

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

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

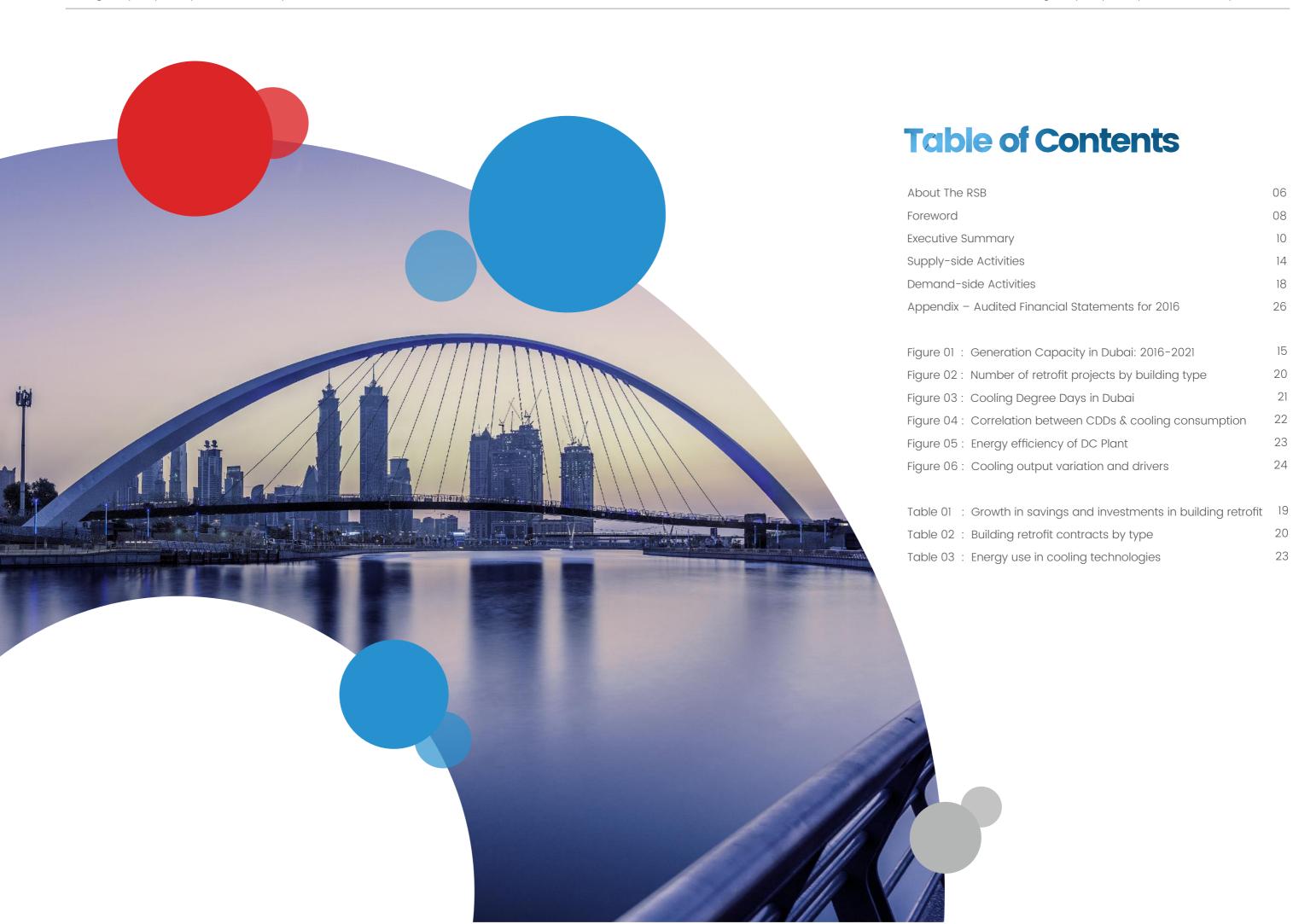


Among the continuous challenges that we face in the UAE is conserving energy for economic growth. This is a very important issue and a major challenge in any growth experience.

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum,

UAE Vice President & Prime Minister & Ruler of Dubai

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About

The Regulatory & Supervisory Bureau

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 and affordable energy supply and efficient energy use, while meeting environmental and sustainability objectives.

The RSB supports the implementation of the Dubai Integrated Energy Strategy 2030 and Clean Energy Strategy 2050. By 2030 the aim is to raise energy efficiency 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 efficient 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 efficiency in buildings. Our Energy Service Company (ESCO) and Energy Auditor accreditation schemes are designed to build trust and make the process of contracting for energy services smoother for accredited entities and their clients.

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Executive Summary

In 2016, Dubai made substantial progress towards its Integrated Energy Strategy 2030 (DIES2030) supply-side objectives: diversifying fuel sources with the financial close and licensing of a clean coal project, growing the renewable energy sector by advancing plans for 800MW solar photovoltaic and 200MW CSP plant, and further demonstrating the benefits of private sector involvement with another global record low tariff for solar PV energy.

Dubai's first clean coal project and second independent power producer reached financial close and received its generation licence in 2016. The RSB issued another generation licence in November 2016 for a 3MW biomass renewable plant serving the Union Paper Mills operation in Al Quoz. A CHP plant under development by Al Ghurair Resources Oils and Proteins also proceeded through the licensing process in 2016.

In June 2016 a consortium led by Masdar of Abu Dhabi, and including Gransolar Group of Spain, was announced as the winning bidder for an 800MW solar PV project, the third phase of the Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Solar Park. The generation licence application process for this project began in the second half of the year. DEWA launched the fourth phase of the solar park with a request for expression of interest for a 200MW Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) project in late 2016, receiving 30 expressions of interest.

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3 MW

Biomass Renewable Plant

The RSB issued a generation licence for a biomass renewable plant serving the Union Paper Mills operation in Al Ouoz



800 MW

Solar Photovoltaic Plant

Growing the renewable energy sector by advancing plans for the 800MW solar photovoltaic plant



200 MW

Concentrated Solar Power

DEWA launched the fourth phase of the solar park with a request for expression of interest for a Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) project



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ESCOs Accredited







0.9 kWh/TRh Electrical Efficiency

District Cooling firms reported average electrical efficiency of 0.9kWh/TRh





District Cooling Water efficiency averaged 8.1 I/TRh and TSE accounted for 44% of water used in 2016 Employing tower technology and with the ability to store thermal energy, the CSP plant will complement the photovoltaic plant at the site whose contribution will be to meet daytime demand. Based on the plant we have licensed and their planned dates for commercial operation, by 2021 independent power producers will account for 18% of Dubai's total capacity of 12.5GW, from zero just five years earlier.

The RSB and DEWA continue to review, enhance and modernise the IWPP Code and Renewables Standards through their respective review panels. The panels, with members from the RSB, DEWA and licensees, assessed and recommended changes to the code and standards in 2016 to reflect the addition of intermittent renewable plant to the transmission system.

In 2016 the ESCO and auditor accreditation schemes witnessed significant growth in the number of accreditations granted. A total of twelve ESCOs were accredited, two of which was given three year full accreditation and the remaining ten accredited provisionally on a first or renewal basis. This brought the total number of accredited ESCOs to 18, up from 14 the year before. Moreover, seven energy auditors were granted three year accreditation in the second year of the scheme, bringing the total to 12.

2016 saw pleasing activity by accredited ESCOs. They reported a total of 79 projects targeting the retrofit of 1,963 buildings (including 1,656 UAE national villas being retrofitted by Etihad ESCO). The investment to deliver those projects is estimated at AED 194 million and the estimated electricity and water savings are 93.9 GWh per annum and 210MIG per annum, respectively. Achieved savings were also far higher than in the previous year at 86.2 GWh and 246 MIG, respectively for electricity and water.

In 2015 we noted that Etihad's activity constituted the lion's share of the retrofit market and highlighted the challenge in stimulating a more broadly-based retrofit sector. 2016 saw significant progress in achieving this aim. New project activity by ESCOs implies estimated savings double those expected from Etihad's new projects, signaling a welcome penetration of the private sector building stock.

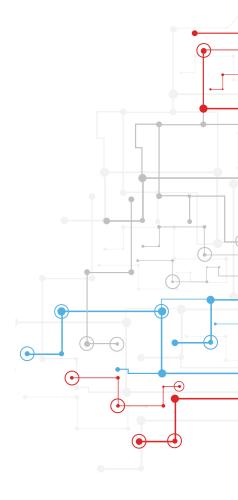
The accreditation schemes continue to evolve in response to our assessment of applications, feedback from the accreditation board, and discussion with ESCOs

themselves. In 2016 we strengthened the requirements of accreditation in the area of health and safety.

A further sign of the increased maturity of the accreditation scheme and ESCO market came when Etihad announced that it would start to work only with accredited ESCOs for its energy performance contracts.

For 2016 District Cooling firms reported average electrical efficiency of 0.9kWh/TRh. Water efficiency averaged 8.1 I/TRh and treated sewage effluent (TSE) accounted for 44% of water used in 2016, compared to just 24% in 2012. Even allowing for the energy cost associated with desalinated water, water cooled air conditioning systems, such as are typically used in district cooling, have an 11% efficiency advantage over air cooled systems. But this advantage grows to 28% when TSE is used, even allowing for the electricity used in applying reverse osmosis to TSE to raise its quality, as district cooling plant do in most cases.

As for growth, in 2015 output increased substantially but almost all of the increase reflected higher temperatures in 2015 than in 2014. In 2016 by contrast output changed by a similar amount but there was appreciable growth offset by 2016 being a generally cooler year than the year before.



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Supply Side Activities

In 2016, Dubai made substantial progress towards its Integrated Energy Strategy 2030 (DIES2030) supply-side objectives: diversifying fuel sources with the financial close and licensing of a clean coal project, growing the renewable energy sector by advancing plans for 800MW solar photovoltaic and 200MW CSP plant, and further demonstrating the benefits of private sector involvement with another global record low tariff for solar PV energy.

Dubai's first clean coal project and second independent power producer reached financial close and received its generation licence in 2016. The project, which was awarded in 2015 to ACWA Power and Harbin Electric, was initially planned to be of 1,200MW capacity but was, on award, expanded to a 2,400MW plant, reflecting the successful outcome of the competitive bidding process. The consortium, together with DEWA, formed the project company, Hassyan Energy Phase 1, which became the RSB's second licensee in September 2016. The licensing process built on the robust procurement exercise and ensured the project company, taken together with its contracting partners, had the competence needed to operate and maintain a plant of this type. Construction of the power station began in 2016 and the plant is planned to be fully operational by 2023.

The RSB issued another generation licence in November 2016 for a 3MW biomass renewable project undertaken by M.A.H.Y. Khoory to serve their Union Paper Mills operation in Al Quoz. As this plant is of relatively small scale, the project tested the effectiveness of the RSB's licensing scheme for small–scale generation. Where industrial customers have a source of renewable energy, such as in this case, or have the opportunity to employ combined heat and power (CHP), then they can play a useful role in Dubai's electricity sector, both in meeting demand and reducing emissions. A CHP plant under development by Al Ghurair Resources Oils and Proteins also proceeded through the licensing process in 2016.

