

THAILAND BIENNALE

CHIANG RAI

2023

INFORMATION PACK



the OPEN WORLD



ABOUT US

THAILAND BIENNALE CHIANG RAI 2023

The third edition of the Thailand Biennale is scheduled to be hosted in Chiang Rai, situated at the northernmost part of the country, under the theme “The Open World”. Artistic directors Rirkrit Tiravanija and Gridthiya Gaweewong, with curators Angkrit Ajchariyasophon and Manuporn Luengaram, will collaborate in exhibiting works from Thai and international artists from the Mekong region to the Amazon and beyond. The works address topical issues such as history, cultural diversity, and nature and ecology, and will be displayed across key venues in Chiang Rai such as art galleries, exhibition halls, museums, temples, and historic sites.

the
OPEN
WORLD

CURATORIAL TEAM

CO-ARTISTIC DIRECTORS



RIRKRIT TIRAVANIJA

Born in 1961 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, the Thai artist Rirkrit Tiravanija is widely recognized as one of the most influential artists of his generation. His work defies media-based description, as his practice combines traditional object making, public and private performances, teaching, and other forms of public service and social action.



GRIDTHIYA GAWEEWONG

Gridthiya Gaweewong co-founded the Bangkok-based independent art organization Project 304 in 1996. Her curatorial projects have addressed issues of social transformation confronting artists from Thailand and beyond since the Cold War.

CURATORS



ANGKRIT AJCHARIYASOPHON

For more than a decade, Angkrit Ajchariyasophon (b. 1976) has been wearing the hats of artist, curator and gallerist. The Thai artist spent his formative student years at Chiang Mai University in the late 1990s, a decade defined by Mit Jai Inn's Chiang Mai Social Installation project which established the city as an art centre alongside Bangkok.



MANUPORN LUENGARAM

Manuporn Luengaram (b. 1972) is a Bangkok-based independent curator, producer and researcher. She focuses her attention on the areas of contemporary art, digital media and social practice particularly in the context of Thailand and Southeast Asia.

*Get to know our
curatorial team
better*



AMPHOE MUEANG

1 Sompong's Baan Suan

The T-junction of Route 118 and Phahontothin Road, Dong Mada, Mae Lao

Artist

1. Sompong Sarasap

2 Baan Dam Museum

Ban Mae Pu Kha, Nang Lao
053 776 333 | Facebook : thawanduchaneeefanpage

Artist

1. Busui Ajaw
2. Chakaia Booker
3. Kamonlak Sukchai
4. Soe Yu Nwe

3 Mekong Basin Civilization Museum

Mae Fah Luang University, Tha Sut
053 917 067 | <https://museum.mfu.ac.th>
MON - FRI 8:00 - 16:00

Artist

1. Boedi Widjaja
2. Ubatsat
3. Wit Pimkanchanapon

4 Wat Rong Khun - White Temple

Route 1208, Pa Oor Don Chai
053 673 579 | Facebook : profile.php?id=100064758004174

Artist

1. Korakrit Arunanondchai
2. Tsherin Sherpa

5 The Old Chiang Rai City Hall

Singhaclai Road, Wiang

Artist

1. Michael Lin

6 Rai Chern Tawan Meditation Center

Ban Mai San Pa Hiang, Huai Sak
087 080 7779 | Facebook : raicherntawan.cr
Open everyday 8:00 - 17:00

Artist

1. Chata Maiwong
2. Korakot Aromdee
3. Sanitas Pradittasnee
4. Songdej Thipthong
5. Zen Teh

7 Tobacco Authority of Thailand, Chiang Rai Office

Thanalai Road, Wiang
Open everyday 9:00 - 18:00

Artist

1. Arto Lindsay
2. Atta Kwami
3. Maria Theresa Alves
4. Shimabuku Michihiro
5. Tomás Saraceno

8 Chiang Rai International Art Museum

between Phahontothin Road and Wiang Burapha Road, near the airport
Open everyday 9:00 - 17:00

Artist

1. all (zone)
2. Almagul Menlibayeva
3. Haegue Yang
4. Maria Hassabi
5. Movana Chen
6. Pangrok Sulap
7. Pierre Huyghe
8. Precious Okoyomon
9. Sarah Sze
10. Somlak Pantiboon
11. Tobias Rehberger
12. Tuguldur Yondonjamts
13. Wang Wen-Chih
14. Xin Liu

