ANNUAL REPORT

2015

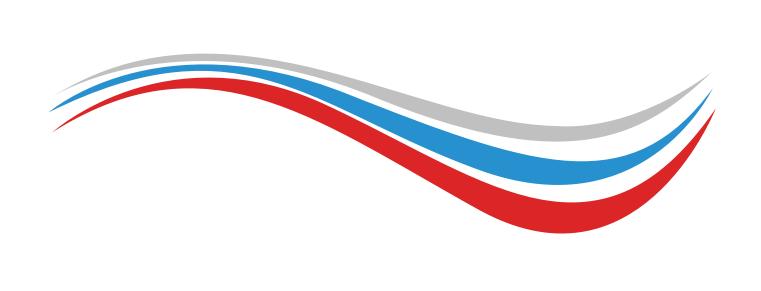
Regulatory & Supervisory Bureau

For Electricity & Water











"The UAE is striving to develop and boost its rich resources and expertise in the international energy markets and enhance its leading role as a world centre for renewable energy research and development"

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan President of the United Arab Emirates



"Innovative governments empower citizens to cultivate their collective energy and develop their potential, and thus become drivers for their countries' growth and advancement in the world arena."

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum UAE Vice President, and Prime Minister, and Ruler of Dubai



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ABOUT THE RSB

The RSB was established by Executive Council Resolution Number 2 of 2010.

Our vision is to become a leading example of regulatory practice in the Gulf region. Our mission is to support Dubai's economic, social and environmental objectives through development of an effective, independent and transparent regulatory regime.

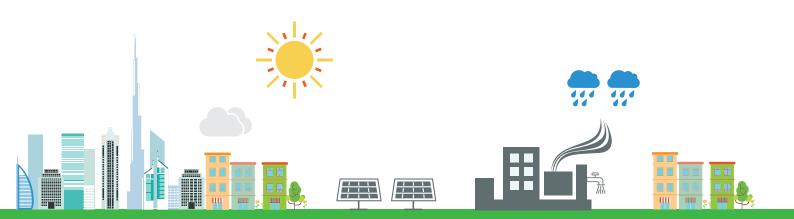
The RSB works under the auspices of the Dubai Supreme Council of Energy, developing regulatory frameworks to support Dubai's development through secure energy supply and effcient energy use, while meeting environmental and sustainability objectives.

The RSB supports the implementation of the Dubai Integrated Energy Strategy 2030 and Demand Side Management Strategy.By 2030 the aim is to raise

energy effciency by 30% and energy supply is to be transformed with renewables, coal and nuclear all added to the electricity generation mix, currently dominated by gas.

The RSB licences and regulates Independent Power Producers, ensuring new entrants to the sector deliver safe, reliable and effcient services to the benefit of all in Dubai. Private sector participation in electricity and water production is expected to bring technology, expertise and capital to the energy sector and is governed by Law No. 6 of 2011.

The RSB develops and administers frameworks to encourage greater energy effciency in buildings. Our Energy Service Company (ESCO) and Energy Auditor accreditation schemes are designed to build trust and make the process smoother for accredited entities and their clients.



A MEETING OF THE RSB BOARD



Left to Right: Zaineb Al Amin – Secretary to the Board, Riad Belhoul-Member, Ahmad Al Muhairbi-Vice Chairman, Ali Al Owais- Chairman, Mustafa Al Yousuf-Member, Qusai Al Shared-Member, Graeme Sims-Executive Director

FOREWORD

A central role of the RSB is licensing of new entrants to Dubai's Power and water sectors. It was, therefore, of particular significance that in 2015 we licensed Dubai's first independent Power producer (IPP). The 200MW solar photovoltaic plant to be sited at the Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Solar Park achieved financial close and was licensed in June. The IPP programme has continued apace with selection of the preferred bidder for the Hassyan clean coal project and launch of the next, 800MW, phase of the solar park's development. These three projects have demonstrated the benefits of Dubai's strategy to diversify and involve the private sector, with the two solar projects setting successive world bests for lowest cost utility scale PV plant. We look forward to working with DEWA and the successful bidders to achieve successful licensing of the latest projects.

After a successful first year, the RSB's ESCO accreditation scheme continued to attract interest with a further five companies accredited. To that scheme we added accreditation of energy auditors, supporting the Dubai Supreme Council of Energy's initiative to encourage government entities to identify retrofit opportunities in their building stock. Paralleling this initiative we studied the potential for a similar scheme for the non-governmental sector.

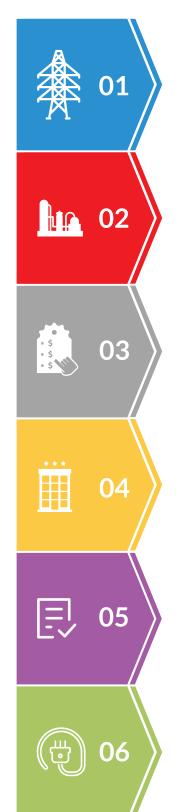
Our work has continued to benefit from the thoughtful contribution and support of many stakeholders, from the private and public sectors. As has been the case throughout the RSB's existence, the Dubai Supreme Council of Energy has been a constant source of guidance and assistance.

I thank also my colleagues, the RSB's board members and staff, for their continued support, dedication and hard work.

Dubai's energy strategy is rightly seen as a model for the Gulf region and beyond and I am determined that the RSB should continue to play its part in securing a sustainable and secure future for the emirate's energy needs.

ALI BIN ABDULLAH AL OWAIS CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



In 2015 Dubai's first independent Power project achieved financial close. This 200MW solar photovoltaic plant had achieved a world record low tariff of \$58.5/MWh when first awarded. In June the RSB awarded a generation licence to the project company, Shuaa Energy 1, the first such licence in Dubai.

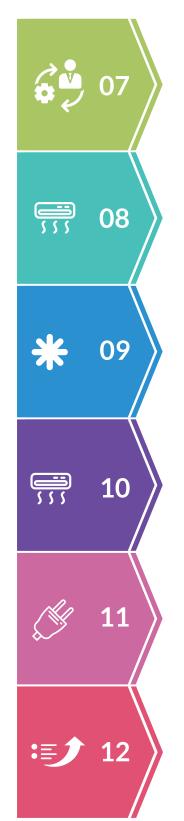
Fuel diversification was advanced with proposals for a clean coal plant on the Hassyan site. The 2400MW first phase was awarded to a consortium of ACWA Power and Harbin Electric of China and financial close and licence award is likely in the second half of 2016.

It is customary for regulators to recover their costs of operations from fees charged to those they regulate and the RSB is expected to be no different in this regard. Dubai's law regulating private sector participation in the Power and water sector provides for a fees regime and in August HH the Chairman of the Dubai Executive Council passed a resolution setting out the fees to be charged.

2015 saw increased activity by accredited ESCOs. They reported a total of 23 new projects targeting the retrofit of 190 buildings. The expected investment to deliver those projects is estimated at just under AED100 million and the targeted electricity and water savings are 54GWh and 200MIG, respectively. Target electricity savings averaged 35% (compared to 12% in 2014) and water savings 36% (against 15% in 2014). Achieved savings were also higher than in the previous year at 22% and 93%, respectively for electricity and water.

Having accredited nine ESCOs in the first year of operation, a further five were accredited by the Accreditation Board in 2015. To the ESCO accreditation scheme we added an energy auditor accreditation scheme. Five firms were accredited in 2015.

The RSB commissioned consumer research to examine the attitude of Dubai households (homeowners and tenants, expatriates and Nationals) on energy matters. The survey looked at overall views on energy as well as the importance of energy in the property selection process and the types of information that would best inform those decisions.



Those surveyed supported a wide range of measures that would increase the chances of their taking action to save energy. A number of these are already implemented in Dubai - there are tips on how to be more efficient available from DEWA, for example. Others, such as labels and audits, would require the development of new regulatory initiatives and the survey will help the RSB and other governmental stakeholders as they design new measures to support Dubai's demand-side management strategy.

As the dominant energy use in Dubai, cooling is central to efforts to raise energy efficiency. To aid decision making the RSB commissioned a study to establish the current market share of the different cooling technologies in operation in Dubai, the "on-site" efficiency of the different technologies in use and the overall cooling demand in Dubai.

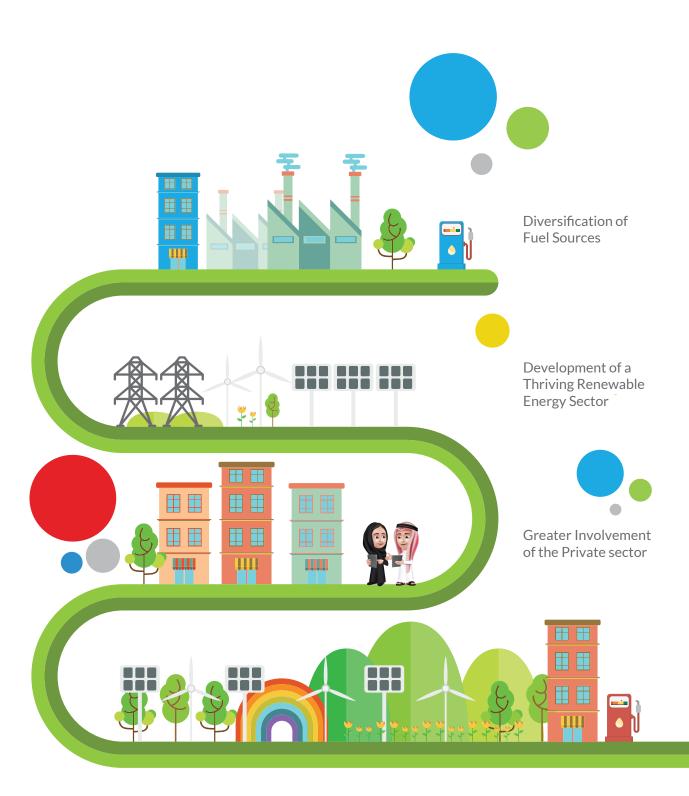
District cooling was estimated to have an 18% share of the cooling market with ducted and split the technology with the highest share.

The study showed that water cooled solutions, whether at a district or building scale offer superior energy efficiency to their air-cooled alternatives. The average efficiency of cooling systems (other than district cooling) was assessed to be 1.51KW/TR, whilst district cooling efficiency calculated from data provided to the RSB by district cooling firms is 0.92KW/TR.

Finally, the study confirmed findings from DEWA's analysis of its electrical load, namely that just over 50% of total electricity consumption is for cooling purposes but that cooling accounts for over 60% of peak electrical demand.

2015 data from district cooling operators showed that there has been a noticeable improvement in efficiency since we first collected information in 2012. Over the last three years electrical efficiency has increased from 0.95kW/TR to 0.88kW/TR. Six district cooling plant have thermal storage and seven plants use recycled water supplied by the Municipality saving some 312MIG in potable water in 2015.

SUPPLY-SIDE ACTIVITIES



Dubai's Integrated Energy Strategy 2030 (DIES2030) has adopted a twin-track approach to achieving Dubai's energy transformation, with supply-side and demand-side reforms equally prominent. The supply-side component has three main elements: diversification of fuel sources; development of a thriving renewable energy sector; and greater involvement of the private sector. Significant progress on each of these was made in 2015.

Dubai's first independent Power project achieved financial close. This 200MW solar photovoltaic plant, the second phase of the Mohammed bin Rashid Solar Park, had achieved a record low tariff of \$58.5/MWh when first awarded. The private sector participants in this project, ACWA Power of Saudi Arabia and TSK of Spain, combined with the Dubai Electricity & Water Authority to form a project company, Shuaa Energy 1. In June the RSB awarded a generation licence to this project company, the first such licence in Dubai. That award followed a thorough review of the technical and financial competence of the proposed licensee.

The success of the renewables component of the DIES2030 can be seen in the rapid evolution of the target share of generation capacity to be taken by renewables in 2030. When the strategy was first developed, that share was 5%. Following the success of the first bidding process it was increased to 15% and in November Dubai's Ruler, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, announced a new 2030 target of 25% in unveiling Dubai's 2050 Clean Energy Strategy. This new, longer-term strategy aims for a 75% share for clean energy by that date.

Consistent with these new targets DEWA launched the third phase development of the solar park with a tender for an 800MW project in late 2015.

Fuel diversification was advanced with the receipt of proposals for a clean coal plant on the Hassyan site.

The 2400MW first phase was awarded to a consortium of ACWA Power and Harbin Electric of China. The competitive bidding process for that plant likewise achieved a very low price by international standards, a levelised cost of energy of \$45.01/MWh. By late 2015 the licensing process for that plant had begun and financial close and licence award is likely in the second half of 2016.

The relationship between DEWA as operator of the electricity transmission system and independent Power producers is governed by an IWPP Code. A set of Renewables Standards also set technical requirements for plant of this type. When developed, the IWPP Code did not envisage the deployment of large scale renewables on the DEWA system. The RSB has, therefore, been in discussion with DEWA about modifications to the Code so that it properly recognizes the characteristics of photovoltaic and other forms of renewable generation.

Review panels are responsible for assessing changes to the Code and Renewables Standards, which are the submitted to the RSB for approval. The panels have been established and an initial set of changes identified. These are likely to be made in the course of 2016 with their content already communicated to bidders on the solar park third phase, so that their technical proposals can be aligned with development of the Code and Standards.

It is customary for regulators to recover their costs of operations from fees charged to those they regulate and the RSB is expected to be no different in this regard. Dubai's law regulating private sector participation in the Power and water sector provides for a fees regime and in August HH the Chairman of the Dubai Executive Council passed a resolution setting out the fees to be charged. The fees were set following an analysis of the typical fees charged by other regulators in the region as well as the RSB's resourcing needs in regulating the new private operators.

The fees were set following an analysis of the typical fees charged by other regulators in the region as well as the RSB's resourcing needs in regulating the new private operators.

Figure 1: Licence Fees —

No.	Item	Annual Fee (AED)
1	Application for Electricity Generation or Water Desalination.	20,000
2	Issue or renewal of an Electricity Generation licence for a generation capacity of 500 kilowatts to 1 megawatt.	1,000
3	Issue or renewal of an Electricity Generation licence for a generation capacity of 1 megawatt to 10 megawatts.	10,000
4	Issue or renewal of an Electricity Generation licence for a generation capacity of 10 megawatts to 50 megawatts.	30,000
5	Issue or renewal of an Electricity Generation licence for a generation capacity greater than 50 megawatts.	30,000 dirhams upon issuance or renewal of a licence, plus 600 dirhams for each megawatt in excess of 50 megawatts due upon the start of actual production of electricity.
6	Issue or renewal of a Water Desalination licence for a production capacity less than 2 million litres per day.	5,000
7	Issue or renewal of a Water Desalination licence for a production capacity of 2 to 10 million litres per day.	30,000
8	Issue or renewal of a Water Desalination licence for a production capacity greater than 10 million litres per day.	30,000 dirhams upon issuance or renewal of a licence, plus 2,000 dirhams for each 1 million litres in excess of 1 million litres per day due upon the start of actual production of desalinated water.

DEMAND-SIDE ACTIVITIES

Dubai's ESCO Market

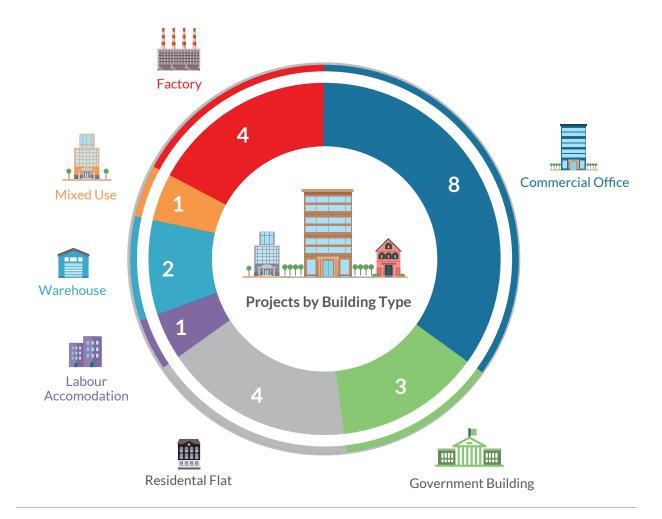
2014 saw the successful launch of the RSB's regulatory framework for energy service companies. The framework has three main components:

Standard template contracts that are free to be used by ESCOs and their clients and are based on the two common modes of energy performance contracting, known as guaranteed and shared savings. An accreditation scheme for A guide to the measurement and verification of savings which looks at the typical facilities and energy saving measures in Dubai and how the standard international protocol for assessing savings can be applied to them. energy service companies (ESCOs). This allows both established players and new entrants to have their energy saving credentials recognized by an independent body, giving credibility to the energy efficiency market.

With the accreditation scheme a couple of years old we have begun to examine the development of Dubai's retrofit market, collecting data from accredited ESCOs on their projects. This both allows us to track savings against the targets in the DIES2030 and identify trends and patterns in market activity - types of saving measures being used, facilities being retrofitted, percentage savings achieved, and so on.

2015 saw increased activity by accredited ESCOs. They reported a total of 23 new projects targeting the retrofit of 190 buildings. The expected investment to deliver those projects is estimated at just under AED100 million and the targeted electricity and water savings are 54GWh and 200MIG, respectively. As was the case last year we saw offices as the main building type being retrofitted, although labour accommodation and factories were more prominent than in 2014.

Figure 2: Facilities Retrofitted



There was a rough 50:50 balance between projects using energy performance contracts (EPC) and those not provided on an EPC basis. Projects reported to us showed an encouraging improvement in expected savings compared to baseline energy and water use. Target electricity savings averaged 35% (compared to 12% in 2014) and water savings 36% (against 15% in 2014). Achieved savings were also higher than in the previous year at 22% and 93%, respectively for electricity and water. The far higher figure for achieved water savings resulted from the ESCO identifying a leak at the customer's premises which was accounting for a very high proportion of water use. As for the lower rate of achieved electricity savings compared to target this is likely to be because of part-year effects and become less prominent as we have more years' actual data to compare to targeted savings.

As well as the accredited ESCOs, we also collect data from Etihad Energy Services, Dubai's Super ESCO and their data is included in the figures reported above. Collection from Etihad allows us to compare progress on the projects they are intitiating with public sector clients with the progress being made by accredited ESCOs on projects they themselves are initiating. What this comparison shows is that Etihad's projects, however measured, are the lion's share of the market currently. A challenge for the ESCO market is to stimulate retrofit activity amongst private sector clients and awareness of this feature assists government in developing policy and mechanisms to encourage a more broadly based retrofit market in Dubai.

Having accredited nine ESCOs in the first year of operation, a further five were accredited by the Accreditation Board in 2015. In order of accreditation these were:



To the ESCO accreditation scheme we added an energy auditor accreditation scheme. This supported a directive of the Dubai Supreme Council of Energy which requires energy audits of all large buildings owned by Dubai government entities. Etihad Energy Services provides a facilitation role for this directive and audits are expected to be carried out by suitably qualified audit firms. The auditor accreditation scheme helps in identifying a pool of experienced firms which the government entities can draw from. Five firms were accredited in 2015, again in order of accreditation:



Householder Views on Energy

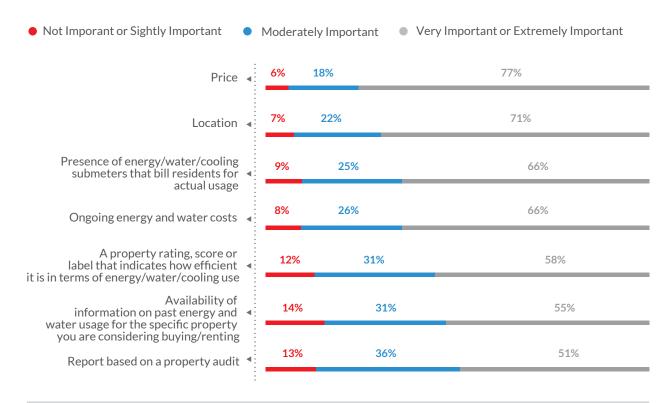
Successful programmes to raise energy efficiency have to find ways to monetize energy savings, that is to allow those who invest in energy efficiency to reap the benefits financially. This is especially important where one party makes the energy savings investments but another party enjoys the lower energy costs they produce. In buildings this typically manifests itself as a "split incentive" between landlords and tenants or between developers and owners. One way to overcome this split incentive is to improve the quality of information available to inform property choices.

The RSB commissioned consumer research to examine the attitude of Dubai households (homeowners and tenants, expatriates and Nationals) on energy matters. The survey looked at overall views on energy as well as the importance of energy in the property selection process and the types of

information that would best inform those decisions.

The key findings from the survey are summarized in the following graphs. In selecting a property, location and price were naturally seen as the most important factors but various energy related features also scored highly. Householders seem to value, in particular, meters that allow them to be charged for what they consume and thus influence their energy bill through their behaviour. Meters for water and electricity are very widespread in Dubai but much less common for central air conditioning, unless provided through a district cooling scheme. The survey suggested customers would support greater moves to introduce charging for consumption. Dubai's Green Building Regulations require energy sub-meters in new buildings and we are keen to see the option explored to retrofit meters in existing buildings.

Figure 3: Factors in the property search and selection process



Overall attitudes to energy and issues related to the making available of information are summarized in Figure 4. Those surveyed see climate change as real and needing to be tackled. They also had a broadly positive stance towards taking action to make their own contribution to tackling climate change.

