

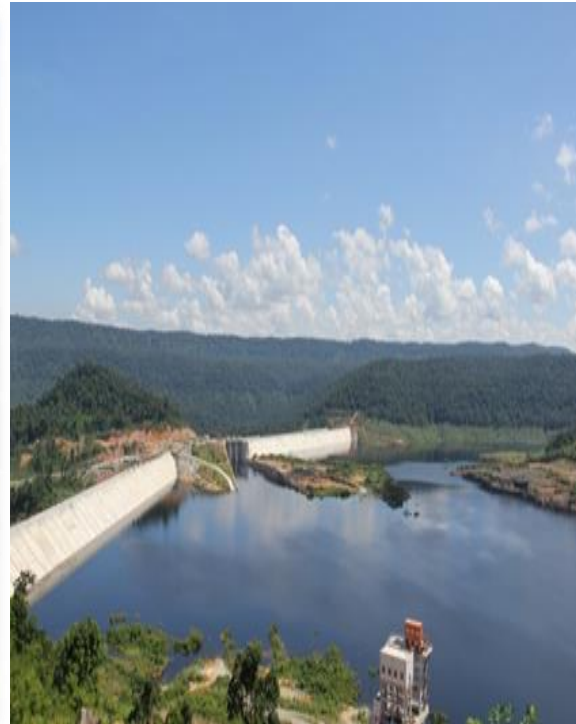
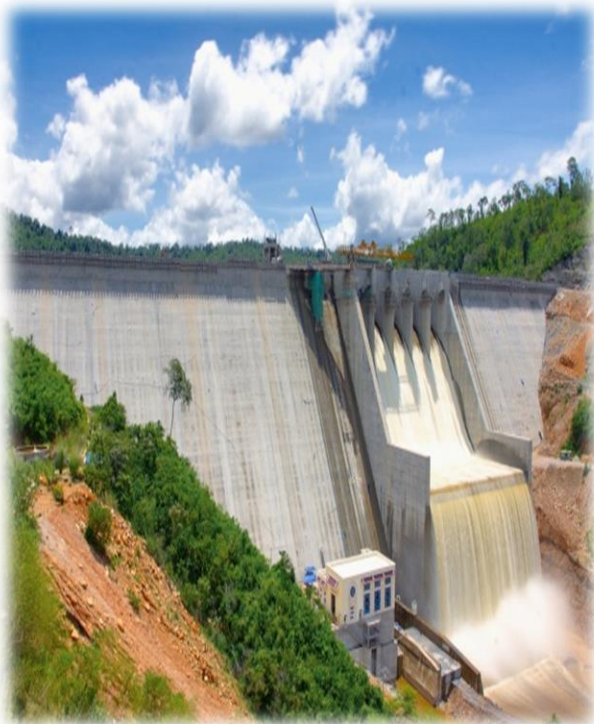


KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION RELIGION KING



MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY



Lancang-Mekong Roundtable at Beijing, China on 17-19 Oct 2018



MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

**Prospects and Practices of
Sustainable Energy Projects and
Clean Energy Application**



MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

Content:

I. Cambodia Geography

II. Energy Organization, Policy and Strategy

III. Power Supply and Demand (2017-2018)

IV. Power Development Projects (2012-2018)

V. Clean Energy Challenges

VI. Conclusion



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I. Cambodia Geography

Kingdom of Cambodia

Capital City: Phnom Penh

Population: 16.3 Millions

Language: Khmer

Religion: Buddhism

Land Area: 181,035 Km²

Flag: 

Points of Cambodia

- Location: Southeast Asia,
- Climate: Tropical (Rainy & Dry Season)

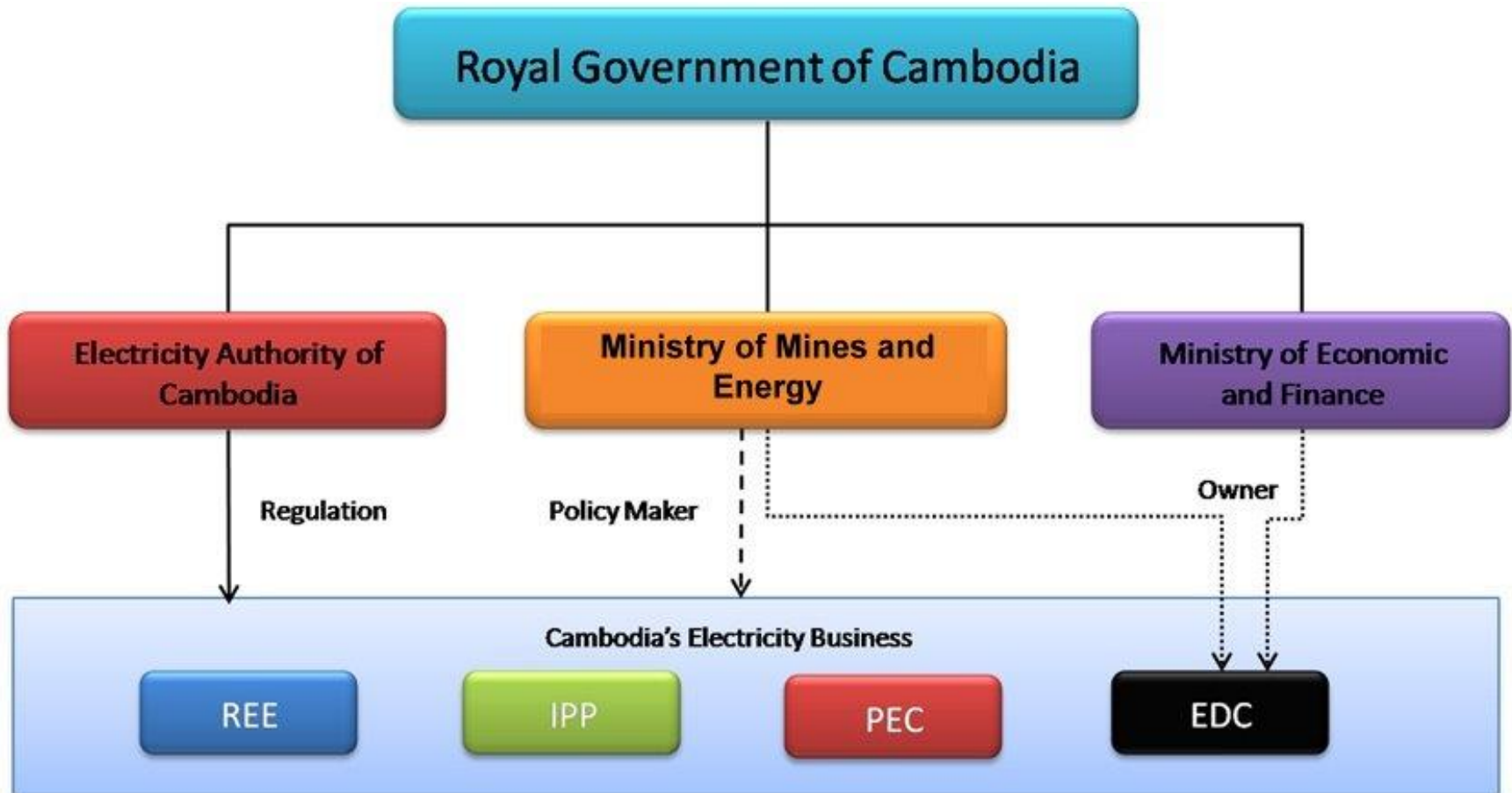




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II. Energy Organization, Policy and Strategy

Structure of Electricity Organization



-Ownership of EDC



-Policy, Planning, Technical Standard



-Tariff, License, Financial Performance, Enforce the regulations, Rule and Standard.

National Energy Policy



To provide an adequate supply of energy throughout Cambodia at reasonable and affordable price,



To ensure a reliable and secured electricity supply at reasons price, which facilitates investment in Cambodia and development of national economy,



To encourage exploration and environmentally and socially acceptable development of energy resources needed for supply to all sectors of Cambodia economy,



To encourage the efficient use of energy and to minimize the detrimental environmental affects resulted from energy supply and consumption.

Cambodia Power Strategy

**A-Development of
Generation**

**B-Development of
Transmission lines**

**C-Development of
Rural Electrification**

Increasing diversify of power supply such as Hydro, Coal power, Importing electricity, biomass and others renewable energies to meet the electricity demand and reduce fuel oil for power generation.

Development the national transmission line, GMS & ASEAN power grid, maximize mini-grid to rural areas, upgrading the HV, MV & LV.

Supply from the National Grid, Mini-grid, Grid extension and stand-alone system (BCS, SHS, Micro Hydropower, biomass, etc.



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III. Power Supply and Demand (2017-2018)

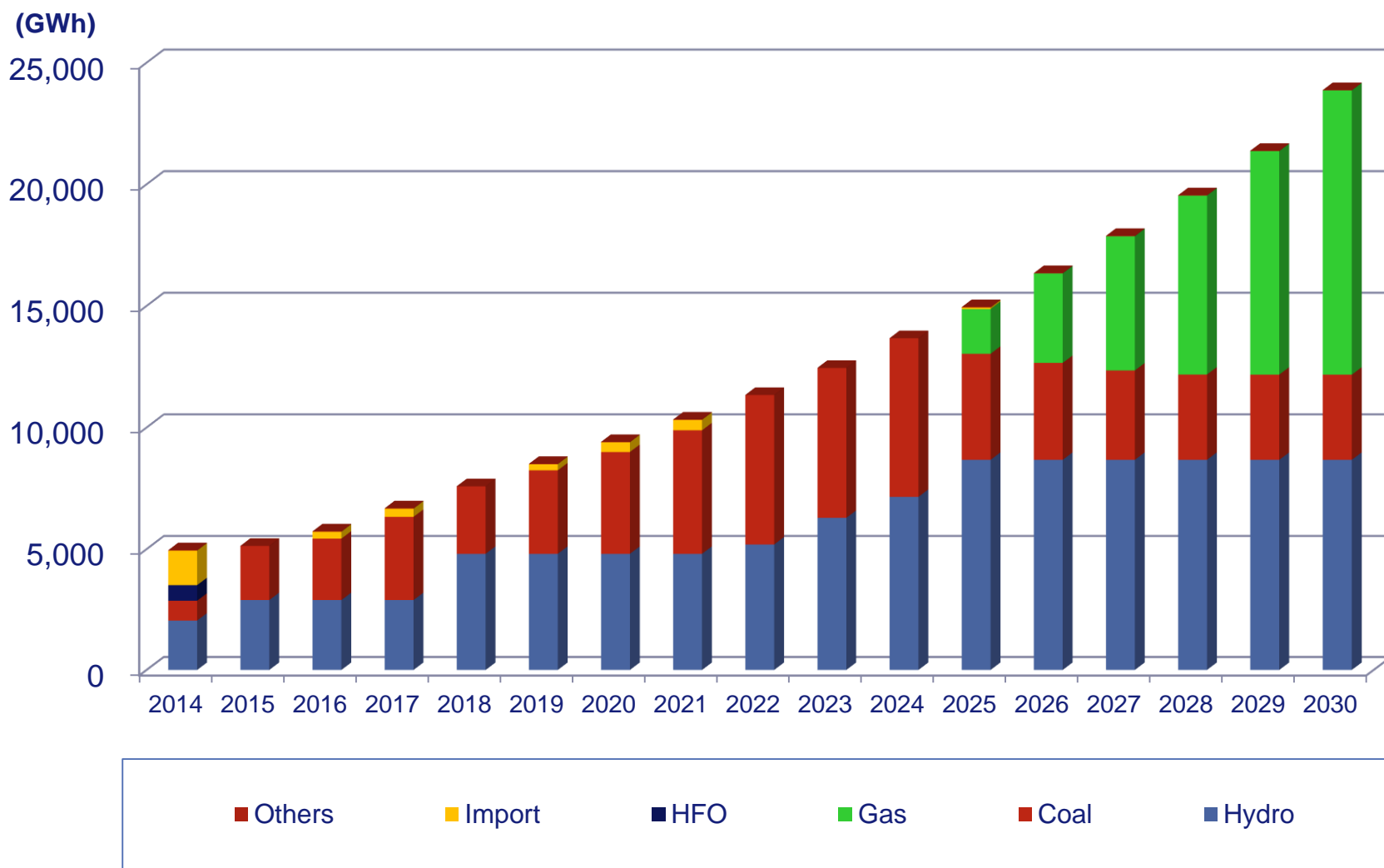
Cambodia Power Sources Year 2017-2018

Power Sources	2017			Plan_2018		
	MW	Million kWh	%	MW	Million kWh	%
1. Internal						
Coal Power Plant	538.00	2,829.12	35.51	538.00	3,020.58	33.27
Hydro Power Plant	979.70	3,217.79	40.39	1,329.70	4,209.25	46.36
Power Generation	251.33	381.14	4.78	251.33	260.43	2.87
Renewable Energy	84.27	48.61	0.61	72.27	60.06	0.66
Industry	13.19	9.59	0.12	10.63	8.68	0.10
Total Internal	1,866.49	6,486.25	81.42	2,201.93	6,505.68	83.26
2. External (Import)						
Thailand	135.50	269.56	3.38	135.50	266.37	2.93
Vietnam	277.00	1,153.85	14.48	277.00	1,178.19	12.98
Lao PDR	4.00	56.52	0.71	4.00	75.62	0.83
Total External	416.50	1,479.93	18.58	416.50	1,520.18	16.74
Total Power Sources	2,282.99	7,966.18	100	2,618.43	9,079.18	100

Inter-connection with Neighbor Countries

- Thailand
 - Actual: 7 points of 22 kV cross border, 115 kV in 2007
 - Request For New Connection points:
 - 7 points of 22 kV and 35 kV cross border
- Vietnam
 - Actual:
 - 19 points of 22 kV and 35 kV cross border
 - 230 kV in 2009
 - Request For New Connection points:
 - 3 points of 22 kV and 35 kV cross border
- Lao PDR
 - Actual: 2 point at 22 kV
 - Other requests in progress
 - Future: 230 kV in 2017-20

Energy Basic Plan (2014-2030)

