Preamble

I. OPENING OF THE SESSION AND WELCOME SPEECHES:

The session was opened by Mr. Abedelhakim Layas, Chairman of MEDELEC and Executive Manager of Gecol, Mr. Hans ten Berge, Secretary General of Eurelectric, and Mr. Thierry Pons, General Secretary of MEDELEC.

The agenda of the present meeting was approved by all participants. The minutes of the Tunis 22nd Annual Meeting were approved by all participants.

II. VISION AND NEWS FROM:

a. AUE, presentation by Fawzi Kharbat:

i. Main activities in 2014 & 2015:
   1. A workshop titled “Enabling Renewable integration in the electricity systems.” The benefits of regional cooperation among Arab Countries. Organised by the AUE/MEDELEC/Dii, held in Tunis 16 April 2014;
   2. Arab Forum for renewable and energy efficiency, 18-19 June 2014, El Gouna, Egypt, organized by ESCWA;
   3. The Pan-Arab Clean Energy Initiative (PACE) by IRENA held in Tunis, 24 June 2014;
   4. Fifth Arab-German Energy Forum held in Berlin, 13-14 November 2014;
   5. Fifth International Form on Energy for Sustainable Development by ESCWA held in Tunis 4-7 2014.

ii. Main objectives of the Initiative are:
   1. Ensuring universal access to modern energy services;
   2. Doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency and;
   3. Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.
   4. Meetings of the technical committees and ministerial board in the Arab League;
   5. Issuing periodicals
   6. Updating the Arab interconnection maps

iii. In 2015:
   1. The workshop of 06 May is organized by AUE, Eurelectric and MEDELEC;
   3. Board and Committee meetings.
4. Preparation for Electrical components industry in Arab Countries study to be conducted in cooperation with Arab League and Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organisation;
5. Training Course in cooperation with ESCWA in Amman, Jordan;
6. Fifth General Conference of the Union.

Mr. Kharbat invited all of those present to attend the Fifth General Conference should they wish to do so. AUE is a dynamic organisation made up of 29 Active members, working to improve and develop the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy in the Arab World.

b. ASEA/APUA, presentation by Didier Abel Tella:
   i. ANCEE Project:
      1. AFD funded study for defining and sizing the network in Africa, carried out by Schneider Electric following a call for tender;
      2. The study began in September 2012 and finished May 2013. Key findings of the study included:
         - 4 centres can be considered at this stage as centres of excellence: Eskom Academy of Learning (ESKOM, South Africa), Kafue Gorge Regional Training Centre (ZESCO, Zambia), IFEG (SONELGAZ, Algeria), CSTE (ONEE, Morocco);
         - 5 more centres have the potential to become centres of excellence: GTC (KenGen, Kenya), Kenya Power Training Centre (Kenya), VRA Training Center (VRA, Ghana), CME (CIE, Ivory Coast), STEG Training Center (STEG, Tunisia);
         - Recommendation of setting up a Coordination Unit at the headquarters of APUA.
   ii. Business Plan Study:
      1. ASEA liaised with ADB for the development of a feasibility study that should leave to the development of a business plan and a concept note;
      2. Consultant worked from November 2013 to February 2014. The key findings of the project were:
         - The total project cost of €25 910 091 for the development over three years
         - Network governance includes four organs: The ASEA Executive Committee, A Scientific Council, A Steering Committee, A Coordination Unit
      3. Appraisal meeting with AFD in July 2014 gathering AFD, ASEA General Secretariat and ADB;
      4. Appraisal meeting with ADB in December 2014 and funding convention negotiated in February 2015;
      5. Signature of Funding convention with AFD will happen as soon as funding agreement occurs with ADB;
   iii. Terms of reference under development for the recruitment of a legal consultant to develop the MoU between CE and ASEA;
iv. Funding convention negotiated with ADB 30-31 March 2015;
v. Funding agreement of ADB to be confirmed.