9 Chiang Rai Train Library

in the CRPAO School on Naar Sanarmkeera Road

Artist

1. Poklong Anading

10 Mae Fah Luang Art and Cultural Park

Pa Ngew Road, Rop Wiang

Artist

1. Arin Rungjang
2. Citra Sasmita
3. Ernesto Neto
4. Haegue Yang
5. Nguyen Trinh Thi
6. Ryusuke Kido
7. Tarek Atoui
8. Tawatchai Puntusawasdi
9. Tayeba Begum Lipi
10. Vuth Lyo

to Shan State

Tachileik Airport

Bokeo International Airport

Chiang Rai International Airport

to Chiang Mai

to Phayao

Chiang Rai 10 venues

Chiang Saen 7 venues

2 special event venues

AMPHOE CHIANG SAEN



1 Luke Golf Warehouse Huai Kiang

Route 1290 (Chiang Saen - Golden Triangle)
Open everyday 9:00 - 18:00

Artist

1. Cheng Xinhao
2. Ho Tzu Nyen
3. Nipan Oranniwesna
4. Pablo Bartholomew
5. Sawangwongse Yawngwhwe
6. Tcheu Siong
7. Wantanee Siripattananuntaku

2 Ancient Monument No.16

Robveing Road, Wiang

Artist

1. Baan Noorg Collaborative Arts and Culture

3 Chiang Saen National Museum

The junction of the Route 1016 and Robveing Road, Wiang
MON - FRI 9:00 - 16:30 | close on national holidays

Artist

1. Chitti Kasemkitvatana
2. Kader Attia
3. Roongroj Paimyossak

4 Former Ban Mae Ma School

Route 4001, Ban Mae Ma, Si Don Mun
Open everyday 9:00 - 18:00

Artist

1. Apichatpong Weerasethakul

5 Wat Pa Sak Historical Site

Robveing Road, Wiang

Artist

1. Chitti Kasemkitvatana
2. Tawatchai Puntusawasdi

6 Sridonmoon Art Space

Moo 7, Si Don Mun
Open everyday 9:00 - 17:00

Artist

1. Sriwan Janehattakarnkit

7 Community Digital Center, Wiang Sub District Municipality

Golden Triangle, Wiang
MON - FRI 9:00 - 16:30 | close on national holidays

Artist

1. Hsu Chia-Wei
2. Navin Rawanchaikul

Special event venue

Manorom

Ban Rong Suea Ten Soi 5, Rim Kok
092 373 7666 | Facebook : manoromcoffee

Singha Park Chiang Rai

Den Ha - Dong Mada Road, Mae Kon
0915760374 | <https://www.singhapark.com>

Pavilions

A Buddhist Art (Mae Fah Luang University)

B The Canopy Project

C International Watercolor Artist Group (Art Bridge)

D Korean Pavilion

E Mae Lao Artist

F Maeying Artists Collective

G MAIAM pavilion

H Museum of Modern Art in Warsaw

I Phan Artists Group

J PLUVIOPHILE pavilion

K Production Zomia

L RUBANAH pavilion

M Sla Khin Pavilion





WAT PA SAK

ABOUT CHIANG RAI

Chiang Rai has had a long and complex history, stretching back to at least the thirteenth century. During its early history, Chiang Rai was a settlement on the banks of the Kok River, which was founded by King Phaya Mangrai in the thirteenth century. Phaya Mangrai was the twenty-fifth king of the Mangrai Dynasty who ruled over Hiran Nguenyang, a small kingdom centered in Chiang Saen on the Mekong River.

As the colonial period transitioned into the cold war, Bangkok-based centralized state powers viewed Chiang Rai in different ways. Though this time Chiang Rai has slowly shifted from a troublesome border region to an area rich with economic potential, moving state policies and local self-identification from questions of security to those of economy. Throughout this period, Chiang Rai has reformulated its own identity, and repositioned itself away from being fully defined by centralized power.

The city has grown from being merely a door at the border, a gateway to neighboring countries, into one of Thailand's most vibrant and inviting parlors—where cultural exchange, artistic expression, and economic innovation creates a sophisticated salon of cultural production.

