

# Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property


Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura

### 1.2 - World Heritage property details

### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura	12.873 / 105.043	840.03	2523.6	3363.63	2017
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>840.03</b>	<b>2523.6</b>	<b>3363.63</b>	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura - Map of the inscribed property	2017	

### 1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

#### Comment

Facebook page: National Authority for Sambor Prei Kuk. <http://samborpreikuk.gov.kh> will be launched early next year.

## 2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

**2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.**

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	<b>International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection</b> (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	<b>List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection</b> (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	<b>The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)</b> (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		×
2.1.4	<b>World Network of Biosphere Reserves</b> Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	<b>Global Geoparks Network</b> UNESCO Global Geoparks		×

### 2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

I don't know Global Geoparks Network.

**2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?**

No

**2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?**

No

**2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?**

No

**2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?**

No

**2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes**

<b>2.7.1</b>	<b>1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.2</b>	<b>Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.3</b>	<b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.4</b>	<b>Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.5</b>	<b>UNESCO Global Geoparks</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	

**2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)**

**2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?**

Yes

**2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware**

Dance, Game, tradition, Belief,

**2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?**

Yes

**2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you aware.**

**3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

**3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee**

**Comment**

Sambor Prei Kuk Temple Zone is part of the remains of ancient Ishanapura "the temple in the lush forest", which was the capital of the Chenla Empire that flourished

over much of Southeast Asia in the late 6th and early 7th centuries AD, and whose architectural achievements laid the foundations for those of the later Khmer Empire. The extensive Temple Zone of 840 hectares lies to the east of the remains of the moated city and is linked to the river Stung Sen and a possible harbour of Ishanapura by three earthen causeways between 600 and 700 metres in length. Within the Temple Zone, an outstanding ensemble of 186 fired brick temples with sandstone detailing reflects the introduction of technical and spiritual ideas of the Hindu Hariharan and Sakabrahmana cults from India and Persia respectively and the resulting convergence of these with animist and Buddhist elements that produced the unique Sambor Prei Kuk artistic style, which later heralded the Khmer style developed in Angkor. Inscriptions in Sanskrit and old Khmer on some of the temples reflect the adoption of a "God-King" in the centralized state, while others record temple activities, the names of kings and other individuals, details of religious and political life, and suggest the overall boundaries of the empire. The temple reliefs are the first signs of visual narratives in temple decoration which go beyond the earlier standard heraldic displays of deities in small medallions or small figures riding mythological animals. There are three main temple complexes of Prasat Yeai (Southern Group), Prasat Tao (Central Group), Prasat Sambor (Northern Group, including the Prasat Sandan Group and Prasat Bos Ream). Each has a central tower on a raised platform surrounded by smaller towers and other structures, and are enclosed by square brick and/or laterite walls, two for the central and south groups but three for the Prasat Sambor complex with each outer wall extending to 389 metres. These three groups contain 125 individual temples with 46 other temples and structures in the surrounding area including the Prasat Trapeang Ropeak and Prasat Kuok Troung groups. To the north, a satellite zone of 16 temples in the Prasat Srei Krup Leak and Prasat Robang Romeas groups display the architectural transition from the earlier Zhenla (Chenla) architectural style to that of Sambor Prei Kuk. In this area extensive archaeology layers built upon each other remain to be uncovered. The temples are constructed in a variety of shapes, configurations, and sizes, but of special note are 11 octagonal temples, designed in accordance with the general principles of the ancient Indian Manuals of Architecture, (although with no known Indian precedent). These are seen to represent the flying octagonal palace of Indra or Vimana Trivishtapa, the heaven of Indra and of 33 gods. The outside walls are decorated with Hindu iconography, and in six temples there are exquisite sculptural depictions of flying palaces. The extensive ensemble of religious buildings and their ancillary structures together with 102 hydraulic features display achievements in planning, technical ingenuity, execution, and resource management not previously seen in Southeast Asia. Criterion (ii): The Sambor Prei Kuk architectural and artistic style of the Temple Zone of Ishanapura, as exemplified in the layout, architectural forms and sculptured reflects on 186 fired bricks temples with sandstone detailing, presents a vivid convergence of spiritual and technical influences between Hindu cults predominantly from India and Persia and elements of animism and Buddhism, which became a model that spread to other parts of the region and eventually led to the crystallization of the unique Khmer style of the Angkorian period. Criterion (iii): The Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk of Ancient Ishanapura, in terms of the scale and scope of its surviving buildings and watercourses, is an outstanding testimony to the cultural traditions of the Chenla Kingdom, which flourished over much of Southeast Asia in the late 6th and early 7th centuries AD, and whose architectural achievements laid the foundations for those of the later Khmer civilization in the Angkorian period. Criterion (vi): The temple inscriptions in the Khmer language of the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk reflect the concept of the God-King, which according to legends originated in Vat Phou, was further developed during the Angkor period, and then much later influenced Thailand's four pillared administrative system in Ayutthaya. It remained a concept that was fundamental to the political and governance systems of Cambodia and Thailand until the beginning of the 20th century. Integrity The property covers the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk and its entire surroundings together with the wooded area that is the origin of the site's current name. All the still-standing buildings, most of the known remains of the hydraulic elements, all causeways and all the currently known temples and areas identified as holding further of archaeological remains of temples are contained within the boundaries. The Temples zone has suffered from the ravages of time, vagaries of climate and recent historical events as well as forest encroachment, all of which have led to the degradation of some monuments. Over time, parts of the monuments and objects belonging to the temples have been moved and/or looted. However, the main disaster was the international conflict that placed Cambodia in a war zone from the late 1960s to the early 1990s. Despite these tragic events, the major temples retain their original form and materials, despite repairs and modifications carried out from the 7th to the 11th century. Although a number of decorative elements, statues, and inscriptions remain in situ, most of the important sculptural masterpieces are in storage or exhibited in museums. Archaeological surveys have indicated that many of the buried structures are in good condition. The system of dykes, canals, and hydraulic features, numbering 102 sites, are intact, with many still in use today. Authenticity Despite decay, the still-standing temples display authenticity in form and design and demonstrate Indian cultural and architectural influence during the Chenla period in a unique Sambor Prei Kuk Style. In terms of materials, the remnant features retain their original substance because of sympathetic restoration to damaged brickwork that continues traditional techniques and the use of old bricks. This helps maintain the authenticity of form, function, and visual qualities. In addition, and by comparison with Angkor, there have been relatively fewer physical interventions and no hypothetical reconstruction. Minor reconstruction activity has occurred in some temples, but mainly to ensure structural stability and all restoration interventions are reversible. Many other temple remains are highly vulnerable and await consolidation and conservation.

