



អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា

ELECTRICITE DU CAMBODGE

**Opportunity of using power electric to
create and improve business
activities**

Introduction

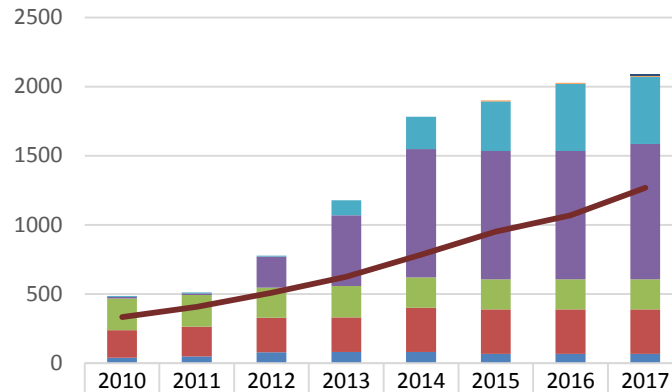
The progress of development of power sector in Cambodia

- From a country lacking of electricity and relying heavily on importing electricity from neighboring countries, becoming a self-supply country.
- The electrification rate was low at about 4.8% in 2003 and increased dramatically up to 81.6% in 2017 supplied by our domestic power sources.
- Power cuts off are significantly decreasing for the last two years.
- Tariff reduction has been applied for 2016 to 2020 which enables the good opportunities for investments.
- Ensure consistency of power supply for industrial and commercial sectors.

Current Status

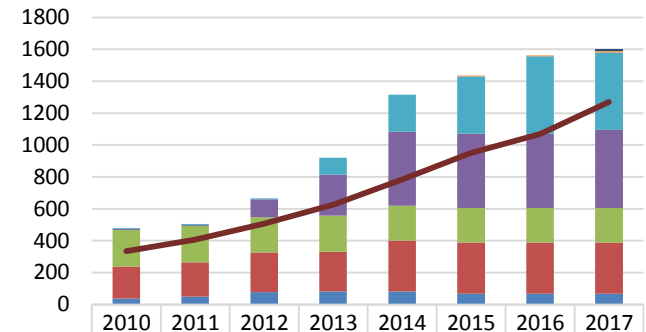
Supply vs Demand

Installed Capacity in Raining Season



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	12
Coal	7	7	7	108	233	359	485	485
Hydro	12	12	224	513	928	929	929	979
Fuel Oil	228	228	219	225	218	218	218	218
Import Via High Voltage	200	215	250	250	320	320	320	320
Import Via Distribution line	39	49	78	81	81	68	68	68
Peak Demand	334	407	508	625	784	951	1068	1269