Chiang Rai's history is positioned to explore how the city has been connected with neighboring countries through its natural topography.

CULTURE

Chiang Rai is a place with a long history that stretches from ancient times to colonialism to the Cold War. And it consisted of various kingdoms such as Yonok Nakorn, Ngoen Yang Chiang Saen, Wiang Kalong, and Phu Kam Yao to name a few. This long and varied history is locally referred to as “Lanna” traditions and heritage. Lanna’s specific style can be seen in unique forms of architecture, culture, arts, and crafts.

The city’s migratory history will be emphasized, as it has formed a multicultural society that far surpasses it’s famous 30 ethnicities to include western foreigners, and encompasses the world’s religions, such as Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhi, and various forms of local belief and animism.

LANGUAGE

Standard Thai is the principal language of education and government and spoken throughout Thailand. The standard is based on the dialect of the central Thai people. Spoken Thai, depending on standard sociolinguistic factors such as age, gender, class, spatial proximity, and the urban/rural divide.

The language spoken in the northern region of Thailand is called Kam Mueang, or Northern Thai, and it is influenced by Lao. They call themselves Khon Mueang, and these days they can speak both their separate Regional dialects and Central Thai.

BASIC THAI 101	Hello	Sawasdee	สวัสดี
	How are you	Sabai Dee Mai	สบายดีไหม
	Thank you	Khob Khun	ขอบคุณ
	How much	Tao Rai	เท่าไร
	I am hungry	Chun Hio	ฉันหิว
	No spicy	Mai Phed	ไม่เผ็ด
	Delicious	Aroi	อร่อย

CLIMATE

Chiang Rai has a tropical wet and dry climate. Winters are fairly dry and warm. Temperatures rise until April, which is hot, with the average daily maximum at 35 °C (96°F). Chiang Rai has high temperatures year round ranging between 28°C (82°F) and 35°C (96°F). The best time to visit is during the drier months: January, February, March and December.

The coolest months are December and January, with temperatures ranging from around 11°C to 25°C, the weather is cool and very pleasant with light breezes.

DRESS CODE AND ETIQUETTE

Bring hot weather clothing for everyday outfits in Thailand, but if you have planned to visit temples, please note to dress appropriately. Do cover up your shoulders and knees.

EXPLORING CHIANG RAI



Photos: Trip.com

CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS

HILLTRIBE MUSEUM AND EDUCATION CENTER

Hilltribe Museum and Education Center is situated on the 3rd floor of the nonprofit Population & Community Development Association (PDA) building. This museum has been open for more than 18 years. Its objective is to build a stronger relationship between Thailand and minority groups and between Thailand and international community for a better understanding of the way of life of people from 6 hill tribes. The displays are underwhelming in their visual presentation, but contain a wealth of information on Thailand's various tribes such as Akha, Lahu, Yao, Karen, Lisu and Hmong and the issues that surround them.

CHIANG RAI CLOCK TOWER

It is located at the roundabout where Banphapakan Road intersects with Suk Sathit Road and Chet Yot Road. It was constructed in 2005 to honour Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, and was designed by Achan Chalermchai Kositpipat, a national artist. It is decorated with beautiful and unique patterns in gold colour and uses a special technique that makes the Clock Tower beautiful at night. It is the most beautiful clock tower in Thailand and has a light and sound performance for 10 minutes three times per day at 19.00, 20.00, and 21.00 hrs.



Photos: tourismthailand.com

A photograph showing the interior of Wat Phra Kaew. The Emerald Buddha is seated on a highly ornate, multi-tiered golden throne in the center. The temple is supported by large, dark wooden pillars. The walls are decorated with green glass panels and intricate carvings. Chandeliers hang from the ceiling.

CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS

Photos: tourismthailand.com

WAT PHRA KAEW

Wat Phra Kaew temple is located on Trairat Road, Wiang subdistrict, and is where the Emerald Buddha was discovered in 1354. It is currently enshrined in Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram, Bangkok. A new Emerald Buddha called "Phra Yok Chiang Rai" was built on the occasion of HRH the Princess Mother's 90th birthday in 1990. The temple also has a museum displaying important Buddha images and modern art and culture about Buddhism.