In June 2016 a consortium led by Masdar of Abu Dhabi, and including Gransolar Group of Spain, was announced as the winning bidder for an 800MW solar PV project, the third phase of the Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Solar Park. The signing of a power purchase agreement followed in November. Upon award, the solar project registered another achievement for Dubai in the global

energy sector, a record low tariff US\$29.9/MWh. The generation licence application process for this project began in the second half of the year. Building on the success of the IPP model in Dubai, DEWA launched the fourth phase of the solar park with a request for expression of interest for a 200MW Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) project in late 2016, receiving 30 expressions of interest. This constituted another solid step towards the planned capacity of 1,000MW at the solar park by 2020, and 5,000MW by 2030. Employing tower technology and with the ability to store thermal energy, the CSP plant will complement the photovoltaic plant at the site whose contribution will be to meet daytime demand.

The impact of the IPP programme on electricity generation capacity in Dubai is shown in Figure 1 below. Based on the plant we have licensed and their planned dates for commercial operation, by 2021 independent power producers will account for 18% of Dubai's total of 12.5GW, from zero just five years earlier.

Generation Capacity in Dubai

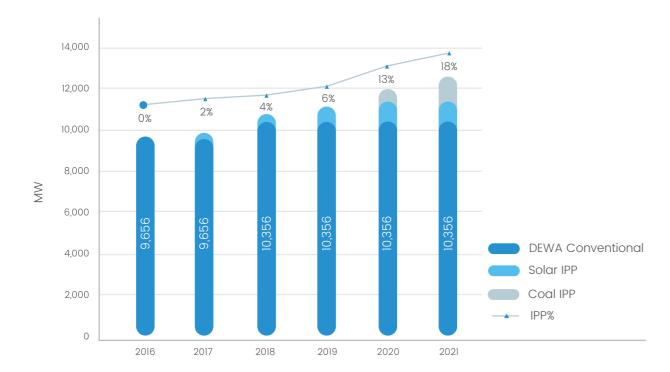
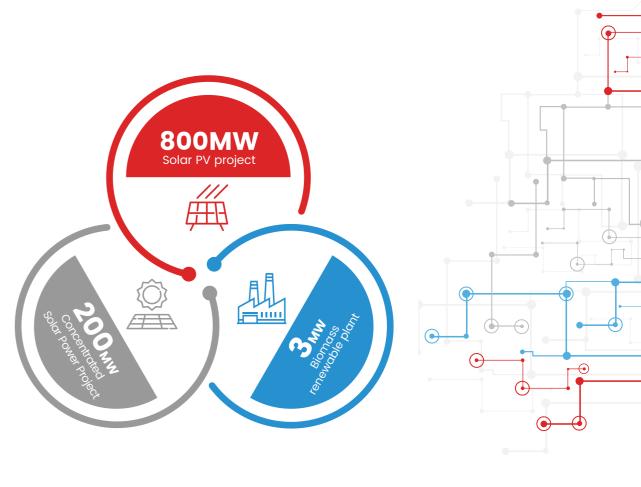


Figure 1 - Generation Capacity in Dubai: 2016-2021

To uphold the safety and integrity of the grid, and taking into account the mix and continual advancement of technologies being employed in Dubai's electricity sector, the RSB and DEWA continue to review, enhance and modernise the IWPP Code and Renewables Standards

through their respective review panels. The panels, with members from the RSB, DEWA and licensees, assessed and recommended changes to the code and standards in 2016 to reflect the addition of intermittent renewable plant to the transmission system.



The RSB Board and staff visit Shuaa Energy I's 200MW solar PV plant



The RSB approved a change to the IWPP Code, taking into account the limitations of renewable generation technology in relation to dispatch inaccuracies restrictions and in providing black start services. Changes to the Renewables Standards added clarity regarding the expected behavior of renewable generation units in case of under-frequency deviations, taking into account the limitations of renewable generation technology when it

comes to delivering their maximum power output.

Another change was made to recognize how renewable generation units can be expected to behave following a disconnection from the system. In all cases the RSB judges proposals in terms of the continued security of the transmission system whilst acknowledging the economic and technical demands that would be placed on plant connected to the DEWA system.



Demand Side
Activities

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Accreditation of Energy Service Companies and Energy Auditors

The accreditation schemes the RSB initially developed in 2014 were designed to increase transparency and trust in Dubai's energy services market, serving to motivate both public and private sector building owners to seek out ways to reduce energy bills and contribute to the achievement of the Dubai Integrated Energy Strategy building retrofit targets.

Having launched the Energy Service Company (ESCO) accreditation scheme in 2014 and the Energy Auditor (EA) accreditation scheme a year later, the RSB has witnessed a general improvement in the calibre of entrants to the market. This has been accompanied by an increase in project activity.

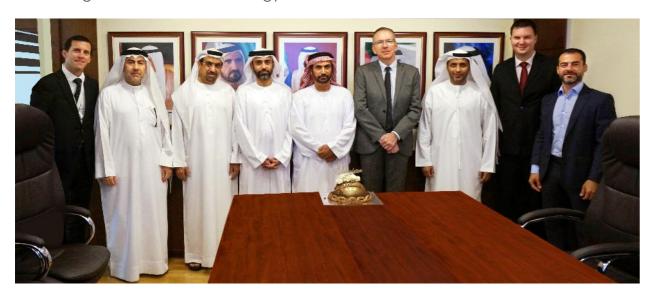
In 2016 the accreditation schemes witnessed significant growth in the number of accreditations granted. A total of twelve ESCOs were accredited, two of which were given three year full accreditation and the remaining ten accredited provisionally on a first or renewal basis. This brought the total number of accredited ESCOs to 18, up from 14 the year before. Moreover, seven energy auditors were granted three year accreditation in the second year of the scheme, bringing the total to 12.

To monitor the success of the scheme and the development of the sector, the RSB collects in-depth project data from accredited companies on an annual basis. This data is analyzed and reported in summary form to TAQATI, which acts as programme manager for Dubai demand-side management programmes under contract to the Supreme Council of Energy. Our own analysis of the information we collect allows us to observe performance by individual ESCOs and performance of the sector in aggregate.

2016 saw pleasing activity by accredited ESCOs. They reported a total of 79 projects targeting the retrofit of 1,963 buildings (including 1,656 UAE national villas being retrofitted by Etihad ESCO). The investment to deliver those projects is estimated at AED 194 million and the estimated electricity and water savings are 93.9GWh per annum and 210MIG per annum, respectively. Achieved savings were also far higher than in the previous year at 86.2GWh and 246MIG, respectively for electricity and water. Table 1 below shows the rapid increase in energy savings achieved and reported to us since the launch of the accreditation scheme three years ago, together with the associated investment, which now totals just under AED 200m.

Table 1 – Growth in savings and investments in building retrofit				
Year	Cumulative Investment (million AED)	Total Achieved Energy Savings (million KWh)	Achieved Water Savings (million IG)	
2014	4.5	4.4	2.2	
2015	109.3	12.1	2.4	
2016	194.1	86.2	246.1	

A Meeting of the ESCO and Energy Auditor Accreditation Boards



The nature of retrofit projects varied between project contract types, buildings retrofitted and energy conservation measures used. Of the 44 newly reported projects in 2016, the majority were for mixed use buildings, followed by commercial offices and hotels.

Figure 2 below shows the building type of all projects between 2014 and 2016. We also saw an increase in the use of energy performance contracts. In 2015 half of the projects reported were not energy performance contracts, in 2016 just 40% were, as shown in Table 2 below.

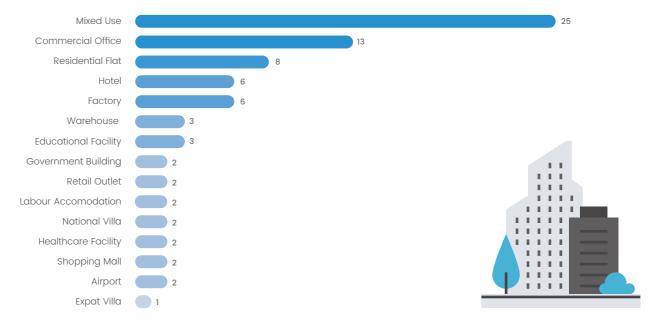


Figure 2 - Number of retrofit projects by building type

Table 2 – Building retrofit contracts by type		
Type of Contract	2016	2015
Guaranteed Savings	8	3
Shared Savings	18	7
Non-EPC	18	10
Total	44	20

As noted last year, in addition to monitoring data from accredited ESCOs, the RSB collects annual project data from Etihad Energy Services (EES). EES reported an increase in investment for 2016 of AED 54.9 million to fund new projects and large new phases of existing projects. These three projects are estimating savings of 15.6GWh and cover 1670 units.

Last year we noted that Etihad's activity constituted the lion's share of the retrofit market and highlighted the challenge in stimulating a more broadly-based retrofit sector. 2016 saw significant progress in achieving this aim. New project activity by ESCOs implies estimated savings double those expected from Etihad's new projects, signaling a welcome penetration of the private sector building stock, complementing Etihad's efforts which, until recently, have focused on public sector clients.

The accreditation schemes continue to evolve in response to our assessment of applications, feedback from the accreditation board, and discussion with ESCOs themselves. In 2016 we strengthened the requirements of accreditation in the area of health and safety. ESCOs now need to demonstrate a higher level of dedication to their staff's health and safety, as well as implementing high project safety standards. A further sign of the increased maturity of the accreditation scheme and ESCO market came when Etihad announced that it would start to work only with accredited ESCOs for its energy performance contracts. This should streamline the procurement process for Etihad and its clients and further enhances the benefits of the scheme to those we accredit.

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District Cooling

Last year's report discussed our study of the cooling market in Dubai. It showed the major role cooling plays in Dubai's electrical demand and the share and efficiency of the main cooling technologies used in the emirate. This study provided the baseline data and a framework that can be used to assess the development of the cooling market each year, in particular allowing us to track progress towards the energy efficiency savings that are expected from increased penetration of district cooling.

From year to year the most significant factor causing variability in demand for cooling is the weather. Its impact on cooling can be most readily assessed using the concept of cooling degree days (CDDs). These

measure for how much of the year and by how much the temperature is above the point at which cooling becomes necessary. Dubai's annual CDDs are typically in the high 2000s, assuming that cooling is needed whenever the temperature is above 22 degrees Celsius. A figure of 2600 CDDs implies that, on average, the temperature is around 29 degrees for every hour of the year. In practice, of course, there is considerable daily and seasonal variability.

Whilst there are significant fluctuations year to year, over the course of this century there has been a trend increase in CDDs of 1.2% each year, as measured at Dubai International Airport, and as shown in Figure 3

The role of CDDs in driving demand for cooling can be seen in Figure 4 below. This is based on three years' data collected from one of Dubai's district cooling firms. It graphs the average consumption of their customers against the CDDs in each year. Whilst this is based on only a few years' worth of cooling information, it shows a strikingly high degree of correlation between

consumption and CDDs. Knowledge of this relationship allows us to take a more refined view of the development of the cooling market in any given year. For example, in 2016 CDDs were 4% lower than in 2015 and so, other things being equal, one would expect to see reduced cooling consumption.

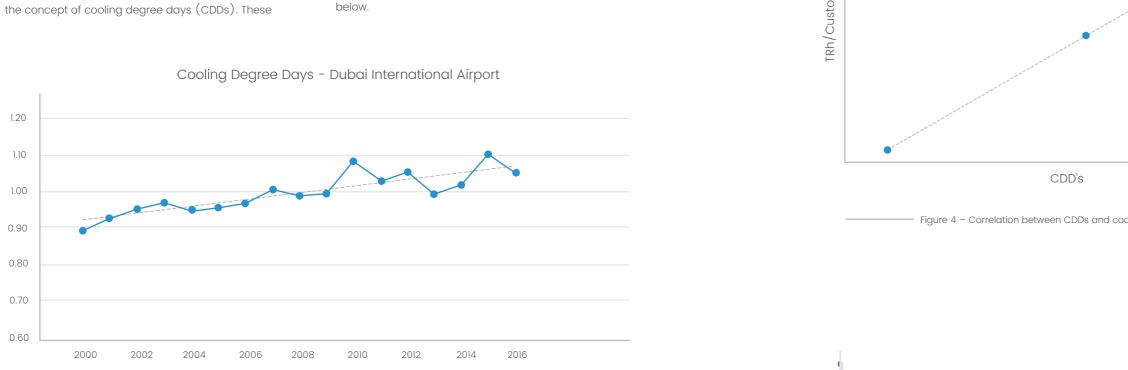
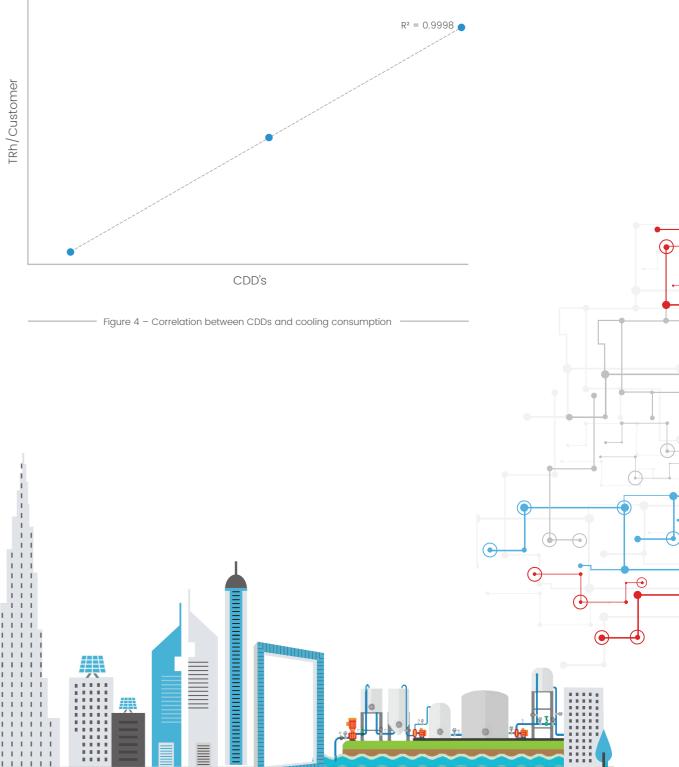


Figure 3 – Cooling Degree Days in Dubai





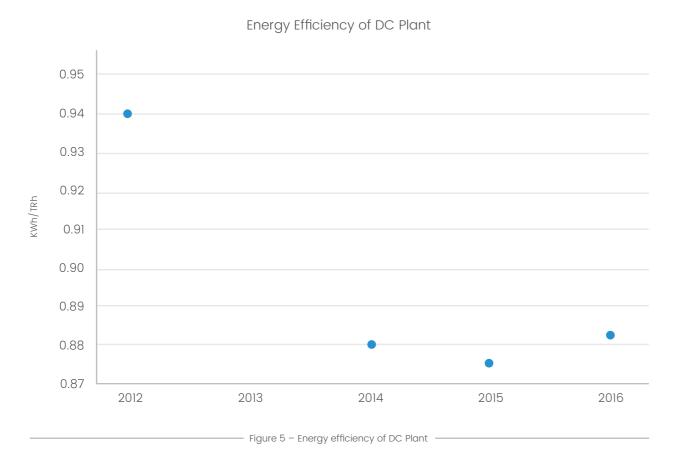
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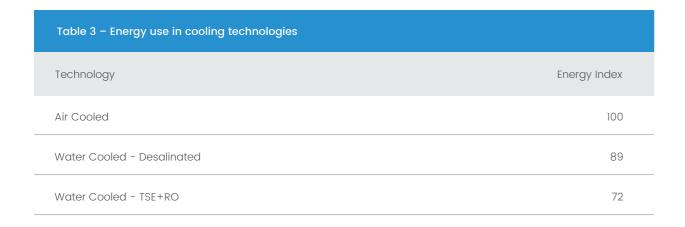
District Cooling Sector Performance in 2016

Data we collected from district cooling operators in 2016 allows us to assess their performance and growth. For 2016 DC firms reported average electrical efficiency of 0.88kWh/TRh. The longer-run trend in electrical efficiency is shown in Figure 5 below. Water efficiency averaged 7.96 I/TRh. There is less of a clear trend of improved efficiency in water use measured in this way. Arguably, the more important water measure is the percentage used that is not desalinated water from

the DEWA system. TSE represents a far more efficient use of water and accounted for 44% of water used in 2016, compared to just 24% in 2012.

The importance of TSE use is illustrated by Table 3 below, comparing the primary energy required by the three cooling technologies used at large scale in Dubai: air cooled, water cooled with desalinated water, and water cooled with TSE.

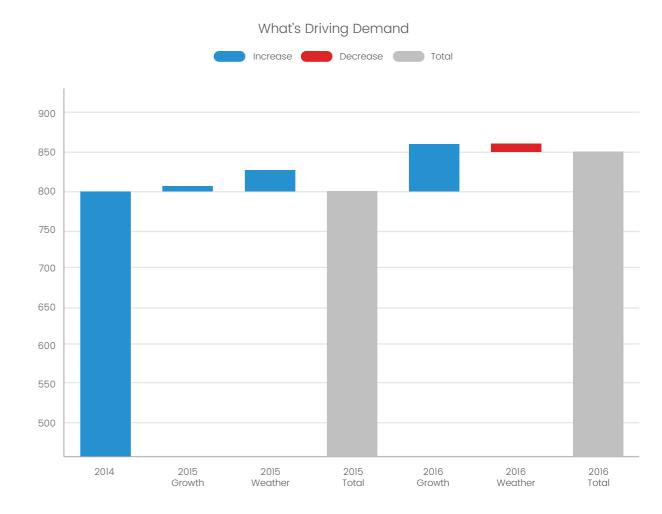




The table shows that even allowing for the energy cost associated with desalinated water, water cooled air conditioning systems, such as are typically used in district cooling, have an 11% efficiency advantage over air cooled systems. But this advantage grows to 28% when TSE is used, even allowing for the electricity used in applying reverse osmosis to TSE to raise its quality, as district cooling plant do in most cases.

As for growth, this picture is complicated by the significant weather factors discussed above.

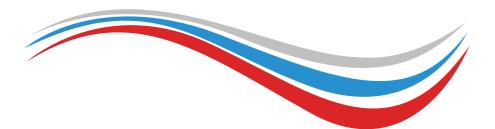
The waterfall diagram in Figure 6 below shows how district cooling output changed over the course of 2015 and 2016, disaggregating that change into weather and growth factors. In 2015 output increased substantially but, as the chart shows, almost all of the increase reflected higher temperatures in 2015 than in 2014. In 2016 by contrast output changed by a similar amount but there was appreciable growth offset by 2016 being a generally cooler year than the year before.



- Figure 6 - Cooling output variation and drivers

A focus on output of district cooling firms and the efficiency with which they produce it tells us little about the efficient use of cooling by customers. For this we have looked at the penetration of metering in district cooling schemes and the differences in consumption between unmetered and metered customers. Typically, metered customers used 7% less on average and so we are keen to see sub-metering extended.

It is rare for conventional cooling to be sub-metered and charged for based on consumption. The typical business model for district cooling therefore enhances its technical efficiency advantages. Combining these two effects gives rise to a near 35% efficiency advantage of a district cooling system employing TSE and with metered supply over an air cooled system without metering.



APPENDIX

Audited Financial Statements for 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Regulatory** and Supervisory Bureau, Dubai (the "Bureau"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Bureau as at 31 December 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bureau in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Bureau's financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities requirements in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bureau's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bureau or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Bureau's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ◆ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ◆ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bureau's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosure are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained
- up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bureau to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

4 May 2017

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Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 AED	2015 AED
ASSETS		7.22	,,
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	19,123	74,629
Intangible asset	7	23,020	29,520
Total Non-current assets		42,143	104,149
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses		213,868	367,931
Cash and cash equivalents	8	200,169	353,413
Total current assets		414,037	721,344
Total assets		456,180	825,493
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated surplus		(190,275)	104,713
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employees' end-of-service indemnity	9	177,368	132,856
Current liabilities			
Accrued and other liabilities	10	469,087	587,924
Total liabilities		646,455	720,780
Total funds and liabilities		456,180	825,493

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Director

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 AED	2015 AED
Government grants	11	3,950,000	6,400,000
Licensing and accreditation fees	12	285,000	-
Staff costs	13	(3,675,921)	(3,688,867)
Project consultancy expenses		(300,745)	(2,126,000)
Public relations and media events		(174,228)	(175,020)
General and administrative expenses	14	(379,094)	(366,506)
Excess of (expenditure)/income		(294,988)	43,607
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(294,988)	43,607

Statement of changes in funds

for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Accumulated surplus AED
Balance as at 1 January 2015	61,106
Excess of income over expenditure for the year	43,607
Balance as at 31 December 2015	104,713
Excess of expenditure over income for the year	(294,988)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	(190,275)

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2016

2016 AED	2015 AED
(294,988)	43,607
66,424	62,684
44,512	50,790
(184,052)	157,081
154,063	117,261
(118,837)	(28,076)
(148,826)	246,266
(4,418)	(6,500)
(4,418)	(6,500)
(153,244)	239,766
353,413	113,647
200,169	353,413
	(294,988) (66,424 44,512 (184,052) 154,063 (118,837) (148,826) (4,418) (4,418) (153,244) 353,413

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Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

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 No. 121555, Dubai, United 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 2016 an amount of AED 3.95 million was allocated to the Bureau (2015: AED 6.4 million).

2. Going concern

As at 31 December 2016, the Bureau's accumulated deficit amounts to AED 190,275. In addition to this, the current liabilities exceed the current assets by AED 55,050. The financial statements of the Bureau have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realisation of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business as the Bureau is a government establishment which receives government 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 2016, have been adopted in these financial statements. The application of these revised IFRS 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.

- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts.
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements relating to Disclosure Initiative.
- Amendments to IFRS 11 *Joint arrangements* relating to accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations.
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets relating to clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation.
- Amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and IAS 41 Agriculture: Bearer Plants.
- 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.
- Amendments to IFRS 10 Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures relating to applying the consolidation exception for investment entities.
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 2014 Cycle covering amendments to IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34.

3.2 New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective

The Bureau has not yet applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRS	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle amending IFRS 1, IFRS 12 and IAS 28.	The amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, the amendment to IFRS 12 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017
Amendments to IAS 12 <i>Income Taxes</i> relating to the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses.	1 January 2017
Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.	1 January 2017
IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018
The interpretation addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where: • There is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency; • The entity recognises a prepayment asset or a deferred income liability in respect of that consideration, in advance of the recognition of the related asset, expense or income; and • The prepayment asset or deferred income liability is non-monetary.	
Amendments to IFRS 2 <i>Share Based Payment</i> regarding classification and measurement of share based payment transactions.	1 January 2018
Amendments to IFRS 4 <i>Insurance Contracts:</i> Relating to the different effective dates of IFRS 9 and the forthcoming new insurance contracts standard.	1 January 2018
Amendments to IAS 40 <i>Investment Property:</i> Amends paragraph 57 to state that an entity shall transfer a property to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is evidence of a change in use. A change of use occurs if property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property. A change in management's intentions for the use of a property by itself does not constitute evidence of a change in use. The paragraph has been amended to state that the list of examples therein is non-exhaustive.	1 January 2018

Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures relating to disclosures about the initial application of IFRS 9.

When IFRS 9 is first applied

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures relating to the additional hedge accounting disclosures (and consequential amendments) resulting from the introduction of the hedge accounting chapter in IFRS 9.

When IFRS 9 is first applied

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (revised versions in 2009, 2010, 2013 and 2014)

1 January 2018

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

A finalised version of IFRS 9 which contains accounting requirements for financial instruments, replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard contains requirements in the following areas:

- Classification and measurement: Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' category for certain debt instruments. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39, however there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk
- Impairment: The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognised.
- Hedge accounting: Introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures.
- Derecognition: The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

1 January 2018

In May 2014, IFRS 15 was issued which established a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

Amendments to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with customers to clarify three aspects of the standard (identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent considerations, and licensing) and to provide some transition relief for modified contracts and completed contracts.

1 January 2018

1 January 2019

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognise, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise 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 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17.

Amendments to IFRS 10 Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) relating to the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from 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 as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, except for IFRS 9, IFRS 15 and IFRS 16, may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Bureau in the period of initial application.

Management anticipates that IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 will be adopted in the Bureau's financial statements for the annual period beginning 1 January 2018 and that IFRS 16 will be adopted in the Bureau's financial statements for the annual period beginning 1 January 2019. The application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 may have significant impact on amounts reported and disclosures made in the Bureau's financial statements in respect of revenue from contracts with customers and the Bureau's financial assets and financial liabilities and the application of IFRS 16 may have significant impact on amounts reported and disclosures made in the Bureau's financial statements in respect of its 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 IFRS.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost 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 recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other 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 of 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 are 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 recognised directly in equity. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised 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 recognised 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 estimated useful lives, using the

straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.

	<u>Years</u>
Motor vehicles	5
Computer	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 asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised 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 and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation 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 estimated useful lives of five years.

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate or residual value of an asset, the amortisation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

As at 31 December 2016, the Bureau has an intangible asset that relates to an ERP accounting software.

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 estimated 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 recognised 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 recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised 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 financial 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 recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other 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.

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 amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised 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.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised 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

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at amortised 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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Bureau derecognises 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 recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Bureau retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bureau continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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 recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive 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 recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises 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 recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial liabilities

Debt instruments issued 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 expenses and other liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bureau derecognises 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 derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

5. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Bureau's accounting policies, which are described in note 4, the management of the Bureau is required to make judgements, 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 recognised 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 judgements, 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 recognised 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 utilised by the Bureau based on the approved annual general budget. The management considered that it is appropriate to recognise the grant received in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the reporting period in which it is received.

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Recognition of licensing and accreditation fees as income

The Bureau receives fees from entities it licenses for electricity generation pursuant to Law 6 of 2011. The fees charged are determined under Executive Council Resolution 43 of 2015. The fees are recognised as income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the license is issued. The Bureau also receives fees from entities applying to be accredited under its accreditation schemes for energy service companies (ESCOs) and energy auditors. The fees are recognised as income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the application is received from the customer.

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 AED	Computer AED	Total AED
Cost	ALD	ALD	ALD
At 1 January 2015	300,000	_	300,000
Additions during the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2015	300,000	_	300,000
Additions during the year	-	4,418	4,418
At 31 December 2016	300,000	4,418	304,418
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2015	165,667	-	165,667
Charge for the year	59,704	-	59,704
At 31 December 2015	225,371	-	225,371
Charge for the year	59,703	221	59,924
At 31 December 2016	285,074	221	285,295
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	14,926	4,197	19,123
At 31 December 2015	74,629	-	74,629

7. Intangible asset

		AED
Cost		_
At 1 January 2015 Additions during the year		32,500
At 31 December 2015		32,500
At 31 December 2016		32,500
Accumulated amortisation		
At 1 January 2015		-
Charge for the year		2,980
At 31 December 2015		2,980
Charge for the year		6,500
At 31 December 2016		9,480
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2016		23,020
At 31 December 2015		29,520
8. Cash and cash equivalents		
	2016 AED	2015 AED
Bank balance - current account	200,169	353,413
9. Provision for employees' end-of-service indemnity		
	2016	2015
	AED	AED
Balance at the beginning of the year	132,856	82,066
Charge for the year	44,512	50,790

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.

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10. Accrued expenses and other liabilities

	2016 AED	2015 AED
Accrued expenses	416,000	416,000
Payable to Dubai Supreme Council of Energy (Note 11)	43,087	165,278
Sundry creditors	10,000	6,646
	469,087	587,924

11. 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.

	2016 AED	2015 AED
Due to a related party		
Entity under common management		
Dubai Supreme Council of Energy	43,087	165,278

The nature of significant related party transactions during the period and the amounts in	volved were as f	follows:
	2016	2015
	AED	AED
Related party transactions		
Entities under common management		
Department of Finance		
Government grants	3,950,000	6,400,000
Dubai Supreme Council of Energy		
Shared expenses (Note 14)	266,051	261,140
Included in the shared expenses are rent & utilities expense.		
	2016	2015
	AED	AED
Compensation of key management personnel		
Salaries and other short-term benefits	2,924,926	2,229,502

12. Licensing and accreditation Fees

The Bureau receives fees from entities it licenses for electricity generation pursuant to Law 6 of 2011. The fees charged are determined under Executive Council Resolution 43 of 2015.

The Bureau also receives fees from entities applying to be accredited under its accreditation schemes for energy service companies (ESCOs) and energy auditors. The current fee levels are AED 15,000 for an application for full accreditation under the ESCO scheme and AED 5,000 for an application for provisional accreditation under that scheme. The application fee for energy auditors is AED 5,000.

13. Staff costs

	2016 AED	2015 AED
Salaries	3,111,299	3,119,652
End-of-service benefits (Note 9)	44,512	50,790
Directors fees	416,000	416,000
Other benefits and allowances	104,110	102,425
	3,675,921	3,688,867
14. General and administrative expenses		
	2016 AED	2015 AED
Shared expenses (Note 11)	266,051	261,140
Depreciation and amortisation	66,424	62,684
Printing and stationery	7,531	10,691
Advertisement	14,059	1,146
Other expenses	25,029	30,845
	379,094	366,506

15. 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 recognised, 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

	2016 AED	2015 AED
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	200,169	353,413
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accrued and other liabilities	469,087	587,924

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.

16. 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 2016 all the financial liabilities are due within one year (2015: within one year).

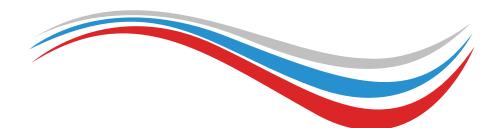
17. Capital risk management

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

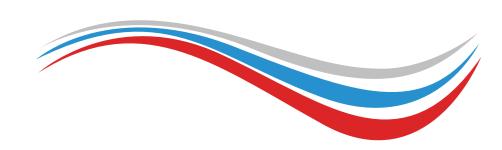
The capital structure of the Bureau consists of accumulated funds and cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

18. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the management and authorised for issue on 4 May 2017.



ملحق 2016 والمالية المدققة الم

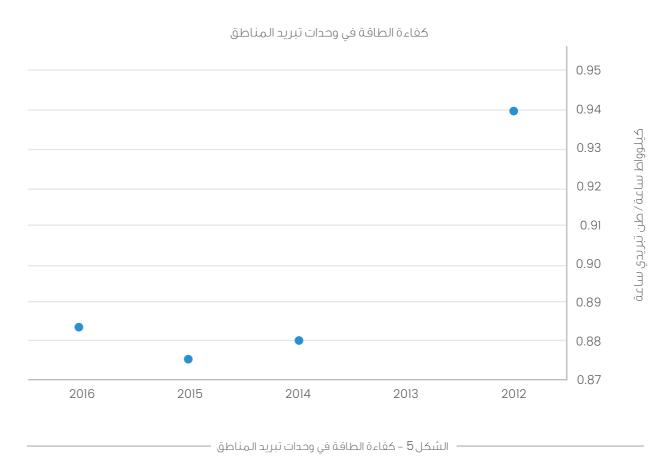


أداء قطاع تبريد المناطق في عام 2016

تتيح لنا البيانات التي جمعناها من شركات تشغيل أنظمة تبريد المناطق في عام 2016 أن نجري التقييم لأدائها ونموها. ففي عام 2016، سجلت شركات تبريد المناطق متوسط لكفاءة استهلاك الكهرباء بلغ 8.80 كيلوواط ساعة لكل طن تبريدي ساعة، ويبين الشكل 5 أدناه الاتجاه في كفاءة استهلاك الكهرباء على المدى الأطول. أما كفاءة استخدام المياه فبلغت في المتوسط 7.96 لتر/طن تبريدي ساعة. ولكن الاتجاه العام أقل وضوحاً في مستوى كفاءة استخدام المياه عندما تقاس بهذه الطريقة. ويمكن هنا الجدل بأن المقياس الأهم لاستخدام المياه هو نسبة استخدام خلاف المياه المياه المحلاة المستمدة من شبكة هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي،

حيث يمثل استخدام مياه الصرف الصحي المعالجة الحل الأكثر كفاءة بأشواط واسعة، وقد شكّلت مياه الصرف الصحي المعالجة 44% من إجمالي المياه المستخدمة في تبريد المناطق في عام 2016، مقارنة بنسبة 24% فقط في عام 2012.

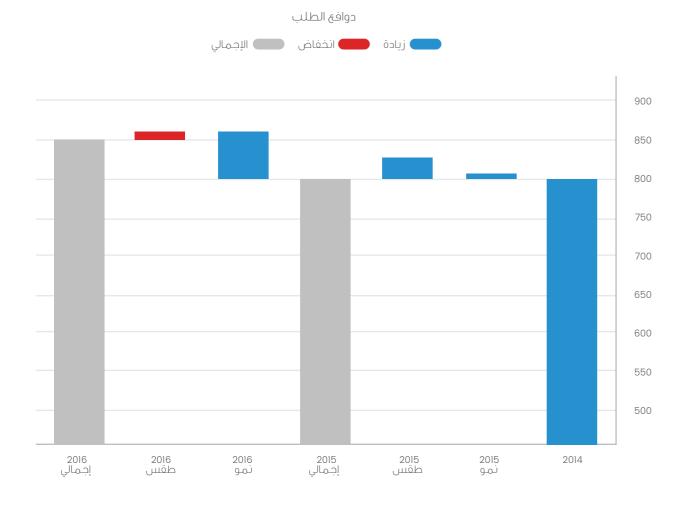
ويوضح الجدول 3 أدناه أهمية استخدام مياه الصرف الصحي المعالجة، حيث يقارن بين الطاقة الأولية المطلوبة في تقنيات التبريد الثلاثة الاكثر استخداماً في دبي، وهي: تقنية التبريد بالهواء، وتقنية التبريد بالماء باستخدام المياه المحلاة، وتقنية التبريد بالماء باستخدام مياه الصرف الصحي المعالجة.





ويتبين من الجدول أنه حتى إذا أخذنا في الحسبان تكلفة الطاقة المرتبطة بالمياه المحلاة، فإن أنظمة تكييف الهواء المبردة بالماء، والتي عادة ما تستخدم في تبريد المناطق، تتميز بكفاءة تفوق بنسبة ١١% كفاءة الأنظمة المبردة بالهواء، مغ ارتفاع هذه الميزة إلى 28% في حالة استخدام مياه الصرف الصحي المعالَجة، حتى إذا احتسبنا الكهرباء المستهلكة في عملية التناضح العكسي (RO) اللازمة لرفع جودة مياه الصرف الصحي المعالَجة، وهي عملية مطبقة في معظم محطات تبريد المناطق.

عامل الطقس المهم الذي أشرنا إليه أعلاه. ويبين الشكل 6 أدناه كيف تغير ناتج تبريد المناطق على مدار عامي 2015 و 2016، مع تفصيل مسببات هذا التغير وبالتحديد عوامل الطقس وعوامل نمو القطاع. شهد عام 2015 ارتفاع الناتج بشكل كبير، مع الإشارة إلى أن معظم هذه الزيادة، وكما يتضح من الرسم البياني، كانت نابعة من زيادة في درجات حرارة الطقس في عام 2015 مقارنة بعام 2014 وفي المقابل، يبدو بأن الناتج في عام 2016 قد تغير بمقدار مماثل، ولكن قسم ملحوظ من النمو الفعلي لم يكن جلياً بسبب انخفاض في درجات الحرارة عموماً في 2016 مقارنة بالعام السابق.



الشكل 6 – تغير ناتج تبريد المناطق ومسبباته

ومع ذلك، فإن التركيز على ناتج شركات تبريد المناطق والكفاءة التي تحققها في الإنتاج لا يكشف لنا الكثير عن تغاصيل كفاءة استخدام العملاء للتبريد. ولهذا الغرض، درسنا نطاق استخدام العدادات في عقود تبريد المناطق، وفارق الاستهلاك بين العملاء في حالة القياس بالعداد وحالة عدم القياس، فوجدنا أن العملاء الذين يقاس استهلاكهم بالعدادات كان استهلاكهم اقل بنسبة 7% في المتوسط، ولهذا فإننا نحرص على توسيع نطاق استخدام

العدادات الفرعية. بيد أن استخدام العدادات الفرعية في نظم التبريد التقليدية واستيغاء الرسوم على أساس معدلات الاستهلاك أمر نادر، وبالتالي فإن استخدام العدادات في النموذج التجاري لأنظمة تبريد المناطق يعزز ميزة الكفاءة التقنية لهذه الأنظمة، ويؤدي الجمع بين هاتين الميزتين إلى زيادة كفاءة نظم تبريد المناطق التي تستخدم مياه الصرف الصحي المعالَجة والعدادات بنسبة 35% تقريباً مقارنة بنظم التبريد بالهواء وبدون عدادات.

تبريد المناطق

ناقشنا في تقرير العام الماضي الدراسة التي أجريناها لسوق التبريد في دبي، والتي أوضحت دور التبريد الكبير في إجمالي الطلب على الكهرباء، وحصة وكفاءة مختلف تكنولوجيات التبريد الرئيسية المستخدمة في دبي. وقدمت لنا الدراسة معطيات أساسية وأطر عامة ثمكننا من تقييم تطور سوق التبريد من سنة لأخرى، وبالتالي نستطيع أن نرصد بشكل خاص مدى التقدم في وفورات كفاءة استخدام الطاقة والمتوقع جنيها من توسيع رقعة تبريد المناطق في دبي.

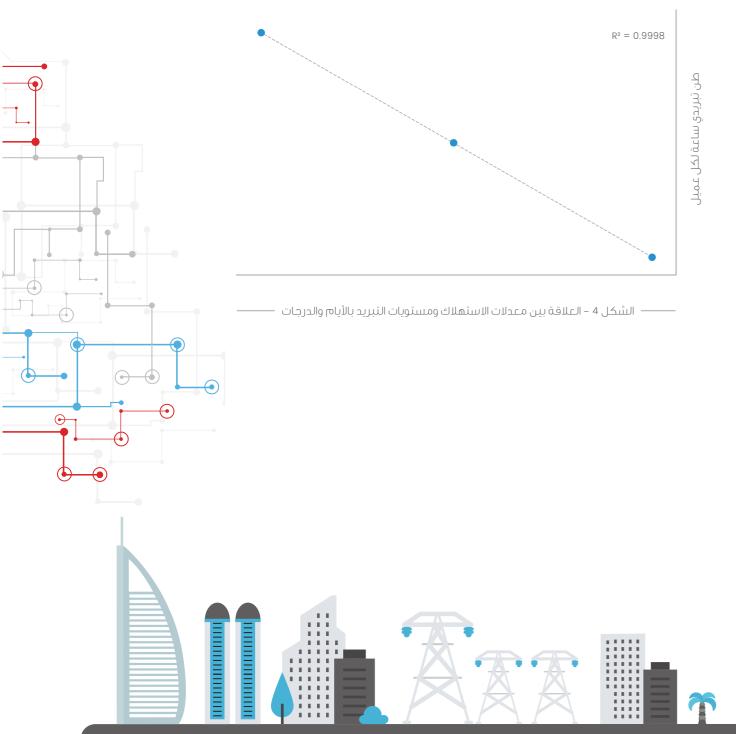
والعامل الأهم في تباين الطلب على التبريد من سنة إلى أخرى هو عامل الطقس. وأبسط طريقة لتقييم تأثيره على سوق التبريد هي استخدام مفهوم التبريد بالأيام والدرجات (Cooling Degree Days)، والذي يقيس عدد أيام السنة وعدد درجات الحرارة فوق المستوى

الذي يصبح التبريد ضرورياً عنده. وبافتراض أن التبريد يغدو ضروريا كلما تجاوزت درجة الحرارة 22 درجة مئوية، فإن الإجمالي السنوي للتبريد بالأيام والدرجات في دبي يتجاوز الـ 2500 يوم درجة تبريد. وبهذا المعنى، فإن وصول قيمة التبريد بالأيام والدرجات إلى 2600 يوم درجة تبريد معناه أن متوسط درجة الحرارة في كل ساعة من السنة كان حوالي 29 درجة مئوية ، ولكن فعليا وبطبيعة الحال فأن درجات الحرارة تشهد تفاوتات يومية وموسمية واسعة.

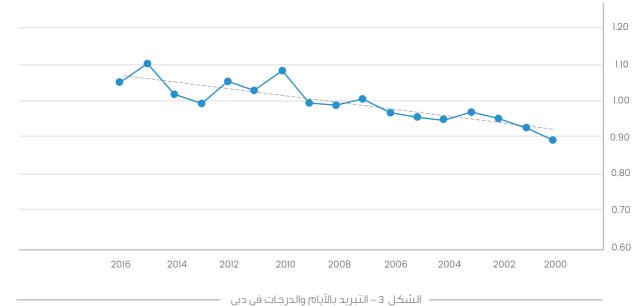
في حين يتم تسجيل تقلبات كبيرة في مستويات التبريد بالأيام والدرجات من سنة إلى أخرى، فإن الاتجاه العام الذي سُجل على مدار سنوات هذا القرن يشير إلى تزايد مستوى التبريد بالأيام والدرجات بمعدل 1.2% سنوياً، وذلك وفقاً للقياسات المسجلة في مطار دبي الدولي، وكما يتضح في الشكل 3 أدناه.

ويمكن رؤية دور مؤشر التبريد بالأيام والدرجات في دفغ الطلب على التبريد في الشكل 4 أدناه، حيث تستند الأرقام على بيانات تغطي ثلاث سنوات تم جمعها من إحدى شركات تبريد المناطق في دبي، وهي تسجل متوسط استهلاك عملاء الشركة مقارنة بمؤشر التبريد بالأيام والدرجات لكل سنة. ورغم أن الرسم أدناه يعتمد على بيانات التبريد لبضعة سنوات فقط، فإنه واضح في دلالته على وجود علاقة تبادلية قوية بين معدلات الاستهلاك

ومستويات التبريد بالأيام والدرجات. ومعرفة تفاصيل هذه العلاقة تسمح لنا بتكوين فكرة أدق للتطورات التي يشهدها سوق التبريد في كل سنة. فعلى سبيل المثال، كان مؤشر التبريد بالأيام والدرجات عام 2016 أقل بنسبة 4% من عام 2015، وبالتالي نستخلص أن مستوى استهلاك التبريد انخفض في 2016، بافتراض أن المتغيرات الأخرى بقيت على حالها.



التبريد بالأيام والدرجات – قياسات مطار دبي الدولي



اعتماد شركات خدمات الطاقة ومكاتب مدققي الطاقة

صُممت برامج الاعتماد التي وضعها مكتب التنظيم والرقابة عام 2014 بغرض زيادة الشفافية والثقة في سوق خدمات الطاقة في دبي، بما يسهم في تحفيز أصحاب المباني في القطاعين العام والخاص على إيجاد الطرق الكفيلة بتخفيض فواتير الطاقة، والمساهمة بالتالي في تحقيق أهداف برنامج إعادة تأهيل المباني التي نصت عليها استراتيجية دبي المتكاملة للطاقة.

