

COLLABORATORS

	<i>TITLE :</i> 42		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

1	42	1
1.1	42.guide	1
1.2	42.guide/Cambodia	1
1.3	42.guide/Geography (Cambodia)	2
1.4	42.guide/People (Cambodia)	3
1.5	42.guide/Government (Cambodia)	4
1.6	42.guide/Government (Cambodia 2. usage)	5
1.7	42.guide/Economy (Cambodia)	6
1.8	42.guide/Economy (Cambodia 2. usage)	7
1.9	42.guide/Communications (Cambodia)	7
1.10	42.guide/Defense Forces (Cambodia)	8

Chapter 1

42

1.1 42.guide

Texified version of data for Cambodia.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock
Neuhäuselerstr. 12
D-66459 Kirkel
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive
Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet) hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet,
Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCImail).

Cambodia

1.2 42.guide/Cambodia

Cambodia

Geography (Cambodia)
 People (Cambodia)
 Government (Cambodia)
 Government (Cambodia 2. usage)
 Economy (Cambodia)
 Economy (Cambodia 2. usage)
 Communications (Cambodia)
 Defense Forces (Cambodia)

1.3 42.guide/Geography (Cambodia)

Geography (Cambodia)

=====

Location:

Southeast Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Thailand and ↔
 Vietnam

Map references: Asia, Southeast Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

181,040 km²

land area:

176,520 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Oklahoma

Land boundaries:

total 2,572 km, Laos 541 km, Thailand 803 km, Vietnam 1,228 km

Coastline:

443 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

24 nm

continental shelf:

200 nm

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

offshore islands and three sections of the boundary with Vietnam are in
 dispute; maritime boundary with Vietnam not defined

Climate:

tropical; rainy, monsoon season (May to October); dry season (December to
 March); little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

mostly low, flat plains; mountains in southwest and north

Natural resources:

timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydropower
 potential

Land use:

arable land:

16%
 permanent crops:
 1%
 meadows and pastures:
 3%
 forest and woodland:
 76%
 other:
 4%
 Irrigated land:
 920 km2 (1989 est.)
 Environment:
 a land of paddies and forests dominated by Mekong River and Tonle Sap
 Note:
 buffer between Thailand and Vietnam

1.4 42.guide/People (Cambodia)

People (Cambodia)
 =====

Population:
 9,898,900 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 4.41% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 45.52 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 16.57 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 15.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 111.5 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 49.06 years
 male:
 47.6 years
 female:
 50.6 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 5.81 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Cambodian(s)
 adjective:
 Cambodian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Khmer 90%, Vietnamese 5%, Chinese 1%, other 4%
 Religions:
 Theravada Buddhism 95%, other 5%
 Languages:
 Khmer (official), French

Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)
 total population:
 35%
 male:
 48%
 female:
 22%
 Labor force:
 2,500,000 to 3,000,000
 by occupation:
 agriculture 80% (1988 est.)

1.5 42.guide/Government (Cambodia)

Government (Cambodia)

=====

Names:
 conventional long form:
 none
 conventional short form:
 Cambodia
 Digraph:
 CB
 Type:
 transitional government currently administered by the Supreme National Council (SNC), a body set up under United Nations' auspices, in preparation for an internationally supervised election in 1993 and including representatives from each of the country's four political factions
 Capital:
 Phnom Penh
 Administrative divisions:
 20 provinces (khet, singular and plural); Banteay Meanchey, Batdambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Spoe, Kampong Thum, Kampot, Kandal, Kaoh Kong, Kracheh, Mondol Kiri, Phnum Penh, Pouthisat, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Rotanakiri, Siemreab-Otdar Meanchey, Stoeng Treng, Svay Rieng, Takev
 Independence:
 9 November 1949 (from France)
 Constitution:
 a new constitution will be drafted after the national election in 1993
 Legal system:
 NA
 National holiday:
 NGC:
 Independence Day, 17 April (1975)
 SOC:
 Liberation Day, 7 January (1979)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Democratic Kampuchea (DK, also known as the Khmer Rouge) under KHIEU SAMPHAN; Cambodian Pracheachon Party or Cambodian People's Party (CPP) ↔ under
 CHEA SIM; Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) under SON SANN;

National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative
 Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) under Prince NORODOM RANARIDDH; Liberal Democratic
 Party (LDP) under SAK SUTSAKHAN

Suffrage:
 18 years of age; universal

Elections:
 UN-supervised election for a 120-member constituent assembly based on
 proportional representation within each province is scheduled for 23-27 May
 1993; the assembly will draft and approve a constitution and then transform
 itself into a legislature that will create a new Cambodian Government

Executive branch:
 a 12 member Supreme National Council (SNC), chaired by Prince NORODOM
 SIHANOUK, composed of representatives from each of the four political
 factions; faction names and delegation leaders are: State of Cambodia (SOC)
 - HUN SEN; Democratic Kampuchea (DK or Khmer Rouge) - KHIEU SAMPHAN; Khmer
 People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) - SON SANN; National United
 Front
 for an Independent, Peaceful, Neutral, and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC)
 - Prince NORODOM RANARIDDH

