

Chairman' s Statement



On behalf of the Board of Director, I would like to express sincere appreciation to EDC for bringing out its Annual Report for the year ending 2007. We are proud and appreciative of EDC achievements during 2007 and strongly believe that EDC is moving

towards its goals and vision to be the foremost power utility in Cambodia that builds deep customer relationships with a reputation for supplying of reliable and affordable electricity to its value customers.

The journey has been long and sometimes difficult, but with the excellent support from the Royal Government of Cambodia, I believe that EDC is well on its path towards achieving remarkable results and sustained growth in the power sector in order to improve the national economic and social development of the country.

On this occasion, I wish to extend my personal and heartfelt thanks to the management and staff of EDC who have worked tirelessly to create many enduring achievements. It is through their dedication and hard work that EDC is well placed to realize its vision and goals.



Tun Lean

Chairman of the Board

From RGC Delegate in charge of Managing EDC



It gives me immense pleasure to present the annual report for the year ended 2007. Electricité du Cambodge (EdC) vision is to be the strongest power utility in Cambodia that builds deep customer relationship with a reputation for supplying of reliable and affordable electricity to its customers.

At the end of 31 December 2007, our sale increased by 25% to reach 1222.5 GWh and revenue grew by 26 % to reach 924 Billion Riels. We have a combined workforce of 2218 staff members serving 286,660 customers. Our system losses were 10.89% during 2007. We started importing electrical power from Thailand to supply Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap areas through 115 kV Transmission System which was successfully commissioned in 2007.

During this year, we were successful in attracting private participation for the construction of 120 MW Stung Atay hydroelectric Project and 302 km long, 230 kV Phnom Penh- Pursat Battambang transmission lines. These projects are scheduled to be completed in 2012.

We strongly believe that we are well on the path to fulfill our corporate goals and vision to provide reliable power supply at affordable price to its customers. We will also continue to implement the government strategy in meeting power demand growth of Cambodia, starting from strategic places of great dynamic economic and social development.

We would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the contribution and commitment of all our employees who play such an indispensable role in the success of this organization. We are highly indebted to the great guidance and wisdom given to us by Samdech Akak Mohasena Padey Decho **Hun Sen**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia. We are grateful to the on-going sectoral direction and relentless efforts by the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy and support by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Our special appreciation goes to the Electricity Authority of Cambodia for its valuable input and support and to the Board of Directors of EdC for its oversight. We cannot thank enough the support and understanding extended to us by all our customers and other external stakeholders for without them our existence would not be necessary.

With these achievement and encouragement, we are ready to face further challenges especially in the context of global fuel fluctuation and uncertain financial markets. We hold high hope for a better day ahead.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Keo Rottanak', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Keo Rottanak

RGC Delegate in charge of Managing EDC

VISION

EDC's Vision is to become a high class organization and the leading power utility in the Kingdom by completing the demand and supply and improving the quality, reliabilities and affordable price to customers.

MISSION

Provide sufficient and consistently reliable power supply to consumers in its entire coverage areas at a competitive price. Improve the business operation to be excellence and efficiency and participate into the government policies on poverty reductions, environmental preservation and socio-economic development.

FUNCTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- To develop, generate, transmit and distribute electric power throughout Cambodia.
- To operate as a commercial entity, independently organize production and operation in accordance with market demand and seek to earn a profit, increase the value of its assets, create economic, benefits and raise labor productivity.
- To prepare, build, own, finance, lease and operate power generation and sub-stations, transmission lines, distribution networks and other infrastructure necessary.
- Eliminate inefficiencies from operation , reduce unnecessary costs
- Maximize the output and reliability of the assets, customer satisfaction with higher quality and better services.
- To be polite, receptive, act promptly with customers' concerns.

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRUCTURAL MANAGEMENT

1996-to date: EDC became Autonomous by Royal Decree #0396/10, a wholly state-owned limited liability company to generate, transmit and distribute electric power throughout Cambodia.

1993-1995: EDC was recreated under the Ministry of Industry Mines and Energy and was responsible for the development, management and operation of power system in Phnom Penh and in some provinces.

1991-1993: EDC was named Electricité de Phnom Penh, under Phnom Penh Municipality while Provincial Electricity was managed by Department of Industry, Ministry of Industry Mines and Energy

1979-1991: EDC became the Department under the Ministry of Industry Mines and Energy.

1975-1979: EDC was not existed and there was no electricity in Cambodia

1958-1975: EDC became Government Entity after purchase of right from Compagnie des Eaux et Electricité (CEE) and Compagnie Franco-Khmer d'Electricité (CFKC)

1906-1958: First introduced Electricity to Cambodia by CEE, Union d'Electricité d'Indochine (NEDI). Compagnie des Eaux et Electricité was responsible to supply the electricity to Phnom Penh and suburb, while UNEDI operating throughout country except Battambang province, which was supplied by CFKE.

STRUCTURAL MANAGEMENT

The ownership of EDC vests in the state. The Ministry of Industry Mines and Energy and the Ministry of Economy and Finance are co-owners of the EDC.

Board of Directors

As of 2008, EDC's Board comprises of the following seven members:



H.E. Tun Lean

Chairperson

Representative of the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy



H.E. Keo Rottanak

member

Managing Director of Electricité du Cambodge



H.E. Hang Chuon Naron

Member

Representative of the Ministry of Economy and Finance



H.E. Hem Kranh Tony

Member

Representative of the Council of the Ministers



Mr. Keo Vireak

Member

Representative of EDC's Employees



Mr. Ku Khemlin
Member
Representative of the Ministry of Justice



Miss. Sok Sotheavy
Member
Representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Cambodia.

EDC's Management

EDC is headed by a Managing Director, who reports to the Board of Directors, which in turn reports to the shareholding Ministers. EDC's Managing Director is assisted by three Deputy Managing Directors, eight Directors and a secretariat for provincial affairs. As of 2008, the Management Level of EDC comprises of:



H.E. Keo Rottanak
Managing Director



Mr. Chan Sodavath
Deputy Managing Director
Planning and Technique



Mr. Heu Vanthan
Deputy Managing Director
Finance and Commercial



Mr. Eng Kunthea
Deputy Managing Director
Administration and Training



Dr. Praing Chulasa
Executive Director
Corporate Planning and Projects
Department



Mrs. Duong Vannay
Executive Director
Accounting and Finance
Department



Mr. Suon Chhuob
Executive Director
Administration Department



Mr. Nou Sokhon
Executive Director
Transmission Department



Mr. Ros Chenda
Executive Director
Generation Department



Mr. Chea Sinhel
Executive Director
Distribution Department

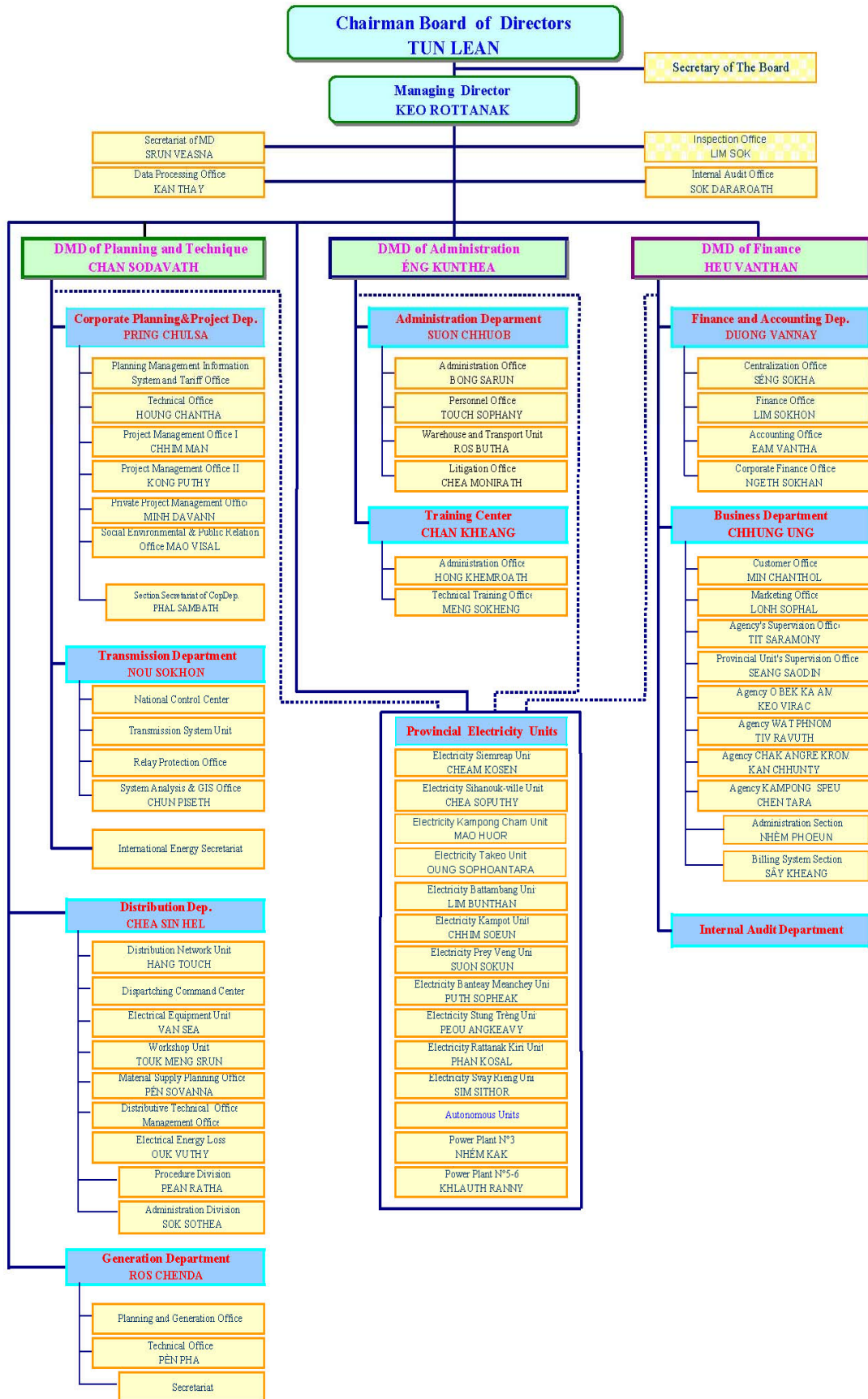


Mr. Chhung Ung
Executive Director
Commercial Department



Mr. Chan Kheang
Executive Director
Training Center

Organization Chart of EDC



THE OPERATION AREAS

EDC is serving the electric facilities to its own customers in Capital City, Town and Provincial Town City through out the country as in the following areas:

PHNOM PENH



Phnom Penh (PNH) is the capital city of Cambodia and situated at the confluence of 4 rivers, the lower and upper Mekong, the Bassac and the great Tonle Sap. Wat Phnom is the symbol of the capital city, and also is the highest point, touristict, traditional area where is EDC's head quarter located.

Wat Phnom, the Central of Phnom Penh City

Phnom Penh's power system is isolated from the other provincial town with installed capacity 224.78 MW and peak demand 204.5 MW. The coverage area of EDC's Phnom Penh has been extended to suburban areas, to Kandal town, Kampong Speu town and also the area along the national road No. 4.

Phnom Penh's power system is combined by small scale units of Power Plants including EDC's and IPP's power plant. EDC's installed capacity was 45.60 MW and IPP's installed capacity was 179.18 MW. All power plants located in the city except Kirirom hydro power plant, with installed capacity 12 MW in Kampong Speu province around 110 km from Phnom Penh.

The generation for Phnom Penh's system has increased from 906.736 in 2006 to , 1,109.553 GWh in 2007 and the loss has decreased from 10.69% to 10.37% respectively.

Siem Reap

Siem Reap (SRP): is the touristic area and located in Northwest of Phnom Penh with approximately of 314 km. Its territory is 10,299 km² big and there are many ancient temples, especially, Angkor Area which is represented the Khmer art and civilization.



Angkor Wat Temple

Angkor Temple represents the spiritual heart and identity of the Khmer people and the power of the Khmer Kingdom in the past that presided over most of present day Southeast Asia.

The power system in Siem Reap Province, with installed capacity 58.8 MW, total lines MV and LV 168.25 cct-km and 14,862 customers is synchronized system. The owned power plant and the imported source from Thailand are used for supplying in Siem Reap.

Sihanoukville



Sihanoukville (SHV) is the seaside and touristic area, located in southwestern part of Cambodia, approximately of 230 km from Phnom Penh and can be reached by national road No. 4. There are beautiful golden beaches, tropical islands and delicious sea foods. Sihanoukville City consists of 3 districts, 22 communes, 85 villages and the density of population is 271 per square kilometer. The current population is about 235,190 people or 1.6% of the country's total population in which 117,250 are male and 117,940 are female.



The isolated power system in Sihanouk Ville is co-supplied by IPP and EDC's Power Plant of which the total capacity is 15.5 MW. The infrastructure of system distribution was completely rehabilitated in 2004. In 2007, the annual generation was 37.622 GWh, peak demand 8.6 MW and 8,852 customers.

Kampong Cham



Kampong Cham (KGC) is located in the eastern part of Cambodia, bordering the following provinces: Kraie to the Northeast, Viet Nam to the East, Prey Veng to the South, Kampong Chhnang to the West

and Kampong Thom to the Northwest . It is the third largest city, situated approximately 124 km Northeast of Phnom Penh and divided up to 16 districts, with 173 communes and 1,748 villages.



The isolated power system in Kampong Cham is supplied by IPP. The facility was transferred to EDC since 1997. The annual generation was 11.65 GWh, install capacity 3.4 MW, peak demand 2.4MW and 6,533 customers.

There are two more small isolated systems, located in Memot and Krek district, under control of EDC's Kampong Cham and the source of power supplying is imported from Viet Nam.

Memot and Ponhea Krek



Memot (MMT) and Ponhea Krek (PKK) are the districts of Kampong Cham province located in the border adjacent to Tay Ninh province of Viet Nam. Memot district consists of 16 communes with population of 142,468 and Ponhea Krek district consists of 9 communes and 158,575 of habitants according to national census 1998 with growth rate 2.5%.

The rated voltage distribution system is 22 kV, with total lines MV and LV 69.120 cct-km and 5,106 customers and peak demand 7.90MW.

The power supply to those areas is imported from Viet Nam, since 2002 with the total capacity of 10 MW, 5106 customers and annual consumption is 29.052 GWh.

Battambang



Battambang (BTB) is located at the North-West of Phnom Penh, approximately 291 km and can be reached by National Road No.5. The province consists of 12 districts, 89 communes and 611 villages.

The density of population is 222 per square kilometer. The current population is about 235,190 people or 1.6% of the country's total population in which 117,250 are male and 117,940 are female. The power system of Battambang Province, with install capacity 29.27 MW, total lines MV and LV 148.786 cct-km and 18,316 customers is synchronized Siem Reap and Banteay Mean Chey system. The owned power plant and the imported source from Thailand are used for supplying in Battambang City.

Banteay Meanchey



Banteay Mean Chey (BTC) is located north-east of Phnom Penh approximately 359 km, and it can be reached via National Road No.5. Banteay Mean Chey consists of 8 districts, 63 communes and 604 villages with density of population 250 per square kilometer and population 235,190 people.

The power system is synchronised, with install capacity 23.08 MW. In 2007, the annual generation was 10.333 GWh with 12,116 customers. The owned power plant and the imported source from Thailand are used for supplying in Battambang City.

Stung Treng



Stung Treng Capital City

Stung Treng (STR) Province, which covers an area of 11,092 square Kilometers, is a remote and sparsely populated province in the northeast of Cambodia.

It borders Lao to the north, Ratanakiri to the east, Preah Vihear to the west and Kratie and Kompong Thom to the south. The province is located around 455 km from Phnom Penh divided into 5 districts, 34 communes and 128 villages.

Stung Treng is a unique province quite distinct from other Cambodian provinces in the Mekong basin. The province also features three big rivers, the Tonle Kong, the Tonle San and the mighty Mekong with its hundreds of small islands scattered on the riverstretch in Stung Treng Province. The population density is 7 people per square kilometer, which is nine times less than the national density. The power system of Stung Treng Province, with install capacity 1.64 MW, total lines MV and LV 47.231 cct-km and 2,158 customers is the isolated system. The generation and distribution facilities, with rate voltage 22 kV have been transferred to EDC in 2004 and completely rehabilitated in 2005.

Rattanak Kiri



The Yeak Loam Lake

Bordering Vietnam's central Highlands and Laos, is the remote province of Rattanakiri, with thickly forested hilly terrain, hilltribe people, and abundant wildlife. Ban Lung, population around 10,000, is the principal town in Ratanakiri province. Yeak Loam Lake is situated 5 km. south-east of Banlung. This lake is the most beautiful lake of Ratanakiri formed by a volcanic eruption almost 4,000 years ago with 50 m deep, 800 m. diameter and a walking path around the lake is 2,500 m. The power system of Ratanakiri Province, with install capacity 0.96 MW of hydro and 0.8 MW of IPP, total lines MV and LV 53.03 cct-km and 2,569 customers is the isolated system and was transferred to EDC in 2004.

Takeo



Takeo (TKO) is located in the plain region at the south Phnom Penh approximately 78 km and consists of 10 districts, 100 communes and 1,116 villages. The density of population in the province is 222 per km² and can be

reached by National Road No.2 or No.3. The power system of Takeo City is isolated from the other provinces and was transferred to EDC since 1999. The generation and distribution have been completely rehabilitated in 2005.

Kampot



Kampot (KPT) is located in the Southwest of the country and is bordered to the North with Kampong Speu, in the East with Takeo, in the West with Sihanoukville and Koh Kong and to the South with the Gulf of Thailand. It consists of 8 districts, 92 communes and 477 villages.

The actual population is 619,088 with the density of population 127 per square kilometer. The isolated power system has installed capacity 5.08 MW. In 2007, the annual generation was 5.620 GWh with 5,480 customers. The system distribution with total lines MV and LV 82.485 cct-km was completely rehabilitated in 2005. The owned power plant and the imported source from Viet Nam are used for supplying in Kampot City.

Kampong Trach

Kampong Trach (KGT) is a district among 19 districts of Kampot province and located at Vietnam border and has population approximately 106,000 and consists of 16 communes. The power system, with installed capacity 1 MW is imported from Viet Nam since 2002. In 2007, the system has total lines MV and LV were 38.704 cct-km, 2,028 customers with annual generation 2.138 GWh.

Prey Veng



Prey Veng (PRV) is located in the south of the country and is bordered to the North with Kampong Cham, to the west with Kandal, to the east with Svay Rieng and to the south with Vietnam. It consists of 12 districts, 116 communes and 1,136 villages. The location of province is in the plain region and can be reached via National Road No1, approximately 90 km from Phnom Penh.

The power system of Prey Veng City is the isolated system, with install capacity 1.64 MW, MV line 10.065 cct-km, LV line 35.244 cct-km with 3,255 customers. The generation and distribution facilities, with rate voltage 22 kV have been completely rehabilitated and transferred to EDC in 2005.

Svay Rieng



Svay Rieng (SVR) is located in the south-east of the country bordering Kampong Cham to the north, Prey Veng to the west and Vietnam to the east and south approximately 122 km from Phnom Penh

and can be reached by National Road No.1. The power system of Svay Rieng was transferred to EDC in 2004 and was completely rehabilitated in 2005. Distribution and generation have been rehabilitated in 2005.

Bavet



Bavet (BVT) is a commune of Chantrea district of Svay Rieng Province located in the border adjacent to Tay Ninh province of Vietnam and has population around 13,600.

The power system with installed capacity 5 MW, 2,044 customers and peak demand 4.50 MW is supplied by PC2 from Vietnam since 2002. In 2007, the annual consumption was 27.065 GWh and total lines MV and LV were 28.970 cct-km.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

In 2007, 340 trainees have been trained with the 53 courses at the EDC's Training Center. The breakups of the trainees are: 172 trainees on distribution Network, 99 trainees on Electrical Equipment Unit, 60 trainees on safety measures and 9 trainees on Engine Diesel.

EDC is also collaborating with the other educational institutes in order to strengthening the quality of practical aspect and providing the new knowledge to its staffs.

Table 1: EDC's Staff from 2002 to 2007

Type	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Doctorate	2	2	2	2	1	1
Post-graduated	16	17	22	30	62	71
Engineer & other graduated	201	207	295	310	343	381
Vocational Technicians	256	264	254	279	344	326
Skilled Workers	239	777	293	284	273	260
High school, Unskill	1010	488	1130	1179	1191	1180
Total	1724	1755	1996	2084	2214	2219

The EDC's Management has the Vision to Employees as following:

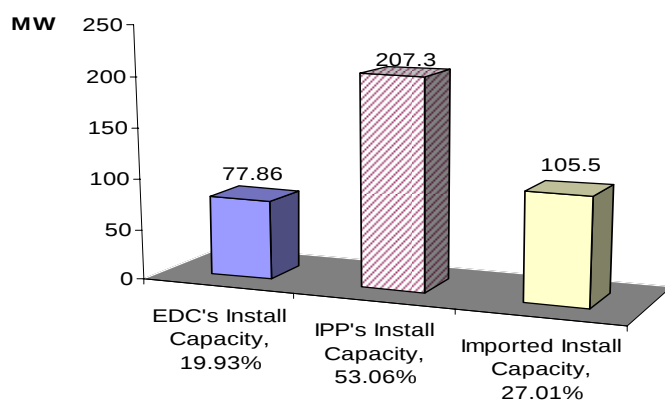
- To provide its employee with opportunities for professional growth and advancement on the basis of their performance, integrity and loyalty to the EDC.
- To provide its employee with competitive compensation and benefits that ensure their good living conditions.
- To guarantee fairness, equal treatment and opportunity to employees, to maximize their contribution to the development of EDC.
- To provide suitable working conditions that facilitates an open and honest communication of information among employees to promote teamwork, productivity and cooperation for the organization's growth.