**3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).**

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Octagonal temple	✗			
3.2.2	Flying Palace motif	✗			
3.2.3	Bas relief in medaillion form	✗			
3.2.4	earliest monument and largest number in SEA from the late 6th early 7th century	✗			
3.2.5	Water reservoir	✗			
3.2.6	Causeway				
3.2.7	sculture	✗			
3.2.8	temple	✗			
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

3.3 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Sambor Prei Kuk Temple Zone, Ancient Ishanapura, situated in the geographic center of the modern Kingdom of Cambodia in Kampong Thom province, preserves the remnants of the ancient capital city religious area of king Isanavarman. Ishanapura Temple Zone was built mainly in the late 6th early 7th century, but continued to be an important regional center into the 13th century and gateway to the coastal provinces. The site Temple Zone is 840 hectares while the overall buffer zone which includes a habitat zone is 205235.5 hectares and is considered the first known capital with an exclusive temple zone of the emerging Khmer empire. Evidence suggests that the complex may have been occupied in the early stages of development by kings Bhavavarman I and Mahendravarman his brother and father of Isanavarman, and in a later period by Bhavavarman II the successor of Isanavarman. Inscriptions have identified the site as the capital city with a religious area as well as providing an outline of the extensive boundaries of the kingdom. Ishanapura was constructed as a large integrated complex containing several structures including fired brick temples decorated with carved brick and stucco ‘flying palace’ motifs with sandstone supporting elements such as carved lintels, and colonnette inside a specially designated temple zone. The temple zone is located alongside a large partially moated city containing primarily localized single structures of fired brick with ponds and enclosure walls. The Temple Zone contains unique, primarily Hindu, religious monuments as well as Animist and Buddhist minority elements, statuary, civil and hydrological features and archaeological remains representing an era of innovation, urban development, political stability, and past religious peaceful coexistence. Of special note are 10 unique octagonal temples found nowhere else in SE Asia nor in India, although there are also a number of unique square and rectangular structures of varied configurations and sizes. Ishanapura overall was a cohesive urban complex that incorporated religious, political, economic, residential, and agricultural zones into an interactive society with political centralization. The remains of the religious buildings, ancillary structures and civil engineering features are a unique testament to achievements in planning, technical ingenuity, execution, and resource management not previously seen in Southeast Asia to the extent that is displayed at Sambor Prei Kuk Temple Zone, Ancient Ishanapura. Religious monuments from the late 6th early 7th century have been dated as the earliest monuments and largest number of their kind from that era in Southeast Asia. The Temple Zone shows the convergence of influence from predominantly India and their adaptation into a notably unique Khmer design implementation, and utility termed Khmerization. Sambor Prei Kuk Temple Zone, Ancient Ishanapura, has the earliest known consolidation of Khmer artistic style and includes important early masterpieces of Khmer art. These are first signs in the 6th - 7th century of visual narrative in Cambodian temple reliefs which go beyond the standard heraldic display of deities in small medallions or small figures riding mythological animals. The technological accomplishments and design and artistic innovations pioneered at Sambor Prei Kuk Temple Zone, Ancient Ishanapura all in a little more than a century (c.550 - c.655), lay the foundations for later Southeast Asian urban complexes especially those of the Angkor and post Angkor periods so much so that scholars have identified this rare uniqueness with the separate style nomenclature of “Sambor Prei Kuk style”. Subsequent religious revival and temple renovation took place during the Angkor Period. Today the religious traditions associated with Neak Ta, are practiced not only in the villages around Sambor Prei Kuk Temple Zone but also at other temple sites. Additionally, an ancient Hindu ritual using temple bricks is only practiced at the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.1.2 - Commercial development