HONG LUANG SAENG KAEW MUSEUM

Within the area of Wat Phra Kaew, there is also "Hong Luang Saeng Kaew", a two-storey building made of reinforced concrete covered by teak inside and outside in the applied Lanna style. It is a museum displaying important Buddha images of the temple, e.g., Phrachao Thanchai, Phra Prot Lok, and Phra Phuttha Si Chiang Rai, as well as showing art and culture about Buddhism in a modern form.



Photos: db.sac.or.th/museum



Photos: db.sac.or.th/museum



CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS

Photos: chiangraifocus.com

WAT PHRATHAT DOI KHAO KWAI

This temple is perched high on a hill on the southern edge of Chiang Rai city. According to folklore Phraya Thammamigaraj, he built the temple by bringing the Buddha relics which is the left little finger of the Buddha. Nowadays, every year there is a tradition to bathe the relics. And the legend of the Buffalo, it is said that a glass buffalo horn was found, a baby buffalo belonging to a holy monk Bodhisattva used to graze and live in this area. There has a legend of the Monster "Mang Si Hu ha Ta" (Animal with 4 ears and five eyes) in the North of Thailand. After eating some burning coal, it will excrete the gold nuggets.



Photos: Trip.com



Photos: mgrtravelonline

WAT PHRA SING

Wat Phra Sing is located near the townhall used to house a major Buddha statue, the Phra Buddha Sihing which is now enshrined in Chiang Mai. A special feature is the Lanna-style Ubosot and the wooden door panels carved by Chiang Rai contemporary craftsmen. Is on Tha Luang Road near the Provincial City Hall. This temple also has a replica of the Buddha's footprint on a stone slab that was assumed it was built during the reign of King Mengrai the Great. There is a door that was designed by Achan Thawan Duchanee, a National Artist in Visual Arts (Painting). It is about earth, water, wind and fire carved by Umnuay Buangam.



CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS

Photo: tourismthailand.com

WAT MING MUEANG

In the past, Wat Ming Mueang was Tai Yai people's temple, called Wat Ngiao or Wat Chang Mup by Chiang Rai people. It is a mixture of Tai Yai and Lanna art. The ceiling hiding place is decorated by the picture of swans in Triphum and Bali style. It is the only wooden image hall left in Chiang Rai, the front of the image hall is a magnificent sacred well, named "Bo Nam Chang Mup," since its Kong-style roof arch is adorned with statues of couching elephant with its face to the east. In the back is a Lanna-style Chedi, called "Phra That Ming Mueang," ornamented with gilded tiered umbrella in Myanmar art.



Photos: bloggong.com



Photos: bloggong.com

FIELD MARSHAL PLAEK PHIBUNSONGKHAM MUSEUM

It is also known as the Army Museum. The house was constructed in the years 1940-41 for the Field Marshall who was the Prime Minister of Thailand and dictator from 1938 to 1944 and 1948 to 1957. The exhibits in the museum are related to the life of the Field Marshall and to the invasion of Shan State and four districts of Mong Pan State in 1942. The Thai Payap army occupied these territories, known as Saharat Thai Doem ("Unified former Thai Territories"), until the end of World War Two. The house is beautifully located on the hill overlooking Chiang Rai.

NATURAL ATTRACTIONS



Photo: paiduaykan.com

DOI CHANG

Doi Chang is a coffee growing area and produces one of the finest coffees in the world. It literally means “Elephant Mountain”. Chang means elephant. Doi is the Northern Thai word for mountain. Tourists can see the cherry blossoms and winter plant demonstration plots at the Chiang Rai Highlands Agricultural Research and Development Centre using the route to Doi Wawi but turn right at Ban Huai Khrai, a distance of 8 kilometres to reach Doi Chang.

DOI TUNG

It is a mountain in northern Thailand and known for its beautiful garden, tea and coffee plantations and royal project to improve the lives of hill tribes. At an elevation of 1,389 meters, visitor can explore the enchanting Doi Tung Royal Villa and Mae Fah Luang Garden, where vibrant flora and intricate landscapes captivate the sense. Unravel the area's history and marvel at the architectural wonder of the revered Wat Phra That Doi Tung Temple.