Mr Tella mentioned that, since the creation of his PowerPoint presentation, the MoU had been signed between COE and ASEA, a document which refined the profiles of the Coordination Unit consultants, and drew up the bylaws of the network as well as the procedures manual. Mr Tella also noted during his presentation that a section of the secured funding will be used for staff training due to a current lack of competent staff on technical and managerial levels.

c. COMELEC, presentation by Hind Maatouk from ONEE (on behalf of Lakhdar Chouireb):
i. The Strengthening of the Production and Transport works:
   1. An estimated 14 432MW will be added to the generating fleet by SONELGAZ (Algeria);
      • 2015: 1 587MW;
      • 2016: 9 821MW;
      • 2017: 2 924MW.
   2. By the end of 2015, Algeria will be the largest Renewable Energy producer (Photovoltaic) in the region. Twenty photovoltaic projects will be operational;
   3. STEG (Tunisia);
      • A Combined Cycle (Sousse C) station was completed on 20 June 2014 and provides 425MW to the grid;
      • Sousse D, another Combined Cycle, is due to be completed in 2015 and will provide another 425MW;
      • Two gas turbines will be built between 2016 and 2017, providing 300MW each;
      • The interconnection line between Jendouba (Tunisia) and El Chafia (Algeria) has been put in place.
   4. ONEE (Morocco);
      • Anticipate to add 1 090MW of Thermal production by 2017;
      • Expect to add 1 120MW in Wind production by 2016;
      • 950MW of Solar to be added between 2015 and 2016.

ii. Strengthening Maghreb interconnections;
   1. The 220kV interconnection between Tunisia and Libya is not yet operational.

iii. Organising the 6th COMELEC General Conference;
   1. The 5th General Conference took place in Tunisia in November 2012, where a joint Maghreb effort could be made in the field of Renewable energy;
   2. The 6th Conference will aim to discuss the current energy transition going on in Maghreb with respect to targets and expected changes.
   3. The 6th General Conference will be held in Rabat, Morocco 08 – 09 December 2015 under the title of “L’intégration Maghrébine :
Facteur d’accélération de la transition énergétique” (Maghreb integration : Acceleration factors for the energy transition);

4. A total of four sessions will be held.

Mrs. Maatouk kindly invited all of those present to take part in Comelec’s General Conference in December.

d. Eurelectric, presentation by Hans ten Berge:
   i. Eurelectric represents the EU electricity industry across the entire value chain;
      1. Energy Policy & Generation;
      2. Environment & Sustainable Development;
      3. Markets;
      4. Distribution Networks;
      5. Retail Customers.
   ii. Eurelectric is guided by five guiding principles. These principles aim to work in harmony with the new global societal changes that are impacting the energy transition and decarbonisation;
   iii. An overview of the current situation in Europe was covered, including details of:
      1. The European electricity market integration, with an example of capacity markets. Cross-border participation and a seamless cooperation of transmission system operators (TSOs) will be the cornerstone of any new market design adjustments;
      2. The current weaknesses in wholesale market integration;
      3. Investments have not been well managed. The Black Forest solar panel investment has lead to a large surplus that the system does not need;
      4. The diversity of RES-E support schemes in the EU-28 and the current cost of the low-carbon transition;
      5. EU legislation and the work that needs to be done to incentivise the low-carbon shift in a number of sectors, such as transport. Eurelectric would like to see the EU decrease the availability of carbon, as it is currently too readily available and is too cheap;
      6. An insight into how the rise of taxes and levies by an estimated 31% from 2008 to 2015 has lead to a subsequent retail price increase;
      7. Customer bills currently have no visibility, which needs to be changed. As a proportion of the average bill, Energy and Network charges are decreasing, but the add-ons are increasing;
      8. Political and regulatory environment is hampering investments and innovation across the value chain, which is leading to a decrease in value of power companies.

Mr. Ten Berge then went on to explain how the five guiding principles of Eurelectric translate into clear policy requirements. Mr. Ten Berge took a look at each principle and detailed Eurelectric’s recommendations to policy makers at the EU level.
e. ENTSO-E, presentation by João Ricardo:

i. ENTSO-E is composed of 41 TSOs active across 34 countries, which works to promote energy policy in the face of difficulty. ENTSO-E is an entity with legal mandates that stem from EU legislation;

ii. ENTSO-E’s role in the 2009 Third IEM package and subsequent EU Legislation led to several major responsibilities:
   1. All TSOs shall cooperate through ENTSO-E;
   2. Draft network codes were to be created by ENTSO-E;
   3. Adoption of Ten-Year Network Development Plan and Adequacy Outlooks;
   4. Adopt common network operation tools and research plans.

iii. With a strong increase in power demand in the MENA region, challenges within the current power system need to be addressed through expansion, modernisation and more interconnections of electricity grids;

iv. MED-TSO’s Master Plan of the Mediterranean Electricity Interconnections, developed in 2013, aims to lay the basis for a Mediterranean Electricity Regional Market;

v. TEIAS signed a Long-Term Agreement with ENTSO-E on the permanent synchronous operations of the Turkish power system with Continental Europe synchronous area on 15 April 2015;

vi. The Energy Union was discussed to some extent, with a particular focus on the interconnections within Europe, energy flows and variable generation. At this moment in time, the interconnections are most concentrated in wind;

vii. The Internal Electricity Market (IEM) cannot be achieved by market forces alone, but rather through framework guidelines and network codes;

viii. These network codes are near completion and need to be adopted. Further consistency and harmonisation between national and EU legislation is needed. TSOs are the central and neutral party to evaluate developments and assess costs and benefits of changes to the electricity markets;

ix. An all-TSOs Multilateral Agreement will be developed in 2015, making participation in RSCIs mandatory for interconnected TSOs;
   1. Network codes will create a Europe-wide harmonised power system operation framework;
   2. Cross-regional and pan-European coverage.

x. A desire to further advance the multilateral Cooperation for Regional Development and Investment for strengthening energy security and promoting competitiveness was expressed.

f. OME, presentation by Houda Allal:

i. Energy perspectives in the Mediterranean region:
   1. OME is a 20 years old Observatory and think-tank working to promote cooperation within the Energy industry;
   2. OME’s flagship, MEP 2015, publication provides both conservative and optimistic energy growth predictions;
   3. 25 countries are covered by OME.
ii. MEP2015 provides a series of interesting facts and figures:
   1. Population prospects lie heavily in the Southern Med region, with an estimated rise of +100 million people growth by 2040;
   2. Corresponding energy demand is expected to triple by 2040, with more than half the increase stemming from Egypt and Turkey;
   3. Energy demand shows a boom of gas, oil and RES which demonstrates that hydrocarbons remain important in the energy mix. Renewable energies will become more and more important as the years go by;
   4. When dividing the two regions, the North Med’s energy demand seems to be capping off with only renewable increasing. The South Med however shows a massive rise in demand occurring;
   5. Energy demand shares, total final consumption by region, Electricity demand and supply prospects, electricity generation by region, electricity capacity by fuel, installed capacity by region, electricity demand per capita and CO2 emissions figures were all reviewed through graphs and bar charts.

iii. The South Med is currently facing energy dependency problems. Priority should be given to:
   1. Energy efficiency;
   2. Make the best use of all resources and technologies;
   3. Well designed public policies;

iv. Following the Ministerial Conference on 18 November 2014, three Euro-Mediterranean Platforms will be created:
   1. Natural gas;
   2. Electricity;
   3. Renewable energy and energy efficiency.

v. OME secretariat is on the Euro-Mediterranean Platform on gas and is actively involved in both other platforms;

vi. The gas platform will be launched 11 June 2015;

Mr. Kharbat of AUE noted that the AUE was working on a similar study for the Arab market and proposed communication between both parties with regards to North Med and South Med figures. Mr. Kharbat did raise some concerns with regards to the differences in the South Med region figures, as they differ from the AUE findings.

Mrs. Allal noted that the country coverage for South Med does not correspond to Arab market coverage, and therefore OME and AUE are looking at slightly different scenarios. A dialogue was welcomed with regards to study coverage.

Mr. Kharbat offered to make the AUE figures available to all present.

Mr. Noyens of Eurelectric asked about stakeholder clarification and whether any group may apply to participate in the Euro-Mediterranean platforms.
Mrs. Allal noted that the Renewable Energy platform began working last week, and that all countries and Mediterranean organisations are welcome to participate. Mrs. Allal requested that interested parties around the table let her know if they would like to attend one of the platforms.

Mr. Ricardo of ENTSO-E voiced his eagerness to cooperate, and will correspond with Mrs. Allal and explore potential email correspondences with various parties.

Mr. Al Daour from the Central Electricity Generating Company of Jordan spoke about the big potential for a cross-border initiative with regards to carbon output reduction.

Mr. Tens Berge of Eurelectric echoed Mr. Al Daour but also said the lion’s share of the carbon reduction effort should be made in-house. This, however, does not mean that cross-border cooperation should not be explored. Naturally, it would be cheaper to reduce carbon output in the developing South Med. This move would strengthen, rather than dilute, the in-house work.

Mr. Al Andaloussi of UN-ESCWA hopes that the next OME study can cover all 22 Arab nations in the South Med scenarios, as opposed to only 9 that were covered this time around.

Mr. Kharbat expressed a desire that any electricity prediction figures for the Arab nations come from AUE, as they are strong for that region.

Mr. Régnier of Medelec noted that this type of exchange is why we are all here. Medelec provides an opportunity to exchange key information that is beneficial to all. All presentations heard today will be put online on the new Medelec website.

III. INSIDES FROM THE REGIONS

a. CESI, presentation by Bruno Cova:
   i. New drivers for the development of interconnections in the MENA region: outcomes from recent CESI analyses;
      1. Different drivers prompting interconnections along the various axes:
         a. North-North;
         b. North-South;
         c. South-South.
      2. North-North axis has seen demand stagnation. An estimated drop of 10Twh has occurred between December 2013 and December 2014;
      3. Decarbonisation figures are in line with EU targets;
      4. A dramatic change in the generation mix is prompting for substantial investments in the transmission grids. A figure of 150 B€ of investment has been predicted for the period of 2015 – 2030 by ENTSO-E’s TYNDP 2014;
   ii. Four major achievements in the North-North axis have been recently achieved:
      1. Piedmont-Savoy;
      2. France-Spain;
      3. Italy-Montenegro;
      4. Eurasia interconnector.
iii. North-South interconnection developments were discussed, with a focus on the Italy-Tunisia project 1990 – 2010 onwards. This type of project was possible due to the capacity surplus in Italy and across most of Europe. Power export from Europe to Africa is needed in order to cope with the sharp demand in the South Med;

iv. Barriers, however, still exist to axes integration:
   1. A lack of shared rules for the Cross-Border electricity Trading prevents the full exploitation of the cross-border lines;
   2. Subsidised electricity prices are a further barrier for the free trade of electricity among the SEMC;
   3. A lack of transparency
   4. The need for further inter-Government cooperation.

v. An Algeria-Italy feasibility study was then presented, showing promising data;

vi. South-South interconnections need to be strengthened across the North African coast, from Algeria to Egypt. The same can be said for the Eastern Mediterranean region;

vii. Medgrid explores the preferred links between Maghreb and Italy;

viii. A legislative framework on the European side exists to favour power exchanges and implement new interconnectors with the neighbouring regions. Rules for the cross-border trading of electricity compliant with the EU standards should be adopted by the neighbouring countries.

Mr. Cova noted that regional issues, such as the Syrian and ISIS crises, are preventing further projects from being planned.

Mr. Regnier of Medelec asked if Mr. Cova had access to the full documentation of the Arab League funded report.

Mr. Cova confirmed that the 40 page summary of the Gulf countries can be circulated within Medelec parties.

Mr Al-Andaluissi of UN-ESCWA also raised the possibility of attending the Arab Energy Conference.

b. **RES4Med, presentation by Roberto Vigotti**

i. Renewable Energy Solutions for the Mediterranean is a not for profit association created in 2012;
   1. Platform for public-private dialogue on renewable energy issues in the Mediterranean;
   2. RES4Med is an advisor and facilitator to regional institutions, local governments and regulatory bodies;
   3. A network of international leading utilities, industries, agencies, technical service providers and academia, actively engaged in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEMED) countries.

ii. Building a Med energy bridge, a call for public-private efforts for renewable;
   1. The Mediterranean energy context show that the North and South face differing challenges:
The North must deal with overcapacity and RES integration; it is a stable power system; 
The South must deal with a rapidly increasing energy demand, and needs large general investment in the short term. This is a dynamic power system. Renewable energy target estimates fluctuated, but remain ambitious. The investment for renewable is mostly coming from private sector.

2. A new benchmark for Solar PV and Wind was established in early 2015 thanks to competitive auction system in MENA region;

iii. RES4Med days are one day high level workshops, working to help provide a better understanding of local needs and propose a set of solutions to match them;
   1. 2014 Morocco Rabat event;
   2. 2015 RES4Med itinerant events will take place in Egypt mid September and later in Turkey.

iv. RES4Med annual conference took place in Egypt 20th April 2015. Speeches, proceedings and photographs of this conference are available on the RES4Med website;

v. Promotion of training is also another RES4Med focus, working in partnership with the ENEL Foundation.
   1. The first advanced training course will be held in cooperation with Politecnico di Milano 16 – 27 November 2015;
   2. The first workshop on energy efficiency solutions will be held at Politecnico di Torino this year;
   3. First local summer school will also be held in 2015, focusing on renewables in Morocco.

vi. The Knowledge Management System (KMS) is available to all. KMS is the collection and classification of studies, projects and documents edited by institutions, agencies, investors, researchers, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders;
   1. Over 140 reports are available for consultation.

vii. RES4Med studies aim to analyse, at a project and at a macro-level:
   2. Social impacts of renewable development;
   3. Social acceptance;
   4. True cost of energy and energy subsidies;
   5. Local content requirements (LCR).

viii. RES4Med favours the promotion of local manufacturing and services industry proposing complementary distributed energy solutions;

ix. Distributed renewable energy solutions come in a number of forms;
   6. Digital metering is a key enabling factor to foster RES development;
   7. Smart grid is a full ecosystem which includes multiple technologies across the chain;
   8. Integrated benefits along the entire supply chain reach the final customer;
9. Mini grids are competitive for remote areas;
10. PV pumping is a real alternative, alongside biogas from organic or agricultural wastes.

x. RES4Med’s role in the EU-MED RES/EE platform is to support RCREEE to draft the scoping paper for the RES working group of the platform. This scoping document has been presented highlighting our perspective on the approach, state-of-play, role of the platform in facilitating technical assistance for the SEMC’s, engagement of industry and the financing community;

xi. The Euro-Mediterranean Industry Board (EMIB):
   1. Aims to promote government-industry dialogue on renewable energy and energy efficiency;
   2. Key principles include:
      - Balanced geographical representation;
      - Technology inclusive approach;
      - Entire spectrum of the industry value chain.