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There are no increase housing which have negative impact in the protected zone. The government has being built bypass road, out of protected area and buffer zone, in order to avoiding negative impact caused by heavy truck in the future.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There are no project relating to transportation infrastructure in Sambor Prei Kuk site.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There were request to install power project lines across the site. this project was rejected by National Authority for the property.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.4 - Air pollution

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Negative							

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There is some impact on tourists due to the 2 km long red gravel road, which is very dusty in the dry season and muddy in the rainy season.

### 4.5. Biological resource use/modification

#### 4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.5.3 - Land conversion

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Negative							

#### 4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.5.5 - Crop production

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

#### 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

### 4.6. Physical resource extraction

#### 4.6.1 - Mining

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.6.2 - Quarrying

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There are some pump wells in buffer zone but there are not effected to the property.











#### 4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

##### 4.7.1 - Wind

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.7.2 - Relative humidity

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
 Negative							

##### 4.7.3 - Temperature











Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.7.5 - Dust

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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




	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
 Negative							

##### 4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.7.7 - Pests

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
 Negative							

##### 4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The rainy season, sometimes with strong winds, knocks down trees but does not cause damage to temples or structures. However, there are some temples that still have saplings growing on it, there may be some vibration to the temples, but we have checked regularly.

#### 4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

##### 4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses











Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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##### 4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕		✕				

#### 4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Many tourists visit Sambor Prei Kuk twice a year, during the Khmer New Year and Pchum Ben. Mostly national tourists come to Pinnich as a family. They do not rush into the temple at the same time. Some indigenous have been hunting carefully and secretly in the Sambor Prei Kuk site. Some locals living around Sambor Prei Kuk site came to harvest crops.









#### 4.9. Other human activities

##### 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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##### 4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			
 Negative							

##### 4.9.3 - Military training

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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##### 4.9.4 - War

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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##### 4.9.5 - Terrorism

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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##### 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Previously, the country was in a state of insecurity, the area was devastated by war, looting and excavation of temple foundations. But for the last 20 years, these activities have not happened.

#### 4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

##### 4.10.1 - Storms

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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##### 4.10.2 - Flooding



Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.10.3 - Drought

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.10.4 - Desertification

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.10.6 - Temperature change

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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**4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively**

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

#### 4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.11.2 - Earthquake

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

#### 4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

#### 4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

#### 4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Negative							

**4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively**

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

#### 4.12.1 - Translocated species

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

#### 4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing

Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

### 4.13. Management and institutional factors

#### 4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.13.2 - Legal framework

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.13.3 - Governance

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.13.4 - Management activities

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.13.5 - Financial resources

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.13.6 - Human resources

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

4.15. Factors Summary Table

#### 4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.4 Air pollution						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
4.7.5 Dust						
4.7.7 Pests						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						

