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Power Ma	and the second sec	Market Maturity	Technological Feasibility	exercise rearinging	
Quality of the F ecosyste		Financing	Infrastructure	Power Infrastructure	
Country I		Macroeconomy	Policy Enablers	Financial Support Mechanisms	
Drivers			Insights		
Macro- economy	GDP (Real) has grown at an annual rate of 7% in 2019. ²				
Policy enablers	 The Royal Government of Cambodia's priorities for electricity includes ensuring sufficient supply, increasing electrification and accessibility, reliability and a reduction of tariffs with minimal impact to the environment.⁴ Under Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan three solar projects with a combined capacity of approximately 140 MW were approved in 2019. 				
C: Technological Feasibility	 Owing to an average solar irradiation levels (GHI) of 5.09 kWh/m²/day and specific yield of 4.09 kWh/kWp, a moderate technical feasibility is envisaged for solar projects in Cambodia.⁵ The country has significant external dependence for electricity supply i.e. imported fossil fuels for generation and imported electricity thereby making it vulnerable to external forces.¹ 				
Market Maturity	 The country's per capita consumption in 2019 was 458 kWh which is relatively low in comparison to the global average.⁶ As of June 2018, 97.6% of Cambodian households have access to the electricity, 71.5% on grid and 26.1% off-grid (primarily through solar home systems and rechargeable batteries).⁷ Affordability of electricity is an issue for rural, lower income, and female-led households. It is aggravated by low availability and poor reliability of electricity. Only 0.3% of urban and 0.8% rural grid-connected households allocate an additional monthly spending to backup sources of lighting.⁷ 				
Infrastructure	 High cost of electricity coupled with an unreliable power supply owing to the absence of an integrated high-voltage transmission system and costly diesel used in power generation are key areas of concern.¹ Owing to the lower cost and easy deployment, Cambodian households and businesses are also increasingly investing in behind-the-meter (BTM) solar energy systems. 				
Financing	Cambodia is t strategic develo The approved compared to 20 Bank credit gr The Asian Dev	 Country has a stable financial outlook with a credit rating of B2.⁸ Cambodia is taking a public-private partnership approach to raise capital needed to carry out its latest strategic development plan. The approved foreign direct investment (FDI) commitments have slowed in the first half of 2019 as compared to 2018.³ Bank credit growth accelerated to 28.3% (y-o-y) by mid-2019, up from 24.2% in December 2018.¹¹ The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) has financed a USD 11 million loan and a USD 3 million grant from the World Bank administered Strategic Climate Fund for development of 100 MW Solar Park. 			
Finergy Imperatives	 Electricity demand grew at a compound annual growth rate of 15.64% between 2010-2018.¹³ The Solar PV installed capacity grew from 2 MW in 2010 to 99 MW in 2019. In rural areas, off-grid solutions offer a large potential. Innovative models such as PayGo may be explored.⁷ 				