Table 2: Installed Capacity and Maximum Output, MW

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Location	Capacity						
PHN	Installed	129.1	129.1	140.5	178.5	214.78	224.78
	Max Output	101	105	121.4	142.3	192.4	200.49
EDC	Installed	62	62	65	65	45.6	45.6
	Max Output	50	50	58.4	43.4	42.6	42.6
CUPL _{IPP}	Installed	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1
	Max Output	30	30	31	31.9	31.9	31.99
JUPITER _{IPP}	Installed	18	18	26.4	26.4	-	-
	Max Output	15	15	22	22	-	-
CETIC _{IPP}	Installed	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Max Output	6	6	10	10	11	11
KEP _{IPP}	Installed	-	-	-	32	49.2	49.2
	Max Output	-	-	-	30	45	45
CITY Po _{IPP}	Installed	-	-	-	5.2	7.68	7.68
	Max Output	-	-	-	5	6.9	6.9
CEP _{IPP}	Installed	-	-	-	-	49.2	49.2
	Max Output	-	-	-	-	45	45
COLBEN _{IPP}	Installed	-	-	-	-	14	14
	Max Output	-	-	-	-	10	10
TH _{IPP}	Installed	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Max Output	-	-	-	-	-	8
SRP _{IPP}	Installed	9.2	9.2	-	-	5.3	8.3
	Max Output	6.9	6.9	-	-	4.5	8.3
SRP _{EDC}	Installed	-	-	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
	Max Output	-	-	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
SRP _{IMP}	Installed	-	-	-	-	-	40
	Max Output	-	-	-	-	-	40
SHV _{EDC}	Installed	10	10	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
	Max Output	7	7	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2
SHV _{IPP}	Installed	-	-	-	-	-	8
	Max Output	-	-	-	-	-	7
KGC _{IPP}	Installed	3.59	3.59	4.71	4.71	3.4	3.4
	Max Output	2	2	4.26	4.26	1.9	1.9
PKK _{IMP}	Installed	0.7	0.7	2	2	2	5
	Max Output	0.7	0.7	2	2	2	5
MMT _{IMP}	Installed	1.75	1.75	3	3	3	5
	Max Output	1.75	1.75	3	3	3	5
TKO _{EDC}	Installed	-	-	-	1.56	1.56	1.56
	Max Output	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
BTB _{IPP}	Installed	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Max Output	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
BTB _{IPP}	Installed	5.16	5.16	6.12	7.12	7.12	7.62
	Max Output	4.2	4.2	5.1	5.7	5.7	6.1
BTB _{IMP}	Installed	-	-	-	-	-	20
	Max Output	-	-	-	-	-	20

Table 2: Installed Capacity and Maximum Output, MW (Con't)

Year		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Location	Capacity						
BVT _{IMP}	Installed	0.8	0.8	0.8	2	2	5
	Max Output	0.8	0.8	0.8	2	2	5
KGT _{IMP}	Installed	-	1	1	1	1	3
	Max Output	-	1	1	1	1	3
KPT _{EDC}	Installed	-	-	-	3.08	3.08	3.08
	Max Output	-	-	-	3	3	3
PRV _{EDC}	Installed	-	-	-	1.64	1.64	1.64
	Max Output	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
PRV _{IPP}	Installed	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
	Max Output	-	-	-	0.85	-	-
SVR _{EDC}	Installed	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8
	Max Output	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8
SVR _{IMP}	Installed	-	-	-	2	7.5	7.5
	Max Output	-	-	-	2	7.5	7.5
BTC _{EDC}	Installed	-	-	-	3.08	3.08	3.08
	Max Output	-	-	-	3	3	3
BTC _{IMP}	Installed	-	-	-	-	-	20
	Max Output	-	-	-	-	-	20
STR _{EDC}	Installed	-	-	-	1.64	1.64	1.64
	Max Output	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
RTK _{IPP}	Installed	-	-	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.8
	Max Output	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
RTK _{EDC}	Installed	-	-	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
	Max Output	-	-	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Total	Installed	161.90	162.90	179.15	232.65	278.92	390.66
	Max Output	125.15	126.15	156.52	192.47	250.16	359.85
Percentage , %		77.30	77.44	87.37	82.73	89.69	92.11



Graph 1: Installed Capacity in 2007

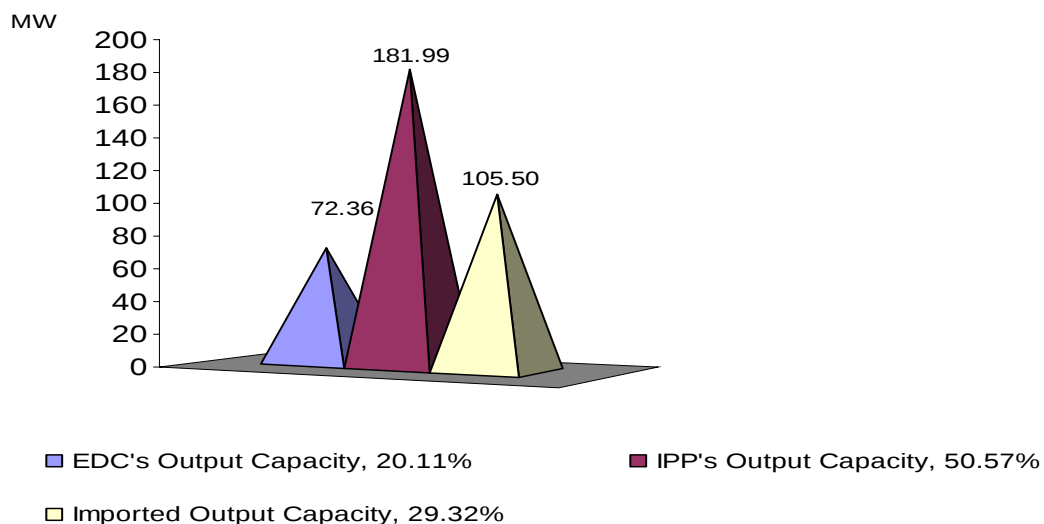
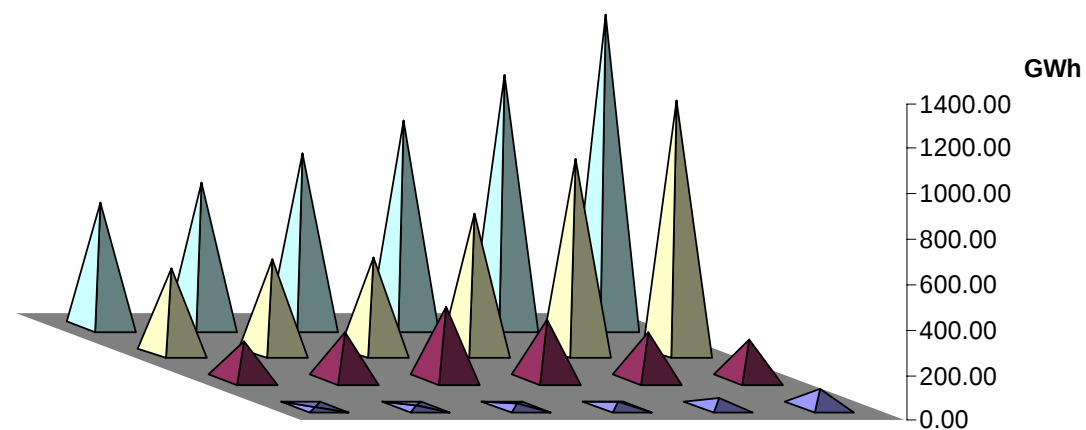