Training, funding and project cooperation are the key aims and activities of RES4Med.

b. TEIAS, presentation by Doruk Ozkok:
   i. Greece-Turkey interconnection;
      1. In parallel with official application by Greece to UCTE, the F/S of GR-TR interconnection line has been started for the parallel operation of Turkish Power System to UCTE network via Balkan Pool;
      2. Investment cost roughly €55 Million.
   ii. Two TEIAS projects were then presented:
      1. Complementary Studies for the Synchronous Interconnection the Electric Power System of Turkey to the UCTE Network;
      2. Rehabilitation of the Frequency Control Performance of Turkish Power System for Synchronous Operation with UCTE.
   iii. Experience of several disturbances has always confirmed that SPS has correctly intervened;
      1. Preventing separation from the ENTSO-E system and instability phenomena;
      2. Minimising propagation of disturbances to neighbouring countries.
   iv. September 2013, PG Turkey presented its final report:
      1. Completion of the works related to the installation of the SPSs in two areas of Turkey;
      2. The completion of first STATCOM installations at South East of Turkey by the end of the year 2013, to mitigate the irrigation problem that is affecting TEIAS’ distribution lines;
      3. Further work shall also be done for the implementation of on-line security analysis (N-1 contingencies), and improvements of telecom backbone.
   v. Recent successes:
      1. A decrease of primary frequency control reserve has been noted;
      2. A more stable frequency has been achieved;
3. The signing of the Long Term Agreement with ENTSO-E has led to:
   • Having a permanent synchronous connections to ENTSO RG CE;
   • Synchronous connection to ENTSO-E promotes the electricity exchange possibilities;
   • Provides an access to the European market.

IV. ACCOUNT/TESTIMONY

a. Electriciens sans Frontières, presentation by Marc Gratton :
   i. Created in 1986, EsF is an NGO that aims to improve the living conditions of the world’s poorest populations:
      1. Draws on both private and public funds, of which a large portion stems from the energy sector;
      2. 1000 volunteers across France;
      3. 145 ongoing projects in 35 countries in 2014; 56 on-site missions;
      4. EsF works with a model that combines collective use of energy as a protection against more poverty and business use of energy as a means to move out of poverty;
         • Health;
         • Food security;
         • Water and sanitation;
         • Community;
         • Income generating activities;
         • Education and literacy.
      5. Laos development project :
         • Used removable pico turbines to help populations cope with flood issues when concrete structures are inappropriate.
      6. EsF works in partnerships with OCHA, UNHCR, IOM OIM, Médecins sans Frontières and Red Cross during emergency operations;
         • Security lighting in refugee camps;
         • Emergency lighting after Haiti earthquake;
         • Technical training for emergency operations;
         • Aim to use renewable or local sources of power. Emergency diesel generators are used as a last resort. EsF works in cooperation with local authorities for the continued running of these energy services.
      7. EsF’s technical expertise also came into action in Palestine. EsF helped local authorities design and set up a photovoltaic system that allows them to alleviate their energy bill through compensating the consumption for public street lighting;
      8. EsF would like to expand and have sister groups throughout Europe;
         • Elektriker ohne Grenzen in Germany is active;
         • Eletricitta senza frontiere in Italy is very recent;
         • Electricistas sin frontera in Spain is not yet confirmed.
b. UN-ESCWA, presentation by Habib El Andaloussi:
   i. The Power of Renewable Energy (RE) in the Arab Region:
      1. In the coming years, some countries within the Arab region will suffer from the inability to meet the growing electricity demand, which is estimated to increase by 115% by 2024;
      2. Therefore securing energy supply is a priority for achieving sustainable development;
   ii. Arab region’s power generation consumption has shifted from Oil to Natural Gas fuel input source, which has significantly increased over time. Only Morocco and Sudan produce more energy with non-hydrocarbons than hydrocarbons in the region;
   iii. RE in the Arab region has evolved rapidly in recent years with a diverse range of countries announcing projects and policies;
   iv. 16 of the 22 Arab countries have enacted at least one Re enabling policy, such as feed-in tariffs, fiscal incentives, and public financing, and 20 countries now have policy targets, up from 5 in 2007;
   v. New investment in Arab world was totalling $1.9billion in 2012, a 6 fold increase compared to 2004;
   vi. Future targets of 117 000 MW capacity of RE by 2020-2032;
   vii. An estimated 5.7 million people work directly or indirectly in the RE sector based on a wide range of studies from the period 2009-2012;

