 20, 2007”.

Cultural Property at Risk

- ☞ Although the Government has taken a number of measures, and in the Protection of Cultural Heritage, art looting and destruction of archaeological sites continue. Example: A recent is the destruction in a new format appears with prehistoric site was burglarized.



☞ Finding artifacts caused demand on the international market. Traffic of all types of illegal artifacts and materials that date from prehistory to the 19th century is a country rich in cultural heritage can lead to disaster.



RED LIST OF CAMBODIAN ANTIQUITIES AT RISK

With the agreement on the Memorandum of Understanding between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the US government on the limits ban the imports of artifacts Khmer, US State Department has been providing assistance to the Council for the International Museum in collaboration between the Ministry Culture and Fine Arts and experts of national and international, to study and document the "Red List of archaeological Cambodia be at risk" for the purpose of protection and prevent the circulation of illegal Heritage Khmer. The work began in June 2008 and was completed in early 2009, printed in Khmer, English, French, German, Spanish and Thai.

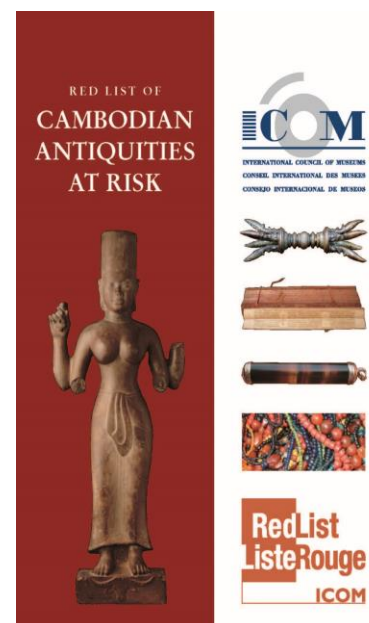
Cultural property is divided into:

★The type of feedstock

- ① Stones (including precious first slap).
- ② Metal (bronze, copper, iron, gold and silver).
- ③ Objects made of organic material (wood, paper, leaves).
- ④ Ceramics and glass objects.

★ Periodic:

- ① Prehistory (5th century BC. to 5th AD.)
- ② Pre-Angkorian (6th to 8th AD.)
- ③ Angkor period (9th to 13rd AD.)
- ④ Post-Angkorian (14th to 20th AD.)



Measures to protect artifacts

I- UNESCO Convention of 1972 states that the members of the Convention agreed to take all necessary are:

A- To prevent any museum in the country of its acceptance of cultural property that was illegally exported.

B- Prohibit the import of cultural property that had been stolen from museums or any public institution after the Convention entered into force.

C- At the request of an owner to pay back their cultural heritage, which was piled stolen and exported to other countries.

Article 2- Countries are members of the Convention recognizes that imports export and transfer of ownership of possessions measure protection culture illegally is a major cause of one of the causes, those causes extinction cultural heritage of the country, which is the original owner of the properties of those, and that international cooperation is the one of the measures are measures efficiency those in protecting the cultural heritage of each country against the threat of exports, imported illegally.

- For many years, the competent authorities involved in joint cultural property seats in the temples and archaeological objects found by the people to save the museum and a safe place to preserve.



- Some cultural property to the competent authorities of Cambodia take from merchants who attempt to export abroad.



Cambodian armed forces in the province take the dishonest traders.

- Cultural heritage, some have returned to Cambodia from other countries through the international cooperation based on the international law and agreements, bilateral or multilateral between each other and to overcome any problems that need to resist, especially the export of illegal cultural property from the territory of any payments and properties, then returned to the original owners.



- Sculpture Lokeshvara, there is a lot of hand on the temple wall 2 and inscriptions and other objects was captured by Thai authorities in 1999, when transported into Thailand. Based on bilateral agreements on anti-border smuggling and illegal traffic of cultural property, movable and transmission of cultural property were returned to the country of origin. Royal Thai government awarded to Cambodia in 2000.



Bas-relief depicting images of the multiple-armed Bodhisattva Lokeshvara
Prasat Banteay Chhmar, Banteay Meanchey

- Khmer artifacts 7 (01 angels on the head and a strong head 06 out of 43) that authorities take the Thai government was returned to the Cambodian government awarded on June 12, 2009.



- Based on the agreement bilateral on the memorandum of understanding between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of the United States on a restricted ban the imports of artifacts Khmer (19 September 2003 and renewed in August 2008 and the Convention of UNESCO on the statues head APSARA was US authorities take in the state of California relatives in 2005 and returned to hand over to the Royal Cambodia on 30 July 2007.

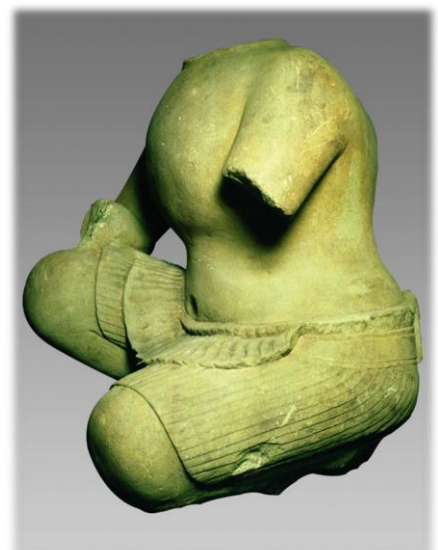


- Khmer cultural heritage and someone has returned to Cambodia from various countries through the generous donation.



Jewelry, gold crown Angkor period between the 12th to the 13th century that foreign generous charities awarded on 04 January 2008.

Statue of ancient Khmer (hunchback), sandstone 10th century originate from the Koh Ker site foreign generous awarded on 17 October 2002.





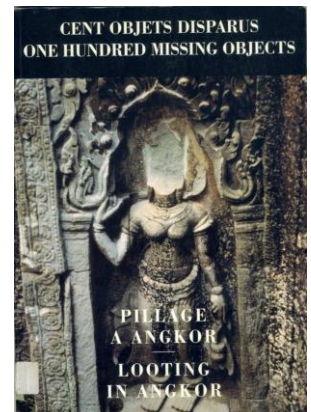
Khmer silver Ceramic ancient with inscription around the 13th century, foreign generous charities, awarded on 16 July 2004.

Towing precious ancient script written, Bayon style 13th century, foreign generous charities presented on 12 June 2009.



Cooperation projects in the framework of international

International Organization of Museums (ICOM) in collaboration with EFEO, published this book in 1993 and the second edition in 1997. This book has become an effective tool in providing information about the Khmer artifacts stolen from Cambodia to seek and to get it back. Actual result from print books, with good cooperation and greater efforts by national and international institutions so far 9 artifacts returned to Cambodia and some are researching.



Brahma head (DCA.3489, Ka.2337) was cut off from the statue of Brahma from Temple of Rolous Group, Angkor area. This object was discovered in Britain in November 1994, which was sold in London by Sothebys's on 21 October 1993. British sent returned to Cambodia on 4 December 1996.

Torso female statue (DCA.1429, ka.2472). was stolen in the early 1980s and has been spotted in France. Frenchman in Paris, awarded to Cambodia on 19 February 1997.



The inventory of museum collections, public and private cultural heritage outside the museum:

The inventory is data recorded for public or private cultural properties which are very necessary into science, history arts or religions, although they are not required to classify a hurry.

- ☞ Assistance to the management and conservation of cultural heritage.
- ☞ Supporting research and education programs.
- ☞ Confirmation of ownership of cultural property in case of losses.
- ☞ Confirm the reality of the case of fraud.

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