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Drs. F. Van der Kooi

Cultural Document  
Cambodia

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# Introduction

This document is a cultural description of the country Cambodia. The contents of this document will provide information on some important aspects of the country. Also, it provides a comparison between Cambodia and the Netherlands, particularly the city Groningen. This comparison could be useful for possible investors who want to start a business in Cambodia or in the Netherlands. Also, foreign clients from both Cambodia and the Netherlands can understand each other a lot better after reading this document.

The most useful chapters are the both chapter 8 ‘Do’s and Don’ts’ and chapter 9 ‘Cultural events in Groningen’. These chapters make a great comparison between Cambodia and Groningen. A possible investor or other stakeholder can use these chapters to start a business in Cambodia, or it can just be used by a foreign client who wants to understand the country better.

The document begins with chapter 2, geography. This chapter covers Cambodia’s main geographical features and population. The next chapter is chapter 3, climate. This chapter is about Cambodia’s climate. After that is chapter 4, language. This chapters covers all spoken languages in Cambodia. After chapter 4 comes chapter 5, business etiquette. This chapter covers everything regarding business etiquette during meetings and other business events. Chapter 6 covers the culture and some national festivities in Cambodia. Chapter 7 is about the political situation of Colombia. Chapter 8 covers the do’s and don’ts. As mentioned before, this chapter is quite important. It makes a comparison between Cambodia and the Netherlands, focusing on business etiquette. Chapter 9 is the second last chapter, it covers the cultural events in Groningen. This chapter is also quite useful. The last chapter, chapter 10, is a list of sources which were used for writing this document.

# Geography

Cambodia is a country in Asia, it lies in the mainland of South-east Asia. Cambodia borders Thailand, Loas and Vietnam. The country is also bordered by the Gulf of Thailand. Cambodia covers a total area of 181,035 km2. Also, the country is situated in its entirely inside the tropical Indomalayan ecozone and the Indochina Time Zone. Cambodia has a remarkable bowl shape and it is part of the Indochinese peninsula as its landmass. Cambodia has three main geographical features:

### The low lying Central Plain

This Central Plain includes the Tonlé Sap basin, the lower Mekong River flood-plains and the Bassac River plain surrounded by mountain ranges to the north, east, south-west and south. These lowlands extend into Vietnam to the south-east. The Central Plain represents the bottom of Cambodia’s bowl shape. It covers about 75 percent of the entire country. The Bassac River plain feeds the Cambodia’s large and almost centrally located wetlands water. Most Cambodians live around these plains, because of the fertile land. Also, these lands are easily accessbile. Over the centuries, these lands hand transformed into distinctive regional cultivated lands. The most used agriculture is the wet-rice agriculture.   
Domestic plants, such as sugar palms, coconut trees and banana groves cannot be found in the lower lands. These plants require higher land and waterways.

Cambodia’s low mountain ranges represent the walls of the bowl shape. These mountains remain as the result of only rather recent substantial infrastructural development and economic exploitation. The country is fringed to the north by the Dangrek Mountains plateau, bordering Thailand and Laos, to the north-east by the Annamite Range, in the south-west by the Cardamom Mountains and in the South by the Elephant Mountains. Highlands to the north-east and to the east merge into the Central Highlands and the Mekong Delta lowlands of Vietnam.

### Coast at the Gulf of Thailand

The south and south-west of Cambodia constitute a 443 km long coast at the Gulf of Thailand. This coast is characterized by sizable mangrove marshes, peninsulas, sandy beaches and headlands and bays.

### Territorial waters

Cambodia’s territorial waters account for 60 offshore islands. Phnom Aural is the highest peak, sitting at 1,810 meters above sea level.

### Mekong River

Cambodia’s longest river is the Mekong River, which is 486 km. This river splits the landmass in Cambodia in two halves. The river runs through the Tibetan Plateau, China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. Once the river enters Cambodia, it is mostly calm and navigable during the entire year. It widens fairly in the lowlands. The Tonlé Sap is strongly affected by the Mekong’s waters disperse into the surrounding wetlands of central Cambodia.

During the annual flooding of the Mekong River, it deposits rich sediment in the lowlands. This rich sediment makes the agricultural lands highly fertile. That is why two third of the country’s population live in the lowlands. Deforestation and over-exploitation affected Cambodia only in recent decades, so forests, low mountain ranges and local eco-regions still retain much of their natural potential. Still, Cambodia camps with some other environmental problems. Mainly population growth, uncontrolled globalization and inconsequent administration. All these problems relate closely to serious environmental issues.