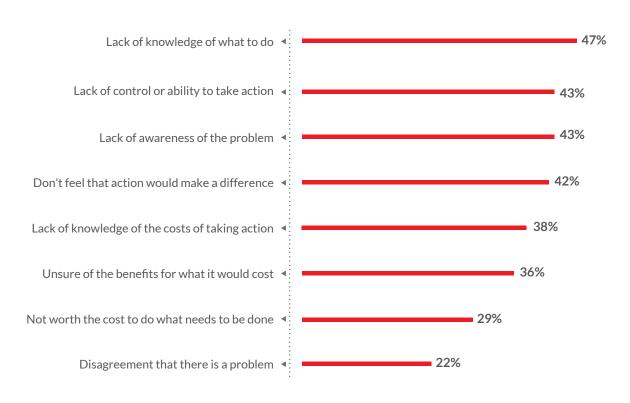
Figure 4: Attitudes to Energy Issues

Percent Strongly or Somewhat Agree



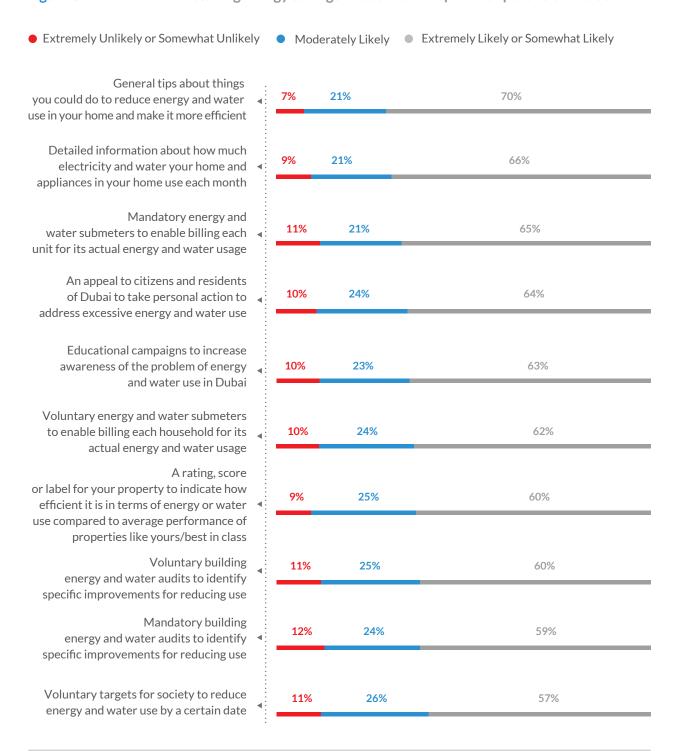
When it comes to taking action householders identified a number of barriers, although none was cited by more than 50% of respondents. Awareness, knowledge and control related barriers rated most highly, reinforcing the need to give customers the information and tools to make change happen.

Figure 5: Barriers to reducing consumption in the home



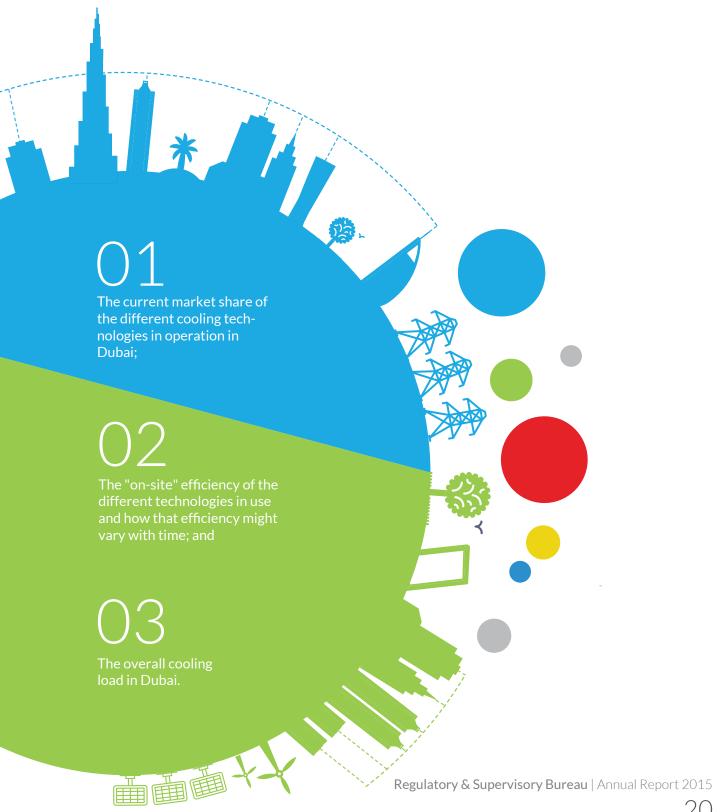
Fortunately, those surveyed supported a wide range of measures that would increase the chances of their taking action to save energy. A number of these are already implemented in Dubai - there are tips on how to be more efficient available from DEWA, for example. Others, such as labels and audits, would require the development of new regulatory initiatives and the survey will help the RSB and other governmental stakeholders as they design new measures to support Dubai's demand-side management strategy.

Figure 6: Likelihood of installing energy savings measures in response to particular initiatives



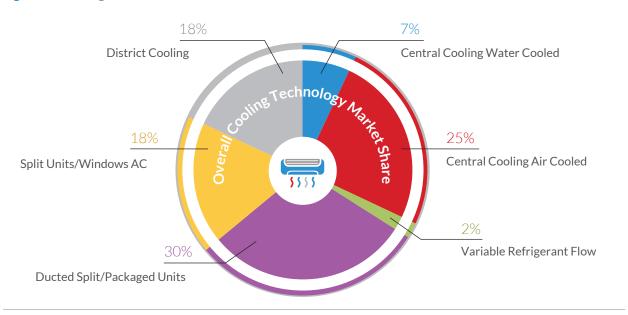
Dubai's Cooling Market

As the dominant energy use in Dubai, cooling is central to efforts to raise energy efficiency. Several of Dubai's demand-side management strategy's programmes seek to encourage more efficient cooling - new building regulations, building retrofits, equipment labels and standards, and district cooling. To aid decision making across these programmes, the RSB commissioned a study to answer these questions:



The market share of each technology was calculated through a survey of industry experts coupled with an estimate of the total floor area in Dubai of different building types. This analysis was combined with data on the output of the district cooling sector to give a view of overall cooling market share by technology as shown below:

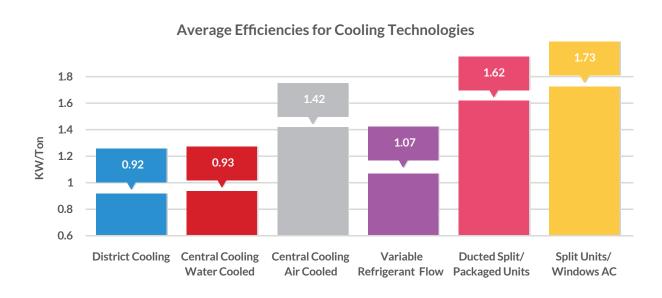
Figure 7: Cooling Market Share



Some 145 cooling systems in buildings were studied to assess the efficiency of the different cooling technologies. On site testing was chosen so that real world performance could be assessed, allowing the impact of age and maintenance practices to be reflected in the assessment.

Measurements were taken over several months and weather conditions were taken into account to develop annual average efficiencies for each of the technologies. These results were then compared with the efficiency of district cooling systems (inclusive of network losses) as shown below.

Figure 8: Cooling Efficiency



The study shows that water cooled solutions, whether at a district or building scale offer superior energy efficiency to their air-cooled alternatives.

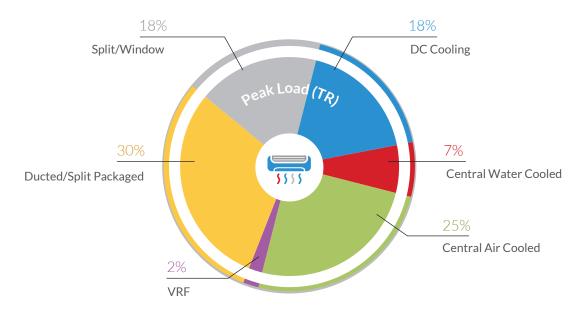
The weighted average efficiency of cooling systems (other than district cooling) was assessed to be 1.51KW/TR, whilst district cooling efficiency calculated from data provided to the RSB by district cooling firms is 0.92KW/TR.

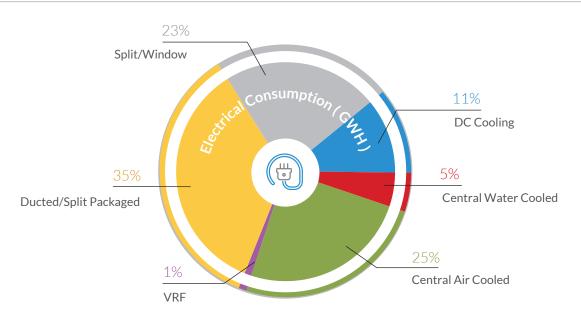
The market share assessment combined with the relative efficiency of each cooling technology enables an assessment of the annual electrical demand from each technology.

Whilst split/window and split/ducted packaged units occupy some 48% of cooling market share, they drive 58% of the total cooling electrical load on the DEWA grid. At the more efficient end of the range district and central water cooled technologies occupy 25% of market share at only 16% of the electrical load.



Figure 9: Total Cooling and Electrical Demand





The study summarized above confirms the electrical efficiency benefits of water cooled central systems, including district cooling. District cooling has an important role to play in Dubai's DSM strategy with a targeted energy saving of 3.4TWh and associated increase in market share to 40%. In order to track progress against the DSM targets the RSB has collected data from district cooling operators for several years. The data collected summarises their efficiency in terms of electricity and water use, growth in production, the extent to which they make use of recycled water and thermal energy storage, and data on their customers' demand.

The 2015 data shows that there has been a noticeable

improvement in efficiency since we first collected information in 2012. Over the last three years electrical efficiency of those companies for whom we have data has increased from 0.95kW/TR to 0.88kW/TR, a gain of 7%.

All new large district cooling plant is required to incorporate thermal energy storage (TES) of at least 20% of capacity. Currently, six plant have TES, all bar one employing water, rather than ice, as the storage medium. Similarly, recycled water as opposed to potable water from DEWA's network is encouraged for use in cooling towers. Seven plant use recycled water supplied by the Municipality and this saved some 312MIG in potable water in 2015.

APPENDIX

Audited Financial Statements for 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Regulatory & Supervisory Bureau, Dubai, United Arab Emirates (the "Bureau"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in funds and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

The procedures select depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk statements, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bureau as at 31 December 2015 and the financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

25 May 2016

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Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 AED	2014 AED
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	74,629	134,333
Intangible asset		29,520	26,000
Total Non-current assets		104,149	160,333
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses		367,931	485,192
Cash and cash equivalents	7	353,413	113,647
Total current assets		721,344	598,839
Total assets		825,493	759,172
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated surplus		104,713	61,106
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employees' end-of-service indemnity	8	132,856	82,066
Current liabilities			
Accrued and other liabilities	9	587,924	616,000
Total liabilities		720,780	698,066
Total funds and liabilities		825,493	759,172

Director

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 AED	2014 AED
Government grants Staff costs	10 11	6,400,000 (3,688,867)	8,000,000 (3,648,752)
Project consultancy expenses Public relations and media events		(2,126,000) (175,020)	(4,180,000) (254,929)
General and administrative expenses	12	(366,506)	(389,093)
Excess of income/ (expenditure)		43,607	(472,774)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		43,607	(472,774)

Statement of changes in funds

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Accumulated surplus AED
Balance as at 1 January 2014	533,880
Excess of expenditure over income for the year	(472,774)
Balance as at 31 December 2014	61,106
Excess of income over expenditure for the year	43,607
Balance as at 31 December 2015	104,713

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2015

	2015 AED	2014 AED
Cash flows from operating activities		
Excess of income/ (expenditure)	43,607	(472,774)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property and equipment, and intangible asset	62,684	60,000
Provision for employees' end-of-service indemnity	50,790	57,125
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	157,081	(355,649)
Decrease in prepaid expenses	117,261	195,520
(Decrease)/ increase in accrued and other liabilities	(28,076)	123,754
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities	246,266	(36,375)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible asset	(6,500)	(26,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,500)	(26,000)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	239,766	(62,375)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	113,647	176,022
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 7)	353,413	113,647

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Legal status and business activity

Regulatory & Supervisory Bureau (the "Bureau") is the body entitled to the tasks of regulating the electricity and water sector in the Emirate of Dubai. The Bureau was established on 6 January 2010 through Executive Council Resolution No. (2) of 2010. The registered address of the Bureau is P.O. Box. 121555, Dubai, Unites Arab Emirates.

The Bureau receives government grants from the Department of Finance based on the submission and approval of its annual general budget. The grants received from the Department of Finance are allocated between the Dubai Supreme Council of Energy and the Bureau based on the individual annual general budgets approved by the Department of Finance for the respective entities.

Based on the approved annual general budget for 31 December 2015 an amount of AED 6.4 million was allocated to the Bureau (2014: AED 8.0 million).

2. Going concern

The financial statements of the Bureau have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business as the Bureau is a government establishment which receives grants (refer Note 1).

3. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

3.1 New and revised IFRS applied with no material effect on the financial statements

The following new and revised IFRS, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, have been adopted in the financial statements. The application of these revised IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle that includes amendments to IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 16, IAS 24 and IAS 38.
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011 2013 Cycle that includes amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 3, IFRS 13 and IAS 40.
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits to clarify the requirements that relate to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service.

3.2 New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The Bureau had not yet early applied the following new standard, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRS

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements relating to disclosure initiative.	1 January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements relating to accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations.	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets relating to clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization.	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 41 Agriculture relating to bearer plants.	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements relating to accounting investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates to be optionally accounted for using the equity method in separate financial statements.	1 January 2016
Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures relating to applying to consolidation exception for investment entities.	1 January 2016
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 – 2014 Cycle covering amendments to IFRS 5, IFRS 7 and IAS 19.	1 January 2016
Finalised version of IFRS 9 [IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)] was issued in July 2014 incorporating requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, general hedge accounting and derecognition. This amends classification and measurement requirement of financial assets and introduces new expected loss impairment model.	1 January 2018
A new measurement category of fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) will apply for debt instruments held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.	
A new impairment model based on expected credit losses will apply to debt instruments measured at amortized costs or FVTOCI, lease receivables, contract assets and certain written loan commitments and financial guarantee contract.	
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers: IFRS 15 provides single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers.	1 January 2018
IFRS 16 Leases: IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and discloses leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 126's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17.	1 January 2019

Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) relating to the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from and investor to its associate or joint venture.

Effective date deferred indefinitely

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Bureau's financial statements for the year beginning 10 January 2016 or as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, except for IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Bureau in the year of initial application.

Management anticipates that IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 will be adopted in the Bureau's financial statements for the annual year beginning 1 January 2018. The application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 may have significant impact on amounts reported and disclosures made in the Bureau's financial statements in respect of revenue from contracts with customers, the Bureau's financial assets and financial liabilities and leases. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of effects of the application of these standards until the Bureau performs a detailed review.

4. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical coast is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods or services. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Government Grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Bureau will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period it is received as there are no specific conditions attached to it.

Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements of the Bureau are presented in the currency pf the primary economic environment in which the Bureau operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position of the Bureau are expressed in Arab Emirates Dirhams ('AED'), which is the functional currency of the Bureau and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Bureau's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that re denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in the statement of comprehensive income for the year. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in the statement of comprehensive income for the year except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in equity. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognized directly in equity.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bureau and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimates useful lives, using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.

Years

Motor vehicles

5

Estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property or equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is charged so as to allocate the cost of intangibles less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. These costs are amortized over their estimates useful lives between three and five years. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortization rate or residual value of an asset, the amortization of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Bureau reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimates future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so long as the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bureau has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the statement of financial position when the Bureau has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets

The Bureau classifies its financial assets at initial recognition into the category of 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables, include cash and cash equivalents measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balance held in a current account.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at amortized cost are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the asset have been affected.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as receivables, that are assessed not to be impaired individually are assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Bureau's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Bureau derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Bureau neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bureau recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity in recognized in consolidated statement of income.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Bureau retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Bureau allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive

income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and that part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial liabilities

Debt instruments issues by the Bureau are classified as financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'. The Bureau classifies all its financial liabilities into the category of 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities, include accrued and other liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bureau derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bureau's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

5. Critical accounting judgment and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Bureau's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management of the Bureau is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations (see note below),

that the management has made in the process of applying the Bureau's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Recognition of Government grants as income
There are no conditions attached to the grants
received during the reporting period. The grants are
received from the Department of Finance to be
utilized by the Bureau based on the approved annual
general budget. The management considered that it
is appropriate to recognize the grant received in the
statement of comprehensive income during the
reporting period in which it is received.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no such assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

6. Property and equipment

	Motor vehicles
Cost	
At 1 January 2014	300,000
Additions during the year	-
At 31 December 2014	300,000
Additions during the year	-
At 31 December 2015	300,000
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2014	(105,667)
Charge for the year	(60,000)
At 31 December 2014	(165,667)
Charge for the year	(59,704)
At 31 December 2015	(225,371)
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2015	74,629
At 31 December 2014	134,333

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 AED	2014 AED
Bank Balance- current account	353,413	113,647
8. Provision for employees' end-of-service indemnity		
	2015 AED	2014 AED
Balance at the beginning of the year	82,066	24,941
Charge for the year	50,790	57,125
Balance at the end of the year	132,856	82,066

Provision for employees' end-of-service indemnity is made in accordance with the Bureau's policy which meets the requirements of U.A.E. labour laws, and is based on current remuneration and cumulative years of service at the reporting date.

9. Accrued and other liabilities

	2015 AED	2014 AED
Accrued expenses	416,000	416,000
Payable to Dubai Supreme Council of Energy (note 10)	165,278	-
Sundry creditors	6,646	200,000
	587,924	616,000

10. Related parties

The Bureau enters into transactions with companies and other entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard 24 Related Party Disclosures. Related parties comprise owners, entities under common ownership and/or common management control and key management personnel. The management decides on the terms and conditions of transactions and of services received/rendered from/to related parties as well as other charges.

	2015 AED	2014 AED
Due to a related party		
Entity under common management		
Dubai Supreme Council of Energy	165,278	-

The nature of significant related party transactions during the period and the amounts involved were as follows:

	2015 AED	2014 AED
Related party transactions	, LED	/\LD
Entities under common management		
Department of Finance		
Government grants	6,400,000	8,000,000
Dubai Supreme Council of Energy	257,539	250,505
Shared expenses (Note 12)	237,337	230,303
Included in the shared expenses are rent & utilities expense.		
	2015	2014
	AED	AED
Compensation of key management personnel		
Salaries and other short-term benefits	2,229,502	1,973,293
11. Staff costs		
	2015	2014
	AED	AED
Salaries	3,119,652	24,941
End-of-service benefits (Note 8)	50,790	57,125
Directors fees	416,000	
Other benefits and allowances	102,425	
	3,688,867	3,648,752
12. General administrative expenses		
12. General auministrative expenses		
	2015 AED	2014 AED
Shared expenses (Note 10)	257,539	250,505
Depreciation and amortization	62,684	60,000
Printing and stationery	10,691	-
Advertisement	1,146	31,600
Other expenses	34,446	46,988
	366,506	389,093

13. Financial instruments

a) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements,

b) Categories of financial instruments

	2015 AED	2014 AED
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	353,413	113,647
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Accrued and other liabilities	587,924	616,000

c) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their respective carrying values in the statement of financial position as at the end of the reporting period.

14. Financial risk management

The Bureau's overall financial risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects to the financial performance of the Bureau. The management provides principles for overall financial risk management and policies covering specific areas, such as credit risk, market risk (including interest rate risk and exchange rate risk) and liquidity risk.

a) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Bureau. The Bureau is not subject to any major credit risk as material balances are due from related parties that are reviewed and approved by the management.

The Bureau's principal financial asset is cash and cash equivalents. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparty is a reputable bank registered in the U.A.E. The Bureau does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counter-party.

b) Exchange rate risk management

At the reporting date, there were no significant exchange rate risks as substantially all financial assets

and financial liabilities are denominated in UAE Dirhams or US Dollars which is pegged to the Dirham.

c) Interest rate risk management

The Bureau is not exposed to interest rate risk.

d) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the management. The Bureau manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. At 31 December 2015 all the financial liabilities are due within one year (2014-within one year).

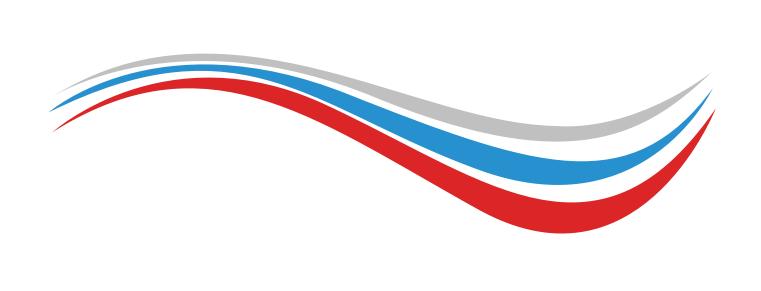
15. Capital risk management

The Bureau manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the returns.