4.13.2 Legal framework						
	⊖	🚩	🚩	⊕	🔄	➡
4.13.6 Human resources	⊕	🚩				➡
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	⊕					
	⊖	🚩		⊕	🔄	➡
<b>Legend</b>	🚩 Current	🚩 Potential	⊖ Negative	⊕ Positive	⊕ Inside	🔄 Outside

#### 4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

##### 4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

#### 4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	⊕		➡
	⊖	🚩	➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------

4.4.4 Air pollution							

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing




## 4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.3 Land conversion							





Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.2 Relative humidity							

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes





	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.5 Dust							



Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic

	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.7 Pests						

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing



✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting			
	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>

##### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

##### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

##### Impact - Impact on the attributes

✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

##### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

##### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.9 Other human activities



Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>
	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>

##### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing





#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)					

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species			
	 	 	

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread




<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources






<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan			
	 	 	

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
--	--

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing



Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	 		

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes





✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities			
	 	 	

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
--	------------

✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

**4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor**

#### 4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

**4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)**

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Octagonal Temple	✕			
4.18.1.2	Flying Palace	✕			
4.18.1.3	Main Medaillions	✕			
4.18.1.4	Main group of temple	✕			
4.18.1.5	Cause ways				

#### 5. Protection and Management of the Property

##### 5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

**5.1.1 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?**

The boundaries are **adequate to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?**

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

**5.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?**

The buffer zones are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?**

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

### 5.1.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

## 5.2. Protective Measures

### 5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).

#### Comment

The Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, archaeological site of ancient Ishanapura and buffer zone is protected by the Royal Decree of 24 December 2014 and by the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (Royal decision NS/RKM/0196/26 dated 25 January 1996). Within this framework, the National Authority for Sambor Prei Kuk (NASPK) is responsible for the overall management of the property and its buffer zone, including conservation, protection, restoration, development activities in progress, as well as for the interpretation of its heritage values for visitors. Work is guided by a Management Plan. Conservation activities are carried out in accordance with a fifteen-year Conservation Plan, based on a detailed risk analysis of the temples, and in accordance with a Conservation Manual that delineates conservation approaches for the highly fragile temples and their sensitive surroundings. NASPK is supported by a local NGO, "The Conservation and Development Community for Sambor Prei Kuk", established in 2004 with the agreement of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, which has played a crucial role in the sustainable conservation of cultural heritage and in developing engagement with the local community.

### 5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

### 5.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

### 5.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** in the buffer zone for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

### 5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for** effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

### 5.2.6 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?

There is **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

### 5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

### 5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

## 5.3. Management System/Management Plan

### 5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Public management system at national level

If 'Other', please specify

### 5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management

Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups

A framework for inclusive economic development, including equal access and distribution of resources and opportunities arising from the protection of the property

A code of practice developed by industry

A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

A visitor/visitation management plan

### 5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

### 5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan	N/A	Available	2017	

**5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?**

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is **not relevant** to this property

**5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.**

**5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?**

The policy for dealing with climate change is **fully based** on the agreed World Heritage policy

**5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:**

**5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?**

The risk management policy is **fully based** on the agreed Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

**5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done**

**5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property**

There is **adequate coordination** between all bodies/levels involved in the management of the property

**5.3.12 - Is the management system/plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?**

The management system/plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?**

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

**5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?**

An annual work/action plan **exists** and all of its activities are being implemented and monitored

**5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?**

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities				×	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities					×
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone					×
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples					×
5.3.15.5	Women					×
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups					
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

**5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups**

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities					×
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					×
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples					×
5.3.16.4	Landowners					×
5.3.16.5	Women					×
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					×
5.3.16.7	Researchers					×
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists					×



5.3.16.9	National/International tourists					×
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry				×	
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries					×
5.3.16.12	NGOs					×
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups					
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify					

**5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention***

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality					×
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)				×	
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status				×	
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach				×	
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood					×
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property					×

**5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above**

**5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan**

**6. Financial and Human Resources**

**6.1. Funding**

**6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.**

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	100 %	100 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

**6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above**

**6.1.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?**

The available **budget is acceptable** but **could be further improved** to fully meet the management needs

**6.1.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?**

The existing sources of funding are **secure over the medium-term** and **planning is underway to secure funding over the long-term**

**6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure**

There are two sources of funding, one from the proposed regular budget and the other from the Angkor Fund for Conservation provided by the Ministry. Both sources of funding are adequate, preserving our priority steps. Cooperation with International partners, especially the Japanese side, also contributes a lot to conservation training and research in the Sambor Prei Kuk Site.

