

Brief on India-Cambodia Bilateral Relations

Historically, India-Cambodia relations date back to the beginning of C.E. or perhaps even before when Hindu and Buddhist religious and cultural influences emanated out of India to Cambodia and greater region of South East Asia. Cambodians are predominantly Buddhist but they retain a strong influence of Brahminical rituals and mythology. The magnificent structure of Angkor Wat temple, built between 12th to 14th centuries, is a glorious testimony of pervading influence of temple architecture of India. Indian influences are also seen on the earlier temples of Cambodia such as Preah Vihear dedicated to Lord Shiva built from late 9th century onwards, Angkor Thom, Bayon, Ta Prohm, Sambor Prei Kuk and other historical sites. There are also strong linguistic connections, with an estimated three thousand words being common between Sanskrit and Khmer languages.

Political relations

2. India and Cambodia enjoy warm and cordial relations. In the 1950s, India was associated with the International Control Commission on Indo-China. India's contribution as Co-Chairman of this Commission came in for widespread appreciation in Cambodia. After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge regime, India was the first country to recognize the new government and reopened its Embassy in 1981. The Embassy had been closed during the Khmer Rouge regime. Post Khmer Rouge phase (1979-91), India offered legitimacy to the regime and helped building capacity of the leadership. India also responded to an appeal by the Cambodian Government to send a team of experts from Archaeological Survey of India in 1986 for the restoration of the famous Angkor Wat temple.

Exchange of High Level Visits

3. There exists abundance of goodwill for India in Cambodia, which has been sustained by regular interactions of political leaders. Prince Norodom Sihanouk visited India in 1955 as Prime Minister of Cambodia after he abdicated throne to pursue politics. The visit came few months before the Bandung Conference. He again visited India multiple times in 1956, 1958, 1960 and 1963.

4. 1981, 1988, 1990, 1991- Prime Minister Hun Sen visited India.

5. During the February 2000 visit of Prime Minister Hun Sen, an Agreement for setting up a Joint Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific & Technological Co-operation, an MOU on Tourism, and a Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP) were signed.

6. Prime Minister Hun Sen visited India in December 2007. During the visit, seven Agreements/MOUs relating to Transfer of Sentenced Persons, Credit Line, Defence Cooperation, Water Resource Management, Oil and Gas sector and Foreign Office Consultations were signed. A Line of Credit of US\$ 35.2 million on concessional terms was offered to Cambodia for Construction of Electric

Transmission Line between Kratie and Stung Treng, Phase I of the Stung Tasal Water Resource Development Project and supply of 180 pump sets/allied equipment.

7. In December 2012, Prime Minister Hun Sen participated in the 20th Anniversary of ASEAN–India dialogue partnership.

8. Prime Minister Hun Sen paid a State Visit to India on 27th January, 2018. He also participated in the 25th ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit and attended the Republic Day Parade 2018 as Guest of Honour along with other ASEAN Leaders. During the bilateral component of the visit, both sides concluded a MoU on Prevention of Human Trafficking, Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters and renewed the Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP). A Credit Line agreement for US \$36.92 million for the Stung Sva Hab Water Resource Development Project was also signed.

9. H.E. Prak Sokhonn, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Cambodia visited India from 15-17 June, 2022 to participate in the Special ASEAN-India Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Delhi to commemorate the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN-India Dialogue Relations.

10. Lieutenant General Hun Manet, Deputy Commander in Chief of Royal Cambodian Armed Forces and Commander of Royal Cambodian Army visited India from 2-4 February 2023. A number of high level interactions took place during the visit with LGHM calling on Hon`ble Vice President of India Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, External Affairs Minister of India Dr. S. Jaishankar, and Shri Rajnath Singh, Minister of Defence of India. Lt. Gen. Hun Manet also had meetings with Chief of Defence Staff, Defence Secretary, and Deputy National Security Adviser.