وقد لاحظ مكتب التنظيم والرقابة تحسناً اجماليا في كفاءة الشركات المنضمة حديثاً إلى هذا السوق، مصحوباً بتكثيف أنشطة المشاريغ الجاري تنفيذها، وذلك إثر تدشين برنامج اعتماد شركات خدمات الطاقة في عام 2014، وبرنامج اعتماد مدققي الطاقة في المباني بعد ذلك بعام واحد.

وفي عام 2016، شهدت برامج الاعتماد نمواً كبيراً من حيث عدد الاعتمادات الممنوحة، إذ حصل ما مجموعه 12 شركة لخدمات الطاقة على الاعتماد، مع منح شركتان منها اعتماداً كاملاً لمدة ثلاث سنوات، في حين منحت الشركات العشرة الأخرى الاعتماد المبدئي لمدة سنة واحدة بناء على طلبات جديدة أو طلبات تجديد. وبذلك يصل إجمالي عدد شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة إلى 18، مقارنة بـ 14 شركة في العام السابق. وعلاوة على ذلك، تم خلال السنة الثانية من برنامج اعتماد مدققي الطاقة في المباني منح سبعة اعتمادات لمدة ثلاث سنوات، ليصل المجموع إلى 12 شركة معتمدة.

ومن أجل رصد نجاح برنامج الاعتماد، ومتابعة التطور الجاري في القطاع، يعمل مكتب التنظيم والرقابة على جمع بيانات المشاريع التفصيلية من الشركات المعتمدة كل سنة، حيث يتم تحليل هذه البيانات ورفع تقرير موجز عنها إلى مكتب "طاقتي" المشرف على برامج إدارة الطلب على الطاقة في دبي، بتكليف من المجلس الأعلى للطاقة. كما أن نتائج تحليلنا للمعلومات التي نجمعها تمكننا من رصد أداء كل شركة من شركات خدمات الطاقة على حده ومستويات أداء القطاع بشكل عام.

شهد عام 2016 كذلك تحقيق شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة لمستويات نشاط عالية. إذ أعلنت هذه الشركات عن 79 مشروعا يستهدف إعادة تأهيل 1,963 مبنى (بما في ذلك 656)، فيلا يملكها مواطنون إماراتيون تتم إعادة تأهيلها بواسطة شركة الاتحاد لخدمات الطاقة). وتقدر الاستثمارات الإجمالية في تنفيذ هذه المشاريغ بقيمة 194 مليون درهم، كما تقدر وفورات الكهرباء والمياه بحوالي 93.9 جيجاوات ساعة سنوياً و 210 مليون جالون سنوياً، على التوالي. كذلك تم تحقيق وفورات أعلى بكثير من العام السابق، حيث بلغت 266 جيجاوات ساعة للكهرباء و246 مليون

يوضح الجدول 1 أدناه الزيادة السريعة في وفورات الطاقة التي تحققت وتم إبلاغنا بها منذ إطلاق برنامج الاعتماد قبل ثلاث سنوات، وبجوارها قيمة الاستثمارات المتصلة بهذه الوفورات، والتى اصبح مجموعها يناهز 200 مليون درهم.

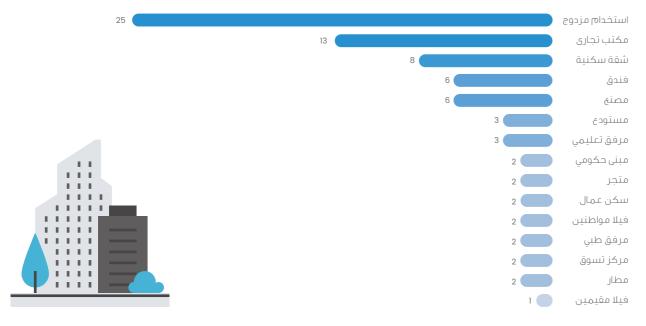
الجدول 1 – نمو الوفورات والاستثمارات في مشاريع اعادة تأهيل المباني				
وفورات المياه المتحققة (مليون جالون)	إجمالي وغورات الطاقة المتحققة (مليون كيلوواط ساعة)	الاستثمارات المتراكمة (مليون درهم)	رەلحاا	
2.2	4.4	4.5	2014	
2.4	12.1	109.3	2015	
246.1	86.2	194.1	2016	

اجتماع مجلس إعتماد شركات خدمات الطاقة ومدققي الطاقة



تباينت طبيعة مشاريخ إعادة تأهيل المباني من حيث نوع العقود. ونوع المباني المعاد تأهيلها، والتدابير المستخدمة لتوفير الطاقة فيها. فمعظم المشاريخ الجديدة التي أبلغنا بتنفيذها عام 2016، وعددها 44 مشروعاً، كانت في المباني ذات الاستخدام المزدوج، تليها مباني المكاتب التجارية والفنادق. يوضح الشكل 2 ادناه عدد

المشارية منذ عام 2014 وحتى 2016، بحسب فئة استخدام المباني. المكاتب التجارية والفنادق. كما لاحظنا زيادة في استخدام عقود أداء الطاقة، فبينما كانت العقود الأخرى خلاف عقود أداء الطاقة تغطي نصف المشارية المبلغ عنها عام2015، فإن هذه النسبة انخفضت إلى 40% فقط عام 2016، كما يتضح في الجدول 2 أدناه.



الشكل 2– عدد مشاريع اعادة تأهيل المباني بحسب فئة استخدام المبنى

		الجدول 2 – عقود اعادة تأهيل المباني بحسب نوعها
2015	2016	عقداا دون
3	8	وفورات مضمونة
7	18	وفورات مشتركة
10	18	غير عقود أداء الطاقة
20	44	المجموع

وكما أشرنا في التقرير السابق، فإنه بالإضافة إلى رصد بيانات شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة، يقوم مكتب التنظيم والرقابة بجمع بيانات سنوية عن مشروعات شركة الاتحاد لخدمات الطاقة، والتي أفادت بزيادة استثماراتها عام 2016 بقيمة 54.9 مليون درهم لتمويل مشروعات جديدة، ومراحل كبيرة جديدة في المشاريع القائمة، ومن المقدر أن وفورات الكهرباء في هذه المشاريع الثلاثة ستبلغ 15.6 جيجاوات ساعة وستشمل

أشار تقرير 2015 إلى أن أنشطة شركة الاتحاد لخدمات الطاقة تمثل النصيب الاكبر من سوق إعادة تأهيل المباني، وأبرز التقرير التحديات أمام تحفيز الاكبر من سوق إعادة تأهيل المباني، وأبرز التقرير التحديات أمام تحفيز التوسغ في قاعدة المشاركين في قطاع إعادة التأهيل، إلا أن عام 2016 شهد تقدماً كبيراً في تحقيق هذا الهدف، حيث تدل أنشطة شركات خدمات الطاقة في المشاريغ الجديدة على تحقيق وفورات تبلغ ضعف ما ينتظر أن تحققه مشاريغ شركة الاتحاد الجديدة، مما يشير إلى تحقيق التوسغ المطلوب في سوق المباني المملوكة للقطاع الخاص واستكمال جهود شركة الاتحاد التي ركزت، وحتى الآونة الأخيرة، على عملائها في القطاع العام،

ومن ناحية اخرى، تتواصل مسيرة تطوير برامج الاعتماد وتنميتها، استجابة لعملية تقييمنا للطلبات، ولملاحظات مجلس الاعتماد، وللمناقشات التي نجريها مع شركات خدمات الطاقة ذاتها، وفي عام 2016 عززنا متطلبات الاعتماد في مجال الصحة والسلامة، إذ باتت شركات خدمات الطاقة ملزمة بإثبات أنها نجحت في تعزيز مستويات التزامها بضمان صحة وسلامة موظفيها، فضلاً عن استيغاء معايير سلامة أعلى في المشاريغ. وقد ظهرت بشائر جديدة تؤشر الى كفاءة نظام الاعتماد وسوق خدمات الطاقة بشكل عام عندما أعلنت شركة الاتحاد أنها ستحصر تعاملاتها لتنفيذ عقود أداء الطاقة على شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة دون سواها، وهي خطوة من شأنها أن تسهم في تبسيط إجراءات المناقصات لدى شركة الاتحاد وعملائها، وأن تعزز المنافع التي تجنيها الشركات



الانشطة المتعلقة بالطلب على الطاقة

وفي نوفمبر 2016، أصدر مكتب التنظيم والرقابة رخصة توليد أخرى لمشروع طاقة متجددة لتوليد الكهرباء بتقنية الكتلة الحيوية، بقدرة 3 ميجاوات، تمتلكه شركة محمد عبدالله حاجي يوسف خورى وشركاه، بغرض تزويد الكهرباء لتشغيل عملياتها في مصنع الاتحاد للصناعات الورقية في منطقة القوز بدبي. وبما أن هذا المصنع صغير الحجم نسبياً، فإن المشروع يمثل اختباراً لقدرة برنامج الترخيص في مكتب التنظيم والرقابة على التعامل مع مشاريع لتوليد الكهرباء صغيرة الحجم. وقد أثبت المشروع أن العملاء الصناعيين باستطاعتهم المساهمة بدور مفيد في قطاع الكهرباء بدبي، سواء فيما يتعلق بتلبية الطلب على الكهرباء أو تقليل الانبعاثات الضارة، عندما يتاح لهم مصدر للطاقة المتجددة، مثل مشروع مصنع الاتحاد للصناعات الورقية ، أو عندما يتمتعون بغرصة الاستفادة من الانتاج المشترك للحرارة والكهرباء (CHP) ، حيث شهد عام 2016 تقدم في مراحل عملية الترخيص لمحطة إنتاج مشترك تابعة لشركة الغرير للموارد (زيوت وبروتينات).

