



**14<sup>th</sup> ASEM CONFERENCE  
OF THE DIRECTORS-GENERAL OF  
IMMIGRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF  
MIGRATORY FLOWS  
SIEM REAP, KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**



**28-29 SEPTEMBER 2017**

**Administrative Arrangements**

**1. Meeting Venue and Date**

- 1.1** The 14<sup>th</sup> ASEM Conference of the Directors-General of Immigration and Management of Migratory Flows will be held in Siem Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia from **28<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> September 2017**. The meeting venue will be at **Sokha Angkor Resort**.

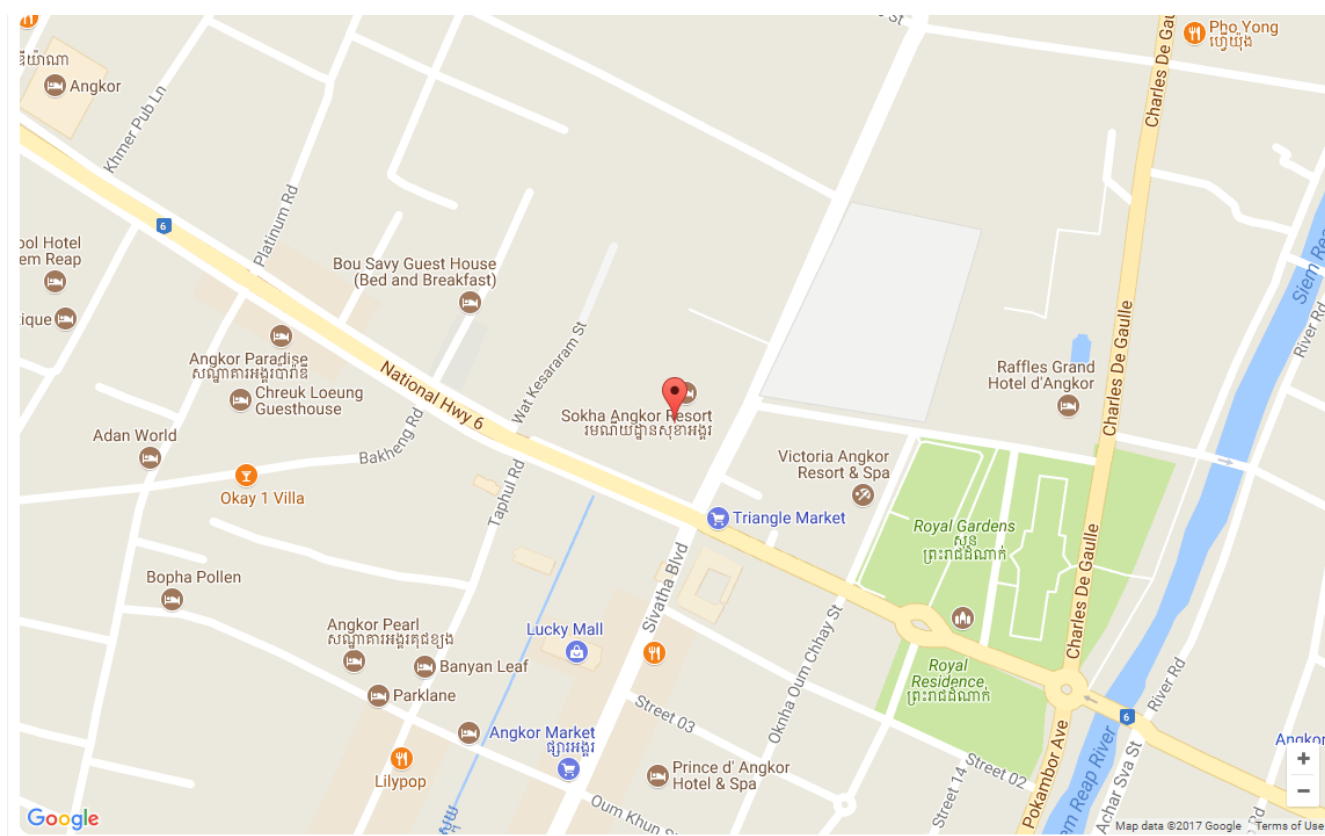
Address : National Road No.6 & Sivatha Street Junction, Siem Reap.