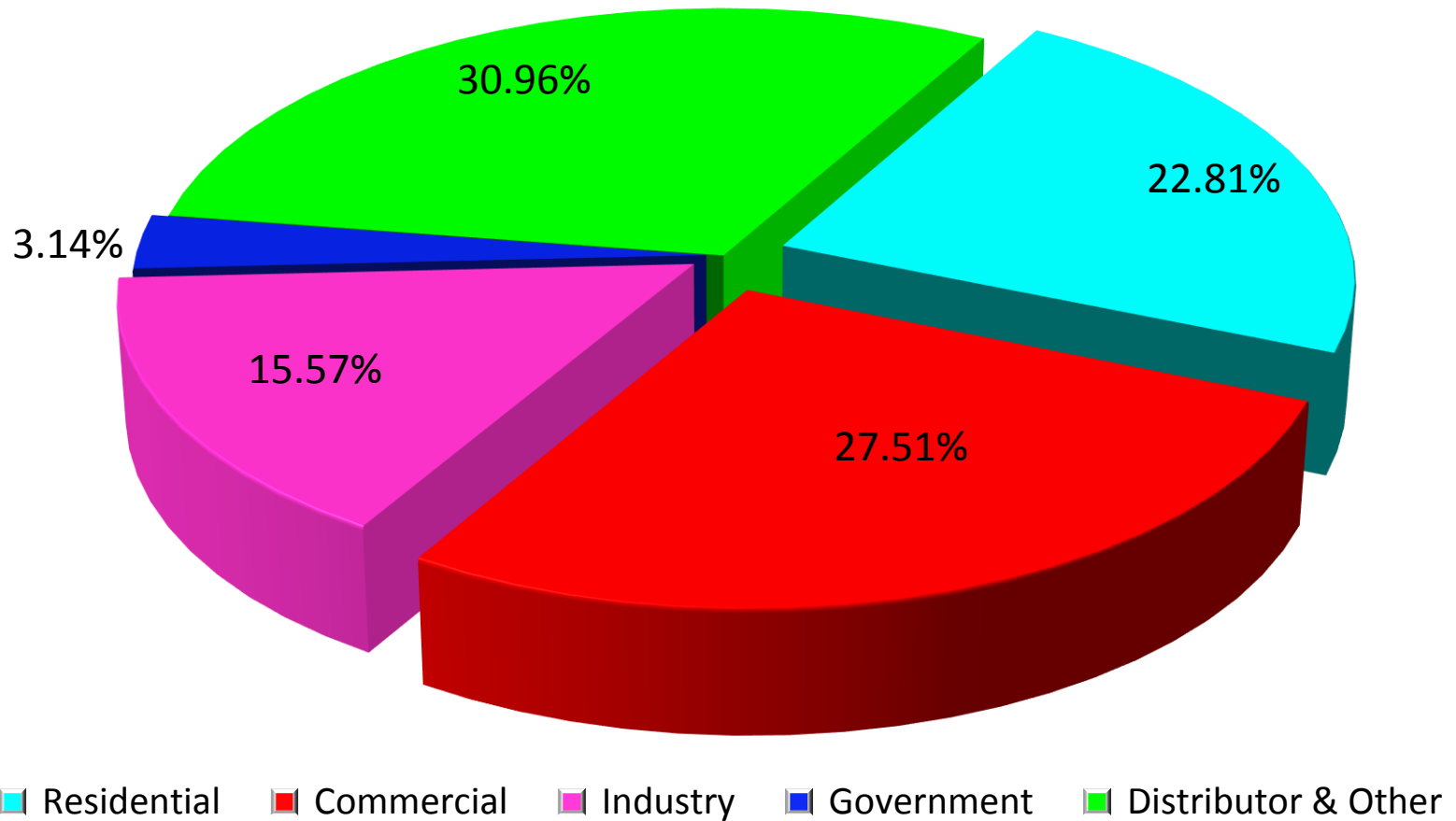


Source: Power Development Master Plan

Note: If Cambodia can explore the Domestic Natural Gas, Gas Power Plant can be considered from 2025.

Energy Consumption Year 2017

Energy sale by type in 2017





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IV. Power Development Projects (2012-2018)

Kamchay Hydropower Plant



- Install Capacity: 194.1 MW
(3 x 60 MW, 3 x 3.1 MW,
0.8 MW, 4 MW)
- Reservoir
- Location: Kampot Province
- COD: 1-Aug-2012



Kirirom III Hydropower Plant



- Install Capacity: 18 MW
(2 x 9 MW)
- Reservoir
- Location: Koh Kong Province
- COD: 27-Sept-2012



Atay Hydropower Plant

- Install Capacity: 120 MW
(4 x 25 MW, 2 x 10 MW)
- Reservoir
- Location: Pursat Province
- COD: 1-Sept-2013



Tatay Hydropower Plant



- Install Capacity: 246 MW
(3 x 82 MW)
- Reservoir
- Location: Koh Kong Province
- COD: 22 Jun 2015



Lower Stung Russei Chrom Hydropower Plant

- Install Capacity: 338 MW
(2 x 103 MW, 2 x 66 MW)
- Reservoir
- Location: Koh Kong Province
- COD: 15-July-2014



Sihanouk Ville Coal Power Plant N.1 (CEL)



- Install Capacity: 2 x 50 MW
- Location: Sihanouk Province
- COD: 2-Dec-2013



Sihanouk Ville Coal Power Plant N.2 (CIIDG)

Sihanoukville 7 × 135MW coal-fired power plant aerial view



- Phase 1: 2 x 135 MW
- Location: Sihanouk Province
- COD: 19-03-2015
- 1x135 MW
- SCOD: 2017



Lower Sesan II Hydropower Plant



- Install Capacity: 400 MW(8 x 50 MW)
1st Unit : 50 MW in Nov 2017
- Location: Stung Treng
- Run of River
- SCOD: Dec 2018