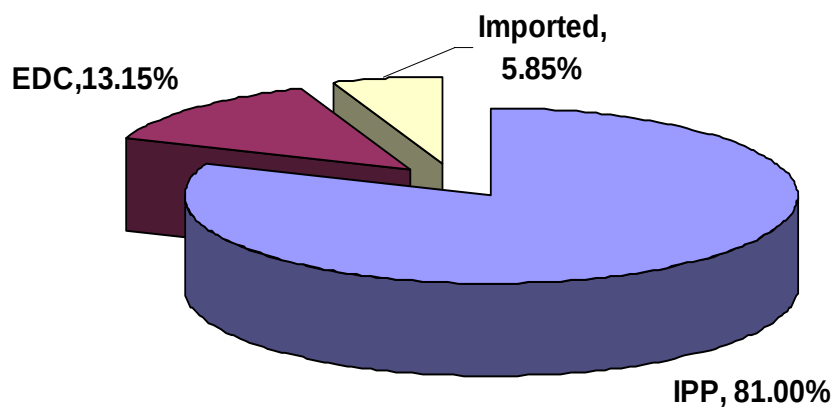
Table 3: Energy Generation, GWh

Year Location	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
PNH	485.55	555.72	653.43	760.35	906.736	1109.553
EDC's	128.72	151.94	231.55	168.02	113.598	98.901
CUPL	248.35	247.12	243.65	246.46	260.751	258.489
Jupiter	79.34	116.12	143.31	106.73	49.078	-
CETIC	29.14	40.54	27.02	40.88	47.686	46.531
T.H	-	-	7.9	5.68	-	14.7
KEP	-	-	-	171.94	223.984	277.991
CITY PO	-	-	-	20.64	36.157	38.238
CEP	-	-	-	-	166.011	315.55
COBEN	-	-	-	-	7.802	54.019
S.L	-	-	-	-	1.669	5.134
SRP	19.44	23.51	36.44	54.02	75.317	100.583
SHV	20.46	22.28	24.63	26.99	30.433	37.622
KGC	6.26	6.9	7.87	8.98	10.175	11.65
PKK	0.38	1.85	3.97	7.73	11.881	16.555
MMT	1.1	2.45	3.87	6.52	11.845	12.597
TKO	2.01	2.05	2.33	2.7	3.588	4.378
BTB	11.41	13.57	16.6	18.95	21.534	24.661
BVT	1.31	3.58	4.93	8.62	14.701	27.065
KGT	-	0.17	0.7	1.04	1.357	2.138
KPT	-	-	2.3	4.45	4.875	5.62
PRV	-	-	1.08	1.99	2.066	2.35
BTC	-	-	-	-	3.482	10.333
STR	-	-	-	-	1.577	2.563
RTK	-	-	2.98	3.6	4.792	5.005
SVR	-	-	-	-	2.114	5.443
Total	547.92	632.08	761.13	905.98	1,106.48	1378.116



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Imported, GWh	2.79	8.05	13.47	23.88	42.14	80.641
EDC, GWh	170.87	210.60	325.78	265.51	209.90	181.242
IPP, GWh	374.26	413.43	421.88	616.56	854.44	1116.234
Total, GWh	547.92	632.08	761.13	905.95	1106.48	1378.117

Graph3: Power Generation by Sources in 2007



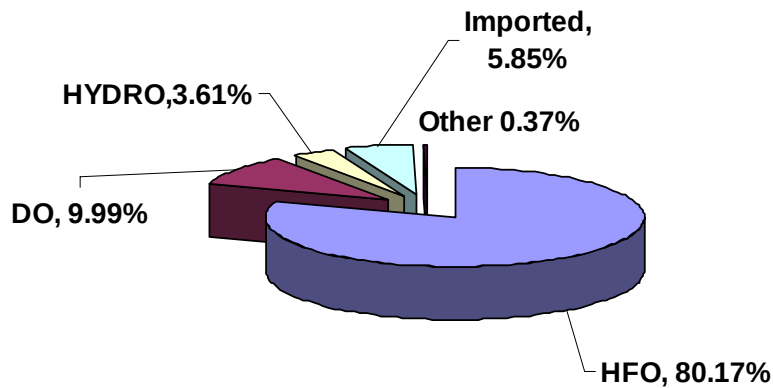
Graph 4: Percentage of Generation by Sources in 2007

Table 4: Generation Sources during 2007, MWh

LOCATION	EDC	IPP	IMPORT	TOTAL
EDC p.p	98.901	1,010.65	0	1,109.553
SRP	55.199	35.271	10.113	100.583
SHV	3.377	34.245	-	37.622
KGC	-	11.65	-	11.650
PKK	-	-	16.555	16.555
MMT	-	-	12.597	12.597
TKO	4.378	-	-	4.378
BTB	0.06	22.62	1.982	24.662
BVT	-	-	27.065	27.065
KGT	-	-	2.138	2.138
KPT	1.771	-	3.849	5.620
PRV	2.35	-	-	2.350
BTC	9.327	-	1.006	10.333
STR	2.563	-	-	2.563
RTK	3.209	1.796	-	5.005
SVR	0.107	-	5.336	5.443
TOTAL	181.24	1,116.23	80.64	1,378.117

Table 5: Generation by types during 2007, MWh

Location	HFO	DO	IMPORT	HYDRO	Other	TOTAL
PHN	1014.16	43.728	-	46.531	5.134	1,109.553
SRP	53.159	37.311	10.113	-	-	100.583
SHV	37.562	0.06	-	-	-	37.622
KGC	-	11.65	-	-	-	11.650
PKK	-	-	16.555	-	-	16.555
MMT	-	-	12.597	-	-	12.597
TKO	-	4.378	-	-	-	4.378
BTB	-	22.68	1.982	-	-	24.662
BVT	-	-	27.065	-	-	27.065
KGT	-	-	2.138	-	-	2.138
KPT	-	1.771	3.849	-	-	5.620
PRV	-	2.35	-	-	-	2.350
BTC	-	9.327	1.006	-	-	10.333
STR	-	2.563	-	-	-	2.563
RTK	-	1.796	-	3.209	-	5.005
SVR	-	0.107	5.336	-	-	5.443
TOTAL	1,104.881	137.721	80.641	49.740	5.134	1,378.117



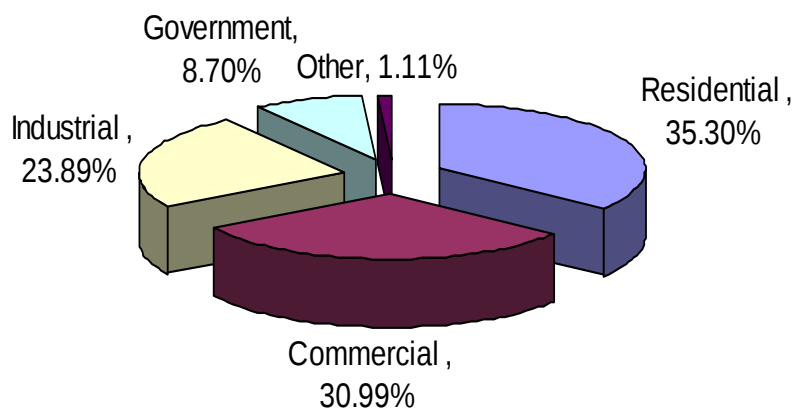
Graph 5: Installed Capacity by kind in 2007