Legislative branch:
 pending a national election in 1993, the incumbent SOC faction's unicameral
 National Assembly is the only functioning national legislative body

Judicial branch:
 Supreme People's Court pending a national election in 1993, the incumbent
 SOC faction's Supreme People's Court is the only functioning national
 judicial body

1.6 42.guide/Government (Cambodia 2. usage)

Government (Cambodia 2. usage)

=====

Leaders: Chief of State:
 SNC - Chairman Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, under UN supervision

Head of Government:
 NGC - vacant, but will be determined following the national election in
 1993; SOC - Chairman of the Council of Ministers HUN SEN (since 14 January
 1985)

Member of:
 AsDB, CP, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO,
 INTERPOL, ITU, LORCS, NAM, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:
 the Supreme National Council (SNC) represents Cambodia in international
 organizations

US diplomatic representation:
 US representative:
 Charles TWINNING

mission:
 27 EO Street 240, Phnom Penh

mailing address:
 Box P, APO AP 96546

telephone:

(855) 23-26436 or (855) 23-26438

FAX:

(855) 23-26437

Flag:

SNC - blue background with white map of Cambodia in middle; SOC - two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and blue with a gold stylized five-towered temple representing Angkor Wat in the center

1.7 42.guide/Economy (Cambodia)

Economy (Cambodia)

=====

Overview:

Cambodia remains a desperately poor country whose economic recovery is held hostage to continued political unrest and factional hostilities. The country's immediate economic challenge is an acute financial crisis that is undermining monetary stability and preventing disbursement of foreign development assistance. Cambodia is still recovering from an abrupt shift ←
in

1990 to free-market economic mechanisms and a cutoff in aid from former Soviet bloc countries; these changes have severely impacted on public ←
sector

revenues and performance. The country's infrastructure of roads, bridges, and power plants has been severely degraded, now having only 40-50% of prewar capacity. The economy remains essentially rural, with 90% of the population living in the countryside and dependent mainly on subsistence agriculture. Statistical data on the economy continue to be sparse and unreliable.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$2 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate:

NA%

National product per capita:

\$280 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

250-300% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$120 million; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports:

\$59 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

commodities:

natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood

partners:

Vietnam, USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, India

Imports:

\$170 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

commodities:

international food aid; fuels, consumer goods, machinery

partners:
 Vietnam, USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, India
 External debt:
 \$717 million (1990)
 Industrial production:
 growth rate NA%
 Electricity:
 35,000 kW capacity; 70 million kWh produced, 9 kWh per capita (1990)
 Industries:
 rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining
 Agriculture:
 mainly subsistence farming except for rubber plantations; main crops - rice ↔
 ,
 rubber, corn; food shortages - rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products,
 sugar, flour
 Economic aid:
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$725 million; Western (non-US
 countries) (1970-89), \$300 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$1.8
 billion
 Currency:
 1 riel (CR) = 100 sen

1.8 42.guide/Economy (Cambodia 2. usage)

Economy (Cambodia 2. usage)

=====

Exchange rates:
 riels (CR) per US\$1 - 2,800 (September 1992), 500 (December 1991), 560
 (1990), 159.00 (1988), 100.00 (1987)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.9 42.guide/Communications (Cambodia)

Communications (Cambodia)

=====

Railroads:
 612 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned
 Highways:
 13,351 km total; 2,622 km bituminous; 7,105 km crushed stone, gravel, or
 improved earth; 3,624 km unimproved earth; some roads in disrepair
 Inland waterways:
 3,700 km navigable all year to craft drawing 0.6 meters; 282 km navigable ↔
 to
 craft drawing 1.8 meters
 Ports:

Kampong Saom, Phnom Penh

Airports:

- total: 15
- usable: 9
- with permanent-surface runways: 5
- with runways over 3,659 m: 0
- with runways 2,440-3,659 m: 2
- with runways 1,220-2,439 m: 4

Telecommunications:

- service barely adequate for government requirements and virtually nonexistent for general public; international service limited to Vietnam ↔ and other adjacent countries; broadcast stations - 1 AM, no FM, 1 TV

1.10 42.guide/Defense Forces (Cambodia)

Defense Forces (Cambodia)
=====

Branches:

- SOC:
 - Cambodian People's Armed Forces (CPAF)
- Communist resistance forces:
 - National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
- non-Communist resistance forces:
 - Armee National Kampuchea Independent (ANKI) which is sometimes anglicized ↔ as National Army of Independent Cambodia (NAIC), Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF)

Manpower availability:

- males age 15-49 1,883,679; fit for military service 1,033,168; reach military age (18) annually 74,585 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

- exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP