
Cambodia

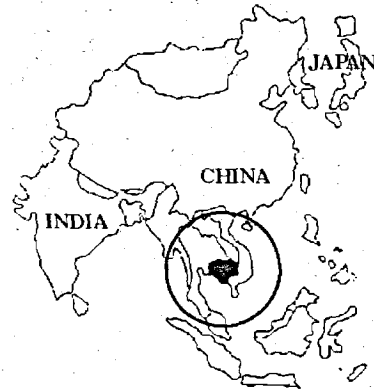
Capital: Phnom Penh

Population: 8.2 million

Chief of State: His Excellency
King Norodom Sihanouk

Foreign Minister:
Prince Norodom Sirivuth

Economy: Agriculture and
forestry.



Canada-Cambodia Relations: Bilateral relations between our two countries were very limited during the 1970s and 1980s. They consisted primarily in the welcoming of refugees to Canada and, since the mid-1980s, the sending of food and humanitarian aid to Cambodia. Canada was closely involved in the negotiations that led to the Paris peace agreement in 1991. This agreement ended the war and created the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). In 1993, UNTAC supervised the first free elections to be held in Cambodia.

Canadian Aid: Canada has been providing substantial aid to Cambodia for several years, particularly food and humanitarian aid. The main bilateral program is directed by a consortium of 14 non-governmental organizations in the province of Pursat. This program is valued at \$8.3 million over a seven-year period (1991-98).

Political Authorities: His Excellency King Norodom Sihanouk: Born in 1922. He was proclaimed King in April 1941, and became Prime Minister in 1952. He led Cambodia to independence in 1953. He abdicated in 1955 but continued to lead the country until the coup d'état of 1970. He lived in exile until 1991, when he was named President of the Supreme National Council established under the Paris peace accords, and became King of Cambodia again on September 24, 1993.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, First Prime Minister: Born in 1944, son of the King. During the 1960s, he studied at the University of Aix-en-Provence, where he obtained a doctorate in Public Law. He taught at that university from 1976 to 1983. During the 1980s, he represented his father in various political capacities. He was named Prime Minister on September 24, 1993.

Hun Sen, Second Prime Minister: Born in 1951. During the 1970s, he operated in the revolutionary movements and held various command posts in the army. He went underground in 1977. He was named Foreign Minister in January 1979, then led the government from January 1985 to the elections of May 1993. He was named second Prime Minister on September 24, 1993.