### Soil

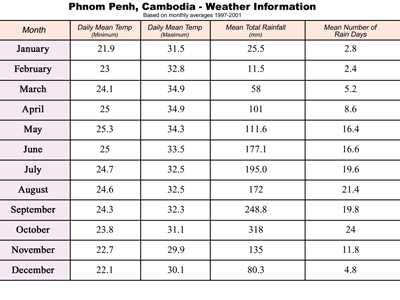
Cambodia is covered by a large proportion of sandy materials. This is because of the siliceous sedimentary formations that underlie much of the Kingdom. Mesozoic sandstone is dominant in most of the basement geology in Cambodia, hence it has a dominating influence on the properties of upland soils.

# Climate

Cambodia has a tropical monsoon climate with warm temperatures throughout the year. A tropical monsoon climate, also known as a tropical wet climate. The climate is defined by seasonal changes in wind which will change the weather. Cambodia has two seasons each year. The northeast monsoon season runs from December through April, during this season Cambodia has sunny and dry weather, especially in January and February. The second season, the southwest monsoon, runs from May to November. The southwest monsoon is the rain season in Cambodia with the most rain in September and October. The average annual temperature is 27.7 degrees Celsius, and the annual rainfall is around 1400mm. These statistics are from the capitol of Cambodia, Phnom Penh.

During the northeast monsoon season Cambodia heats up steadily. There are high temperatures during this season, peaking as high as 40 degrees Celsius. Temperatures are still high in May and June, the beginning of the southwest monsoon season. The southwest monsoon season brings in more humidity resulting in a period with stuffy days. From July to October there will certainly be some rainfall, but most of the rain comes in short showers.

The climates of Cambodia and the Netherlands are very different. Cambodia has 2 seasons each year while the Netherlands has 4. Since Cambodia lies close to the equator their seasons are not determined by the sun but by the wind, while in the Netherlands the seasons are determined by the position of the sun. Therefore, the Netherlands has a distinct winter where temperatures drop below 0 degrees Celsius, while in Cambodia the temperature will be around 20 degrees Celsius in the colder months. At last Cambodia has a rainy season and a dry season, while in the Netherlands it will rain all year round.



# Language

The main language spoken in Cambodia is the Khmer language. The Khmer language is a member of the Mon-Khmer subfamily of the Austroasiatic language group. This group is a large language family of mainland southeast Asia. The Khmer script is derived from the South Indian Pallava script which ultimately descended from the Brahmi script which was used in southern India and South East Asia during the 5th and 6th centuries AD.

French is still spoken by many older Cambodians and is also the language of instruction in some schools and universities that are funded by the government of France. There is also a French-language newspaper and some TV channels are available in French.

Cambodia is a member of the International Organization of the Francophonie. This is an international organization representing countries and regions where French is a customary language, where a significant proportion of the population are French speakers, or where there is a notable affiliation with French culture. Cambodian French, a remnant of the country’s colonial past, is a dialect found in Cambodia and is sometimes used in government, particularly in court. However, since 1993 there has been a growing use of English, which has been replacing French as the main foreign language. English is widely taught in several universities and there is also a significant press in that language, while street signs are now bilingual in Khmer and English. Due to this shift, English is now mostly used in Cambodia’s international relationships and has replaced French both in Cambodia’s stamps, since 2002 and currency.

Cambodians generally have an indirect communication style. Questions are often expressed in vague terms, especially if it is a negative topic. Since the concept of self-worth underpins interactions, Cambodians tend to avoid giving flat-out refusals and mile and nod to keep interactions amenable. Cambodians will also tend to answer indirectly to a negative topic or difficult question. A common response is to say, ‘same, same but different’.

In Cambodia, the word ‘yes’ can have different meanings. Besides denoting agreement, sometimes ‘yes’ is used to indicate that the person is listening, much like nodding. It can also indicate that the person understands what is being said. Ensure that you understand the context in which ‘yes’ has been said by paying attention to facial expression and body language.

# Business Etiquette

### Greeting

Formal meetings are typically started with a “Sampeah”. This is a bow with the hands together at chest level. Typically, the higher the hands are held and the lower the bow the greater degree of respect. Cambodian greetings are very similar to Thai Wai and the Indian Namaste. Many Cambodians will also offer a handshake as respect for western customs.

