

| Table 1.1 | Annual Imports of Main Petroleum Products (tonnes) | 2 |
|------------|--|----|
| Table 1.2 | Asia's Large Refineries | 6 |
| Table 1.3 | Roadmap | 13 |
| Table 2.1 | Power Generation Development Plan | 18 |
| Table 2.2 | Aggressive Generation Development Plan (revised existing | 18 |
| | plan) | |
| Table 2.3 | Power Generation Capacity in Case 1 | 19 |
| Table 2.4 | Power Generation Capacity in Case 2 | 21 |
| Table 2.5 | Summarised Pattern of the Power Generation Plan | 23 |
| Table 2.6 | Natinal Transmission Master Plan (115 kV) | 29 |
| Table 2.7 | Natinal Transmission Master Plan (230 kV) | 30 |
| Table 2.8 | Natinal Transmission Master Plan (500 kV) | 30 |
| Table 2.9 | Distribution Network Support Projects | 34 |
| Table 2.10 | Time of Use Tariffs | 44 |
| Table 2.11 | Number of Residents Categorised by Capacity of Supply in | 47 |
| | 2017 | |
| Table 2.12 | Case Example of Cross-subsidy for Low Consumption from | 48 |
| | High Consumption in the Rural Areas | |
| Table 2.13 | Case Example of Cross-subsidy for Low Consumption from | 49 |
| | High Consumption in the Urban Areas | |
| Table 2.14 | Composistion by Macro-economic Position in 2018 | 50 |
| Table 3.1 | Feed-in Tariff for Renewable Energy in Japan, 2012 | 65 |
| Table 3.2 | Summary of Advantages and Disadvantages of Reneable | 67 |
| | Portfolio Standards, Feed-in Tarrifs, and Net Metering | |



| Figure 1.1 | Real GDP Growth Rate of Cambodia | 1 |
|-------------|--|----|
| Figure 1.2 | Demand Forecast by ERIA (1000 ktoe) | 2 |
| Figure 1.3 | Example of a Promotion Method for Fuel Efficiency | 4 |
| Figure 1.4 | Summary of the Issues and Policies on the Supply Side | 7 |
| Figure 1.5 | China's Net Exports of Petroleum Products | 8 |
| Figure 1.6 | The Republic of Korea's Net Exports of Petroleum Products | 9 |
| | (1000 kl) | |
| Figure 1.7 | Roadmap | 13 |
| Figure 2.1 | Power Generation Capacity in Case 1 | 20 |
| Figure 2.2 | Power Generation Capacity in Case 2 | 22 |
| Figure 2.3 | Power Development Plan and Basic Energy Plan for | 24 |
| Figure 2.4 | Cambodia in 2030 | 25 |
| | Levelised Cost of Electricity of Coal and Hydro in 2015 | |
| Figure 2.5 | Comparison of the Levelised Cost of Electircity with the | 26 |
| | Investment Cost (Hydro) | |
| Figure 2.6 | Levelised Cost of Electircity Component Ratio for Coal and | 26 |
| | Hydro in 2015 | |
| Figure 2.7 | Historical Coal Price Change from 1998 to 2008 | 27 |
| Figure 2.8 | Goal of National Grid Development by 2020 | 29 |
| Figure 2.9 | Power Installed in Provinces via Several Voltage | 32 |
| | Interconnections from Neighbouring Countries | |
| Figure 2.10 | Transmission and Distribution Loss, 2013-2016 | 33 |
| Figure 2.11 | Distribution Losses | 34 |
| Figure 2.12 | System Average Interruption Duration Index (minutes) | 35 |
| Figure 2.13 | System Average Interruption Duration Index (times) | 36 |
| Figure 2.14 | Number of Households and the Electrification Rate | 37 |
| Figure 2.15 | Progress of Distribution Network Development and Village | 40 |
| | Electrification | |
| Figure 2.16 | Distribution of Licence Zones and the State of Electrification | 40 |
| | at the End of 2016 | |
| Figure 2.17 | Difference in Tariffs by Percentage of Villages Covered by | 42 |
| | Electricity Licenced Areas | |

| Figure 2.18 | Electricity Tariff Differences for Households | 43 |
|-------------|---|----|
| Figure 2.19 | Electricity Tariff Differences in the MV at 22 kV | 45 |
| Figure 2.20 | Demand Differences | 46 |
| Figure 2.21 | Tariffs for All Types of Residents' Electrical Consumption in 2017 | 47 |
| Figure 2.22 | Case Example of Cross-subsidy for Lowe Consumption from High Consumption in the Rural Areas | 49 |
| Figure 2.23 | Case Example of Cross-subsidy for Low Consumption from High Consumption in the Urban Areas | 50 |
| Figure 4.1 | The Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency | 71 |
| Figure 4.2 | Historical Final Energy Consumption by Commercial and Residential Sectors | 72 |
| Figure 4.3 | Historical Final Energy Consumption by All Sectors in Cambodia | 72 |
| Figure 4.4 | Historical Electricity Consumption by the Commercial and Residential Sectors | 73 |
| Figure 4.5 | Historical Electiricity Consumption by the Residential, Commercial, Industry, and Other Sectors | 73 |
| Figure 4.6 | Percentage Shares of Energy Sources for the Residential, Commercial, and Industry Sectors in 2015 | 74 |
| Figure 4.7 | Projected Percentage of Energy Sources for the Residential, Commercial, and Industry Sectors in 2030 Under the BAU Scenario | 74 |
| Figure 4.8 | Historical and Projected Energy Demand and Energy Sources for the Residential Sector | 75 |
| Figure 4.9 | Historical and Projected Energy Demand for the Residential Sector Under the BAU, EEF, and APS | 76 |
| Figure 4.10 | Historical and Projected Energy Demand for the Commercial Sector Under the BAU, EEF, and APS | 77 |
| Figure 4.11 | Historical and Projected Energy Demand for the Industry Sector Under the BAU, EEF, and APS | 78 |
| Figure 4.12 | Strategic Framework for Formulating an EEC Plan | 79 |
| Figure 4.13 | Historical and Projected Energy Demand in Cambodia Under the BAU, EEF, and APS | 80 |
| Figure 4.14 | Suggested EEC Implementation Structure | 85 |

| Figure 6.1 | Primary Energy Supply, BAU and APS | 97 |
|------------|---|-----|
| Figure 6.2 | Final Energy Consumption by Sector, BAU and APS | 98 |
| Figure 6.3 | Final Energy Consumption Share by Sector, BAU and APS | 99 |
| Figure 6.4 | Energy Indicators, APS | 100 |
| Figure 6.5 | Energy Import Dependency, BAU | 100 |