وفي يونيو 2016 تم الإعلان عن فوز عرض من ائتلاف شركات بقيادة شركة أبوظبي لطاقة المستقبل (مصدر)، ويضم شركة غرانسولار الاسبانية، بمشروع لتوليد الكهرباء بالطاقة الشمسية بقدرة 800 ميجاوات، في إطار المرحلة الثالثة من مجمع محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم للطاقة الشمسية، وتبع ذلك في شهر نوفمبر توقيع اتفاقية لشراء الكهرباء (بين هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي وشركة المشروع). سجل هذا المشروع للطاقة الشمسية عند ترسيته إنجازاً آخراً لدبي في قطاع الطاقة العالمي، حيث حقق تعرفة قياسية

وللحفاظ على أمن وسلامة الشبكة، ومع مراعاة تنوّع التكنولوجيات

المستخدمة في قطاع الكهرباء بدبي وما تشهده من تطور تقني

مستمر، يواصل مكتب التنظيم والرقابة وهيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي

مراجعة وتعزيز وتحديث قواعد الإنتاج المستقل للماء والكهرباء

ومعايير الطاقة المتجددة، وذلك من خلال لجان المراجعة الخاصة

14,000

12 000

6,000

4,000

منخفضة تبلغ 29.9 دولار/ميجاوات ساعة. وكانت أولى خطوات إجراءات طلب الترخيص لهذا المشروع قد بدأت في النصف الثاني

واستنادآ إلى نجاح نموذج برنامج الترخيص لمنتجى الكهرباء المستقلين في دبي، أطلقت هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي المرحلة الرابعة من مجمع الطاقة الشمسية باصدار دعوة لإبداء الاهتمام بالمشاركة في مشروع الطاقة الشمسية المركزة بقدرة 200 ميجاوات في أواخر عام 2016، حيث تلقت الهيئة 30 استجابة لهذه الدعوة. وشكل ذلك خطوة قوية أخرى باتجاه تأمين قدرة التوليد المخطط لها في مجمع الطاقة الشمسية، والبالغة 1,000 ميجاوات بحلول عام 2020، ثم 5,000 ميجاوات بحلول عام 2030. وهذه المحطة، التي تستخدم تكنولوجيا ابراج تركيز أشعة الشمس مع إمكانات تخزين الطاقة الحرارية، ستكمُّل دور محطة التوليد بالخلايا الكهروضوئية العاملة في نفس الموقع، والتي ستتولى تلبية الطلب على الكهرباء أثناء ساعات النهار.

يوضح الشكل ا أدناه تأثير برنامج الترخيص لمنتجى الكهرباء المستقلين على قطاع توليد الكهرباء في دبي. فاستناداً إلى المحطات التي رخص لها المكتب، والمواعيد المقررة لبدء تشغيلها، فإن منتجى الكهرباء المستقلين سيمثلون، بحلول عام 2021، ما يعادل 18% من إجمالي قدرة إنتاج الكهرباء في دبي، والذي سيبلغ 12.5 جيجاوات حينها، علماً بأن نسبة الإنتاج المستقل كانت صفراً قبل خمس سنوات فقط.

هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي – الطاقة التقليدية

منتجو الكهرباء المستقلون · الطاقة الشمسية

منتجو الكهرباء المستقلون – الطاقة بالفحم

النسبة المثوية لمنتجي الكهرباء المستقلين

بكل منهما، والتي تضم أعضاء من مكتب التنظيم والرقابة، وهيئة

كهرباء ومياه دبي، والشركات المرخصة، حيث أنجزت هذه اللجان

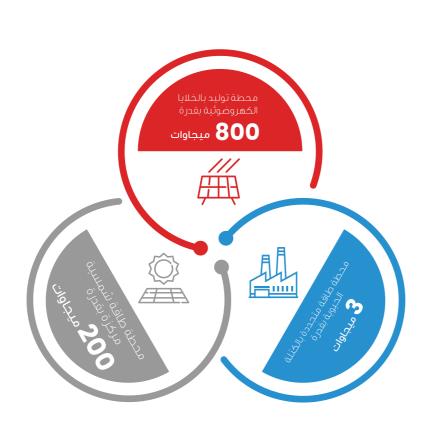
تقييم القواعد والمعايير خلال عام 2016 وقدمت التوصيات لتعديلها

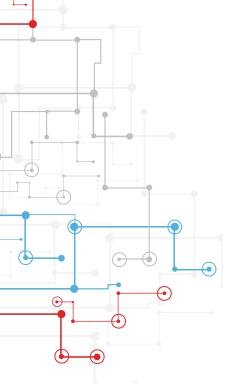
تلبية لإضافة محطات الطاقة المتجددة وطبيعة إنتاجها المتقطع

إلى شبكة نقل الكهرباء بإمارة دبي.

قدرة توليد الكهرباء في دبي

الشكل ا – قدرة توليد الكهرباء في دبي: 2016-2021





زيارة مجلس إدارة وموظفي مكتب التنظيم والرقابة لمجمع الشيخ محمد بن راشد للطاقة الشمسية



الأدنى مع مراعاة قصور تكنولوجيات الطاقة المتجددة بتوفير

في تكنولوجيات الطاقة المتجددة، فيما يتعلق بالقيود على الدقة في ترحيل الكهرباء والقدرة على المساندة في إعادة تشغيل الشبكة في حال توقفها عن العمل. كما تم تعديل معايير الطاقة المتجددة لإضفاء المزيد من الوضوح على الخطوات المطلوبة من وحدات توليد الطاقة المتجددة في حالة حيود الترددات عن الحد

بعد فصلها عن شبكة نقل الكهرباء. وفي جميع الحالات، يبت مكتب التنظيم والرقابة في الاقتراحات من منطلق ضرورة ضمان امن شبكة نقل الكهرباء بشكل دائم، ومع مراعاة التداعيات الاقتصادية والغنية التي قد تفرضها التعديلات على محطات التوليد التي تُربَط بشبكة هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي.







محطة طاقة متجددة بالكتلهة الحيوية بقدرة **3** میجاوات

أصدر مكتب التنظيم والرقابة رخصة توليد لمحطة طاقة متجددة تعمل بتقنية الكتلة الحيوية، لتزويد مصنئ الاتحاد للصناعات الورقية في منطقة القوز



محطة توليد بالخلايا الكهروضوئية بقدرة

تنمية قطاع الطاقة المتجددة من خلال تطوير خطط إنشاء محطات للطاقة الشمسية بتقنية الخلايا الكهروضوئية



محطة طاقة شمسية مركزة بقدرة 200 میجاوات







93.9 جيجاوات ساعة تقديرات الوفورات السنوية للكهرباء من

مشاريع اعادة تأهيل المبانى



210 مليون جالون تقديرات الوفورات السنوية للمياه من مشاريغ اعادة تأهيل المباني











8.1 لتر/طن تبریدی ساعة

متوسط كفاءة استخدام المياه في أنظمة تبريد المناطق، كما شكُلت مياه الصرف الصحى المعالجة ... 44% من إجمالي المياه المستخدمة في تبريد المناطق

واستناداً إلى المحطات التي رخص لها المكتب، والمواعيد المقررة لبدء تشغيلها، فإن منتجى الكهرباء المستقلين سيمثلون، بحلول عام 2021، ما يعادل 18% من إجمالي قدرة إنتاج الكهرباء في دبي، والذي سيبلغ 125 جيجاوات، علماً بأن نسبة الإنتاج المستقل كانت صفراً قبل خمس سنوات فقط.

ويواصل مكتب التنظيم والرقابة وهيئة كهرباء ومياه دبى مراجعة وتعزيز وتحديث قواعد الإنتاج المستقل للماء والكهرباء ومعايير الطاقة المتجددة، وذلك من خلال لجان المراجعة الخاصة بكل منهما، والتي تضم أعضاء من مكتب التنظيم والرقاية، وهيئة كهرباء ومياه دبي، والشركات المرخصة، حيث أنجزت هذه اللجان تقييم القواعد والمعايير خلال عام 2016 وقدمت التوصيات لتعديلها تلبية لإضافة محطات الطاقة المتحددة وطبيعة إنتاحها المتقطع إلى شبكة نقل الكهرباء.

كما شهدت برامج اعتماد شركات خدمات الطاقة ومدققي الطاقة في المباني نمواً كبيراً خلال عام 2016 فيما يتعلق بعدد الاعتمادات الممنوحة، حيث تم اعتماد ما مجموعه 12 شركة لخدمات الطاقة، مع منح إثنتان منها اعتماداً كاملاً لمدة ثلاث سنوات، ومنحت الشركات العشرة الأخرى الاعتماد المبدئي لمدة سنة بناء على طلبات جديدة أو طلبات تجديد. وبذلك وصل إجمالي عدد شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة إلى ١٨، مقارنة بـ 14 شركة في العام السابق. وعلاوة على ذلك، تم خلال السنة الثانية من برنامج اعتماد مدققي الطاقة في المباني منح سبعة اعتمادات لمدة ثلاث سنوات، ليصل المجموع إلى 12 شركة معتمدة.

كذلك شهد عام 2016 تحقيق شركات خدمات الطاقة المتمدة لمستويات نشاط عالية. إذ أعلنت هذه الشركات عن 79 مشروعا يستهدف إعادة تأهيل 1,963 مبنى (بما في ذلك 1,656 فيلا يملكها مواطنون إماراتيون تتم إعادة تأهيلها بواسطة شركة الاتحاد لخدمات الطاقة). وتقدر الاستثمارات الإجمالية في تنفيذ هذه المشاريخ بقيمة 194 مليون درهم، كما تقدر وفورات الكهرباء والمياه بحوالي 93.9 جيجاوات ساعة سنوياً و 210 مليون جالون سنوياً، على التوالي. كذلك تم تحقيق وفورات أعلى بكثير من العام السابق، حيث بلغت 86.2 جيجاوات ساعة للكهرباء و 246 مليون

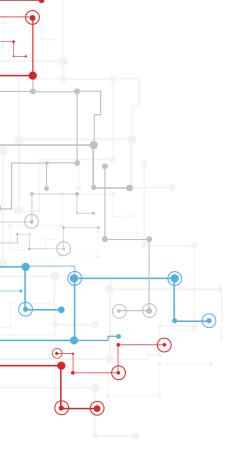
وبعد أن أشرنا في تقرير عام 2015 إلى أن أنشطة شركة الاتحاد لخدمات الطاقة كانت تمثل النصيب الاكبر من سوق إعادة تأهيل المباني، وأبرزنا التحديات أمام تحفيز التوسع في قاعدة المشاركين في قطاع إعادة التأهيل، شهد عام 2016 تقدماً كبيراً في تحقيق هذا الهدف، حيث تشير أنشطة المشاريع الجديدة التي تنفذها شركات خدمات الطاقة إلى تحقيق وفورات تقدر قيمتها بضعف الوفورات المتوقعة من المشاريع الجديدة التي تنفذها شركة الاتحاد، مما يشير إلى تحقيق التوسع المطلوب في سوق المباني المملوكة للقطاع الخاص.

وتتواصل مسيرة تطوير برامج الاعتماد وتنميتها، استجابة لعملية تقييمنا للطلبات، ولملاحظات مجلس الاعتماد، وللمناقشات التي نجريها مع شركات خدمات الطاقة ذاتها. وفي عام 2016 ، عززنا

متطلبات الاعتماد في مجال الصحة والسلامة. كما ظهرت بشائر جديدة تؤشر الى كفاءة برنامج الاعتماد وسوق خدمات الطاقة بشكل عام، عندما أعلنت شركة الاتحاد لخدمات الطاقة أنها ستحصر تعاملاتها لتنفيذ عقود أداء الطاقة على شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة دون سواها.