Installed Capacity in Dry Season

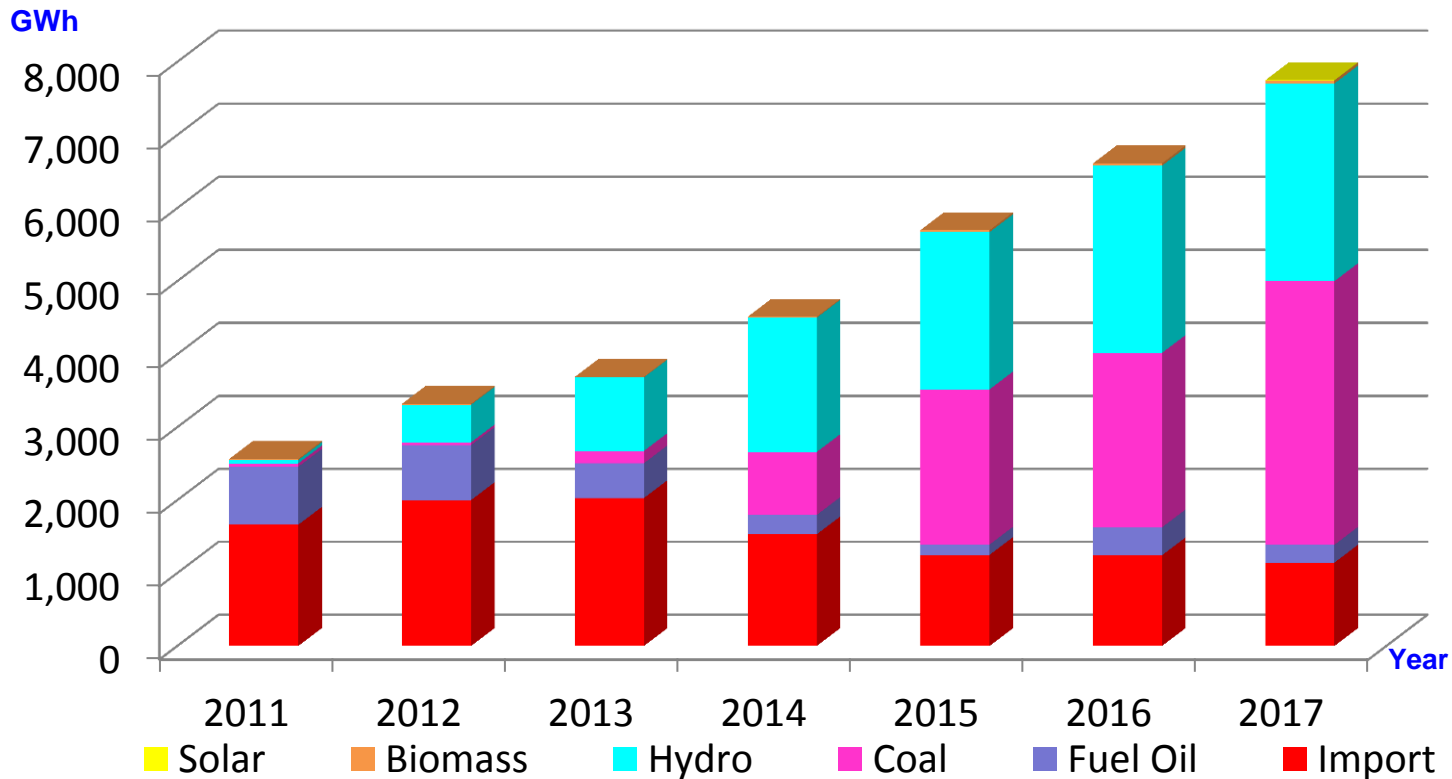


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	12
Coal	7	7	7	108	233	359	485	485
Hydro	6	6	112	257	464	464	464	489
Fuel Oil	228	228	219	225	218	218	218	218
Import Via High Voltage	200	215	250	250	320	320	320	320
Import Via Distribution line	39	49	78	81	81	68	68	68
Peak Demand	334	407	508	625	784	951	1068	1269

Note: the hydro power can generate only 40% of their capacity during dry season

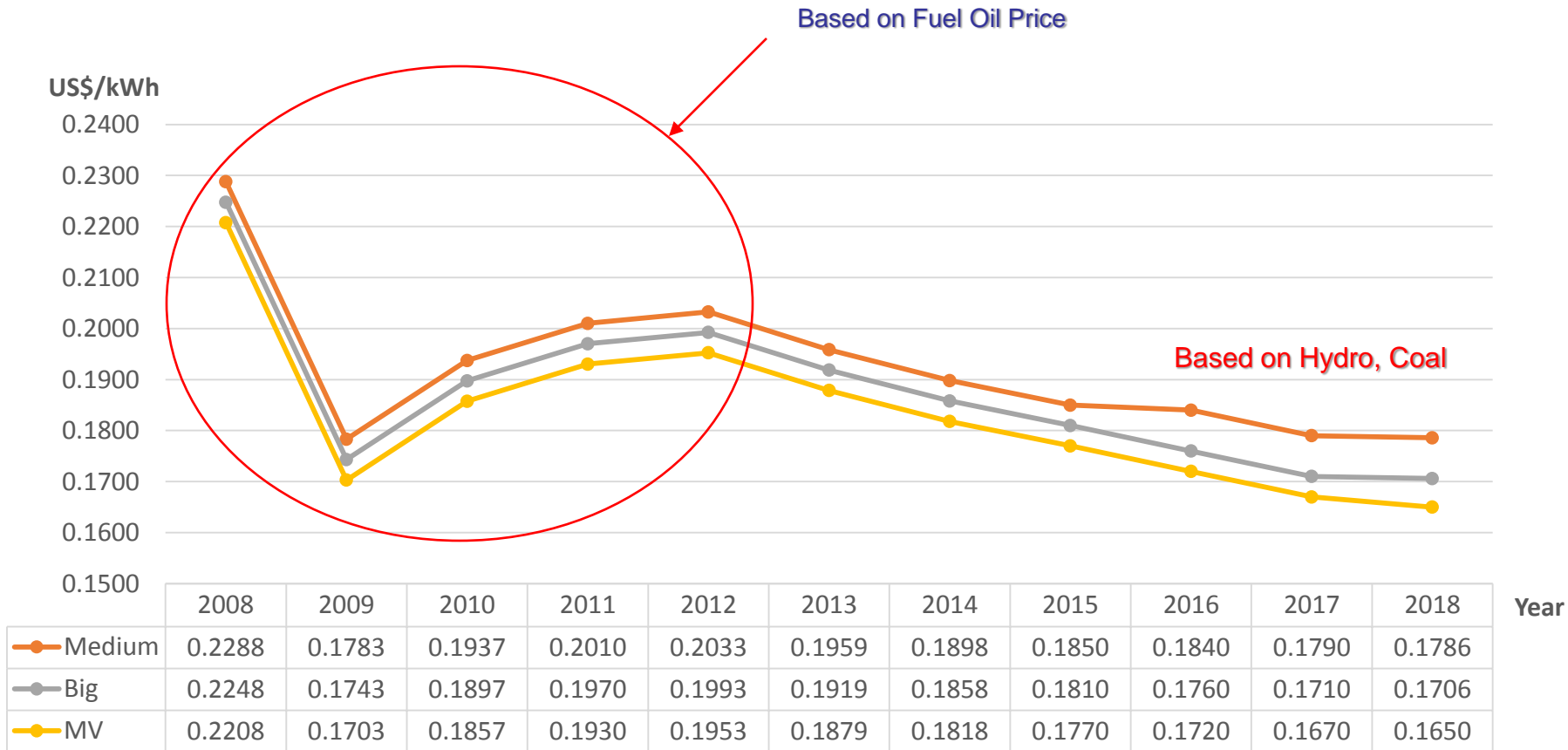
Current Status

Energy Generation by type

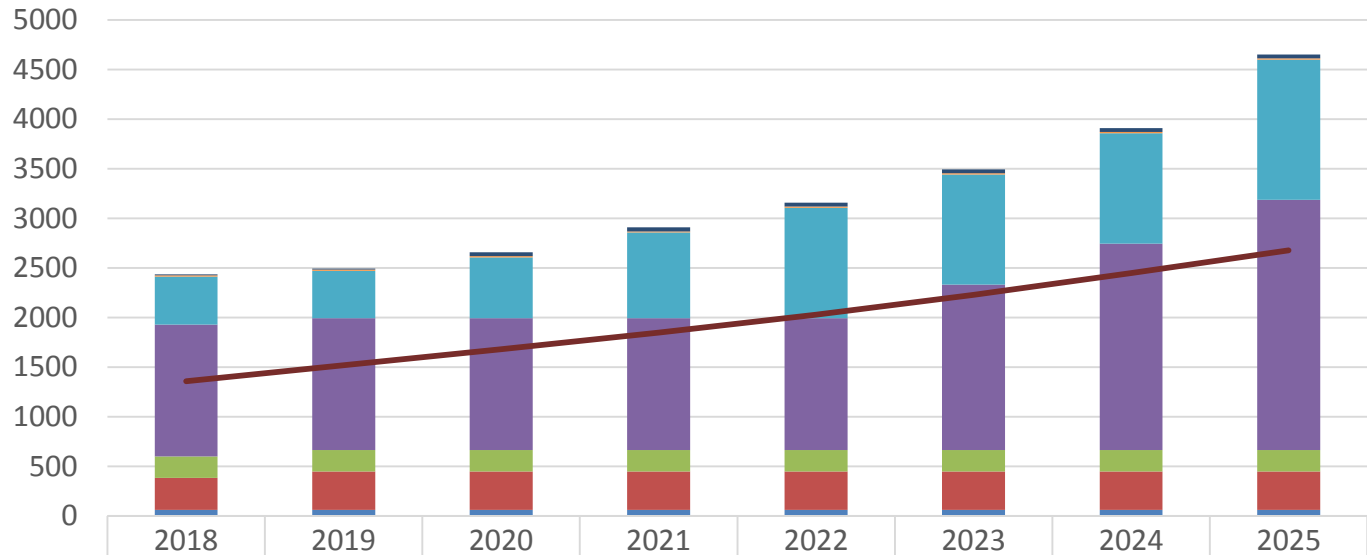


Year	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Energy Generation	GWh	2,564	3,319	3,689	4,512	5,698	6,612	7,688
Growth Rate	%	14%	29%	11%	22%	26%	16%	16%

