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Sihanoukville CIIDG power station

Sihanoukville CIIDG power station is a 405-megawatt (MW) coal-fired power station in Preah Sihanouk (Sihanoukville) Province, Cambodia.

CCIDG has also proposed the 700 MW [Sihanoukville CIIDG power station 2](#).

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Location

The map below shows the location of the plant, near Steung Hav, Steung Hav District, Preah Sihanouk (Sihanoukville) Province. The plant is near the 100 MW [Sihanoukville CEL power station](#), and occupies the same land concession.



Background on Plant

In 2010, Cambodia agreed with China to construct a \$362 million, 270 MW coal-fired power plant in Stoeng Hav Industrial Zone, Sihanoukville province. A joint venture between Cambodia International Investment Development Group (CIIDG) and unnamed local and Chinese firms was granted a 33-year concession to build and operate the plant, slated for completion by 2014.^[1]

In 2011, it was reported that CIIDG Erdos Hongjun Electric Power Co. had been set up as a China-Cambodia joint venture granted permission by the Royal Government of Cambodia to develop a 7 x 135 MW coal-fired power project in Sihanoukville in order to generate electricity that would be supplied to the national grid. The company was offering Cambodians "scholarships" to work on a coal plant in China, in exchange for working on the Sihanoukville plant in Cambodia upon returning.^[2]

The US\$383 million joint venture project operated under a 33-year build-own-operate (BOO) scheme. Units 1 and 2 of 135 MW each came online in November 2014 and March 2015, respectively. Unit 3 was planned to be put into operation by the end of 2016. Coal is sourced from Indonesia.^[3]

In September 2016, it was reported that Unit 3 of the plant would be completed in October 2016.^[4] Unit 3 was then reported in the testing phase in January 2017, with commercial operation planned for the end of the financial quarter.^[5]

In January 2018, it was reported that Unit 3 was commissioned in 2017.^[6]

Expansion

There has been no news on the proposed Units 4–7 of the power station since they were first reported in 2011. The four units either appear to have been deferred or cancelled, or have become one of the following projects:

- In September 2016, it was reported that the Royal Group, Cambodia's biggest conglomerate, would be involved in funding future phases of the Sihanoukville plant. The plant was reported to be 700 MW total, potentially reaching 900 MW.^[7] It's possible the report was referring to the [Botum Sakor power station](#).
- In July 2018, it was reported that Cambodia International Investment Development Group (CIIDG) had been given approval to construct a 2 x 350 MW coal plant in Sihanoukville of Steung Hav District, the [Sihanoukville CIIDG power station 2](#).^[8]

Special Economic Zone

Since 2008, CIIDG has been building the Sihanoukville Special Economic Zone (SSEZ), the biggest industrial park in the country, through a partnership with China-based conglomerate Jiangsu Taihu Cambodia International Economic Cooperation Investment Co. The 11-square-kilometre special economic zone expects the CIIDG plant's coal-fired generators to power all of its industrial demands.^[3]

Stabbing death during construction

In 2013 it was reported that the Chinese manager on the construction site of a coal-fired power plant in Preah Sihanouk province was stabbed to death. The project was a 405-MW power plant in Stung Hav district by Chinese-Cambodian CIIDG Erdos Hongjun Electric Power Co.^[9]

Opposition

On Monday, August 12, 2013, 173 trainees at the Sihanoukville power plant in the Preah Sihanouk province in Cambodia ended a 5-day protest. The protest ended because the trainees were able to obtain higher wages from their employer at the power plant, the Chinese-Cambodian company CIIDG Erdos Hong-jun Electric Power Co. Buot Chamrong, one of the protestors, said that they "protested to demand that [CIIDG] respect Cambodian labor laws because so far they have implemented Chinese laws to put pressure on us."^[10]

Before the Sihanoukville coal plants were built, "local campaigners organized a protest march during Sihanoukville's 'Sea Festival,' including the Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC). Their motivations included the adverse health effects that would fall upon villagers near Sihanoukville, such as cancer and coal ash inhalation."^[11]

In early June 2019, 42 families in the Sihanoukville community formally filed a complaint to the government surrounding the abundance of coal ash from the power plants. The provincial governor then "inspected the site and threatened to close the plant" if it did not clean up its operations.^[11]

Project Details

- Sponsor:** [CIIDG Erdos Hongjun Electric Power](#)
- Parent company:** Erdos Hongjun Electric Power, Cambodia International Investment Development Group (CIIDG)
- Location:** Steung Hav, Steung Hav District, Preah Sihanouk (Sihanoukville) Province, Cambodia
- Coordinates:** 10.7325567, 103.5834703﻿ (exact)
- Status:** Operating (Units 1-3); Cancelled (Units 4-7)
- Capacity:** 405 MW (3 x 135 MW); 540 MW (4 x 135 MW)
- Type:** [Subcritical](#)
- Start date:** 2014 (Unit 1), 2015 (Unit 2), 2017 (Unit 3)
- Coal Type:**
- Coal Source:** Indonesia
- Source of financing:** [China](#)^[12]
- Permits and applications:**

Articles and resources

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