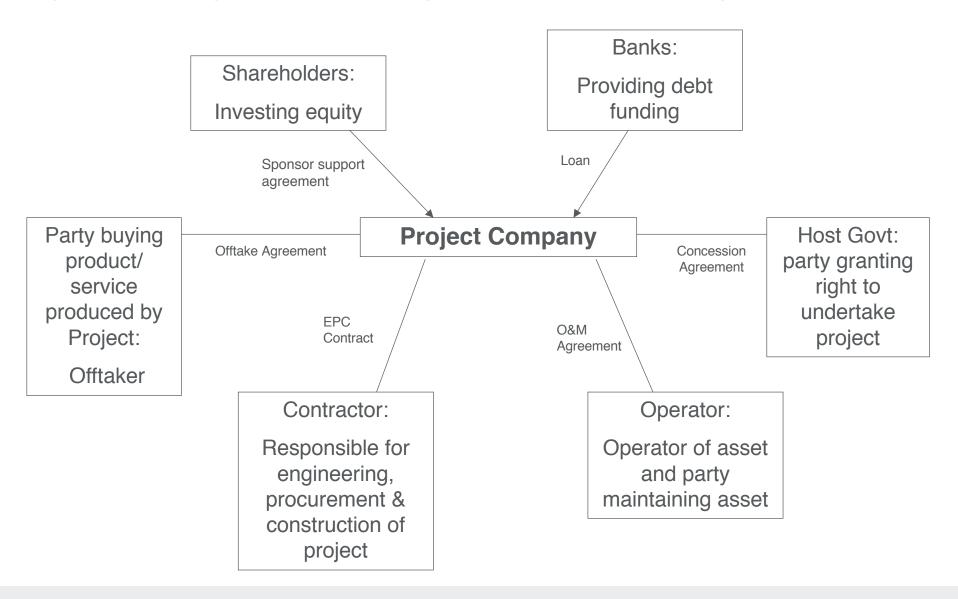


What is project finance?

- Financing the development or exploitation of assets where:
 - the bulk of the financing is provided by debt;
 - remainder of financing is provided by equity
 - the borrower is generally a special purpose company with no other assets or business;
 - the lenders have no, or only limited recourse to the shareholders of the project company; and
 - the debt is primarily to be repaid from project revenues.

Typical project financing structure and key parties



Where do you find project financing used?

- Sectors where project financing techniques have been used:
 - Utilities (solar energy, wind energy, geothermal hydroelectricity, and power, power plants, water desalination plants, sewerage systems, etc.)
 - Transport (e.g. roads, railways airports, etc.)
 - Other types of public infrastructure, (e.g. prisons, schools, etc.)
 - Industrial projects (e.g. steel plants, petrochemicals)

Why is project finance attractive (1)?

- To Host Governments:-
 - Develop infrastructure
 - Reduce need for Government funding
 - Transfer risk to private sector & limit public sector responsibility
 - Benefit from private sector competence/efficiencies
 - Move off Government's balance sheet
 - Long term arrangement that facilitates
 Technology and Skills Transfer

Why is project finance attractive (2)?

- To Sponsors:-
 - Limits risk and recourse
 - Carry out the project off balance sheet
 - Use debt to finance most of the project cost, reduces Sponsor funding requirements and increase Sponsor return

Why is project finance attractive (3)?

- To Lenders/bondholders:-
 - risks are carefully analysed, limited and priced
 - full security package
 - o can take control if project gets in trouble
 - financing infrastructure means an assured, stable, long-term revenue stream
 - relatively low risk (margins on project finance loans lower than many other types of lending) and non-cyclical (i.e less dependent on asset valuations)

Project financing - the huge potential in the Middle East region

- Solar is now cost competitive with conventional power
- In the GCC, land for projects readily available
- Peak electricity demand coincides with solar energy peak (midday)
- GCC and broader Middle East ambitious renewables targets
- Globally largest area of electricity investment remains in new renewables-based power capacity (IEA)
- Reportedly, capital investment of around USD30-40bn to meet Middle East's 2035 renewable energy targets







Greater project financing due to increase in renewables tenders and investments in the UAE

Regional and global trends

- Dubai's ambitious tenders stimulating development of solar projects in GCC which need to be financed
 - mega sized solar projects
 - record breaking tariffs
 - absence of subsidies (no feed in tarrif)
- Abu Dhabi ramping up Sweihan (1,177 MW) reached financial close last year, and expansion project planned for later this year

Energy Efficiency

ESCOs - Energy Service Company

- Energy Efficiency Projects: ESCO model being adopted ESCO contractor guarantees a level of energy savings over a period of time in return for periodic payments from the employer.
- Financing for the capital investment can come from the ESCO, customer or a third party financing (debt funding is on a project finance basis, with lenders take security over plant/equipment)
- AFZA retro-fit project (largest energy rehabilitation project in the Middle East) was funded by National Bonds Corporation. Target is to reduce energy consumption by 30%.
- Etihad Esco (a subsidiary of DEWA) implemented the above project and has signed several agreements/MoUs for similar retro-fitting projects (e.g. Dubai airports).
- Foreign ESCO contractors operating in Dubai are accredited by RSB

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Pipeline includes:

- GCC
 - Dubai: Phase V solar PV due 2018
 - Oman: OPWP and PDO solar PV projects being tendered 2018
 - Saudi:
 - REPDO to close Sakaka solar PV and Dumat Al Jandal wind
 - tender of 3.25GW of solar power and 800MW of wind through 8 projects in two rounds due 2018
 - Kuwait: possible retender of Al Abdaliyah ISCC (?)
- Jordan: round 3 ongoing
- Egypt:
 - 600MW of BOO solar capacity in the West Nile region
 - 500MW solar PV project at Kom Ombo due 2018







Who is Lending for Middle East Projects?

- Traditional project finance lenders (European and Japanese lenders, export credit agencies, etc.)
- Increasing role of Chinese banks:
 - manufacturers and Chinese companies
 (especially big state owned enterprises) taking equity positions in projects
 - Non-traditional lenders and investors infrastructure funds etc., becoming interested as the market matures and project developers look to free up capital for new projects or hit market share constraints



Challenges for Project Financing

- How does the financing of renewables differ from conventional?
 - Upfront capex is greater proportion of overall cost (no fuel costs)
 - Hence, renewables projects are more sensitive to the discount rate used
 - Availability of concessional financing/tax credits a significant factor in developed markets.
 Less so in Middle East, Africa where competitive bidding is the norm and no fiscal support available
 - Technology risk for certain types of renewables projects
 - Many developers/technology providers are in difficult financial situation (Abengoa, Sun Edison, etc.)
 - Hyper-aggressiveness bidding based on optimistic predictions about future costs has led to many developers' balance sheets being put under strain
 - Basel III increases regulatory costs of long-term debt
 - Large budget deficits in some countries give rise to offtaker credit risk concerns (e.g. Oman sovereign down-grade)

Long term trend - upsurge in renewables tenders and investments

Environmental concerns

- International commitments
- Environmental targets

Demand

- GCC populations growing
- Industrial base developing

Financing

- Technology maturation
- Up-scaling of projects





Any Questions?

Thank you

Dentons & Co.
Level 18, Boulevard Plaza 2
Burj Khalifa District
PO Box 1756, Dubai
United Arab Emirates

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