The capital structure of the Bureau consists of accumulated funds and cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

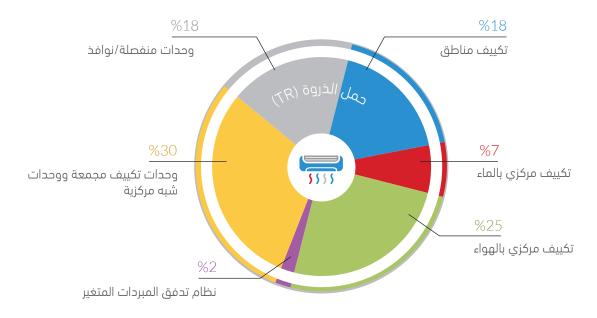
16. Approval of the financial statements

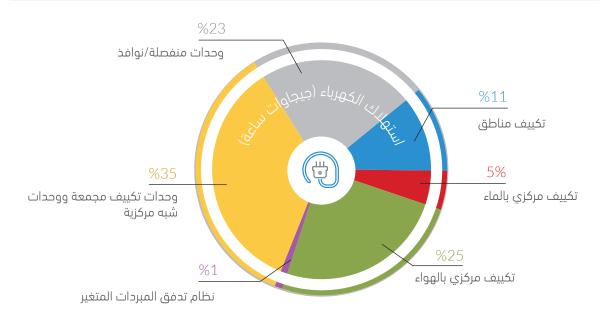
The financial statements were approved by the management & authorized for issue on 25 May 2016.



ملحق

القوائم المالية المدققة لعام 2015





تؤكد الدراسة الموجزة أعلاه على فوائد كفاءة استهلاك الكهرباء في أنظمة التكييف المركزي التي تستخدم المياه المبردة، بما في ذلك أنظمة تبريد المناطق. ولتبريد المناطق دور مهم في استراتيجية دبي لإدارة الطلب على الطاقة، التي تستهدف توفير الطاقة بمقدار 3.4 تيراوات/ساعة، وزيادة حصة السوق إلى 40٪. ومن أجل رصد التقدم المحرز مقارنة بأهداف استراتيجية إدارة الطلب على الطاقة، قام مكتب التنظيم والرقابة بجمع البيانات من مشغلي أنظمة تبريد المناطق على مدى عدة سنوات، حيث تلخص البيانات كفاءة استخدام الكهرباء والماء، ونمو معدلات الإنتاج، ومدى قدرتها على الاستفادة من المياه المعاد تدويرها وتقنيات تخزين الطاقة الحرارية، إضافة إلى المياه المعاد تدويرها وتقنيات تخزين الطاقة الحرارية، إضافة إلى

تظهر البيانات أن عام 2015 سجل تحسناً ملحوظاً في الكفاءة

مقارنة بأول عام جمعنا فيه البيانات، أي 2012. فقد زادت كفاءة استهلاك الكهرباء على مدى السنوات الثلاث الماضية في الشركات التي لدينا بيانات عنها، وذلك من 0.95 كيلوواط/طن تبريد إلى 0.88 كيلوواط/طن تبريد، أي بمعدل زيادة قدره 7٪.

وتُلزم كل محطة كبيرة جديدة لتبريد المناطق بدمج تقنيات تخزين الطاقة الحرارية لما لا يقل عن 20% من قدرتها الإجمالية. وتتوفر هذه التقنيات حالياً في ستة، من محطات تبريد المناطق وخمسة منها تستخدم الماء، بدلاً من الثلج، كوسيط للتخزين. وبالمثل، يتم تشجع الشركات على استخدام المياه المعاد تدويرها في أبراج التبريد بدلاً من مياه الشرب المستمدة من شبكة هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي. وتعتمد سبعة محطات على استخدام المياه المعاد تدويرها من البلدية، بما وفر حوالي 312 مليون جالون من المياه الصالحة للشرب في عام 2015.

تشير الدراسة إلى أن تكنولوجيا التكييف بالمياه المبردة، سواء على نطاق المنطقة أو المبنى الواحد، تحقق كفاءة في استهلاك الطاقة أعلى من البدائل القائمة على تبريد الهواء.

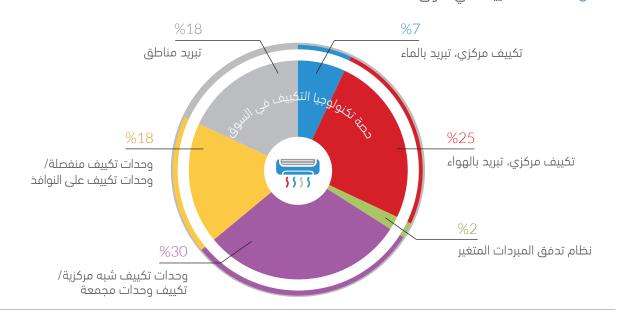
وقد قدر متوسط الكفاءة المرجح لأنظمة التكييف (عدا تبريد المناطق) بحوالي 1.51 كيلوواط/طن تبريد، بينما بلغت كفاءة تبريد المناطق 0.92 كيلوواط/طن تبريد، وهي قيمة تم احتسابها على أساس البيانات التي قدمتها شركات تبريد المناطق إلى مكتب التنظيم والرقابة.

بينما الوحدات المنفصلة/نوافذ والوحدات الشبه مركزية تستحوذ على نحو 48٪ من حصة سوق التبريد، وأنها تستهلك 58٪ من إجمالي الأحمال المخصصة للتبريد في شبكة الكهرباء التابعة لهيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي. أما على الطرف الآخر للتكنولوجيات الأعلى كفاءة، أي تبريد المناطق والتكييف المركزي بالماء المبرد، فإنها تمثل 25٪ من حصة السوق و 16٪ فقط من الحمل الكهربائي.



تم احتساب حصة السوق لكل تكنولوجيا بإجراء دراسة مسحية مع الخبراء في هذا المجال، بالتضافر مع تقييم مساحة البناء الإجمالية في مختلف أنواع المباني بإمارة دبي. ثم تم الجمع بين هذا التحليل والبيانات المتعلقة بالقدرة الانتاجية لقطاع تبريد المناطق من أجل تقديم صورة واضحة عن حصة كل تكنولوجيا في سوق التكييف ، كما هو مبين أدناه:

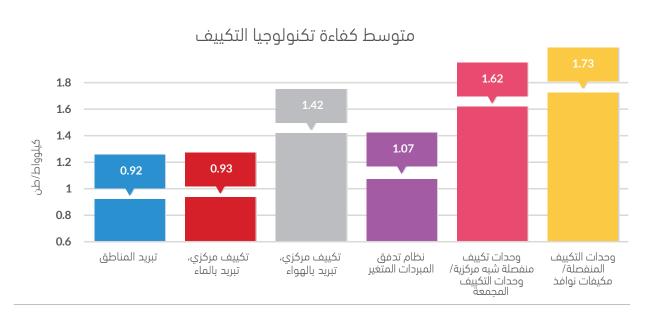




شملت الدراسة حوالي 145 وحدة تكييف في المباني بغرض تقييم كفاءة تكنولوجيات التكييف المختلفة، مع اختيار أسلوب الاختبار في الموقع للتمكن من تقييم الأداء الواقعي، بما يسمح باستيعاب مختلف المؤثرات، مثل العمر وممارسات الصيانة، في عملية التقييم. وكذلك تم تسجيل القياسات على مدى عدة

أشهر، مع أخذ الأحوال الجوية بعين الاعتبار، من أجل تطوير متوسط الكفاءة السنوية لكل تكنولوجيا. بعد ذلك، تمت مقارنة هذه النتائج بكفاءة أنظمة تبريد المناطق (بما يشمل معدلات الهدر في الشبكة)، كما هو موضح أدناه.

الشكل 8 : كفاءة التبريد



سوق التكييف في دبي

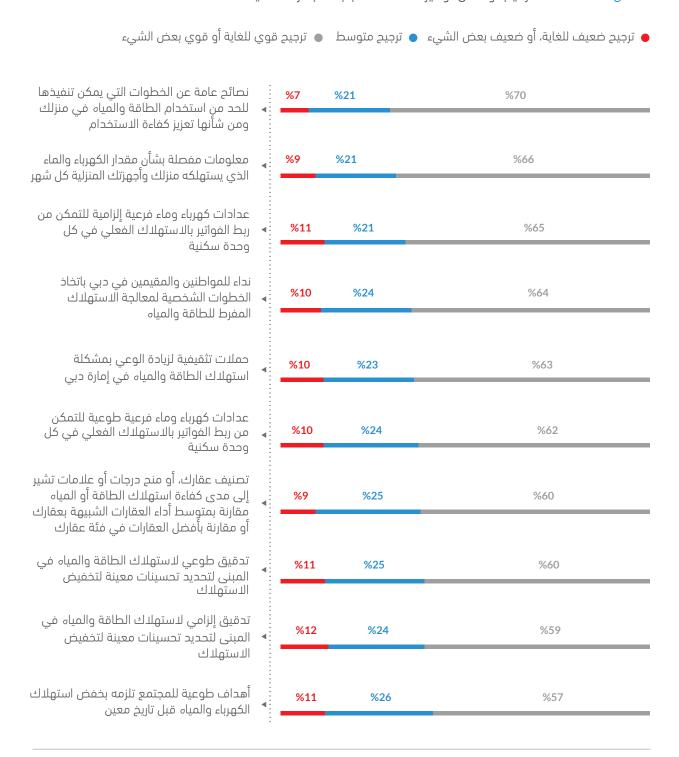
لأن تكييف الهواء يهيمن على استخدام الطاقة في دبي، فإن دوره محوري في الجهود الرامية إلى رفع كفاءة استخدام الطاقة. وتسعى العديد من البرامج النابعة من استراتيجية إدارة الطلب على الطاقة في إمارة دبي إلى تشجيع استخدام تكنولوجيات التكييف الأكثر فعالية،

ومنها لوائح البناء الجديدة، وإعادة تأهيل المباني، والبطاقات والمعايير للاجهزة والمعدات، وتبريد المناطق والتكييف المركزي بالماء المبرد. وللمساعدة على صنع القرارات المستنيرة في كل هذه البرامج ،قام مكتب التنظيم والرقابة بإجراء دراسة للإجابة على الأسئلة التالية:

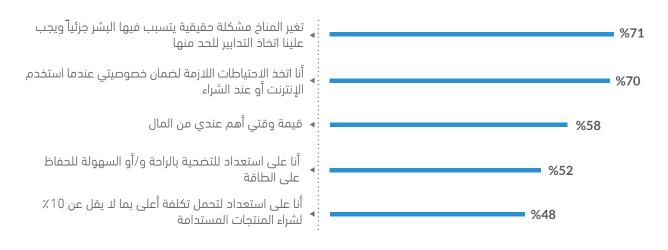


اتضح أن الذين شاركوا في الاستبيان يدعمون تنفيذ مجموعة واسعة من التدابير التي من شأنها تعزيز احتمالات اتخاذهم للخطوات العملية باتجاه توفير الطاقة. وقد تم تنفيذ عدد من هذه التدابير بالفعل في إمارة دبي، ومنها مثلاً أن هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي توفر لهم الإرشادات بشأن كيفية تحسين الكفاءة. بينما تتطلب تدابير أخرى، مثل بطاقة معلومات الطاقة وتدقيق الطاقة، تطوير مبادرات تنظيمية جديدة، وفي هذا السياق سوف تقدم نتائج الاستبيان لمكتب التنظيم والرقابة والجهات الحكومية المعنية الأخرى معلومات مفيدة عند شروعهم في تصميم التدابير الجديدة لدعم استراتيجية إدارة الطلب على الطاقة في إمارة دبي.