You should always respond with the greeting you are given. When you are shaking hands be careful not to be too firm. When beckoning someone over, palm up with fingers raised can be suggestive or even offensive. Cambodians often engage in small talk prior to the beginning of meetings.

### Meeting

In meetings you will first be introduced to the highest-ranking person. Similarly, you should introduce people on your team according to their rank. This allows your Cambodian counterpart to understand the dynamics of the group. The most senior person will usually dictate the duration and flow of discussion within the meeting. People should be addressed with certain titles, “Lok” for man and “Lok Srey” for woman. The most important thing is face to face contact, this is to create mutual trust and understanding. Punctuality is valued and being late is considered disrespectful. If you are invited to someone’s home its important to take off your shoes and wait to be told where to sit. If the meeting includes food you can eat when the oldest person has started eating. Do not point your feet towards a person, it is considered rude. Any effort to learn their language is appreciated, it is a good way to break the ice.

### Negotiation

During a negotiation you should not be doing the following:

* Hard selling your product
* Use pressure tactics
* Get into conflict or use pushy communication

Negotiations during formal meetings are usually good to create harmony and for relationship building. You should try not to smile. If you are smiling this may mean you are embarrassed, nervous or irritated. Always confirm the negotiations so there are no misunderstandings.

### Business Cards

You can exchange business cards after the initial introduction. You should make sure your business cards can be read and understood by the other people so have the card in both languages. You should always present your business card so the Khmer side is readable to the recipient. When hanging to a person who has higher professional rank, it is proper to use fingers of the left hand to hold the right elbow up. You should give your business card with either your right hand or both hands, this is a polite way of giving your business card. Never use your left hand to receive or give cards. This hand is reserved for personal hygiene. Always treats business cards with respect.

### Dress code

For men:

* Meeting: lightweight(dark) and light-colored suits and tie.
* Office: Trousers and colored shirts are acceptable on most occasions

For women:

* Western dress styles are acceptable
* Avoid short dresses, skirts and brief tops

Both men and women are expected to be well-groomed.

### Gift giving

Gifts are traditionally given for the new year. Birthdays are not big events, older generations may not even know their date of birth. Simple gifts are sometimes exchanged after first meeting but they should not be elaborated or expensive. Gifts received should not be opened when received. If you are giving a gift, make sure its wrapped attractively but do not use white wrapping paper as it is the color of mourning. Floral/fruit baskets are recommended gifts, when invited home you can also gift sweets and pastries. A gift from your country of origin is particularly appreciated. You should present your gift with your right hand, if the gift is too big you can use both hands.

# Culture

The culture of Cambodia has a rich and varied genesis of many centuries old. The influence was brought about by seafarers from India. They brought Indian norms, values and beliefs such as Hinduism and Buddhism. The language, the Khmer, also originates from here. In the past two thousand years, the Cambodians a unique Khmer faith by melting together the autochthonous faith with parts of Hinduism and Buddhism.

The Khmer culture is quite hierarchical. The older a person is, the more respect he must be given. When a married couple becomes too old to take care of themselves, they can invite the family of the youngest child to join them and take over the household. In this stage of life, the elderly couple enjoys a high status.

In Cambodian culture the head of someone is very important. There is a strong belief that the head contains the soul of the person. It is therefore a taboo to touch the head or, even worse, point it with your foot. It is seen as disrespectful to sit or to sleep with your feet towards a person. The feet are literally seen as the lowest part of the body and are considered unclean.

In Cambodia people greet each other in a respectful way with the 'Somplar'. The palms of the hands and the fingertips are held together in front of the chest. The higher you hold your hands, the more respect you show. Of course, there are also some Western habits taken over. For example, giving a hand is no longer unusual. A big embrace could be seemed as intimidating. In Cambodia it is not polite to have eye contact with someone who is much older or has a higher status. Some generally prevalent views in Cambodia are:

• You wake up before sunrise, otherwise you are lazy;

• You always tell your parents what you are going to do and when you come home;

• You close doors gently, otherwise you are moody;

• You are not cross-legged, because then you are rude;

• You let others talk more than you do yourself.