**6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.**

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	80 %	75 %
6.1.6.2	Women	20 %	25 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

**6.1.7 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?**

Human resources are **inadequate** for management needs

**6.1.8 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines**

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Poor
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

**6.1.9 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines**

Conservation	Fair
Environmental sustainability	Poor
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

**6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?**

Training and capacity building at this property is **fully based** on the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

**6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.**

**6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?**

A **site-based** capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, **but most technical work is carried out by external staff**

### 6.1.13 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Human resources do not yet respond to the amount of work available in site conservation management. There are currently three types of officials: public servants, contracted staffs, and staffs/works selected for short-term conservation projects of three months, six months, or one year. Contracted staff selected from the community. All of these staffs can facilitate most of the work. We have officers who specialize in conservation, but there is still a shortage of officers to take turns. Environ

## 7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

### 7.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **adequate**

### 7.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of research, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

### 7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results **are shared with local communities and some national agencies**

### 7.4 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

Scientific studies and research projects are on the progress in cooperation with Waseda University of Japan.

## 8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

### 8.1 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities	Poor
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Landowners	Poor
Women	Poor
Youth/children	Poor
Researchers	Fair
Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industries	Poor
NGOs	Poor
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

### 8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is a **planned and effective education and awareness programme** for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

### 8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Indigenous peoples
Landowners
Women
Youth/children
Local Visitors

### 8.4 - Please rate the adequacy of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property for education, information, interpretation and awareness building

Visitor centre	Fair
----------------	------

Site museum	Poor
Information booths	Fair
Guided tours	Fair
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Fair
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Poor
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

## 8.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

## 9. Visitor Management

### 9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

81218 / 121123 / 96504 /

### 9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

Accommodation establishments

Transportation services

Tourism industry

Visitor surveys

### 9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

One day (no overnight stay)

### 9.4 - Please provide the source of information

### 9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

5 / 10 /

### 9.6 - Please provide the source of information

### 9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a planned and **effective strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property

### 9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

### 9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed** and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value

### 9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

### 9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is **good cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to **present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**

### 9.12 - How well is the information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **acceptable but improvements could be made**

### 9.13 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **many locations** and **easily visible** to visitors

### 9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

**Fees are collected** and make a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

### 9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Not applicable

If 'Yes', please specify

**9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?**

No

If 'Yes', please specify

**9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property**

**10. Monitoring**

**10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring**, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value

**10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?**

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate and key indicators have been defined** for measuring the state of conservation and **are being used in monitoring** of how the Outstanding Universal value of the property is being maintained

**10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?**

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation			×	
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				×
10.3.3	Character of governance			×	
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations			×	
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				×
10.3.6	Capacity development				×

**10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property**

**10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:**

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Landowners	Poor
Women	Poor
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Fair
NGOs	Poor
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

**10.6 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?**

Implementation is underway

**10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.**

**10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring**

**11. Identification of Priority Management Needs**

**11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs**

6.1	Funding
-----	---------

6.1.3	The available <b>budget is acceptable</b> but <b>could be further improved</b> to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.7	Human resources <b>are inadequate</b> for the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.12	<b>A site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, <b>but most technical work is carried out by external staff</b>	✕
9	<b>Visitor Management</b>	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property <b>is acceptable but improvements could be made</b>	✕

Please select 0 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

## 12. Summary and Conclusions

### 12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.1	<b>Buildings and Development</b>						
4.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities	II,III	Banner and other information board concerning traditional houses model are disseminated	all construction need to be checked regularly.	weekly	NASPK	most information is attached on ticket boot.
4.5	<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>						
4.5.9	Subsistence hunting	II,III	Regularly investigate	Check once a week	weekly	NASPK	No Subsistence hunting.
4.8	<b>Social/Cultural uses of heritage</b>						
4.8.3	Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting	II,III	hunting inside the property is prohibited, however regularly checked is need.	checked regularly	weekly	NASPK	no indigenous around the property.
4.12	<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>						
4.12.3	Invasive/Alien freshwater species	II	observation regularly	weekly	weekly	NASPK	There is no Invasive species affects the property.
4.13	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>						
4.13.1	Management system/Management plan	II,III	The whole site is managed by NASPK, however there community is important stakeholder to cooperating the site	need	five year	NASPK	Management and institutional factors are not affected to the property.
4.13.2	Legal framework	II,III	Meeting and worship with village and community has taken place very often.	Consultation.	Yearly	NASPK	legal framework help to protect the property
4.13.7	Low impact research/monitoring activities	II, III	All research project need to be disused and approved by competent authority.	cooperation with NASPK for all research.	one a year.	NASPK	All research project need to be approval from competent authority.