11. His Majesty Norodom Sihamoni, the King of Cambodia, visited India from 29-31 May 2023 on his maiden State Visit marking the culmination of the celebrations of 70th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Cambodia in 1952. During the visit His Majesty Norodom Sihamoni met with the President and Prime Minister of India. The Vice-President and External Affairs Minister called on the King.

High Level Visits from India

12. Prime Minister Nehru visited Cambodia in 1954. Nehru was the first Head of Government to travel to the Cambodia after it gained independence.

13. President Rajendra Prasad visited Cambodia in 1959. President Rajendra Prasad was the first Head of State to visit independent Cambodia.

14. Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee paid an Official Visit to Cambodia in April 2002. Bilaterally, various agreements were signed and many initiatives announced during the visit, which included setting up of the Asian Traditional Textiles Museum in Siem Reap under Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC) Initiative. PM Vajpayee visited Cambodia again in November 2002 to attend the 1st ASEAN-India Summit.

15. President Pratibha Devi Singh Patil paid a State Visit to Cambodia in September 2010. During the visit, President laid the foundation stone for the MGC Asian Traditional Textiles Museum in Siem Reap.
16. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh led a high level delegation to Cambodia in November 2012 to participate in the 10th ASEAN- India Summit and the 7th East Asia Summit held in Phnom Penh.
17. Vice President Mohammad Hamid Ansari led a high level delegation to Cambodia in September 2015.
18. Shri Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Civil Aviation visited Cambodia to attend 5th India-CLMV Business Conclave from 21-22 May 2018. On the sidelines of the event, CIM called on PM Hun Sen and met Commerce Minister Pan Sorasak. The Hon'ble Minister again visited Cambodia to attend the RCEP Ministerial meeting on 2nd March, 2019.
19. Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Raksha Mantri visited Cambodia from 11-12 June, 2018.
20. Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister visited Cambodia from 28-30 August, 2018.
21. Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha accompanied by 5 Members of Parliament visited Cambodia from 21-24 April, 2022. During the visit, the Parliamentary delegation had a Royal Audience with His Majesty the King of Cambodia and held discussions with the Presidents of the National Assembly and Senate of the Kingdom of Cambodia respectively.
22. Prime Minister Modi held a virtual meeting with PM Hun Sen on 18 May, 2022. PM Hun Sen thanked India for providing 325,000 vaccines under the Quad Vaccine Initiative and also for supporting Cambodia in its economic and social development.
23. Shri Rajkumar Ranjan Singh, Minister of State for External Affairs visited Cambodia from 20-22 June, 2022 to launch the 70th Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between India and Cambodia.
24. External Affairs Minister Dr S. Jaishankar visited Cambodia from 03-05 August 2022 to attend the annual ASEAN-India Foreign Ministers' Meeting (AIFMM). During the visit EAM also called on Prime Minister Hun Sen.
25. Hon'ble Vice President of India Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar visited Cambodia from 11-13 November 2022 to attend the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit & 17th East Asia Summit.

26. Raksha Mantri Shri Rajnath Singh visited Siem Reap, Cambodia from November 22-23, 2022 to attend 9th ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) Plus and maiden India-ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting. Raksha Mantri also held a bilateral meeting with General TEA Banh, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of Cambodia.

27. In September 2023, Prime Minister Modi had an interaction with Prime Minister Hun Manet of Cambodia on the sidelines of the India-ASEAN Summit in Jakarta, Indonesia, and External Affairs Minister Dr. S. Jaishankar called on Prime Minister Hun Manet on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York. EAM met with H.E. Sok Chenda Sophea, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of Cambodia on the sidelines of ASEAN-India Foreign Ministers' Meeting and EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Vientiane, Lao PDR, July 2024

Bilateral Dialogue Mechanism

28. The First meeting of the India-Cambodia Joint Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation (JCM) was held in Phnom Penh in May 2006. The Indian side was led by Shri E. Ahmed, MOS(EA). The Second JCM was held in New Delhi which was co-chaired by Gen. Dr. V.K. Singh, Minister of State for External Affairs.

