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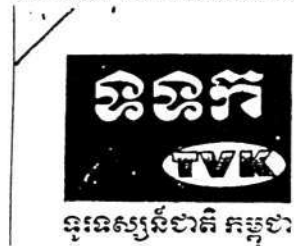
## Country Report- Television Kampuchea

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Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to introduce my country. Cambodia is a Kingdom on the Eastern side of the Gulf of Thailand, it is also one of the ten member countries of the ASEAN. The dominant features of the Cambodian Landscape are the large, almost centrally located, Tonle Sap (Great Lake) and the Bassac River systems and the Mekong River, which traverses the country from north to south. Cambodia is the small country bordered by Laos in the north, Vietnam in the east, and Thailand in the west and northwest. It covers an area of **181, 035** square kilometers.

With a population of over 11.5 million inhabitants, Cambodia comprises of a variety of ethnic groups. About 90% of the population is Khmer. The rest is mix of Chinese, Vietnamese and the Chain (Khmer Muslims). The majority of the population female, currently 57%.

The local language is Khmer, though French and English languages are also spoken in the major cities and tourist destinations. Phnom Penh is the Capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia, located at the convergence of the 4 bodies of Mekong River; it is the center of light industry like Garments factories, administration organization, business, culture and tourism. The Royal Palace, the Silver Pagoda, The National Museum, Wat Phnom temple and other historical Monuments are the interesting places for foreigners and tourists.

The most well- known tourist attraction in the Kingdom of Cambodia is the Country's ancient temple City. The Angkor Temple complex covers more than 400 square kilometers in what was the ancient capital of the Khmer Empire. The history shows at Cambodia's modern day culture has its roots in the 1<sup>st</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> centuries in a State referred to as Funan. It was the oldest Indianized state in Southeast Asia. Funan and during the Angkor empire a succession of powerful Khmer Kings dominated much of Southeast Asia for more than 600 years, from the 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Jayavarman II, Indravarman I, Suryavarman II, and Jayavarman VII were the successes of the Angkor Kings.

The official religion of almost 90% of the population is Buddhism, which is the state religion. 10% are Muslim, Christian and others.

Now let me introduce briefly of the media systems in Cambodia, in the end of the 20th century, especially The National Television of Kampuchea (TVK).

Media systems in Cambodia are underdeveloped compared to media systems in the region and in the world, because it was not in use and all the equipments and human resources were destroyed by the Kampuchea Democratic regime so called Pol Pot's regime (from 17 April 1975 to 7 January, 1979) not only that media system, but all its infrastructures and the doctrines of the society were destroyed with the mass killing that claimed more than 3 million of people lives.

Media in Cambodia was reestablished in 1979 with only one radio station, a printing press, and a Khmer newspaper and Kampuchea press agency. Until 1983 the National Television of Kampuchea has rehabilitated with the small 1 KW transmitter. All the media system in the period of time from 1979 to 1991 is under the control of the Propaganda - Committee of the Cambodian People Party. From 1991 to 2000 in the democratization and pluralism system in Cambodia, the media system developed very fast through the national reconciliation and peace. On the radio broadcasting has grounded from only one station up to 14 radios stations operates under management of join venture or private ownerships, including:

Cambodian National Radio is the state own radio (AM and FM)

Radio FM 88 MHz	Radio FM 99 MHz
Radio FM 90 MHz	Radio FM 100 MHz (BBC Radio)
Radio FM 92 MHz (CFI Radio)	Radio FM 102 MHz
Radio FM 95 MHz	Radio FM 103 MHz
Radio FM 97 MHz	Radio Fm 405 Hz
Radio FM 97.5 MHz (in English program)	Radio FM 107 MHz
Radio FM 98 MHz	

The royal Government of Cambodia had the main policy for freedom of Mass Media. A large number of Local press around 112 of Newspapers, 19 Magazines, 37 Journals and 49 foreign press offer Cambodian people all kind of information and events which are held in society including the negative opinion from the opposition group.

What is the National Television of Cambodia (TVK)?

Television was introduced in Cambodia in 1966; however, it was completely damaged during the Genocide period of Pol Pot's time. It came to life again on December 3, 1983. Just one Kampuchea Television station shares facilities from the Kampuchea National Radio, which was located in Phnom Penh and supervised by the government. In the first 3-4 years of its broadcasts program in black and white system by a transmitter with an out put power of 10 W. In 1986, it increased by 1 KW with color telecast. The initial, SECAM-D for television standard system had been employed. In 1991 when the Paris Peace agreement were implemented in Cambodia, the technical broadcasting system of the Television of Kampuchea was changed from SECAM-D to PAL-D and kept broadcast 3 times a week in the evening from 6:00 pm, to 9:00 pm.