Table 6: Breakdown of Yearly Peak Demand, MW

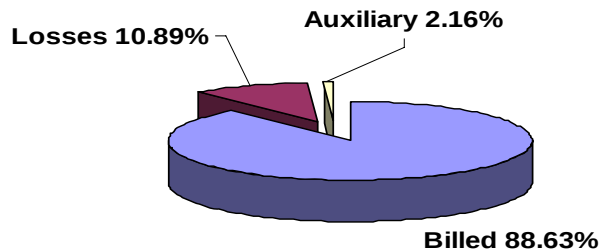
Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
PHN	77.6	88	100.90	116.3	133.1	165	204.5
SRP	3.1	3.1	4.75	6.4	10.9	14.40	18.94
SHV	3.5	3.5	4.65	4.9	5.20	7.40	8.60
KGC	1.4	1.4	1.64	1.53	1.74	2.10	2.48
PKK	-	-	0.91	1.45	2.20	1.85	4.10
MMT	-	-	1.02	1.55	2.60	1.20	3.80
TKO	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.67	0.71	0.98	1.148
BTB	2.54	2.75	3.20	3.9	4.40	5.15	5.55
BVT	-	-	0.75	0.78	1.70	2.70	4.51
KGT	-	-	0.14	0.24	0.27	0.20	0.655
KPT	-	-	-	1.1	1.26	1.25	1.335
PRV	-	-	-	0.7	0.18	0.52	0.641
BTC	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.34	2.637
STR	-	-	-	-	0.75	0.53	0.709
RTK	-	-	-	1.1	1.48	1.45	1.30
SVR	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.80	1.30
TOTAL	88.68	99.29	118.52	140.62	168.89	207.87	262.165

Table 7: Energy Sales, GWh

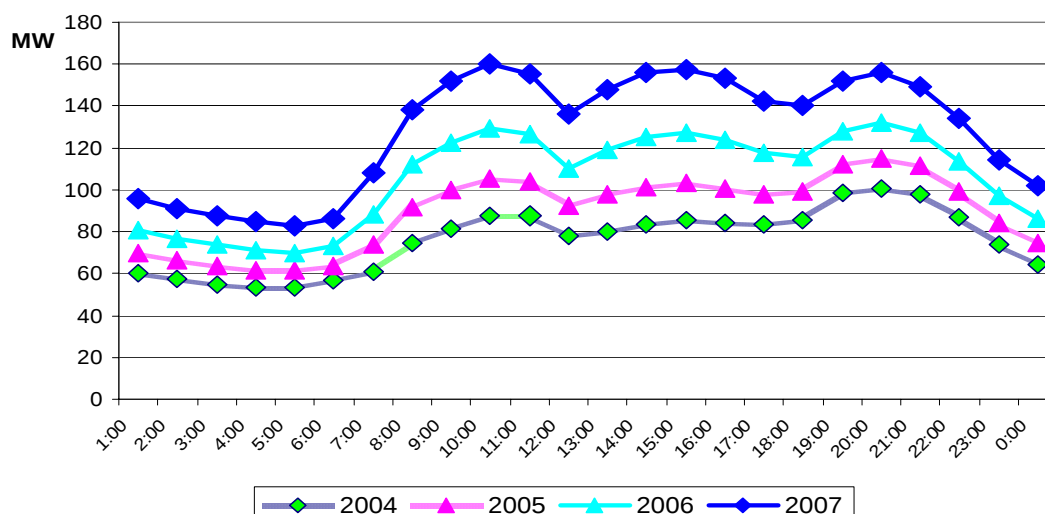
Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
PHN	415.1	478.1	558.1	667.14	805.75	990.95
SRP	15.4	19.2	28.7	42.99	62.84	83.14
SHV	16.1	18.2	20.6	22.67	25.74	32.46
KGC	4.8	5.4	6.3	7.30	8.40	9.65
PKK	0.3	1.7	3.7	7.37	11.27	15.73
MMT	1.0	2.3	3.6	6.17	11.25	11.94
TKO	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.41	3.17	4.00
BTB	8.7	10.2	13.1	15.05	16.82	21.17
BVT	1.2	3.5	4.7	8.31	13.98	24.87
KGT	-	0.15	0.6	0.93	1.22	2.06
KPT	-	-	1.5	3.06	3.45	4.95
PRV	-	-	0.7	1.24	1.62	1.97
BTC	-	-	-	-	2.84	8.79
STR	-	-	-	-	1.44	2.23
RTK	-	-	0.8	2.19	2.93	3.83
SVR	-	-	-	-	1.91	4.78
TOTAL	464.2	540.6	644.5	872.23	974.62	1222.52



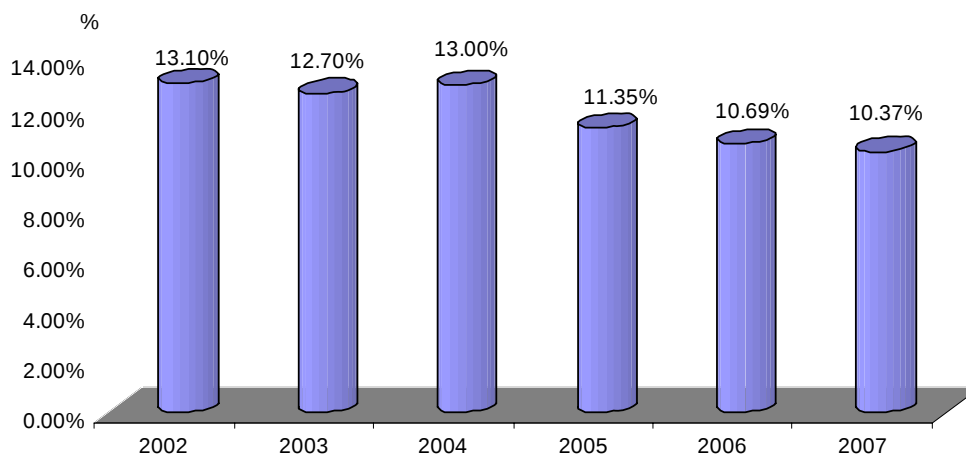
Graph 6: Energy Sale by Sector for Phnom Penh's System in 2007



Graph 7: Energy Dispatched and Auxiliary used for EDC's System in 2007



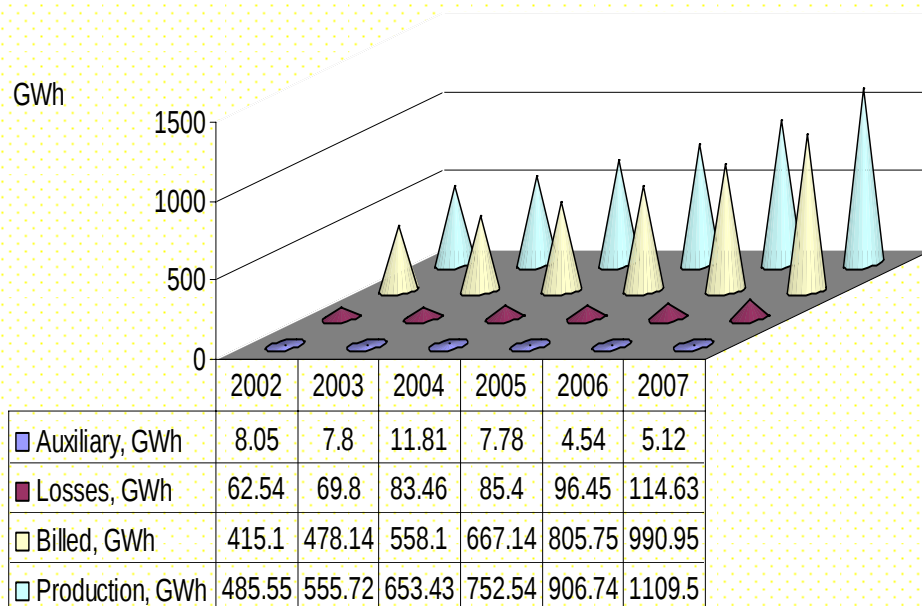
Graph 8: Average Daily Load Curve from 2004 to 2007



Graph 9: System Losses in Phnom Penh System from 2002 to 2007

Table 8: Customer from 2005 to 2007

Year	2005	2006	2007
PHN	162,605	177,172	192,697
SRP	12,180	13717	14,862
SHV	8,195	8441	8,852
KGC	5,368	5848	6,533
PKK	1,427	1688	1,824
MMT	2,774	3067	3,282
TKO	2,609	4508	4,927
BTB	16,271	17117	18,316
BVT	1,677	1802	2,044
KGT	1,778	1882	2,028
KPT	-	4565	5,480
PRV	-	2944	3,255
BTC	-	11417	12,116
STR	-	1923	2,158
RTK	2,569	2722	2,569
SVR	-	4917	5,717
Total	217,453	263,730	286,660



Graph 10: Break Down of Generation, Billed and Losses in Phnom Penh System from 2002 to 2007

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS

The medium voltage of EDC's system is 22 kV. However, there are still existing voltage levels in KGC with 15 kV/10.5 kV, 6.3 kV. EDC intends to upgrade medium voltage levels to 22 kV from present 15 kV/6.3 kV levels in order to increase the system reliability, minimize the system losses and in conformity with the voltage level of neighboring countries.

In PHN system, the first 115 kV transmission line of 22.708 km length was energized in 1999 and linked the three grid substations (GS1, GS2 and GS3). In 2002, another 115kV transmission line of 111.237 km length was erected to link Kirirom Hydro Power Plant to GS1. The main purpose of the 115 kV ring bus line around Phnom Penh is to increase the reliability of PHN system by interlinking three main sources of power generations from North West to South. The generation capacity for the distribution system in PHN is 204.5 MW and the capacity in other provinces is 56.665 MW.

SHV distribution system was rehabilitated in 1999 with 49.3 cct-km (22kV), 42 distribution transformers.

SRP distribution system was rehabilitated in 1999 with 35.3 cct-km (22kV), 35 distribution transformers and 79.3 cct-km of low voltage line.

Distribution network Kampong Speu, Kampot, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Banlung (Rattanakiri), Stung Treng, Banteay Mean Chey and Takeo are being rehabilitated with 22 kV medium voltage level.

The EDC's distribution network system is summarized below:

Table 9: Distribution Facilities of EDC System

Location	Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
PHN	Line Length, cct-km	1371.8	1311.2	1412.8	1441.3	1539.2	1588.2
	High Voltage *	128.70	128.70	128.70	128.70	128.70	332.70*
	Medium Voltage	506.50	503.50	530.90	552.90	628.93	669.40
	Low Voltage	736.60	679.00	753.20	759.70	781.53	790.13
	# MV Substation	510	743	578	635	714	883
BTB	Line Length, cct-km	45.20	45.20	116.40	116.40	116.50	148.79
	Medium Voltage	12.60	12.60	40.60	40.60	40.70	38.42
	Low Voltage	32.60	32.60	75.80	75.80	75.80	110.36
	# MV Substation	24	24	45	47	47	47

BTC	Line Length, cct-km	-	-	179.40	179.40	179.40	183.08
	Medium Voltage	-	-	37.90	37.90	37.90	43.61
	Low Voltage	-	-	137.00	137.00	137.00	139.47
	# MV Substation	-	-	37	37	37	40
KGC	Line Length, cct-km	78.30	81.00	82.60	93.70	123.26	116.63
	Medium Voltage	42.50	42.50	41.90	46.70	66.07	59.48
	Low Voltage	35.80	38.50	40.70	47.00	57.19	57.15
	# MV Substation	32	41	43	48	58	60
KPT	Line Length, cct-km	-	31.80	120.10	83.00	83.00	121.19
	Medium Voltage	-	16.70	42.50	34.90	34.90	47.35
	Low Voltage	-	15.10	77.60	48.10	48.10	73.84
	# MV Substation	-	9	34	24	24	24
PRV	Line Length, cct-km	-	-	42.80	42.80	42.80	45.31
	Medium Voltage	-	-	9.30	9.30	9.30	10.07
	Low Voltage	-	-	33.50	33.50	33.50	35.24
	# MV Substation	-	-	9	9	9	13
RTK	Line Length, cct-km	43.20	43.20	43.20	43.20	25.50	53.03
	Medium Voltage	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	2.50	21.69
	Low Voltage	25.20	25.20	25.20	25.20	25.20	31.34
	# MV Substation	-	-	11	11	11	14
SHV	Line Length, cct-km	123.30	129.70	129.70	130.10	140.22	135.69
	Medium Voltage	49.30	52.80	52.80	53.00	58.31	65.09
	Low Voltage	74.00	76.90	76.90	77.10	81.90	70.60
	# MV Substation	44	45	45	49	45	58
SRP	Line Length, cct-km	115.10	122.40	131.60	152.50	190.76	168.25
	Medium Voltage	35.70	39.30	42.50	53.20	87.13	59.26
	Low Voltage	79.40	83.10	89.10	99.30	103.63	108.99
	# MV Substation	36	38	42	50	52	58
SVR	Line Length, cct-km	17.40	20.20	20.90	20.90	28.00	28.97
	Medium Voltage	5.60	6.70	6.70	6.70	12.80	10.71
	Low Voltage	11.80	13.50	14.20	14.20	15.20	18.26
	# MV Substation	10	11	10	10	10	24
TKO	Line Length, cct-km	62.65	62.65	61.25	39.85	104.17	104.17
	Medium Voltage	29.85	29.85	29.85	29.85	31.30	31.30
	Low Voltage	32.80	32.80	31.40	10.00	72.88	72.88
	# MV Substation	11	11	11	13	28	28

Note: High Voltage * : in 2007, new HV line from Thailand 204 km.

:332.7* =128.7km existing+ 204 km (Connect from Thailand to SRP, BTB & BTC)

CAMBODIA POWER DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Power Sector Development Policy

The royal government of Cambodia formulated an energy sector development policy since October 1994, which aims at:

- Providing an adequate supply of electricity throughout Cambodia at reasonable and affordable price,
- Ensuring reliability and secure electricity supply which facilitate investment in Cambodia and development of the national economy,
- Encouraging exploration and environmentally and socially acceptable development of energy resources needed for supply to all sectors of the Cambodian economy,
- Encouraging efficient use of energy and to minimize environmental effects resulting from energy supply and use.

Power Demand Forecast

According to Power Development Plan of the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2007, electricity demand is expected to face a significant increase for the next 14 years. Electricity generation in Cambodia is projected to grow from 329 MW and 1,548 GWh in year 2006 to 1,539 MW and 8,176 GWh in year 2020. To meet the future demand, The Royal Government has developed Power Development Plan for a period of 2008-2021.

The majority of this growth will occur in Southern Grid which is including Phnom Penh. The Table below depicts the expected power and energy output for Cambodia.