Telephone : (+855) 63 969 999

Facsimile : (+855) 63 969 998

Email : reservation.sr@sokhahotels.com

Website : <http://www.sokhahotels.com/angkor>



## 2. Meeting Secretariat

- 2.1 The Secretariat Office of the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEM Conference will be located at:  
Address: National Road No1, Beoung Chhouk Village, Niroth Commune,  
Chba Ampoeu District 12357, Phnom Penh.  
Telephone: (+855) 10 755 715 or (+855) 92 222 782  
Email: asem@immigration.gov.kh
- 2.2 From Saturday, 27<sup>th</sup> September 2017, the Secretariat Office will be located at ground floor, Angkor Boardroom, Sokha Angkor Resort.

## 3. Registration

- 3.1 Each delegate is kindly requested to fill in the registration form as enclosed. The completed form should be submitted by **1<sup>st</sup> September 2017 at the latest.**

## 4. Dress Code

- 4.1 Dress code for the Opening Ceremony and Meetings will be lounge suit, whereas smart casual attire can be donned at dinner and reception, unless stated otherwise.

## 5. Hospitality

### 5.1 Arrival and Departure

- All delegates will be assisted by officers from the General Department of Immigration, Kingdom of Cambodia upon arrival and ushered to the hotel accordingly.
- Similar courtesy will be accorded during departure.

### 5.2 Visa Requirement

- All delegates will be granted Courtesy Visa on Arrival.

### 5.3 Local Transportation

- Local Transportation from hotel to the meeting venue and the other designated places as stated in the programme will be provided for all the delegations.

### 5.4 Accommodation

- All the delegates will have to bear their own accommodation costs. All delegates are recommended to take **Sokha Angkor Resort** as their accommodations with the special rate as follows:

Room Type	Room Rates Single/Twin
Deluxe City View	US\$ 120 net per room per night
Deluxe Pool View	US\$ 130 net per room per night
Club Suite Pool View	US\$ 260 net per room per night
Junior Suite	US\$ 300 net per room per night
Executive Suite	US\$ 450 net per room per night
Royal Sokha Suite	US\$ 1,500 net per room per night

- Reservation at **Sokha Angkor Resort** can be made with the following contact person:

Name : Bun Vouchleang  
Email : sepp3@sokhahotels.com  
Mobile : +855 88 263 63 60  
Telephone: +855 23 998 075  
Fax : +855 23 998 184

- Delegates are advised that there are other Hotels in the vicinity of the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEM Conference venue. Some of these Hotels are listed below:
  1. **Victoria Angkor Resort**
  2. **Angkor Paradise Hotel**
  3. **Apsara Angkor Hotel**
- The 14<sup>th</sup> ASEM Conference Secretariat Office should be kept informed at the hotel reservation through the email addresses listed above so as to facilitate transport arrangement.

## **6. Liaison and Security Arrangements**

### **6.1 Liaison Officers**

- Liaison Officers (LO) will be assigned to assist all the delegations during the course of the meeting.

### **6.2 Security Arrangement**

- Access of the meeting venue and other designated places will be supervised by security personnel. All official delegates, working staffs and security personnel will be provided with identification passes to be worn throughout the meeting for ease identification and security check.

## **7. Meals**

- 7.1 Meals will be provided in accordance with the Programme of the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEM Conference. The venue and attendance to the meals are indicated in the Programme of Activities in Annex A.