Electricity tariff for Commercial and Industrial customers in Phnom Penh and Province from 2008 - 2018

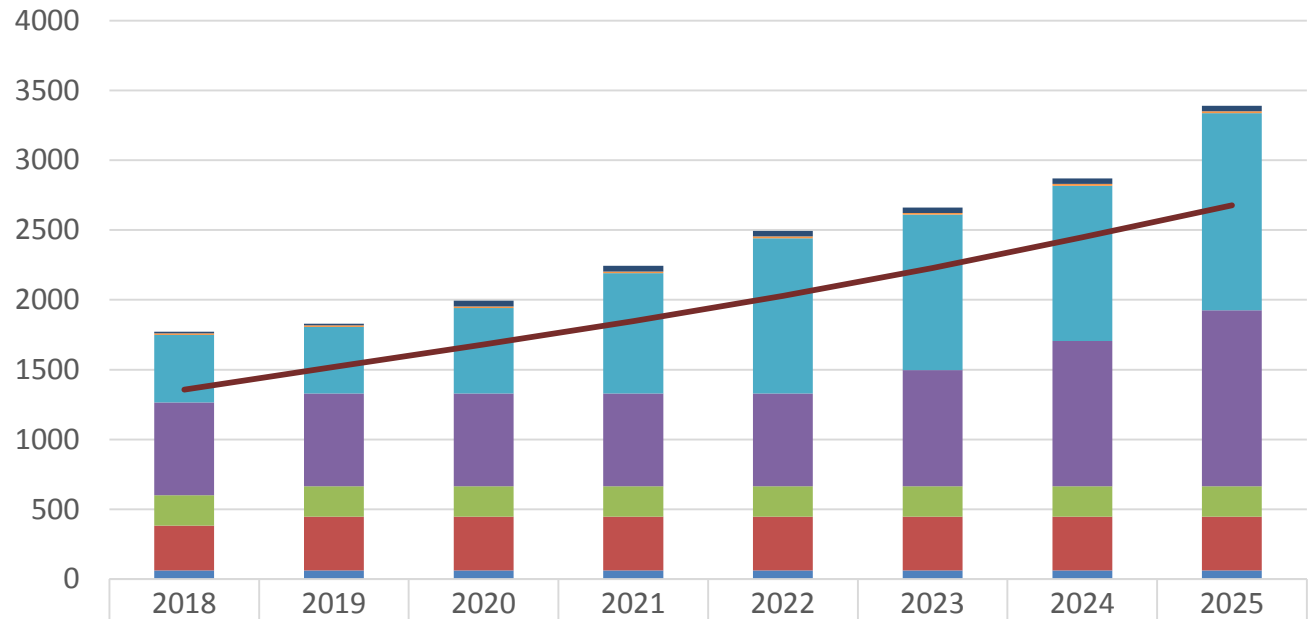


Outlook Of Supply and Peak Demand 2018-25 Rainy Season



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
■ Solar	10	10	40	40	40	40	40	40
■ Biomass	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
■ Coal	485	477	612	862	1112	1112	1112	1412
■ Hydro	1329	1329	1329	1329	1329	1665	2081	2522
■ Fuel Oil	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
■ Import Via High Voltage	320	385	385	385	385	385	385	385
■ Import Via Distribution line	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
— Peak Demand	1356	1519	1681	1847	2029	2229	2449	2678