الشكل 6 : احتمالات تركيب وسائل توفير الطاقة استجابة لمبادرات معينة



نسبة الموافقين بشدة أو الموافقين إلى حد ما



عندما يتعلق الأمر باتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة، أشار الساكنون المشاركون إلى أهمية عدد من العوائق، مع الإشارة إلى أن أياً من هذه العوائق لم يذكره أكثر من 50٪ من المشاركين في الاستبيان. وكانت العوائق المتعلقة بالتوعية والمعرفة والتحكم هي الأبرز، مما يعزز ضرورة مد العملاء بالمعلومات والأدوات اللازمة لإحداث التغيير.

الشكل 5 : عوائق تخفيض الدستهلاك المنزلي



آراء المستهلكين حول قضايا الطاقة:

يستدعي نجاح برامج رفع كفاءة استخدام الطاقة إيجاد السبل اللازمة لتحويل وفورات الطاقة إلى قيمة نقدية، بما يضمن لكل من يستثمر في كفاءة الطاقة أن ينتفع مالياً من استثمار في ويتسم ذلك بأهمية خاصة في حالة قيام طرف بالاستثمار في توفير الطاقة بينما يجني طرف آخر مكاسب خفض تكلفتها، وهي ظاهرة شائعة في القطاع العقاري، تعرف باسم "الحافز المقسم"، حيث تتباين مصالح الملاك والمستأجرين، ومصالح المطورين والملاك. ويمكن تفادي هذه المشكلة بتحسين نوعية المعلومات المتاحة التي يمكن الاسترشاد بها عند اختيار العقار المناسب.

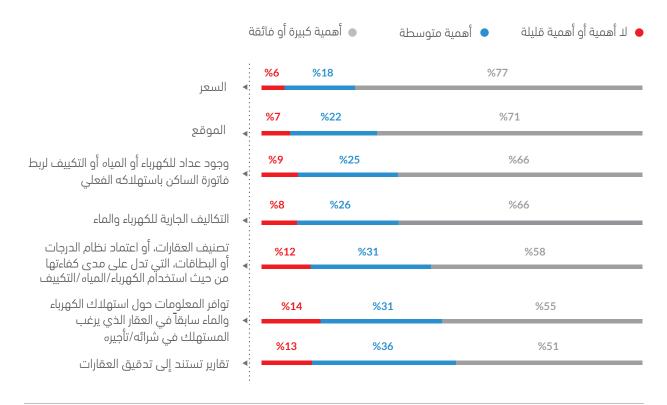
أجرى مكتب التنظيم والرقابة دراسات للمستهلكين للتعرف على مواقف وسلوكيات الساكنين في دبي تجاه قضايا الطاقة وشؤونها (شمل الاستبيان أصحاب منازل ومستأجرين، مواطنين ومقيمين)، حيث استكشفت الدراسة عموم الآراء تجاه موضوع الطاقة، فضلاً عن دور الطاقة في عملية اختيار المستهلك للعقارات،

ونوع المعلومات التي تحقق للمستهلك أكبر فائدة عند الشروع في اتخاذ هذه القرارات.

وتوضح الرسوم البيانية التالية خلاصة النتائج الرئيسية للدراسة. ومنها أن الموقع والسعر هما، بطبيعة الحال، أهم العوامل المؤثرة في اختيار العقار، ولكن برزت إلى جانبهما أهمية عدد من الصفات المتعلقة بالطاقة، ويبدو أن الساكنين يولون أهمية خاصة لتوفر عداد مستقل لكل مستهلك يسمح بربط الفاتورة بالاستهلاك، وبالتالي يمكن للساكنين السيطرة على قيمة الفواتير بتغيير سلوك الاستهلاك. وفي حين أن عدادات المياه والكهرباء واسعة الانتشار في دبي، فإن عدادات تكييف الهواء المركزي أقل انتشاراً بكثير، باستثناء بعض حالات أنظمة تبريد المناطق.

وقد أظهر الاستبيان أن العملاء يدعمون التوسع في تطبيق نظام يربط الرسوم بالاستهلاك. وتنص لوائح المباني الخضراء في دبي على تركيب عدادات طاقة فرعية في المباني الجديدة، ونحن حريصون على دراسة خيار لتركيب هذه العدادات في المباني القديمة.

الشكل 3 : العوامل المؤثرة في عمليات البحث عن العقارات واختيار الأفضل _______



يلخص الشكل رقم 4 الموقف الإجمالي تجاه الطاقة والقضايا المتعلقة بتوفير المعلومات. ويرى المشاركون في الاستبيان أن تغير المناخ ظاهرة حقيقية تتطلب العلاج. كما كان موقفهم إيجابياً بشكل عام تجاه اتخاذ التدابير التي تمكنهم من المساهمة شخصياً في معالجة مشكلة تغير المناخ. بعد اعتماد تسع شركات لخدمات الطاقة في السنة الأولى من أعمال مجلس الاعتماد، أنجز المجلس اعتماد خمس شركات أخرى في عام 2015. وهي :



أضفنا إلى برنامج اعتماد شركات خدمات الطاقة برنامجاً آخر لاعتماد شركات مدققي الطاقة في المباني، وذلك دعماً لتوجيهات المجلس الأعلى للطاقة في دبي الذي ينص على تدقيق استهلاك الطاقة في جميع المباني الكبيرة المملوكة للجهات الحكومية في دبي. وتؤدي شركة الاتحاد لخدمات الطاقة دوراً كبيراً في تيسير تنفيذ هذه التوجيهات، ومن المتوقع إنجاز تدقيق الطاقة في المباني بواسطة شركات تدقيق مؤهلة. ويسهم برنامج اعتماد المدققين في تحديد المؤسسات ذات الخبرة التي يمكن للجهات الحكومية الاستعانة بها في هذا الصدد. وقد تم اعتماد خمس شركات في عام 2015، وهي:





كان عدد المشاريع التي تستخدم عقود أداء الطاقة وتلك التي لا تعتمد على هذا النوع من العقود متساوى تقريباً. وأظهرت أرقام المشاريع التي أُبلِغنا بها تحسناً مشجعاً في الوفورات المتوقعة مقارنة بالمستهدف لاستهلاك الطاقة والمياه. وقد بلغ متوسط وفورات الكهرباء المستهدفة 35٪ (مقابل 12٪ في عام 2014)، ووفورات المياه 36٪ (مقابل 15٪ في عام 2014). كما سجلت الوفورات المنجزة أيضاً رقماً أعلى مقارنة بالعام السابق، وذلك بنسبة 22٪ للكهرباء و 93٪ للماء. وكانت الزيادة الكبيرة في توفير المياه قد تحققت بفضل نجاح شركة لخدمات الطاقة في الكشف عن تسرب مياه في عقار احد العملاء بعد أن تسبب في نسبة عالية جداً من هدر المياه. أما بالنسبة للانخفاض في معدل توفير الكهرباء مقارنة بالمعدل المستهدف، فمن الأرجح أن سببه يعود إلى عدم توفير البينات عن العام الكامل ومن المتوقع أن تتضاءل المشكله مع توفر المزيد من بيانات الاستهلاك الفعلى لعدة سنوات لمقارنتها بالوفورات المستهدفة.

بالإضافة إلى شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة، قمنا أيضاً بجمع البيانات من شركة الاتحاد لخدمات الطاقة، وهي الشركة الأكبر في دبي في هذا المجال، حيث أدرجنا بياناتها في الرسوم البيانية أعلاه، وبغضل بيانات هذه الشركة نستطيع مقارنة التقدم المحرز في المشاريع التي تدشنها الشركة مع عملائها من القطاع الحكومي، بالتقدم الذي تحرزه شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة في المشاريع التي تنفذها، وهي مقارنة يتضح منها أن مشاريع شركة الاتحاد، بغض النظر عن أسلوب قياسها، تستحوذ حالياً على نصيب الأسد في هذا السوق. ويواجه سوق خدمات الطاقة تحديات مهمة فيما يتعلق بتحفيز أنشطة إعادة تأهيل مباني القطاع الخاص، ولا شك أن إدراك هذا الأمر يساعد الحكومة على تطوير السياسات والآليات اللازمة لتعزيز سوق إعادة التأهيل بحيث تغطى قاعدة عقارية أوسع في إمارة دبي.

الانشطة المتعلقة بالطلب على الطاقة

سوق شركات خدمات الطاقة في دبي

شهد عام 2014 نجاح مكتب التنظيم والرقابة في تدشين الإطار التنظيمي لشركات خدمات الطاقة. ويتكون هذا الإطار من ثلاثة عناصر رئيسية:

2

نماذج قياسية للعقود يتم توفيرها للاستخدام بواسطة شركات خدمات الطاقة وعملائها، وهي تستند إلى النمطين الشائعين لتعاقدات أداء الطاقة، والمعروفة باسم الوفورات المضمونة والوفورات المشتركة.

1

برنامج اعتماد شركات خدمات الطاقة، وهو يسمح للشركات القائمة في السوق، والشركات الجديدة المنضمة إليه، بتوثيق خبراتهم في توفير الطاقة من قبل جهة مستقلة، بما يضفي المصداقية على سوق كفاءة الطاقة.

دليل لقياس وتوثيق الوفورات، وهو يقيّم مرافق الطاقة النموذج وتدابير توفير الطاقة في دبي، ويوضح سبل تطبيق البروتوكول الدولي المودّد لتقييم وفورات الطاقة عليها.