## **8. Working Language**

- 8.1 The 14<sup>th</sup> ASEM Conference will be conducted in English. Delegates are advised to arrange for their own whispering interpreter(s), if necessary. Please note that no interpretation service will be provided. Delegations needing interpretation should make their own arrangements for interpreter(s).

## **9. Medical Services**

- 9.1 Delegates are advised to contact the Secretariat Office or hotel front office staff for medical assistance. Should a delegate require a referral to a doctor or hospital, the expenses incurred will be borne by the delegate.

## 10. General Information

### 10.1 Cambodia in brief

Cambodia is a country in Southeast Asia of incredible beauty, with famous breathtaking temples, fertile plains dotted with rice fields, and a history unlike any other. The dominant religion is Buddhism, which places value on hospitality and kindness. Each year, Cambodia draws millions of tourists who come to enjoy the country's breathtaking sights and enter the walls of Cambodia's Angkor Wat - one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Geographically speaking, Cambodia is divided into six major regions: the western and northwestern mountains rich in tropical forest, wildlife and fruit trees; the northeastern plateau abounding with tropical forest, wildlife, waterfalls, diamonds and magic; the central plain known as a large area of flat land for cultivating mainly rice, corns and beans; for favoring fish and mangrove, there's the western and southwestern coastal plain popular with tourists who sunbathe on the sandy beaches, and who consume seafood; the western and northeastern valleys suitable for the development of hydro-electric power; and the peninsula suitable for tin mining, rubber cultivation and fishing.

### 10.2 Places of Interest

#### **Angkor Wat - Heritage of Humanity and World Wonder – Siem Reap**

Angkor Wat which literally means 'City Temple' is a Hindu temple complex built to replicate the heavens on earth. Constructed for King Suryavarman II in the early twelfth century, it is the best-preserved temple and is the only one to have remained a significant religious centre since its foundation; first Hindu, dedicated to Vishnu, then Buddhist. The temple is the epitome of the high classical style of Khmer architecture. This magnificent temple combines two basic plans of Khmer temple architecture; the temple mountain and the later galleried temple, based on early South Indian Hindu architecture. Constructed within a moat and an outer wall 3.6 kilometres (2.2 miles) long with three rectangular galleries, each raised above the next, it is designed to represent Mount Meru, home of the devas in Hindu mythology.

At the centre of the temple stands a quincunx of towers. Unlike most Angkorian temples, Angkor Wat is oriented to the west and this has scholars divided as to its significance. The temple is admired for the grandeur and harmony of the architecture. The extensive bas-reliefs and the numerous guardian spirits adorning its walls serve as evidence of the strong Khmer religious beliefs.

#### **Angkor Thom Temple – Siem Reap**

Angkor Thom is a very popular tourist spot. It was established in the late twelfth century to early thirteenth century by King Jayavarman VII. This site is situated 1.7 Km north of Angkor Wat, within which are located several monuments from earlier eras as well as those established by Jayavarman and his successors.

The fortified city of Angkor Thom, some 9sq km in extent, was the last and most enduring capital city of the Khmer empire built by Angkor's greatest King, Jayavarman VII (ruled 1181-1201).

Centered on Baphuon, Angkor Thom is enclosed by a square wall 8m high and 12km in length and encircled by moat 100m wide. The city has five monumental gates, one each in the north, west and south walls and two in the east wall. In front of each gate stand giant statues of 54 gods (to the left of the causeway) and 54 demons (to the right of the causeway), a motif taken from the story of the Churning of the Ocean of Milk illustrated in the famous bas-relief at Angkor Wat. In the center of the walled enclosure are the city's most important monuments, including the Bayon, the Baphuon, the Royal Enclosure, Phimeanakas and the Terrace of Elephants.

### **Bayon Temple – Siem Reap**

Bayon is a richly decorated Khmer temple built in the late twelfth century or early thirteenth century. Built at the centre of King Jayavarman's capital, Angkor Thom was the last state temple to be built at Angkor, and the only Angkorian state temple to be built primarily as a Mahayana Buddhist shrine dedicated to the Buddha. Following Jayavarman's death, it was modified and augmented by later Hindu and Theravada Buddhist kings in accordance to their religious preferences.