Phnom Penh Sugar Power Plant (Biomass: Sugar Cane)



- Installed Capacity: 5 MW
- Location: Kampong Speu
- Operation Date: 2013



KAMADHENU VENTURES (Biomass: Sugar Cane)



- Installed Capacity: 20 MW
- Location: Kratie
- Operation Date: 2013



Koh Kong Sugar Power Plant (Biomass: Sugar Cane)



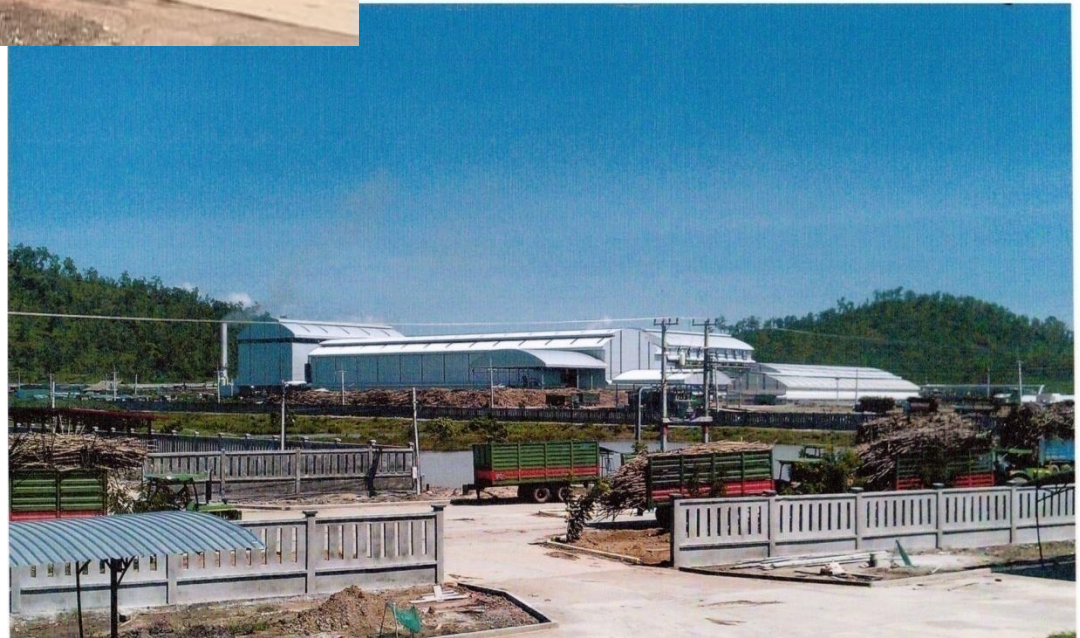
- Installed Capacity: 8 MW
- Location: Koh Kong
- Operation Date: Early 2017



Rui Feng Power Plant (Biomass: Sugar Cane)



- Installed Capacity: 6 MW
- Location: Preah Vihea
- Operation Date: March 2017



Solar Farm



- Installed Capacity: 10 MW
- Location: Bavet city, Svay Rieng
- Operation Date: 01 Oct 2017



New Power Development Projects

No.	Project Type	Capacity Installed (MW)	Unit	Status	COD
1	Coal Fire Power Plant	700 (2x350)	1	Start Construction (End of 2018)	2021
			2		2022
2	Solar Farm	60		Start Construction (End of 2018)	Early 2019
3	Wind Farm	Under feasibility study by Blue Cycle Company (US)			



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V. Clean Energy Challenges

- **Unbalance of Power supply and demand during rainy and dry season. (Root cause: almost hydro power plant can generate electricity only 30% of total capacity installed in dry season.)**
- **Low quality of Solar rooftop at rural area.**



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VI. Conclusion

- ❖ **Cambodia will further expanding the capacity of low-cost and high technology electricity production, especially from renewable and clean energy source, along with continued development of all levels of the transmission network aimed at strengthening energy security and ensuring efficient, safe, high quality, reliable and electricity supply and distribution to respond to develop needs.**
- ❖ **Enhancing and continuing active involving in energy cooperation under the regional framework.**



THANKS YOU !!!