Year	2009	2010	2015	2020
Power, MW	808	1,015	1,915	3,867
Energy, GWh	1,550	1,895	3,500	8,300

Generation and Transmission Master Plan

Generation Master Plan has been developed on the following criteria:

- Peak thermal generation in Phnom-Penh.
- Small and medium size diesel units for base and peak load generation in the provincial towns and cities.
- Expanded hydro development based initially on smaller size hydro easily accessible such as Kirirom, Kamchay and subsequently mid size hydro projects Stung Atay, Middle Stung Russei Chrum, Battambang, Lower Srepork II or Lower Sesan. The Kamchay hydropower plant with 193 MW capacities is under construction and planned for operation in 2010 on BOT basis.

Generation Planning-2008-21

Year	Power Station	Type	MW	Total MW (*) High Case	Peak Dem.	Reser. Mar. (%)
2008	SR-BTB-BTC - Thai	Import	80	267	271	18.8
	Kampong Cham-Vietnam	Import	25			
2009	Phnom Penh - Vietnam (Increase)	Import	200	272	271	0
2010	Stung Treng- Lao	Import	10	650	502	29.6
	Kamchay	hydro	193			
	Kampong Cham-Vietnam	Import	10			
2011	Kirirom III	hydro	18	650	561	15.9
	Coal SHV	Coal	100			
2012	Stung Atay	hydro	120	977	719	36
	Caol SHV	Coal	100			
2013	Retirement - C3 (GM)	(DO)	3	1026	800	28.4
	Coal SHV	Coal	100			
	Lower Russei Chrum	hydro	338			
	Upper Ressei Chrum	hydro				
2014	Coal SHV	Coal	100	1203	979	22.9
2015	Stung Tatay	hydro	246	1382	1155	19.6
	Coal SHV	Coal	100			
	Stung Treng- Lao	Import	20			
	Kampong Cham-Vietnam	Import	22			
2016	Lower Se San II	hydro	420	1597	1302	22.6

	Lower Sre Pok II	hydro				
2017	Stung Chay Areng	hydro	240	1650	1435	15
2018	Coal SHV	Coal	300	1800	1600	10
2019	Sambour	hydro	450	2110	1746	20.8
2020	Kampong Cham-Vietnam	Import	31	2567	1985	29.3
2021	Coal/Gaz SHV	Coal/Gaz	450	2567	2195	16.9

Transmission Master Plan 2008-21

Transmission Planning 2008-21

Year	Name of Project	High case		
		Line Type	Section (mm2)	Line Length
2008	Establish 230kV Viet Nam-Phnom Penh S/S connection*	D-C	630, 400	111
2010	230kV Takeo-Kampot	D-C	400	100
2011	115kV Kampong Cham-Kra Tie	D-C	630	87
2010	115kV Laos-Stung Treng	D-C	240	56
2010	115kV Vietnam-Suong-Kreak-Kampong Cham	D-C	400	64
2010	230kV Kampot-Sihanoukville	D-C	630	82
2011	230kV Kampot-Kamchay Hydro connection	D-C	630	20
2011	115kV Stung Treng - Kra Tie	D-C	400	130
2012	230kV WPP-Kampong Chhnang-pursat-Battambang	D-C	630*2B	310
2012	230kV Pursat-O soam	D-C	630	80
2012	115kV O soam-Attay include S/S	D-C	630	30
2012	115kV GS1-NPP-WPP	D-C	250*2B	28
2012	115kVGS2-SPP- WPP	D-C	250*2B	25
2012	115/230kV NPP-Kampong Cham	D-C	630*2B	120
2013	230kV Lower&upper Russei Chhroum- O soam	D-C	630	30
2013	230kV WPP-SHV include Real Rinh S/S	D-C	630	220
2014	115kV SPP-EPP-NPP	D-C	250	20
2014	115kV EPP-Neak Loeune-Svay Rieng S/S connection	D-C	250*2B	122
2017	230kV Kratie-Lower Se San2 - Vietnam	D-C	630	90
2017	230kV WPP-NPP	D-C	630	25
2017	230kV NPP-Kampong Cham-Kratie-Se san2-Viet Nam	D-C	630	300
2018	230kV Sre Ambil-Koh Kong-O Soam	D-C	400	200
2019	230kV Sambor - Kratie	D-C	630	30
2021	230kV Kampong Cham-Kampong Thom-	D-C	630	350

	Siem Reap-Battambang-Thai			
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Power Interconnection with Thailand

The Power Cooperation Agreement (MOU) with Thailand was signed in 3rd February 2000. This MOU provided a framework for the power trade and technical assistance between these two countries and opens the power access to the third countries. The PPA was signed in 2002 and amended in 2007. It encouraged the joint utilization of the existing natural resources of the two countries. When the power pool will be established, both countries can be participated widely in term of receiving and supplying the power.

At present Electric Power between Cambodia and Thailand is transmitted at 22 kV and 115 kV levels. An agreement was signed with Trat Province (Thailand) to supply power to Koh Kong province (Cambodia) and Poit Pet (Cambodia) by using 22 kV line. The above areas have been connected since 2001. Recently, 115 kV transmission line from Arranh Prathet substation, Thailand connection to BTC, BTB and SRP has been commissioned in 2007.

Power Interconnection with Vietnam

The Power Cooperation with Vietnam was signed in 10th June 1999. The agreement aims at the cooperation in Power Sector between the two countries. The supply of power to the areas along the border by medium voltage line and interconnection between high voltage links are encouraged.

Since 2002, EDC has been imported power from PC2 to supply to Keo Seima District Monduliri Province, Snuol District Kratie Province, Memut and Ponhea Krek District Kampong Cham Province, Bavet Svay Rieng Province, Chrey Thom Kandal Province, Kampong Trach Kampot Province. For the areas of Koh Roka Prey Veng Province, Phnom Den Takeo Province, it is planning to energize within 2007 or 2008. The interconnection transmission project for import power from Viet Nam to Phnom Penh by 230 kV is under construction and will be energized in 2008. Recently the government of Cambodia and Viet Nam is preparing the 115 kV interconnection transmission project between Kampong Cham province and Tay Ninh province of Viet Nam.

Power Interconnection with Lao PDR

The Power Cooperation with Vietnam was signed in 21th October 1999. The agreement aims at the cooperation in Power Sector between the two countries. The supply of power to the areas along the border by medium voltage (22kV) line and interconnection between high voltage links are also encouraged.

Both countries had discussed and agreed on power interconnection from Southern part of Lao PDR (Ban Hat, Cham Pasak Province) to Stung Treng of Cambodia by 115 kV line.

Sub-regional Interconnection

Interconnections between the isolated grids of the countries within the Mekong Basin (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Yunan-China and Myanmar) or even a further extension of this grid to include Malaysia and Singapore have been subjected to a number of studies which aim at improving the utilization of energy resources. The report of ASEAN interconnection Master plan has been adopted in 2002, presenting a clear study about the ASEAN interconnection. Meanwhile, the revised of the ASEAN Interconnection Master Plan is under study by the ASEAN study team.

The study provides mostly an assessment of the viability and priority of regional interconnections based on the pre-feasibility studies. The study has postulated an urgent need to develop ASEAN Power Grid (APG). The ASEAN Power Grid Consultative Committee (APGCC) has been established. However, among the 10 interconnection options studies, the link between Cambodia and Vietnam is ranked as fourth and classified as a potential short to medium term project for completion before 2010.

ទិន្នន័យមូលដ្ឋាន និង ផែនទីប្រព័ន្ធភាព ឆ្នាំ ២០២៤