29. The first Foreign Office Consultations (FOCs) at the level of Secretary was held in Phnom Penh in November 2011 and the second round was held in New Delhi in July 2019. The third round of FOC was held on 10 March 2025 in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

Cultural Cooperation

30. On an appeal by Cambodian Government in 1980, India was the first country to offer help in restoration and conservation of the world famous Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap after the fall of the Khmer Rouge. After undertaking the feasibility and other related studies, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) undertook the work relating to restoration and conservation of the Angkor Wat temple from 1986-1993 at a total cost of about US\$ 4 million. India was the first country to offer such assistance and the fact is well appreciated even today by the Cambodian leadership and public alike.

31. Further, on Cambodia's request, India also agreed to restore Ta Prohm temple in Angkor Archaeological Park in Siem Reap. ASI has been working on this project since 2003. The work of ASI has been widely appreciated. The first two phases of restoration and conservation of Ta Prohm temple was completed in July 2015 at a total cost of Rs. 34.16 Crores. ASI is currently undertaking the third phase of restoration and conservation work at Ta Prohm temple at an estimated expenditure of USD 4.6 million (Rs 29.32 Crores). The third phase of restoration work started in November 2016 and expected to be completed in 2026. In November 2022, Hon'ble Vice President of India inaugurated the Hall of Dancers at the Ta Prohm Temple.

32. In 2014, India was appointed Co-chair along with China for the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) on Preah Vihear, a world heritage site and one of the oldest temples of Lord Shiva. A MoU was signed during visit of Hon'ble EAM to Cambodia in August 2018 for conservation of Preah Vihear Temple. Pursuant to signing of the MoU, a 3-member ASI team has started work on site since 2022. The project cost is USD 5.5 million with a duration of 10 years. The conservation and restoration of Gopura V and Nagaraja courtyard of Preah Vihear Temple were taken up during 2023-24.

33. India also took up conservation and preservation of Ashram Maha Russey Temple, Sambor Prei Kuk, a UNESCO world heritage site. The MoU was signed in 2022 and a grant assistance of US\$50,000 was provided for the work. The work completed in May 2023.

34. A Financing Agreement for grant assistance of USD 70,700 between India and Cambodia for Conservation and Preservation of Wat Raja Bo Pagoda Paintings in Siem Reap, Cambodia was also signed during the visit of Hon'ble Vice President of India to Cambodia from 11-13 November 2022 to attend the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit & 17th East Asia Summit. Work commenced on Restoration and Preservation of Wat Raja Bo Pagoda Paintings in Siem Reap Cambodia in August 2023. The inauguration ceremony took place on November 03, 2023.

35. Since 2015, Mission with the support of Cambodian Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has been organizing yoga events to celebrate International Day of Yoga (IDY). The 10th IDY was celebrated at the National Olympic Stadium in Phnom Penh on 19th June 2024 and at the Elephant Terrace of Angkor Archeological Park in Siem Reap on 21st June 2024. A total of around 1200 yoga enthusiasts participated in the celebrations.

36. Since 2016, ICCR has been deputing a Bharatnatyam teacher to conduct dance classes at the Royal University of Fine Arts and the Chancery. A local Yoga and Hindi teacher have been undertaking classes at the Chancery. India has been maintaining ICCR Chair of Sanskrit and Buddhist Studies at Preah Sihanouk Raja Buddhist University (PSRBU) in Phnom Penh since 2011.

37. Mission has been undertaking various Buddhist outreach activities which include translation of Jataka tales in Khmer language, publication of interactive videos of Jataka tales, efforts for digitization of Buddhist manuscripts, e-ITEC courses for Buddhist studies, institutional linkages between Universities from India and Cambodia as well as sending Buddhist scholars for post-doctoral fellowships in India. Mission works closely with ICCR and International Buddhist Confederation (IBC) to organize many Buddhism related conferences and festivals.