Photo: th.readme.me

DOI MAE SALONG

It is a mountain in Chiang Rai province famous for tea plantations, cherry blossoms and for an ethnic Chinese community, called Santikhiri. Santikhiri means mountain of peace. Tourist attractions on Doi Mae Salong include temples with Lanna style architecture, museum of the Chinese National Army, activities to visit tea plantations and study tea production methods, shop for local winter vegetables and fruit.



Photo: chouifongtea.com



RESTAURANT IN CHIANG RAI

CHEF TABLE / FINE DINING

LOCUS NATIVE FOOD LAB

FAVOLA (LE MERIDIEN CHIANGRAI RESORT & SPA)

WESTERN

OKRA

JOONLAPAK RESTAURANT

THE ARK

DEAR FRIEND, CAFÉ AND RESTAURANT

HUNGRY WOLF'S STEAK HOUSE

CHINESE

AKE OCHA RESTAURANT (เอกโอชา)

KHAO TOM JOR CHAROENCHAI (จ.เจริญชัย เชียงราย)

KHAO TOM MEE NA (ร้าน ข้าวต้มมีนา)

SAHAROS (เกาะเหลาสุรส)

ROTE YIAM BEEF NOODLE CHIANG RAI (เนื้อวัวรสเยี่ยม)

JINLU RESTAURANT

LOCAL

KHAWSOI 100 PEE

SALUNGKHAM (สลุงคำ)

LARB SANAM KEELA (ลาบสนามกีฬา)

LAB PA LAI (ลาบป่าไผ่)

LU LAM (หลู้ลัม)

PANYA (PREMIUM ESAN FOOD)

SIMPLY NORTHERN THAI FOOD (ลาบฉิมพลี)

TONGTUNG (ตองตึง)

PAAM (พาม)

MA LONG DER

LEELAWADEE

PA NONG NORTHERN THAI SAUSAGE (ไส้วุ้นบ้าน้อง)

THAI

หอมจันทร์

THANAM PHULAE

MOOM MAI

@WATERSIDE CHIANGRAI

CHAN KA PAK

BHU BHIROM

CAFÉ

- MELT IN YOUR MOUTH
- 1:2 COFFEE
- CHIVITTHAMMADA
- MANOROM
- POLAR BOULANGERIE AND PATISSERIE
- THE ROASTERY BY ROJ
- THE WANDERER
- TIDDOITIDDIN
- JAIPUN
- VINYL AND WINE



SHOPPING

CHIANG RAI NIGHT BAZAAR

Night market with live entertainment, street food, clothing, jewelry, and gifts. One of the best Night markets in Chiang Rai where you can savor a variety of Thai delights and watch the artists perform live. 6:00 pm to 11:00 pm everyday.

Location: WR4M+5M2, Tambon Wiang, Mueang Chiang Rai District, Chiang Rai 57000

CHIANG RAI WALKING STREET (SATURDAY NIGHT MARKET)

Stalls of delicious Thai meals and exceptional work of the local artisans. Chiang Rai Walking Street is open every Saturday, from 4:00 pm - 11:00. pm It takes place on Thanalai Street in the middle of Chiang Rai downtown.

Location: Thanalai, Tambon Wiang, Mueang Chiang Rai District, Chiang Rai 57000



EXPLORING CHIANG SAEN



Photos: Watportal.com

CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS

WAT PHRATHAT CHOM KITTI

Is located on the road along the Chiang Saen-Chiang Khong route, Wiang subdistrict. According to the Chronicles, Phrachao Phang Khorat constructed it in 940 together with Phrathat Chom Thong to contain the Buddha's relics. The Phrathat is a chedi with 12 wooden recesses of Chiang Saen art. Later, Chao Suwan Kham Lan, the ruler of Chiang Saen, built the original pagoda in 1487, according to the current architecture of the chedi.

WAT PHRA THAT CHEDI LUANG

Wat Phra That Chedi Luang is the most popular and well-known ruined temple of Chiang Saen, next to the Chiang Saen Museum, close to the Chiang Saen Gate. The chedi is the tallest in Chiang Saen. It was built by Phrachao Saen Phu in the middle of the 14th century. It consists of a bell-shaped main chedi in the Lanna style and has four different chedis. Wat Phra That Chedi Luang means the Temple of the big chedi with a relic. "Luang" means "big". "Phra That" means relic, presumably a relic of the Buddha.