كذلك، سجلت شركات تبريد المناطق عام 2016 مستويات لكفاءة استهلاك الكهرباء بلغت في المتوسط ٥.٩ كيلوواط ساعة لكل طن تبريدي ساعة، بتحسن قدره 8.5% مقارنة بعام 2015، ذلك بينما بلغت كفاءة استخدام المياه في المتوسط 8.1 لتر لكل طن تبريدي ساعة، وشكلت مياه الصرف الصحى المعالَجة نسبة 44% من المياه المستخدمة في تبريد المناطق في عام 2016، مقارنة بنسبة 24% فقط في عام 2012. وحتى إذا أخذنا في الحسبان تكلفة الطاقة المرتبطة بالمياه المحلاة، فإن أنظمة التكييف المبردة بالماء، والتي يغلب استخدامها في تبريد المناطق، تتميز بتحقيق معدل كفاءة يفوق الأنظمة المبردة بالهواء بنسبة ١١٪، مع العلم بأن هذه الميزة ترتفع إلى 28% عندما يتم استخدام مياه الصرف الصحي المعالَجة، حتى لو احتسبنا كميات الكهرباء المستهلكة في عملية التناضح العكسي (RO) لمياه الصرف الصحي المعالَجة بغرض زيادة جودتها، وهي عملية مطبقة في معظم محطات تبريد

أما بالنسبة لنمو نطاق خدمات تبريد المناطق، فقد شهد الانتاج عام 2015 زيادة كبيرة، ولكن الغالبية العظمى من هذه الزيادة كانت نتيجة ارتفاع درجات الحرارة الذي ميز عام 2015 عن عام 2014. وفي حين أن إنتاج عام 2016 زاد بمعدل مماثل، فإن قسم ملحوظ من نمو نطاق الخدمة الفعلى لم يكن جلياً بسبب انخفاض في درجات الحرارة عموماً في 2016 مقارنة بالعام السابق.





الملخص التنفيذي

أحرزت دبي تقدماً كبيراً خلال عام 2016 نحو تحقيق أهداف استراتيجية دبي المتكاملة للطاقة 2030، وذلك فيما يخص جانب تزويد الطاقة، حيث نجحت في تنويع مصادر الوقود بغضل إنجاز متطلبات عملية التمويل والترخيص لمشروع الفحم النظيف، وتنمية قطاع الطاقة المتجددة من خلال تطوير خطط إنشاء محطات للطاقة الشمسية بتقنية الخلايا الكهروضوئية (PV)، بقدرة 800 ميجاوات، وتقنية تركيز أشعة الشمس (CSP)، بقدرة 200 ميجاوات، وإنجاز سبق جديدبتحقيق أدنى تعرفة في العالم لإنتاج الكهرباء بتقنية الخلايا الكهروضوئية، فيما يعد دليلاً إضافياً على المكاسب التي يمكن جنيها من مشاركة القطاع الخاص.

وقد حصل أول مشروع للفحم النظيف في دبي، وثاني منتج مستقل للطاقة فيها، على رخصة توليد الكهرباء في عام 2016 عقب إنجاز متطلبات عملية التمويل. كذلك أصدر مكتب التنظيم والرقابة رخصة توليد أخرى في نوفمبر 2016 لمحطة طاقة متجددة تعمل بالكتلة الحيوية، بقدرة 3 ميجاوات، وتخدم مصنع الاتحاد للصناعات الورقية في منطقة القوز بدبي. كذلك شهد عام 2016 تقدما في مراحل عملية الترخيص لمحطة إنتاج مشترك للحرارة والكهرباء، وهي محطة تابعة لشركة الغرير للموارد (زيوت وبروتينات).

وفي يونيو 2016تم الإعلان عن فوز عرض من ائتلاف شركات بقيادة مصدر في أبوظبي، ويضم شركة غرانسولار الاسبانية، بعقد تنفيذ مشروع لإنتاج الكهرباء بالخلايا الكهروضوئية بقدرة 800 ميجاوات، في إطار المرحلة الثالثة من مجمع محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم للطاقة الشمسية. وكانت عملية التقدم بطلب الترخيص لهذا المشروع قد بدأت في النصف الثاني من عام 2016. كما أطلقت هيئة كهرباء ومياه دبى المرحلة الرابعة من مجمع الطاقة الشمسية، وذلك بإصدار حعوة لإبداء الاهتمام بالمشاركة في مشروع الطاقة الشمسية المركزة (CSP) بقدرة 200 ميجاوات في أواخر عام 2016، حيث تلقت الهيئة 30 استجابة لهذه الدعوة. وهذه المحطة، التي ستستخدم تكنولوجيا ابراج تركيز أشعة الشمس مع إمكانات تخزين الطاقة الحرارية، ستكمّل دور محطة التوليد بالخلايا الكهروضوئية العاملة في نفس الموقع، والتي ستتولى تلبية الطلب على الكهرباء أثناء ساعات النهار.



نسلط الضوء في تقريرنا السنوي المنشور الثاني على أهم التطورات التي شهدها قطاع الطاقة في دبي، وعلى مساهمة مكتب التنظيم والرقابة في تحقيق أهداف دبي الاستراتيجية الطموحة. وقد استرشدنا في عملنا منذ تأسيس مكتب التنظيم والرقابة، باستراتيجية دبي المتكاملة للطاقة 2030، وقد أضيف إليها الآن هدفاً جديداً، أطول أجلاً وأعلى طموحاً، وهو هدف زيادة حصة الطاقة النظيفة إلى 75% من إجمالي الطاقة بحلول عام 2050. واليوم، يشهد نجاح نظام منتجي الكهرباء المستقلين على واقعية هذه الأهداف. وكما نورد لاحقا في هذا التقرير، فإننا نتوقع اليوم أن منتجي الكهرباء المستقلين سيمثلون نسبة 18% من إجمالي قدرات توليد الكهرباء في دبي بحلول عام 2021.

يضاف إلى ذلك أن مكتب التنظيم والرقابة قام خلال عام 2016 بترخيص مصنع الاتحاد للصناعات الورقية، ليكون أول منتج صغير للكهرباء، بقدرة 3 ميجاوات، مقدماً بذلك مساهمة ولو بسيطة في تلبية احتياجات دبي من الطاقة، علماً بأن هذا المشروع يقوم على الإنتاج بتقنية الكتلة الحيوية (Biomass)، ويثبت قيمة دور العملاء الصناعيين الذين ينجحون في استغلال الموارد المتجددة المتاحة أو الاستفادة من الوقود في تلبية احتياجات التوليد المختلط للكهرباء والحرارة (أو حتى التبريد).

لقد تطورت برامجنا المعنية بالاعتماد في غضون ثلاث سنوات، وتوسعت في حجمها وأهميتها، وقد سرِّنا قرار شركة الاتحاد لخدمات الطاقة بأن تحصر منحها لمشاريع عقود أداء الطاقة مستقبلاً على شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة دون سواها. كما رأينا أدلة أخرى على قيام عملاء القطاع الخاص بحصر التعامل مع شركات خدمات الطاقة المعتمدة في مشاريع كفاءة الطاقة لديهم. هذا كله، مضافاً إليه التوسع الكبير في مشاريع إعادة تأهيل المباني التي تنفذها شركات غير شركة الاتحاد لخدمات الطاقة، يعدُّ مؤشراً طيبا على عمق ورسوخ سوق خدمات الطاقة في دبي.

وفي الختام، يسعدني واخوتي أعضاء مجلس الإدارة أن نتقدم بالشكر الجزيل إلى جميع العاملين في مكتب التنظيم والرقابة، وإلى جميع الجهات المعنية الشريكة، وكذلك إلى المجلس الأعلى للطاقة في دبي، تقديراً منا لالتزامهم وتغانيهم ودعمهم المتواصل.

> علي بن عبدالله العويس رئيس مجلس الادارة



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 بتكلفة اقتصادية، والارتقاء بكفاءة استخدامها، مع تلبية الأهداف المتعلقة بالبيئة والاستدامة.

يدعم مكتب التنظيم والرقابة تنفيذ استراتيجية دبى المتكاملة للطاقة 2030، وكذلك استراتيجيتها للطاقة النظيفة 2050، بهدف الوصول إلى رفع كفاءة استخدام الطاقة بنسبة 30% بحلول عام 2030، وإحداث تغيير جذرى في تزويد 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 منتجى 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 بغوائد جمة على قطاع الطاقة والمياه، حيث تَوْدي 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 في المباني بهدف ترسيخ الثقة في السوق وتيسير الإجراءات أمام هذه الشركات وعملائها على حد سواء.



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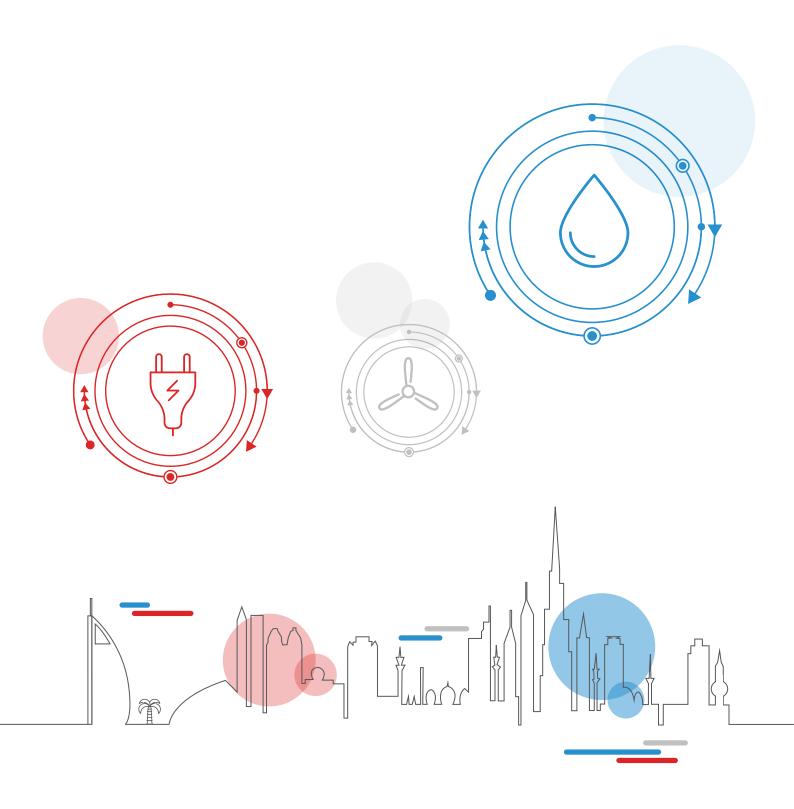
إن دولة الامارات تعمل على تعزيز مواردها وخبراتها الواسعة في الأسواق العالمية للطاقة وإبراز دورها الريادي كمركز عالمي لأبحاث وتطوير الطاقة المتجددة.

صاحب السمو الشيخ خليفة بن زايد آل نهيان، رئيس دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة



من التحديات المستمرة لدينا في دولة الإمارات توفير الطاقة للنمو الاقتصادي؛ فهذه قضية مهمة جداً وتحدٍ رئيس في أي تجربة تنموية".

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



التقرير السنوي 2016

مكتب التنظيم والرقابة لقطاع الكهرباء والمياه