Trade, Commercial and Investment Relations

38. India- Cambodia bilateral trade has been growing steadily in the last few years. The principal commodities exported from India are: pharmaceutical products, bovine meat, motor vehicles (autos, motor cycles and spare parts), raw hides and leather, miscellaneous chemicals etc. while the main exports from Cambodia are electrical goods/equipment/parts, organic chemicals, vegetable oil, articles of apparel and clothing, footwear etc. The trade figures for the last six years are as follows:

Trade with India(In USD millions)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Total Trade	238.61	234.81	208.21	293.25	366.44	403.79
Exports from India	195.98	188.12	168.86	198.37	220.43	185.39
Imports from Cambodia	42.63	46.69	39.35	94.88	146.02	218.40

39. India had extended Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme to LDCs, including Cambodia since August 2008. The Decision to provide Duty Free Quota Free (DFQF) access for LDCs was an outcome of the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting, held in December 2005. The DFTP Scheme was expanded by the Department of Commerce in 2014 both in terms of coverage and facilitation of trade. Under this Scheme, which covers 98.2% of India's total tariff lines, India unilaterally provides preferential market access for exports from Cambodia. The economic relations between the countries are also facilitated by the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement.

40. In 2021 both sides agreed to the Terms of Reference on setting up a Joint Working Group on Trade and Investment and the 1st meeting of India-Cambodia Joint Working Group on Trade and Investment (JWGTI) was held virtually on 1 July 2022. The 2nd JWGTI meeting took place on June 19, 2024 in New Delhi. The discussions included trade cooperation, facilitation of cross border payments, Bilateral Investment Treaty, recognition of Indian Pharmacopoeia, capacity building and R&D in Pharma sector, cooperation with NIC on e-governance applications, MoU on Custom Matters, Traditional Medicines, Draft Terms of Reference for the Trade Negotiating Committee of the Cambodia-India Free Trade Agreement, and Investment opportunities in Cambodia.

41. India-Cambodia Joint Business Council (JBC) was launched with the first meeting taking place on 23rd February 2024 in New Delhi. The JBC has been established with active facilitation of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, India, and Ministry of Commerce of Cambodia. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) and the Cambodian Oknha Association (COA) are the secretariats for the JBC in India and Cambodia respectively.

Tourism Cooperation

42. A MOU on Tourism Cooperation between the two sides was signed in September 2015 during the visit of Vice President of India to Cambodia. Both sides held the first JWG meeting on Tourism in New Delhi in April 2016 and signed a work plan on tourism cooperation. Both sides also agreed to encourage promotion of tourist destinations and circuits considering demand of Buddhist related spiritual sites. The second meeting of JWG on Tourism was held in May 2018 in Cambodia. The 3rd meeting of the JWG on Tourism was held in the virtual format on 22 September, 2021.

43. On 1st February 2024, the 4th meeting of India-Cambodia Joint Working Group on Tourism Cooperation was held virtually. During the virtual Joint Working Group, both sides discussed ways to strengthen, cooperation and collaboration in tourism sector in particularly on Joint Action Plan for the Period of 2024-2026 and 1st India-Cambodia Year of Tourism (2024-25), Promotion of tourism destinations, Buddhist Circuit, exchange visits of Tour Operators/ Media/ Opinion Makers for promotion of tourism, and capacity building in tourism sector.

44. Travel Agents Association of India (TAAI) and Cambodia Tourism Association (CATA) signed a MoU on the sidelines of SATTE 2024 Conference & Exhibition" held in Greater Noida in February 2024.

45. The 1st India- Cambodia Year of Tourism 2024-25 was launched with our Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Tourism of Cambodia in June 2024 in New Delhi. The 1st India- Cambodia Year of Tourism is currently ongoing (July 2024- July 2025).

46. A Familiarization Tour (FAM Tour) of tour and travel operators and media personnel from Cambodia visited the tourism sites in Uttar Pradesh with special emphasis on Buddhist Circuit in the State. A total of 20 delegates, seventeen (17) tour and travel operators, and three (03) media persons from Cambodia participated in the FAM Tour from October 13-19, 2024 which was organized by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh

47. Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Minister of Tourism of India met H.E. HUOT Hak, Minister of Tourism of Cambodia on January 20, 2025, in Johor Bahru, Malaysia on the sidelines of India-ASEAN Tourism Ministers` meeting.

Development cooperation

48. At the request of Cambodia, India gifted medicines and 10,000 tonnes of rice to Cambodia in 2002. Subsequently, indelible ink was supplied to Cambodia for the General Elections of July 2003 and for subsequent elections. In 2008, medicines, equipment & ambulances worth Rs. 2.31 crore were gifted to Military Hospital in Siem Reap. A cash donation of US\$ 100,000 was also provided in 2011 to the Royal Government of Cambodia for the relief of flood victims.

49. In 2005, India made a contribution of US\$ 1 million to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), the UN tribunal tasked with the prosecution of the country's former Khmer Rouge commanders. Subsequently, two contributions of US\$ 50,000 each were made to ECCC in 2016 and 2018.

50. In December 2007, India offered a grant in aid of US\$ 8.5 million for supply and installation of 1500 Afridev hand-operated pumps to augment supply of drinking water in Provinces of Tboung Khmum (1190 pumps) and Banteay Meanchey (310 pumps). The hand pump project, with a revised estimated cost of US\$ 12 million, was launched in April 2017 and completed in August 2020. Government of India has also provided grant-in-aid of approximately US \$ 3 million for two projects, namely, Siem Reap Basin: Development of Master Plan and Study of Ground Water Resources of Kampong Speu Province.

51. During the visit of President Pratibha Patil to Cambodia in 2010, a grant of US\$ 246,000 was announced for redevelopment of India-Cambodia Friendship School in Kampong Cham province. The project was completed and handed over to the Cambodian side in September 2015.

52. During COVID-19 pandemic, in December 2020, an Indian Naval Ship "INS Kiltan" visited Sihanoukville to deliver 15 tons of flood relief material for the flood affected people of Cambodia.

53. In April 2022, Cambodia became the first country to receive 325,000 covishield vaccines from India under Quad Vaccine Initiative.

54. A grant assistance of USD 426,709 for making three districts and one commune in Koh Kong Province, Cambodia land mine free was announced during the visit of Hon'ble Vice President of India to Cambodia in November 2022. The Agreement for the grant assistance has been signed on August 31, 2023.

55. A month long artificial limb fitment camp by Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti under India for Humanity initiative of MEA took place in Banteay Meanchey Province of Cambodia during March 2023. Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) was the partner from the Cambodian side. More than 650 people were fitted with artificial limbs in the camp.

Lines of Credit (LoCs)

56. In total, LoCs worth USD 102.12 million have been extended to Cambodia mainly in Water and Power Sector.

57. Following the visit of PM Hun Sen to India in December 2007, three Lines of Credit worth US\$ 65.20 million were extended to Cambodia for Water Resource Development, Transmission Line and Supply of Water Pumps. Contracts aggregating US\$ 65.20 million have been approved and worth US \$ 55.75 million have been completed.

58. During the State Visit of PM Hun Sen to India in January 2018, a Line of Credit for US\$ 36.92 million was extended for Stung Sva Hab Water Resource Development Project. Contract Agreement was signed between Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRM), GO-KHM and WAPCOS Limited for Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Project Management Consultant on July 16, 2021. The DPR for the project is being finalized.

Cooperation under Mekong Ganga Initiative (MGC)

59. Mekong-Ganga Cooperation has been established since November 2000 with 6 member countries–Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam and India.

60. Under the MGC initiative, an Asian Traditional Textiles Museum has been established and opened to public since 2014 in Siem Reap with a financial grant of approx. US\$ 1.8 million from Government of India. Subsequently, an amount of USD 3,41,992/- has been provided to the Museum for its establishment related expenses.