Photos: museumthailand.com



CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS

Photo: archaeology.sac.or.th/

WAT ATHI TON KAEW

The temple was constructed in 1515 A.D by Phra Muang Kaeo, a ruler of Chiang mai, on his visit to Chiang Saen in order to lessen as well as reconcile conflicts among the monks from different sects. He also presided over the ordination of Chiang Saen young men, so that monks from all sects could take part in the same religious ceremonies.



Photos: tourismthailand.com



Photos: Chiangraifocus.com

WAT PHRA THAT PHA NGAO

Wat Phra That Pha Ngao, an important temple in the Yonok Kingdom, features a bell-shaped chedi and a 700-1,300-year-old Buddha image. It is located behind Phra Borommathat Phuttha Nimit Chedi, offering stunning views of the surrounding scenery. The Chiang Saen Lanna Weaving Textile Museum, a two-storey wooden house, showcases antique fabric and artefacts. The legend has it that if anyone become sick and come to worship Phra That (or the Buddha relics) here at this Temple, the illness will soon fade away.

CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS



THE HALL OF OPIUM, GOLDEN TRIANGLE PARK

The museum is 9 km northwest of Chiang Saen. Aiming to educate people about opium, this exhibition portrays every angle of the story, starting from the history of the Golden Triangle, the origin of opium, the opium war, opium warlords, drug smugglers, opium effects, the battle against opium and poppy growing, to rehabilitation of living conditions of the people who live in the central of the Golden Triangle, the former worldwide infamous drug trading zone. Visitor can learn this history and the problems caused by narcotics through Edutainment.



HOUSE OF OPIUM

The privately owned museum exhibits the history of the opium trade and consumption in the Golden Triangle, which was introduced by the hill tribe's immigrants from southern China. The indigenous issue and Golden Triangle are the main emphasis of this museum, in which it also exhibits the wooden model saddle, drug-trafficking route from southern China to northern Thailand, simulation and models of hill tribe people smoking opium inside a structure resembling a hut with thatch or straw roof, as well as danger of drugs and life on the Mekong River.



RESTAURANT IN CHIANG SAEN

RESTARANT

WIANG NEUA CAFE & RESTAURANT

SEE EYES TO EYES

BALCONY

MAE SORN KHAO SOI

PA LA VIETNAMESE NOODLE

ARAYA RESTAURANT

KRUA THAI

SAM YING (สามหญิง)

KHEOI CHIANG SAEN (เขยเชียงแสน)

SRIWAN RESTAURANT

KHAO SOI NOI LIEN THONG (ข้าวซอยน้อยเหริญทอง)

FAHMAI (ฟ้าใหม่)

SOMKID RESTAURANT

KHAO MAN GAI LOONG RUK (ข้าวมันไก่ลุงรักษ์)

CAFÉ

GRAVITY

MONG DOO NAM CAFE (มองดูน้ำ)

FLOW BY RIVERBREEZE

CAFÉ TRUCK IN FRONT OF CHEDI LUANG TEMPLE

BREAKTIME

JIN'S GUEST HOUSE

BARNANA

STARDOI

MY DEAR CAFÉ

CHIANG RAI

- LE MERRIDIEN CHIANG RAI RESORT (AVAILABLE: 10-12 DEC)
- THE RIVERIE BY KATATHANI (AVAILABLE: 8 DEC / 11-12 DEC)
- MORA BOUTIQUE HOTEL (AVAILABLE: 8 DEC / 11-12 DEC)
- CHAINARAI RIVERSIDE RECREATION CENTRE (AVAILABLE: 8 - 10 DEC / 11-12 DEC)
- THE IMPERIAL RIVER HOUSE RESORT (AVAILABLE: 11-12 DEC)
- THE HERITAGE CHIANG RAI HOTEL AND CONVENTION CENTER (AVAILABLE: 8 DEC / 10-12 DEC)
- SOOKNIRUND HOTEL (AVAILABLE: 11-12 DEC)
- SANN BOUTIQUE HOTEL (AVAILABLE: 11-12 DEC)
- NAIYA HOTEL (AVAILABLE: 11-12 DEC)
- HI CHIANGRAI (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- THE LEGEND CHIANGRAI (AVAILABLE: 8 DEC / 10-12 DEC)
- LE PATTA (AVAILABLE: 10-12 DEC)
- RIVA VISTA RIVERFRONT RESORT CHIANGRAI (AVAILABLE: 8 DEC / 10-12 DEC)
- PHUFA WAREE CHIANG RAI RESORT (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- PALIN FAMILY COTTAGE (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- GRAND VISTA CHIANG RAI (AVAILABLE: 11 -12 DEC)
- GOLDEN PINE RESORT AND SPA (AVAILABLE: 10 -12 DEC)
- PHU CHAISAI MOUNTAIN RESORT (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- PAN KLED VILLA ECO HILL RESORT (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- DE HUG HOTEL AND RESIDENCE (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- SAINT MICHAELS HOTEL (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- THE SPACE HOTEL (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- NAK NAKARA HOTEL (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- THE COURTYARD CHIANGRAI (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- MAISON DE CHIANG RAI (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)

CHIANG SAEN

- FOUR SEASON, GOLDEN TRIANGLE (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- ANANTARA, GOLDEN TRIANGLE (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- THE IMPERIAL GOLDEN TRIANGLE (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- ATHITA BOUTIQUE HOTEL CHIANG SAEN (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- BAAN SAEW GARDEN AND RESORT, BAAN SAEW, CHIANG SAEN (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- THE SIAM GOLDEN TRIANGLE (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- A BUDGET HOTEL (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- ONE BUDGET HOTEL (AVAILABLE: 8 - 9 DEC / 10 - 12 DEC)
- GIN'S GREENERY RESORT (AVAILABLE: 8 -12 DEC)
- PAK-PING-RIM-KHONG (AVAILABLE: 8 - 9 DEC / 10 - 12 DEC)

GENERAL INFORMATION

CURRENCY / MONEY EXCHANGE

The baht is the official currency of Thailand. Tourists may exchange the currency of their own country to Thai baht at banks or at private counters that provide currency exchange services available in Chiang Rai airport, Chiang Rai night bazaar and shopping mall.

In addition, debit cards or credit cards from Visa, Mastercard, Union Pay, JBC, and others can be used to withdraw money at any ATM in Thailand, with charges depending on each bank.

Bills: ฿20, ฿50, ฿100, ฿500, ฿1,000

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 satang. ฿1, ฿2, ฿5, ฿10

TELECOM

There are three major telecom brands in Thailand. Tourists could buy physical SIM card, or eSIM at online stores of eSIM providers, Thai airport, in official stores of mobile network operators or in convenience stores in Thailand.

1. AIS : <https://www.ais.th/consumers>
2. DTAC (Total Access Communication) : <https://www.dtac.co.th/our-company>
3. True Move : <https://www.true.th/truemoveh/site>

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE & FOODS DELIVERY APPS

These are Application service for Transportation and Delivery food service available in center of Chiang Rai



Rides,
Food Delivery,
Express



LINE MAN

Food Delivery,
Messenger



foodpanda

Food Delivery

TRANSPORTATION



Photo: chiangrai.airportthai.co.th

HOW TO GET TO CHIANG RAI?

AIR :

There are many direct flights from Bangkok to Chiang Rai every day. Thai Airways and Thai AirAsia have daily flights connecting Bangkok with Chiang Rai. For more information, visit www.thaiairways.com or www.airasia.com

From Chiang Mai, both Thai Airways and Nok Air have service to Chiang Mai, though offers flights only a few days each week. www.thaiairways.com & www.nokair.com

BUS :

From Bangkok, there are both air-conditioned and non-air-conditioned bus services from Bangkok's Northern Bus Terminal (Mo Chit 2) on Kamphaengphet 2 Road. The journey may take from 9 to 11 hours, though there are overnight sleeper busses available that may make the time seem to pass more quickly.

From Chiang Mai to Chiang Rai, air-conditioned busses leave 12 times daily from Chiang Mai Arcade Bus Terminal for the three-hour, 182 kilometer ride. Some busses continue to Mae Sai and Chiang Saen.