Clothing is an important cultural aspect in Cambodia. Fashion differs very much between the various social layers. The traditional garment in Cambodia is the 'Krama'. This is a checkered scarf that is worn and used by both men and women in different ways and for different purposes. The scarf is used, among other things, as a fashion object, headscarf, baby carrier, sarong, towel and as a tool to climb trees. The Krama was also part of the standard clothing among the Khmer Rouge. The Krama distinguishes the Cambodians from the Thai, the Vietnamese and the inhabitants of Laos.

### Khmer new year

Every year the new year is celebrated somewhere in the middle of the month of April, during the dry season when the farmers do not work on the land. Astrologers determine each year the exact time and date by calculating when the new protective animal arrives (the tiger, the dragon or the snake). Cambodians are busy preparing the party for the entire month of April. The houses are cleaned and decorated with candles, lighting, lanterns in the shape of a star and flowers. The first three days of the new year everyone goes to the temples to give food to the monks.

### Pchum Ben

Pchum Ben is a religious ceremony in September in which everyone commemorates his beloved deceased. For fifteen days people in Cambodian communities bring food to the temples in turn. On the fifteenth and last day everyone puts on their most beautiful clothes and visits the temples. Families bring baskets of flowers and the children give food and gifts to the monks. Everyone prays for his beloved deceased to help them continue to a better life. According to strongly rooted Khmer beliefs, angry deceased will curse those who do not participate with Pchum Ben.

### Water festival

Another very colorful party is the Water Festival, also known as the party of the reversing river. It takes place at the end of October or the beginning of November at the moment when the flow of the Tonle Sap River turns over. The water then flows southwards from the Tonle Sap lake to the Mekong river. The apogee of this three-day festival are the boat races in Phnom Penh. Every town builds its own boat (a kind of big dragon boat) which can be row by approximately 40 people. The boats are painted with signs that you can also find on the temples of Ankor Thom. The boats row together in pairs for the first two days. On the last day is the big race where all boats participate at sunset. Everyone believes that the river is happy on that day. There will be a lot of fish and the rice harvests will be great!

# Politics

### Politics in Cambodia

Cambodia is a constitutional monarchy with, just like the Netherlands, a parliamentary system with (formally) a multi-party system. The party members of the political parties in Cambodia are democratically elections. Parliamentary elections in Cambodia are held every 5 years. The Cambodian parliament, which is located in the capital Phnom Penh, consists of 2 rooms. The first chamber has 123 seats. The parties fill the 123 places according to the number of votes obtained. The second chamber or senate has 61 seats. The king assigns these seats and is advised by the first chamber.

The king is the head of state while the prime minister is the head of government. The king mainly has a representative and ceremonial task while the prime minister has an executive function with the parliament.

### Politic system of Cambodia

The current Prime Minister of Cambodia is Hun Sen of the CPP (Cambodian People's Party). He has been in power since 1998, the year after his party made a bloody coup and threw the officially elected Prime Minister and Prince Norodom Ranariddh of the FUNCINPEC party out. In 1993 Prince Ranariddh won the elections with his FUNCINPEC party. He won the elections with 45.5% of the votes, followed by the CPP of Hun Sen and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party. Prince Ranariddh, however, had to enter a coalition with the CCP party of Hun Sen. Prince Ranariddh became 1st Prime Minister and Hun Sen 2nd Prime Minister. In 1997 violent riots broke out due to the high tensions between the two parties and their supporters. Dozens of people lost their lives during those riots. The international community saw the riots as a coup from the side of Hun Sen. His strong military supporters exceeded the rank of prince Ranariddh. Both leaders accused each other of having Khmer rebels deployed during the riots. After his deposition, Prince Ranariddh closed a partnership with the Sam Rainsy Party.

Although there are several political parties in Cambodia, there seems to be more of a one-party system. Other political parties are allowed but have little influence on decision-making. Hun Sen is known not to tolerate opposition. Talking about politics in public places in Cambodia became fatal to many. People are arrested on a regular basis or even killed if they appear to criticize Hun Sen.

Hun Sen was formerly part of the Red Khmer regime where he worked as a commander in eastern Cambodia. He is also seen as a puppet of the great Vietnamese neighbor who, after the forced withdrawal from Vietnam by large Chinese pressure, wanted to continue to exert influence in Cambodia. Hun Sen is guilty of violating human rights on a large scale.