Summary - Factors affecting the Property **completed**

### 12.2. Summary - Management Needs

#### 12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

6.1	<b>Funding</b>				
		<b>Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Lead agency (and others involved)</b>	<b>More info / comment</b>

6.1.3	The available <b>budget is acceptable</b> but <b>could be further improved</b> to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property				
6.1.7	Human resources <b>are inadequate</b> for the management needs of the World Heritage property				
6.1.12	A <b>site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, <b>but most technical work is carried out by external staff</b>				

9	Visitor Management				
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property <b>is acceptable</b> but <b>improvements could be made</b>				

Summary - Management Needs completed

## 12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

### 12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?

The Authenticity of the World Heritage property **has been preserved**

### 12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?

The Integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

### 12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

### 12.3.4 - What is the current state of the property's other values?

Other important cultural and/or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **intact**

### 12.3.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

Nominated property with it buffer zone have been protected by the Royal Decree, 2003 and 2014, of the Kingdom of Cambodia. After the standing of the National Authority for Sambor Prei Kuk, all the temples and other features were thoroughly protected and all constructions were carefully examined. Other important cultural values and the state of conservation are intact; The value of the property has been maintained.

## 13. Impact of World Heritage Status

### 13.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	No impact
Research and monitoring	No impact
Management effectiveness	No impact
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	No impact
Education	No impact
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	No impact
International cooperation	No impact
Political support for conservation	No impact
Legal/Policy framework	No impact
Advocacy	No impact
Institutional coordination	No impact
Security	No impact
Gender equality	No impact
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

### 13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

Overall, no serious impact on property, few cases occur naturally, such as during the rainy season, some old trees fell, but did not cause damage to the temple structure. In the summer, some wildfires require the team to be extra vigilant.

## 14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

### 14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

### 14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Sustainable Development
State of Conservation
Capacity Building

## 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

### 15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

#### 15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

#### 15.1.2 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

State Party	Good
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Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Good

## 15.2. Use of Data

### 15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Update of management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Advocacy

### 15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

## 15.3. Timing and resources

### 15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
Focal points of other international conventions/programmes
Responsible persons for local designated sites under other international conventions/ programmes
UNESCO National Commission
Local communities

### 15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance is explicitly considered and effectively implemented in the process.

### 15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

Yes

### 15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

### 15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources		×
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	×	

## 15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

### 15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

All required information was accessible.

### 15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire		×		
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions		×		

### 15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

some questions need to be explained.

## 15.5. Training and Guidance

### 15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Poor
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Poor
UNESCO National Commission	Poor
ICOMOS International	Poor
IUCN International	No support

ICCROM international/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	No support

#### 15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Fair
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	Fair
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable

#### 15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

Yes

#### 15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

#### 15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

##### 15.6.1 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

##### • Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Reason for update: Sambor Prei Kuk Temple Zone is part of the remains of ancient Ishanapura "the temple in the lush forest", which was the capital of the Chenla Empire that flourished over much of Southeast Asia in the late 6th and early 7th centuries AD, and whose architectural achievements laid the foundations for those of the later Khmer Empire. The extensive Temple Zone of 840 hectares lies to the east of the remains of the moated city and is linked to the river Stung Sen and a possible harbour of Ishanapura by three earthen causeways between 600 and 700 metres in length. Within the Temple Zone, an outstanding ensemble of 186 fired brick temples with sandstone detailing reflects the introduction of technical and spiritual ideas of the Hindu Hariharan and Sakabrahmana cults from India and Persia respectively and the resulting convergence of these with animist and Buddhist elements that produced the unique Sambor Prei Kuk artistic style, which later heralded the Khmer style developed in Angkor. Inscriptions in Sanskrit and old Khmer on some of the temples reflect the adoption of a "God-King" in the centralized state, while others record temple activities, the names of kings and other individuals, details of religious and political life, and suggest the overall boundaries of the empire. The temple reliefs are the first signs of visual narratives in temple decoration which go beyond the earlier standard heraldic displays of deities in small medallions or small figures riding mythological animals. There are three main temple complexes of Prasat Yeai (Southern Group), Prasat Tao (Central Group), Prasat Sambor (Northern Group), including the Prasat Sandan Group and Prasat Bos Ream). Each has a central tower on a raised platform surrounded by smaller towers and other structures, and are enclosed by square brick and/or laterite walls, two for the central and south groups but three for the Prasat Sambor complex with each outer wall extending to 389 metres. These three groups contain 125 individual temples with 46 other temples and structures in the surrounding area including the Prasat Trapeang Ropeak and Prasat Kuok Troung groups. To the north, a satellite zone of 16 temples in the Prasat Srei Krup Leak and Prasat Robang Romeas groups display the architectural transition from the earlier Zhenla (Chenla) architectural style to that of Sambor Prei Kuk. In this area extensive archaeology layers built upon each other remain to be uncovered. The temples are constructed in a variety of shapes, configurations, and sizes, but of special note are 11 octagonal temples, designed in accordance with the general principles of the ancient Indian Manuals of Architecture, (although with no known Indian precedent). These are seen to represent the flying octagonal palace of Indra or Vimana Trivishtapa, the heaven of Indra and of 33 gods. The outside walls are decorated with Hindu iconography, and in six temples there are exquisite sculptural depictions of flying palaces. The extensive ensemble of religious buildings and their ancillary structures together with 102 hydraulic features display achievements in planning, technical ingenuity, execution, and resource management not previously seen in Southeast Asia. Criterion (ii): The Sambor Prei Kuk architectural and artistic style of the Temple Zone of Ishanapura, as exemplified in the layout, architectural forms and sculptured reflects on 186 fired bricks temples with sandstone detailing, presents a vivid convergence of spiritual and technical influences between Hindu cults predominantly from India and Persia and elements of animism and Buddhism, which became a model that spread to other parts of the region and eventually led to the crystallization of the unique Khmer style of the Angkorian period. Criterion (iii): The Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk of Ancient Ishanapura, in terms of the scale and scope of its surviving buildings and watercourses, is an outstanding testimony to the cultural traditions of the Chenla Kingdom, which flourished over much of Southeast Asia in the late 6th and early 7th centuries AD, and whose architectural achievements laid the foundations for those of the later Khmer civilization in the Angkorian period. Criterion (vi): The temple inscriptions in the Khmer language of the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk reflect the concept of the God-King, which according to legends originated in Vat Phou, was further developed during the Angkor period, and then much later influenced Thailand's four pillared administrative system in Ayutthaya. It remained a concept that was fundamental to the political and governance systems of Cambodia and Thailand until the beginning of the 20th century. Integrity The property covers the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk and its entire surroundings together with the wooded area that is the origin of the site's current name. All the still-standing buildings, most of the known remains of the hydraulic elements, all causeways and all the currently known temples and areas identified as holding further of archaeological remains of temples are contained within the boundaries. The Temples zone has suffered from the ravages of time, vagaries of climate and recent historical events as well as forest encroachment, all of which have led to the degradation of some monuments. Over time, parts of the monuments and objects belonging to the temples have been moved and/or looted. However, the main disaster was the international conflict that placed Cambodia in a war zone from the late 1960s to the early 1990s. Despite these tragic events, the major temples retain their original form and materials, despite repairs and modifications carried out from the 7th to the 11th century. Although a number of decorative elements, statues, and inscriptions remain in situ, most of the important sculptural masterpieces are in storage or exhibited in museums. Archaeological surveys have indicated that many of the buried structures are in good condition. The system of dykes, canals, and hydraulic features, numbering 102 sites, are intact, with many still in use today.

Authenticity Despite decay, the still-standing temples display authenticity in form and design and demonstrate Indian cultural and architectural influence during the Chenla period in a unique Sambor Prei Kuk Style. In terms of materials, the remnant features retain their original substance because of sympathetic restoration to damaged brickwork that continues traditional techniques and the use of old bricks. This helps maintain the authenticity of form, function, and visual qualities. In addition, and by comparison with Angkor, there have been relatively fewer physical interventions and no hypothetical reconstruction. Minor reconstruction activity has occurred in some temples, but mainly to ensure structural stability and all restoration interventions are reversible. Many other temple remains are highly vulnerable and await consolidation and conservation.

Changes to these items will need to go through the proper processes.

## 15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

### 15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

#### 15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.