Bayon's most distinctive feature is the multitude of serene and massive stone faces on the many towers that jut from the upper terrace and cluster around its center peak. The similarity of the 216 gigantic faces to other statues of Jayavarman VII has led many scholars to the hypothesise that the faces are representations of the king himself. Others believe that the faces belong to Avalokitesvara, the bodhisattva of compassion.

The temple is also popular for two impressive sets of bas-reliefs, which present an unusual combination of mythological, historical, and mundane scenes. This is one of the many 'must visit' temples.

### **Angkor National Museum – Siem Reap**

The Angkor National Museum is classified as one of Cambodia's premier museum sites. On display are thousands of important Buddhist and Hindu sculptures from the various Angkor temples.

Many original pieces recovered for safe-keeping by the authorities from the temple ruins are also on exhibit at this museum.

The Angkor National Museum houses and exhibits many of the recovered items amongst the several thousand exhibits now on display. In this very modern building, tourists will discover the Golden Era of the Khmer Kingdom and through state of the art multimedia technology, enjoy a full story of the legend.

### **Cultural Village – Siem Reap**

The Cambodian Cultural Village is designed to provide tourists with an excellent insight into the life and culture of the Cambodians; their traditions and practices, etc.

In all, eleven villages or sectors, each a showcase of different landmarks and providing a peek into the lifestyles of the people from various provinces including the ethnic minorities.

Like a theme park, tourists are treated to miniatures of historical buildings, stone carvings, wood works and many forms of arts and crafts.

There are performances; dances of the ethnic groups, traditional wedding ceremony, circus acts, acrobats, elephant shows, Khmer boxing, the famous Apsara dance and more to entertain the tourists.

### **Night Market – Siem Reap**

Like the one in Phnom Penh, the Angkor Night Market is also designed to give visitors a secure and enjoyable shopping and dining experience in a vibrant, contemporary Khmer environment. Both these night markets offer a wide variety of stalls offering a diverse range of goods and services. A 'must visit' when in the vicinity.

## **10.3 Language and Religion**

Khmer is the official language of Cambodia. The Cambodian language is derived from the Mon-Khmer (Austro-Asiatic) language family. Khmer is renowned for possessing one of the largest sets of alphabets; it consists of 33 consonants, 23 vowels and 12 independent vowels.

While tourists may wish to learn a few spoken phrases before or when visiting Cambodia, English is widely spoken and understood. French and Mandarin are also spoken frequently in the country; most elderly Cambodians speak French and many people in the Khmer-Chinese population speak Mandarin.

Theravada Buddhism is the prevailing official religion in Cambodia and approximately ninety percent of the population is Buddhist. Islam, Hinduism and Christianity are also embraced in Cambodia.

## **10.4 Cell Phone Usage**

Cambodia's international dialing code is +855. Delegates can subscribe to the local mobile phone service provider at an affordable price.

### 10.5 **Climate**

Cambodia is situated in Southeast Asia, lying between 10 to 13 degrees north of the equator. The country has two types of monsoon which in turn produce two kinds of season, namely- the wet season and the dry season. The average temperature of Cambodia is around 27 to 28 degrees Celsius which is a suitable Cambodia temperature for tourists to enjoy.

### 10.6 **Currency**

The national currency of Cambodia is called **RIEL** (KHR). Money changing services can be found at Phnom Penh International Airport and most shopping centers and hotels. US dollars are also widely accepted in Cambodia.

### 10.7 **Local time**

Cambodia Standard Time is 7 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time(GMT+7).

### 10.8 **Business and Office Hours**

Government and most private offices are open from 08:00AM to 05:00 PM from Monday to Friday. Shops and restaurants are mainly open from 10:00AM to 10:00 PM daily, while others may open 24 hours.