Kem Sokha is a very influential person. He is "befriended" with Prime Minister Hun Sen. He is called "Mr Sokha" by the population and owns large plots of land in Cambodia and oil company Sokha. He also obtained the rights to exploit Angkor Wat for 99 years for 1 dollar. He maintains the temple complex of Angkor and is allowed to keep the admission fees of the ticket sales (and of course gives a part of that to Prime Minister Hun Sen).

### Politic party’s in Cambodia

Several political parties are active in Cambodia. The party of current Prime Minister Hun Sen is the CPP (Cambodian People's Party). The CCP is by far the most powerful party in Cambodia. During the elections on 28 July 2013, the CPP achieved 3,235,969 votes (48.83% = 68 seats), the Cambodian National Rescue Party gained 2,946,176 seats (44.46% = 55 seats), FUNCINPEC 242,413 seats (3.66%). The 5 smallest parties together accounted for about 3% of the votes (League for Democracy Party 68,389 1.03%, Khmer Anti-Poverty Party 43,222 0.65%, Cambodian Nationality Party 38,123 0.58%, Khmer Economic Development Party 33,715 0.51% and Democratic Republican Party 19.152 0.29%).

# Do’s and Don’ts

There are some cultural differences between Cambodia and the Netherlands, which could result in some unwanted situations when someone unintentionally insults someone. To avoid these situations here are some do’s and don’ts for interacting with people from Cambodia.

Do’s:

* Always respond to a smile with a smile back.
* Adopt to local greeting habits, in Cambodia it is considered polite to remove your hat, bow slightly and put your hands together, in particular elderly people or monks. Most younger Cambodians greet foreigners by shaking hands.
* Dress appropriately: Woman must always cover their shoulders and upper legs. It is considered as extremely disrespectful not to cover your body in temples. Temples are seen as sacred places.
* Unless told otherwise, always remove shoes before entering a home/business.
* If invited to a Cambodian party it is polite to bring a gift.
* Use both hands to give or accept something from/to Cambodian people.
* Cover you open mouth when sneezing, coughing or yawning.

Don’ts:

* Don’t give gifts to kids informally.
* Don’t touch people on the head.
* Don’t raise your feet high or show the bottoms of them.
* Don’t show affection in public.
* Don’t point with your fingers.
* While dining, don’t begin eating when you are a guest until the host has started eating.
* Don’t cheapen too much on markets, pay a fair price and be respectful.
* Don’t step over food.
* Monks are forbidden to be touched by woman, so don’t touch monks.
* Smoke near people who are not smoking.

Compared to the Netherlands there are many differences. First of all, the greeting, a critical stage in communication, is different. In the Netherlands it is normal to shake hands, while in Cambodia you should bow with your hands together when greeting someone. When meeting for business purposes it is normal to give and receive business cards, when interacting with Cambodians be sure to give and receive these business cards with both hands. When interacting with Dutch people there is no etiquette for receiving or handing out business cards. Dress codes for woman are also different, in the Netherlands there are no strict rules for clothes woman should wear, while in Cambodia woman should cover their shoulders and upper legs. Also, the removal of shoes is considered polite in Cambodia while in the Netherlands when walking into a business it is not mandatory to remove your shoes. Cheapening on markets is normal in Cambodia, but you need to be respectful and pay a fair price. While in the Netherlands cheapening is not normal. The last main difference is showing affection in public. The Netherlands are pretty open about that, with gay parades and appreciation festivals. While in Cambodia it is not done.

There are also similarities between Cambodia and the Netherlands. First of all, it is considered polite to smile back to someone in both countries. Covering your mouth while sneezing, coughing or yawning happens in both countries. Smoking near people who do not smoke is also considered rude in both places. Removing your hat in a formal meeting is mandatory in Cambodia and the Netherlands to show politeness.

# Cultural events in Groningen

### Food

#### Cheese

While the Dutch might not have been the first to produce cheese worldwide, that where likely the Zweeds, they are most known for it and as such we would recommend you at least try some typical Dutch cheese during your stay. We would recommend a visit to “Kaashandel van der Leij”, a cheese specialty store established in 1934 and located right in the center on the Oosterstraat. The store offers a wide variety of cheeses, among others; organic cheese, regional cheese and exquisite cheeses from all over the world.