Outlook Of Supply and Peak Demand 2018-25 Dry Season

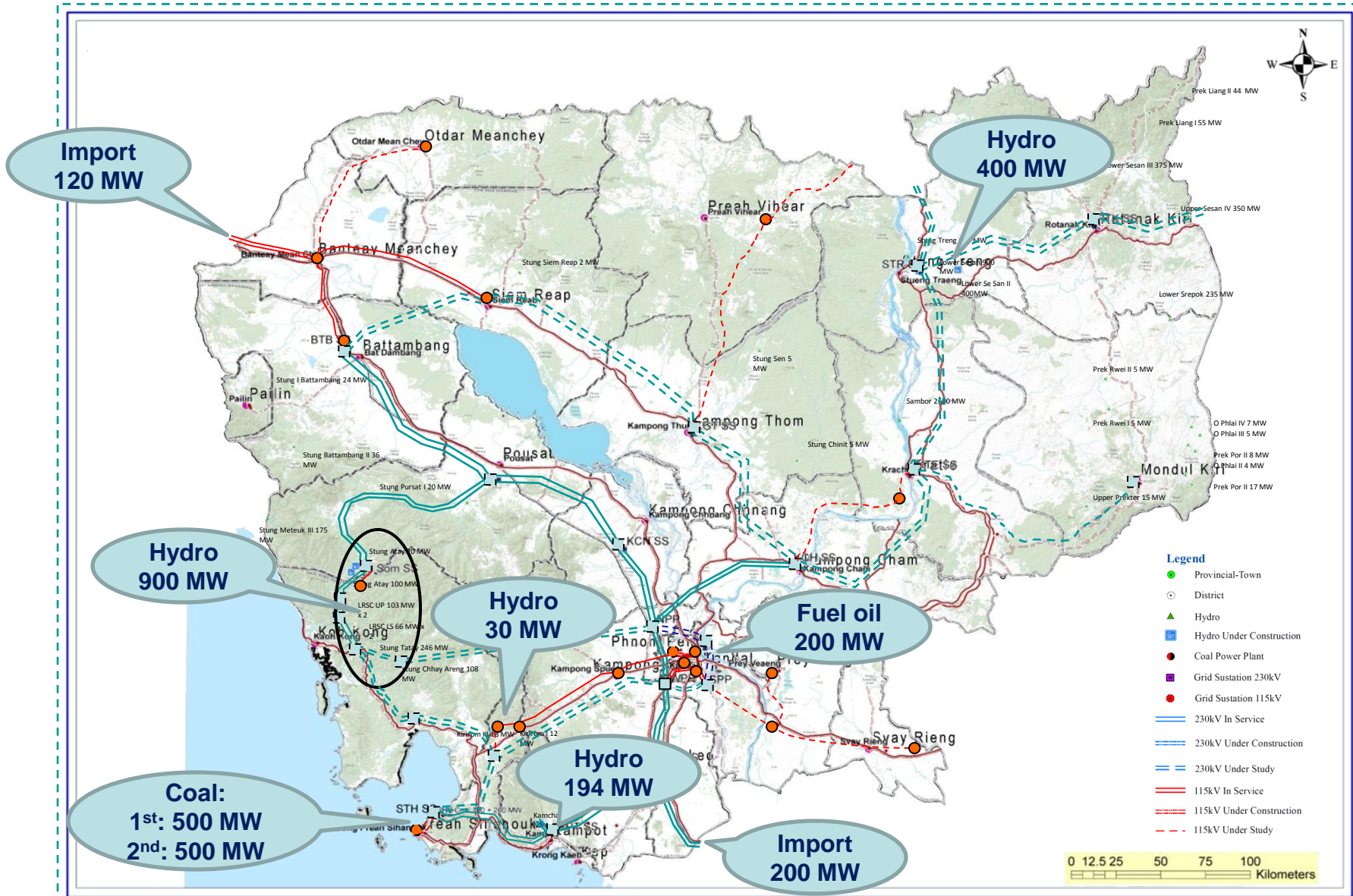


	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Solar	10	10	40	40	40	40	40	40
Biomass	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Coal	485	477	612	862	1112	1112	1112	1412
Hydro	664	664	664	664	664	832	1040	1261
Fuel Oil	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
Import Via High Voltage	320	385	385	385	385	385	385	385
Import Via Distribution line	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Peak Demand	1356	1519	1681	1847	2029	2229	2449	2678

Constraint

- Accidental problems are also part of power supply disruption to consumers such as crashing electricity facilities, land digging.
- The power sources are far from the Load Center, causing some complications in supplying sustainability.
- Our first vision is to be sufficient supply throughout the country, then reducing the tariffs then enhancing power grid reliability and stability.

Actual Power Transmission and Plan





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