TRAIN :

There is no direct train to Chiang Rai. Visitors must take a train to Lampang (9 hrs. from Bangkok) or Chiang Mai (11 hrs.) and then take a local bus further from Arcade Bus terminal, Chiang Mai to Chiang Rai. (2 hrs. from Lampang and 1.30 hrs. from Chiang Mai) For more details, call the State Railway of Thailand, 1690 (hotline), 0 2223 7010, or 0 2223 7020. Or visit the website: www.thairealticket.com

CAR :

From Bangkok, take Highway No. 1 (Phahonyothin Road), to Highway No. 32 passing Ayutthaya, Angthong, and Singburi Provinces. Change over to Highway No. 11 passing Phitsanulok, Uttaradit, and Phrae Provinces then turn left to Highway No. 103, driving through to Ngao District where a right turn back onto Highway No. 1 will lead through Phayao to Chiang Rai Province. The total distance is 785 km.

From Chiang Mai it's a three hour drive to Chiang Rai if you follow the fastest route and avoid stopping at attractions along the way. Otherwise there are several routes one can take between the two cities, the most straightforward of which are:

- 1.Take Highway No.107 north to Route No.109 and then Highway No.1 to Chiang Rai.
- 2.Travel South to Lampang on Highway No.11 and then follow Highway No.1 North to Chiang Rai.

BOAT :

Chiang Rai may also be reached from Tha Thon in Chiang Mai province via a scenic 4 to 6 hour long-tail boat ride along the Mae Kok River, depending on water levels, currents, and climatic conditions, such as rain. For more information, contact Chiang Rai Pier, Tel: +66 53 750 009, or Thaton Boat Club: Tel: +66 53 459 427





Photo: Mae Fah Luang Foundation

GETTING AROUND CHIANG RAI

Public transport consists mainly of tuk-tuks, songthaews, local busses, plus a smaller number of taxis. The city itself can be explored on foot, but for trips into the province consider renting a car or a motorbike.

BUS :

The Chiang Rai Bus Terminal 1 near the Night Bazaar offers bus services to other districts of Chiang Rai and neighboring provinces. The tickets price start from approximately 30 THB or 1 USD to go to White Temple (Platform No. 8 : Mae Kachan), Black House (Platform No. 7 : Mae Sai).

Contact the Chiang Rai Bus Terminal 1, Tel: 05371 5952.

RENTAL CAR :

There are car rental agencies such as Budget and Avis in Chiang Rai as well as some more reasonably priced local agencies, including Northern Wheels.

TIPS: Make sure they provide the first class insurance, please check it in advance. You may wish to request a copy of their insurance policy and ensure that it states, "For Commercial Use". Regardless, inspect rental vehicles prior to rental and drive with caution.

RENTAL MOTORBIKE :

For around 200 to 300 baht per day you can also rent a motorbike, which will typically require you to leave your passport as a deposit.

TIPS: Be sure to inspect bikes prior to rental and drive with extreme caution as rental motorbikes are not normally insured, and accidents are frequent. Helmets are required by Thai law.

MEDICAL & EMERGENCY

EMERGENCIES

- Medical Emergency: #1669 for an ambulance
- Highway Accident or Breakdown # 1669
- Tourism Police: #1155
- Mueang Chiang Rai District Police Station: #053 711 444
- Chiang Rai Immigration (Mae sai office): #053 731 008, #053 731 009
- Chiang Saen Immigration office: #053 791 740

HOSPITAL

Bangkok hospital-chiangrai : +66 (0)52 051 800 OR 1719 (LOCAL CALLS)

Chiangrai Prachanukroh Hospital : +66 (0) 53 910 600

Mae Fah Luang University Medical Center Hospital: +66 (0) 53 914 000

Kasemrad Sriburin Hospital: +66 (0) 53 910 999

FOR MORE:

TRAVEL CONTACT:

TAT Chiang Rai

448/16 Singhakhlai Road, Amphoe Mueang Chiang Rai, Chiang Rai 57000

Tel: +66 5371 7433, +66 5374 4674-5

E-mail: tatchrai@tat.or.th

Areas of Responsibility: Chiang Rai and Phayao

8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. everyday

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