*Address:*

Kaashandel van der Leij

Oosterstraat 61-63

9711 NS Groningen

+31 (0) 50 - 312 93 31

info@kaasvanderley.nl

#### Stroopwafels

Another typically Dutch delicacy is the so called “stroopwafel”. They are widely available in cafe’s, restaurants and super markets but we suggest getting them fresh from the outdoor market if possible. The stall with fresh baked stroopwafels can be found on the Vismarkt on Tuesdays and Fridays.

*Address:*

Stropiewafel

Vismarkt (Teusday & Friday)

9711KT Groningen

#### Vegetarian/Vegan

While it is relatively easy to find a vegetarian, and to a lesser extend vegan, dish in most restaurants in the city it can be hard to find different dishes, especially if you are looking for the use of regional products. In that case we recommend Cafe Kult, while not the most chique restaurant it does offer a wide variety of both vegan and vegetarian dishes by default, and they often have temporary seasonal dishes based on the in season products found regionally, all of which organic. Besides dinner Kult also offers (organic) beer, a variety of (organic) juices and good (organic) wines but also cocktails. All beverages are also available without alcohol.

*Address:*

Cafe KULT

Steentilstraat 36/1

9711 GN Groningen

+31 (0) 50 - 313 33 04

kult@xs4all.nl

### Activities

#### Cycling

If you are willing to partake in a more physical exercise, depending on the weather, a bike ride could be a great experience. Annually the Dutch ride their bike approximately 15 billion kilometers, spread out across 250 to 300 bike rides that is approximately 880 kilometers per person. Needless to say, the infrastructure to accommodate those bicycles is great.

There are ample websites offering predeterminate routes, but we can imagine the need to keep track of a map can be an extra hurdle. Instead we recommend renting a bike within the center and follow the bicycle specific signs toward Haren.

Haren is a small neighbouring town and makes for a great stop for a drink or something to eat. The route from Groningen towards Haren goes along a lake and forest area and along the way one might find both modern and historical architecture. Another worthwhile sight whitin Haren is its windmill called “De Hoop”, translated “The Hope”.

The easiest available option to rent a bicycle, both traditional or electrically supported, is aptly named “Fietsverhuur Groningen” which literary translates to “Bicycle Rental Groningen”. If you follow the signs from the central station towards the city center, you’ll pass a Subway restaurant. Once you have crossed the street after the Subway take a right and proceed for approximately 50 meters to find the rental.

*Address:*

Fietsverhuur Groningen

Gedempte Zuiderdiep 68

9711KH Groningen

+31 (0) 50 - 230 58 75

infor@fietsverhuurgroningen.nl

#### Windmills

Windmills are typically Dutch. In the province of Groningen there are still over eighty traditional windmills left and they are considered national heritage. One of the easiest accessible windmills by public traffic is the so called “De Jonge Held”, translated “The Young Hero”, located North-West of the city center.

By means of public transportation, assuming central station as point of departure, the windmill can be reached within twenty minutes by taking either bus 39 towards Surhuisterveen.or bus 1 towards Zuidhoorn and exiting at stop Zijlvesterweg. From there it is only a one to two-minute walk to reach the windmill. A bus back towards the city center passes about every 20 minutes.

Should you be interested in other options or if you are planning to rent a motor vehicle the province of Groningen hosts a map with all windmills in the area which is also available in, among others, English.

*Address:*

De Jonge Held

Friesestraatweg 438

9746 TL Groningen

#### Musuem

Across the street from the central station lies the Groninger Museum. Many consider the museum itself to be a piece or art due to its design by Alessandro Mendini, the building is comprised of several rooms stretched out parallel along the shore both above and under the water level of the canal. The separate rooms are interconnected through pathways and pavilions. Besides the unusual design of the museum it is also easily accessible and wheelchair friendly meaning that anyone should be able to enjoy its art.

The main exposition from now until May 2019 is the CHIHULY exhibition, quoted from their own website: “Sensational glass creations by world-renowned American artist Dale Chihuly”. While the work of Dale Chihuly might not be familiar to everyone it is in our experience a worthwhile exhibition as it shows a wide variety of shapes, colours and compositions in a material known to us all. The fact that glass is so familiar as a material adds to the artworks as we all know how breakable glass can be.

The museum has over 80 thousand pieces of art in their own collection and usually display local artist and historical pieces besides its main exhibition.

*Address:*

Groninger Museum

Museumeiland 1

9711 ME Groningen

+31 (0) 50 366 65 55

[info@groningermuseum.nl](mailto:info@groningermuseum.nl)

# Sources

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**Who did what?**

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