61. Under Quick Impact Scheme (QIP) of MGC, a grant assistance of US\$ 50,000 per project was provided for implementation of ten socio-economic projects every year. During 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, fifteen (15) Quick Impact Projects were approved and implemented in the fields of agriculture, health, women empowerment, capacity building, sanitation and environment. These projects have received a good response and created a visible impact among beneficiaries. During the State visit of PM Hun Sen to India in January 2018, PM Modi announced increase in the number of QIPs from 5 to 10 to be undertaken annually in Cambodia. So far, a total of 64 projects have been approved, 42 projects have been completed and 22 projects are at various stages of implementation.

Capacity Building

62. As an initiative towards capacity building, Cambodia-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre was established in Phnom Penh in 2006. Cambodia- India Centre for English Language Training (CICELT) was established at the Royal Academy of Cambodia in 2007. Two Centres of Excellence in IT were established in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap in 2012-13. India has also established a Centre of Excellence for Software Development and Training (CESDT) in Cambodian Academy of Digital Technology at an approximate cost of approx USD1.2 million (Rs. 10 Crore) from ASEAN-India Cooperation Fund.

63. Training to Cambodian officials under the ITEC programme has been a successful and widely appreciated aspect of our capacity building assistance. Under the ITEC programme, over 3000 Cambodian nationals have been trained since 1981. We have also started conducting customized training programmes for Cambodian officers since 2017. Hon'ble Vice President of India announced increasing ITEC training slots from 200 to 250 during his visit to Cambodia in November 2022.

64. In 2024-25, against allocated slots of 300, 298 Cambodian officials attended the short term ITEC training programmes including 06 customized training courses with participants from Ministries of Justice, Women Affairs, Civil Service, Post & Telecommunications, Inspection, Education, Mine & Energy, Cult & Religion and Royal Academy of Administration.

65. The beneficiaries of Indian scholarships and ITEC courses have formed a Cambodia India Alumni Association, which has been very useful in building networks among the alumni and the Mission.

66. 65 ICCR scholarships for under-graduate, post-graduate and higher studies including 55 under the Atal Bihari Vajpayee General Scholarship Scheme and 10 under Mekong Ganga Cooperation Scholarship Scheme were availed by the Cambodian students in 2024-25.

67. In addition, five scholarships are being offered by Nalanda University to Cambodian students under ASEAN-India fund. In 2024-25, 2 ASEAN scholarships at Nalanda University were availed by the Cambodian students. Cambodia has so far availed 2 slots. Training programs were also conducted under the MGC Plan of Action with 27 Cambodian nationals availing various courses in India during 2024-25.

68. During the visit of EAM to Cambodia in August 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed on cooperation between Foreign Service Institute (FSI), India and National Institute of Diplomacy and International Relations (NIDIR), Cambodia. A customized training course for Cambodian diplomats at the SSIFS took place from 27th March to 5th April 2024 with 15 Cambodian diplomats joining the course.

69. A Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Human Resource Development in the Civil Service between India and Cambodia was signed on April 22, 2024. So far, National Centre for Good Governance has conducted training for 80 Cambodian Civil Servants under the MoU.

Defence Cooperation

70. Cooperation has been continuing in defence sector with the conduct of annual training capsule for Royal Cambodian Armed Forces in Peacekeeping and Demining modules; defence courses under ITEC; goodwill visits by Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard ships and exchange of official delegations. The Inaugural India-Cambodia Bilateral Army Exercise (CINBAX-I) successfully took place in December 2024 in Pune, India. India has also gifted fifteen sniffer dogs to Cambodia for demining activities and an Infantry Weapon Training Simulator.

Indian Community

71. There are over 5000 Indian nationals scattered in various parts of Cambodia. Many of them are employed with international organizations and agencies, some

Indians are working as senior advisers/consultants in some of the Cambodian Ministries/agencies and in different fields of economy. There is a group of small traders hailing from Uttar Pradesh, who sell clothes and mosquito nets in the countryside. Indian nationals in Cambodia have formed an association called “Indian Association-Cambodia (IAC)”, which has been collaborating with the Mission for organizing various cultural events.

May 2025