مع إكمال برنامج الاعتماد عامه الثاني، شرعنا في دراسة تطوير سوق إعادة تأهيل المباني في دبي، حيث نقوم بجمع البيانات من شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة بشأن مشاريعها. ويمكننا ذلك من رصد الوفورات المتحققة مقارنة بأهداف استراتيجية دبي المتكاملة للطاقة 2030، وكذلك يسمح لنا بالتعرف على توجهات أنشطة السوق، ونوعيات العمل السائدة فيها، مثل أنواع التدابير المستخدمة لتوفير الطاقة، والمرافق التي يجري إعادة تأهيلها، ونسبة الوفورات المتحققة، وغير ذلك من مؤشرات.

شهد عام 2015 زيادة في نشاط شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة في دبي، وبدورها أبلغتنا بإنجاز ما مجموعه 23 مشروعاً جديداً يستهدف إعادة تأهيل 190مبنى، من خلال استثمارات تناهز تكلفتها المتوقعة 100مليون درهم، وتستهدف تحقيق وفورات في الكهرباء والماء بمقدار 54 جيجاوات ساعة و200 مليون جالون من المياه، على التوالي. وعلى منوال العام الماضي، وجدنا أن مباني المكاتب تحتل المرتبة الأولى ضمن المباني الخاضعة لإعادة التأهيل، إضافة إلى تسجيل زيادة ملحوظة في عدد مباني الإسكان العمالي والمصانع عن عام 2014.

الشكل 1 : رسوم الرخصة _

الرسم السنوي (بالدرهم)	البيان	P
20,000	طلب إصدار رخصة لإنتاج الكهرباء أو المياه المحلاة	1
1,000	إصدار أو تجديد رخصة لإنتاج الكهرباء بسعة إنتاجية من 500 كيلوواط ولغاية (1) ميغاواط.	2
10,000	إصدار أو تجديد رخصة لإنتاج الكهرباء بسعة إنتاجية تزيد علي (1) ميغاواط ولغاية (10) ميغاواط.	3
30,000	إصدار أو تجديد رخصة لإنتاج الكهرباء بسعة إنتاجية تزيد علي(10)ميغاواط ولغاية (50) ميغاواط	4
(30,000)درهم عند إصدار الرخصة أو تجديدها , بالإضافة إلي (600) درهم لكل (1) ميغاواط تزيد علي (50) ميغاواط تستحق عند تاريخ بدء الإنتاج الفعلي للكهرباء	إصدار أو تجديد رخصة لإنتاج الكهرباء بسعة إنتاجية تزيد علي (50) ميغاواط	5
5,000	إصدار أو تجديد رخصة لإنتاج المياه المحلاة بسعة إنتاجية أقل من (2) مليون لتر يومياً	6
30,000	إصدار أو تجديد رخصة لإنتاج المياه المحلاة بسعة إنتاجية تزيد على (2) مليون لتر ولغاية (10) مليون لتر يومياً	7
(30,000)درهم عند إصدار الرخصة أو تجديدها, بالإضافة إلي (2000) درهم لكل (1) مليون لتر تزيد علي (10) مليون لتر يومياً تستحق عند تاريخ بدء الإنتاج الفعلي للمياه المحلاة	إصدار أو تجديد رخصة لإنتاج المياه المحلاة بسعة إنتاجية تزيد علي (10) مليون لتر يوميا	8

اعتمدت استراتيجية دبي المتكاملة للطاقة 2030 نهجاً مزدوجاً لتحقيق التحول الجذري في قطاع الطاقة بالإمارة، حيث حظي جانبي تزويد الطاقة والطلب على الطاقة باهتمام متكافئ في الاستراتيجية. وتتكون تدابير إدارة تزويد الطاقة من ثلاثة عناصر رئيسية، هي: تنويع مصادر الوقود، وتطوير قطاع الطاقة المتجددة، ورفع مستوى مشاركة القطاع الخاص. وقد شهد عام 2015 إحراز تقدم كبير على هذه الأصعدة.

شهدت إمارة دبي الإعلان عن أول مشروع مستقل لإنتاج الكهرباء بدبي، وهو عبارة عن محطة خلايا كهروضوئية لإنتاج الكهرباء من الطاقة الشمسية بقدرة 200 ميجاوات ساعة ويمثل المشروع المرحلة الثانية من تطوير مجمع محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم للطاقة الشمسية، علماً بأن المحطة حققت أدنى تعرفة في العالم، بقيمة 58.5 دولار/ميجاوات ساعه عند ترسية العقد. وكانت شركة شعاع 1 للطاقة، المنفذة للمشروع، قد تأسست بواسطة هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي، إلى جانب الشريكين المساهمين من القطاع الخاص، وهما أكوا باور السعودية وTSK الإسبانية. وفي يونيو 2015، وبعد دراسة وافية للكفاءات التقنية والمالية للمشروع، منح مكتب التنظيم والرقابة شركة شعاع الطاقة الترخيص اللازم لتوليد الكهرباء، لتصبح بذلك أول رخصة من نوعها في إمارة دبي.

يتضح نجاح المصادر المتجددة كمكون أساسي لاستراتيجية دبي المتكاملة للطاقة 2030 في ضوء النمو السريع الذي حققته حصتها من إجمالي قدرات توليد الكهرباء المستهدفة في الاستراتيجية عند إعلانها على حصة 5%، تم رفع الحصة إلى 15% إثر نجاح أول دفعة من عطاءات مشاريع الطاقة المتجددة. ثم قرر صاحب السمو الشيخ محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم، حاكم دبي، في نوفمبر 2015، زيادة جديدة في حصة الطاقة المتجددة لتصل إلى 25٪، وذلك في إطار إعلان سمو عن استراتيجية الطاقة النظيفة 2050، وهي استراتيجية جديدة طويلة الأجل تصل بحصة الطاقة النظيفة إلى 75٪ بحلول عام 2050.

وتماشياً مع هذه الأهداف الجديدة، أطلقت هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي في أواخر 2015 المرحلة الثالثة من تطوير مجمع الطاقة الشمسية بطرح مناقصة لمشروع تصل قدرته الانتاجية إلى 800 ميجاوات.

وقد تواصل التقدم في تنويع مصادر الوقود مع استلام عطاءآت إنشاء محطة كهرباء بقدرة 2400 ميجاوات تعمل بالفحم النظيف في منطقة حصيان. وتم ترسيتها على إئتلاف يضم شركة أكوا باور وهاربين الكتريك الصينية. وكما هو الحال في محطات الطاقة الشمسية، حققت العطاءات التنافسية لهذه المحطة أفضل الأسعار وفقاً للمعايير الدولية، حيث وصلت التكلفة المتكافئة للطاقة إلى 45.01 دولار/ميجاوات ساعة.وبدأت إجراءات الترخيص لهذه المحطة في أواخر عام 2015، ومن إنجاز متطلبات عمليات التمويل ومنح الرخصة في النصف الثاني من 2016.

تحكم قواعد الإنتاج المستقل للماء والكهرباء العلاقة بين منتجي الطاقة المستقلين وهيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي، بصفتها مشغل شبكة نقل وتوزيع الكهرباء، كما تخضع المتطلبات التقنية لمحطات الطاقة المتجددة. وعند وضع قواعد الإنتاج المستقل، لم يكن من المتوقع ربط محطات كبيرة لإنتاج الطاقة المتجددة بشبكة الهيئة، ولهذا باشر مكتب التنظيم والرقابة بعقد مناقشات مع الهيئة بشأن إدخال التعديلات اللازمة على القواعد لكي تراعي خصائص توليد الكهرباء بالخلايا الكهروضوئية وغيرها من تكنولوجيات الطاقة المتجددة.

تخضع مقترحات تعديل القواعد ومعايير الطاقة المتجددة لتقييم لجان مختصة قبل عرضها على مكتب التنظيم والرقابة للموافقة. وقد كلفت اللجان بمراجعة التعديلات المطلوبة في القواعد، ومن المنتظر الموافقة على هذه التعديلات خلال عام 2016، علماً بأن مضمونها قد أبلغ بالفعل إلى مقدمي العطاءات في المرحلة الثالثة من تطوير مجمع الطاقة الشمسية لكي يتمكنوا من تعديل عطاءاتهم الفنية بما يتماشى مع التعديلات المتوقعة في القواعد والمعايير.

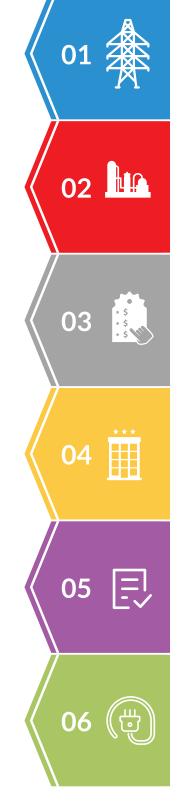
من المعتاد أن تسترد الجهات التنظيمية تكاليف عملياتها من الرسوم المفروضة على المؤسسات الخاضعة للتنظيم، ومن المتوقع ألا يحيد مكتب التنظيم والرقابة عن هذا النهج. وتخضع هذه الرسوم للقانون المنظم لمشاركة القطاع الخاص في سوق الطاقة والمياه بدبي، وتحددت قيمتها بموجب قرار صادق عليه سمو رئيس المجلس التنفيذي لإمارة دبي في شهر أغسطس 2015. وقد تم تحديد الرسوم في ضوء نتائج تحليل الرسوم الاعتيادية التي تتقاضاها الجهات التنظيمية الأخرى في المنطقة، وهذه الموارد سوف تستخدم في تمويل أعمال المكتب.

الأنشطة المتعلقة بتزويد الطاقة





الملخص التنفيذي



تم ترخيص أول مشروع مستقل لإنتاج الكهرباء في دبي في شهر يونيو من عام 2015، وهو مشروع ينتج الكهرباء من الطاقة الشمسية في محطة خلايا كهروضوئية بقدرة 200 ميجاوات، مع الإشارة إلى أن المحطة حققت أدنى تعرفة في العالم في هذا المجال، بقيمة 58.5 دولار/ميجاوات ساعة، والذي تم في شهر يونيو 2015، عندما قام مكتب التنظيم والرقابة بمنح شركة شعاع 1 للطاقة صاحبة المشروع رخصة لتوليد الكهرباء، بما يمثل أول ترخيص من نوعه في دبي.

وتعززت إنجازات تنويع مصادر الوقود عندما تم التقدم بمقترح لإنشاء محطة الفحم النظيف في مجمع حصيان، وقد تم إرساء المرحلة الأولى، بقدرة 2400 ميجاوات، على إئتلاف من شركة أكوا باور وشركة هاربين لهندسة الكهرباء الصينية، ومن المتوقع تحقيق متطلبات التسجيل ومنح الرخصة في النصف الثاني من عام 2016.