In 1993, Television of Kampuchea became the National Television of Kampuchea (TVK). In 1994 TVK increased powerful transmitter of **10KW**. It expanded program and coverage to make it truly a national television station.

TVK took a leap into the future in 1998, when it opened a state-of-the-art, albeit small station, funded by the Japanese Government through JICA at about US\$ 13 million. The new studio and new equipment made the new image and responsible for TVK. The National Television of Kampuchea was supported with equipment and training courses from ABC Australia and CFI from France, making the station comparable to similar operations elsewhere in the third world.

From September 1999, the second mandate of the Royal Government of Cambodia formed by the election in July 1998 gave a big step to the National Television into the worldwide by satellite broadcasting, its services reach the whole of Cambodia territory and 126 other countries in Asia, Europe, part of Africa and Oceanic, can reach our program by just setting the following frequency on their televisions set:

Dish 0 3,2 meters

Receiving frequency: **3447,5 MHz** Symbol Rate **6312**

FEC: 1/2 Band width: 9 MHz Digital Satellite Receiver DTS - 3040 F.

TVK is a state-owned television, under the control of the Ministry of Information. Its role is not only informing but also entertaining. Education is an important factor for these aspects, its broadcast is 9 hours daily. All the programs are broadcasts in Khmer language, but at night News and World Report is in English and Rendez-Vous in French. Programs produced by TVK are insufficient because of financial difficulty. Type of programs cover as follows:

News and Special Events 28.4% sometimes it covers an half of the daily programs, Education 15.1 %, Entertainment 48.7%, Sports 3.1 %, Advertisements 2.9%, others 1.1%. Around 40% of the programs are produced in Cambodia, the rest are from Japan, Singapore, China, United States and Thailand of which most of them are video movies and documentaries film. TVK has exchanged programs with several channels and television in Asia. We hope the collaboration will be improved and extended.

TVK has 4 Departments consisting of Local and International News Department, Overseas, broadcasting Department, Program Production Department, and Technical Engineering Department and one administration and Finance Bureau. TVK has 258 employees and officers among which only 35% have television professional skills. TVK is on the way of the administration reform followed up the Reform policy of the Royal Government of Cambodia. Cambodia, actually, is a small country, but there are a lot of broadcasting media, for example, in the field of the television station, we have six television stations in Phnom Penh city and more than ten regional stations:

- TVK (National Television of Kampuchea)
- TV Channel 5 (named: the Cambodian Royal Armed Forces TV joint venture with private company from Thailand).
- TV Channel 3 (named: Phnom Penh Municipality TV joint venture with private company from Thailand)
- TV Channel 9 (named: Khmer Television is a private station)
- TV Channel 11 (named: Apsara Television is a private station)
- TV Channel UBF27 (named: Bayon Television is a private station)

Besides the above, The Ministry of Information control seven regional television stations in Sihanoukville, Battambang, Pursat, Siem Reap, Rattanakiri, Mondulakiri, and Koh Kong provinces, which are branches of TVK, and other 3 regional television stations are privacies.

Furthermore, Cable TV, which has come up in 1996, are available in the city Phnom Penh and 19 provinces among the 24 cities/provinces in the country.

I am the Deputy Director General of the National Television of Kampuchea. I have a role to supervise and am responsible in the News and Information section. I have been in the television profession for a long time. From 1979 after the Victory of the 7 January, the radio technical department in Administrative Bureau, in a period of time employed me, I was a reporter and television cameraman and became the director of the Local and International News department as editor-in chief. Since 1997 I have been in the new position of Deputy Director General of TVK. In 17 years of my job, I had many experiences with the reality of the situation in Cambodia. I still meet a lot of difficulties in the television field with the technical matters and by the acknowledgement of new technology because the High-technology era is not comfortable with a poor country like Cambodia at this moment. As people of Cambodia we have tried to learn much more about current situation in the world through TV, Radio and other means, especially our TVK try to convey the right information properly while some broadcasters sometimes misunderstand and incorrectly broadcast about Cambodia, sometimes. I think it is caused by mismanagement. Cambodia is an economically weak country in the poorest communities of the third world; it is not capable enough to follow the technology revolution in this century. I look forward to your guidance to manage my job better. I am glad to be in this seminar, especially in Singapore which is a very wealthy, splendid, industrialized and powerful economic country. I extend my warm-hearted thanks to you for bringing my people and my country Cambodia into the spirit of the ASEAN society and making its place in the world.