من المعتاد أن تغطي الجهات التنظيمية مصاريفها من الرسوم المستوفاه من المؤسسات الخاضعة للتنظيم، ومن المتوقع ألا يحيد مكتب التنظيم والرقابة عن هذا النهج. وتخضع هذه الرسوم لقانون تنظيم مشاركة القطاع الخاص في قطاع الطاقة والمياه بدبي، وتحددت قيمتها بموجب قرار صادق عليه سمو رئيس المجلس التنفيذي لإمارة دبي في شهر أغسطس 2015.

شهد عام 2015 زيادة في نشاط شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة في دبي، والتي سجلت إنجاز ما مجموعه 23 مشروعاً جديداً يستهدف إعادة تأهيل إجمالي 190 مبنى، وذلك بفضل استثمارات تناهز تكلفتها المتوقعة 100 مليون درهم وتستهدف تحقيق وفورات في الكهرباء والماء بمقدار 54 جيجاوات و200 مليون جالون من المياه، وقد بلغ متوسط وفورات الكهرباء المستهدفة 35٪ (مقابل 12٪ في عام 2014)، ووفورات المياه 36٪ (مقابل 15٪ في عام 2014). كما سجلت الوفورات المنجزة رقماً أعلى أيضاً مقارنة بالعام السابق، بنسبة 22٪ للكهرباء و 93٪ للماء.

بعد اعتماد تسع من شركات خدمات الطاقة في السنة الأولى من أعماله، نجح مجلس الاعتماد بالمكتب في إضافة خمس شركات أخرى في عام 2015. وكذلك أضاف مكتب التنظيم والرقابة إلى برنامج اعتماد شركات خدمات الطاقة برنامجاً لاعتماد شركات مدققي الطاقة في المباني، حيث تم اعتماد خمس مكاتب لتدقيق الطاقة في المبانى عام 2015.

أجرى مكتب التنظيم والرقابة دراسات للمستهلكين للتعرف على مواقف وسلوكيات شاغلي المساكن في دبي تجاه قضايا الطاقة وشؤونها (شمل الاستبيان أصحاب منازل ومستأجرين، مواطنين ومقيمين)، حيث استهدفت الدراسة عموم الآراء تجاه موضوع الطاقة، فضلاً عن دور الطاقة في عملية اختيار المستهلك للعقارات، ونوع المعلومات التي تحقق للمستهلك أكبر فائدة عند الشروع في اتخاذ هذه القرارات.

تمهيح

شهد عام 2015 الترخيص لأول منتج مستقل للكهرباء في إمارة دبي، ويتسم هذا الإنجاز بأهمية خاصة للمكتب، إذ يمثل إحدى مهماته الأساسية وهي الترخيص لشركات القطاع الخاص التي تدخل سوق الكهرباء بالإمارة.وقد حصلت المرحلة الثانية من محطة الخلايا الكهروضوئية الجديدة على الترخيص في يونيو 2015. وستقام المحطة في مجمع الشيخ محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم للطاقة الشمسية، وسوف تنتج هذه المرحلة 200 ميجاوات من الطاقة الكهربائية. ويتواصل عمل نظام الترخيص لمنتجي الكهرباء المستقلين، بعد أن تمت ترسية مشروع محطة محيان للطاقة لإنتاج الكهرباء بإستخدام وقود الفحم النظيف، كما تم اطلاق المرحلة الثالثة من مشروع تطوير مجمع الطاقة الشمسية بقدرة 800 ميجاوات، وتقف هذه المشاريع الثلاثة شاهداً على المكاسب التي تم جنيها من إستراتيجية دبي لتنويع مصادر الطاقة وإشراك القطاع الخاص في إنتاجها، بل إن مشاريع مجمع الطاقة الشمسية حققت تسجيلاً لأرقام قياسية عالمية غير مسبوقة لأدنى تعرفة في محطات الكهرباء الكهروضوئية. ويتطلع مكتب التنظيم والرقابة إلى التعاون الوثيق مع هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي وأصحاب العطاءآت الفائزة لإتمام عملية الترخيص بالشكل النظامي الصحيح.

إثر النجاح الذي حققه نظام المكتب في إعتماد شركات خدمات الطاقة في سنته التشغيلية الأولى، يستمر الإقبال المتزايد على هذا النظام حيث تم إعتماد خمس شركات جديدة في عام 2015، وأضاف المكتب برنامجاً آخر لإعتماد شركات تدقيق الطاقة في دبي الرامية إلى للإعتماد شركات تدقيق الطاقة في دبي الرامية إلى تشجيع الجهات الحكومية على إعادة تأهيل مبانيها لتصبح أكثر توفيراً للطاقة، وفي موازاة هذه المبادرة شارك المكتب في دراسة إمكانية إعتماد برنامج مماثل لمباني القطاع الخاص لتصبح هي الأخرى أكثر توفيراً للطاقة.

وأود هنا أن أتقدم بالشكر الجزيل إلى المجلس الأعلى للطاقة، وإلى هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي لدعمهما اللامحدود للمكتب ومساعدته على تحقيق أهدافه. كذلك أود أن أشكر كافة الشركاء في القطاعين الحكومي والخاص لما أبدوه من تعاون كبير معنا لتحقيق ما نصبوا إليه.

إن إستراتيجية الطاقة في إمارة دبي -وعن جدارة - تعتبر نبراساً يحتذى لكافة دول المنطقة.

وفي الختام يسعدني أن أؤكد عزمي وزملائي أعضاء مجلس الإدارة وموظفو المكتب على مواصلة المسيرة نحو تحقيق أهداف استراتيجية دبي المتكاملة للطاقة 2030 وإستراتيجية دبي للطاقة النظيفة 2050, في تأمين مستقبل مستدام وآمن وذو كفاءة عالية لتلبية إحتياجات إمارة دبى من الطاقة الكهربائية.

> علي بن عبدالله العويس رئيس مجلس الإدارة

إجتماع مجلس الإدارة



من اليمين لليسار: جرام سيمس-المدير التنفيذي، قصي الشارد-عضو، مصطفى اليوسف-عضو، علي بن عبدالله العويس-رئيس مجلس الإدارة، أحمد المحيربي-نائب الرئيس، رياض بالهول-عضو، زينب الأمين-أمينة السر

نبذة عن مكتب التنظيم والرقابة لقطاع الكهرباء والمياه

تأسس مكتب التنظيم والرقابة بموجب قرار المجلس التنفيذي رقم 2 لسنة 2010.

تتلخص رؤيتنا في أن نصبح مثالاً رائداً للممارسات التنظيمية المثالية في منطقة الخليج. ومهمتنا هي دعم أهداف دبي الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والبيئية من خلال تطوير نظام رقابي فعال يتميز بالاستقلالية والشفافية.

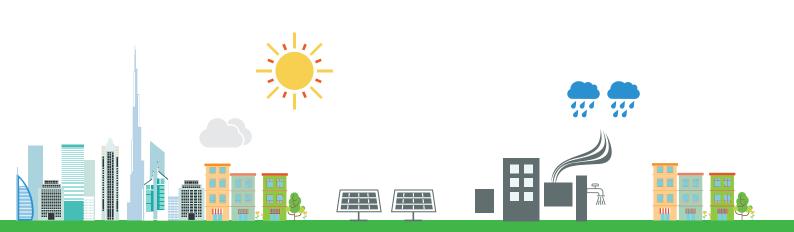
يعمل مكتب التنظيم والرقابة تحت إشراف المجلس الأعلى للطاقة في دبي، ويضطلع بمهام تطوير الأطر التنظيمية التي تدعم مسيرة تنمية دبي عبر تأمين إمدادات الطاقة والارتقاء بكفاءة استخدامها، مع تلبية الأهداف المتعلقة بالبيئة والاستدامة.

يدعم مكتب التنظيم والرقابة تنفيذ استراتيجية دبي المتكاملة للطاقة 2030، وكذلك استراتيجيتها لإدارة الطلب على الطاقة، بهدف الوصول إلى رفع كفاءة استخدام الطاقة بنسبة 30٪ بحلول عام 2030، وإحداث تغيير جذري

في إمدادات الطاقة عبر إضافة مصادر الطاقة المتجددة والفحم النظيف والطاقة النووية إلى مزيج الطاقة المستخدمة في توليد الكهرباء، والتي يهيمن عليها الغاز حالياً.

يتولى مكتب التنظيم والرقابة مهام ترخيص وتنظيم منتجي الكهرباء المستقلين بهدف ضمان أن الشركات الداخلة إلى هذا القطاع في دبي تقدم خدمات آمنة وموثوقة وذات كفاءة، بما يحقق مصلحة الجميع في دبي، وتخضع مشاركة القطاع الخاص في إنتاج الكهرباء والماء للقانون رقم 6 لسنة 2011، ومن المتوقع أن تعود بفوائد جمة على قطاع الطاقة والمياه، حيث تؤدي إلى جذب التكنولوجيا المتطورة والخبرات ورأس المال،

يقوم مكتب التنظيم والرقابة بوضع وإدارة الأطر اللازمة لتشجيع زيادة كفاءة استخدام الطاقة في المباني. حيث تم تصميم برامج اعتماد شركات خدمات الطاقة ومدققي الطاقة بهدف ترسيخ الثقة في السوق وتيسير الإجراءات أمام هذه الشركات وعملائها على حد سواء.





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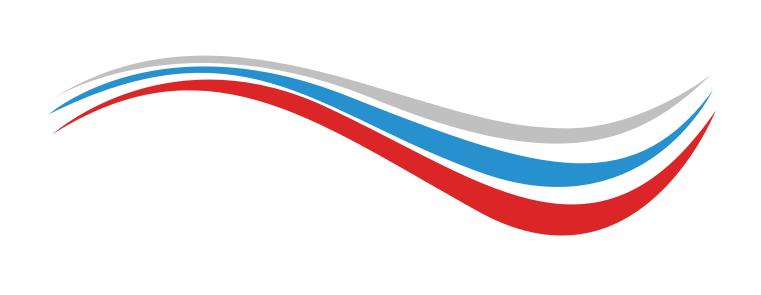
"الحكومات المبتكرة تمكنّ مواطنيها من تعبئة وتنمية طاقاتهم الجماعية، وتطوير إمكاناتهم المشتركة،ليصبحوا القاطرة التي تدفع نمو بلدانهم وترفع من شأنها بين الأمم."

صاحب السمو الشيخ محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم نائب رئيس دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة رئيس مجلس الوزراء حاكم إمارة دبى



" ان دولة الامارات تعمل على تعزيز مواردها وخبراتها الواسعة في الأسواق العالمية للطاقة وإبراز دورها الريادي كمركز عالمي لأبحاث وتطوير الطاقة المتجددة."

> صاحب السمو الشيخ خليفة بن زايد آل نهيان رئيس لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة



التقرير السنوي **201**5

مكتب التنظيم والرقابة لقطاع الكهرباء والمياه