V. MEDELEC PRIORITIES FOR 2015-2016
   a. Rebranding: New logo, new website, presentation by Koen Noyens:
      i. The website:
         1. A simple, yet comprehensive website with 4 distinct areas:
            • “About us” is currently only available in English. French and Arabic will be added;
            • “Events” will be further divided into “upcoming events” and “past events”, to be categorized by year;
            • “Members and Contacts” will include all current member names and job roles, to be accompanied by a photograph. Shortcuts will be available to founding member pages, where personalised news can be published. Relevant European Institutions page as well as other pertinent external websites will also be noted;
            • “News and papers” will be a space where all members can publish relevant articles and reports, providing updates on their respective company/organization/utility.
         2. Two options were put forward for the running of the website:
• Option 1: Each of the 5 founding members, once a year, would submit a newsletter (one page in length). Submissions would be staggered;
• Option 2: All members are provided with access to submit their own news and papers.

Mr. Kharbat of AUE voiced his preference for option 2, under the condition that the MEDELEC secretary would approve all updates submitted by members before it becomes live on the website.

Mr. Régnier of MEDELEC suggested that perhaps a specific point of contact at Eurelectric, the website host, might be better suited to the task.

Mr. Noyens of Eurelectric confirmed that there is an IT team based at Eurelectric that could handle such a task. A messaging system alert Eurelectric when a member makes an update.

Mr. Khalil of NEPCO questioned what would become of the old MEDELEC website.

Mr. Noyens informed everyone that the old website will be replaced by the new version.

Mr. Kharbat would like to know if he could make changes himself to the AUE pages.

Mr. Noyens stated that members can add links to their own websites and documentation on their MEDELEC member pages.

Mr. Tella of APUA noted that there can be a high turnover of key members of staff within APUA, and echoed Mr. Kharbat in his support for option 2. In the mean time, Mr. Tella will keep the MEDELEC secretary Mr. Regnier, as well as Eurelectric, up to date on any changeovers.

Mr. Pons of MEDELEC noted that the website would be reviewed once again in a year’s time.

Mr. Kharbat asked when, if option 2 is selected, the access information would be sent out to the members.

Mr. Noyens noted that a user-guide as well as individual login details would be transmitted to members soon.

Mr. Regnier suggested perhaps a biannual review of the website to highlight and deal with any issues encountered.

Mr. Kharbat voiced the view that that all basic information should be in all three working languages of MEDELEC (English, French, and Arabic). However, it is then up to the respective members to be held responsible for the language they submit their updates in. It is not practical or cost effective to have a team of translators on standby.

Mr. ten Berge of Eurelectric spoke of the need for the members to take the initiative in keeping the website up to date.

ii. The logo:
   1. Approved by all.

b. International Organisation, presentation by Alain Regnier:
i. MEDELEC will be a no fee think-tank. These internal rules and regulations will only be compulsory to the members; there will be no legal repercussions.

1. Article 1 “Name”: Approved;
2. Article 2 “Objective”: Approved;
3. Article 3 “Duration”: Approved;
4. Article 4 “Activity”: Approved;
5. Article 5 “Composition”:
   - Mr. Kharbat of AUE would prefer a definition of an active member to be added;
   - Mr. Régnier of MEDELEC and Mrs. Glorieux of Eurelectric will make the relevant modification.
6. Article 6 “Membership”:
   - Mr. Régnier announced that adding new members poses no issue. All formal requests will be seriously considered;
   - However, it must be noted that only founding members can take on the role of President and Vice-President.
7. Article 7 “President and Vice President”:
   - Mr. Kharbat proposed that the third sentence, beginning “If one of them is from Northern Countries […]” should be edited or removed entirely;
   - Mr. Régnier of MEDELEC and Mrs. Glorieux of Eurelectric will make the relevant modification.
8. Article 8 “General Secretary”: Approved;
9. Article 9 “The Annual Meeting”: Approved;
10. Article 10 “Internal Rules and Regulations”: Approved;
11. Article 11 “the website of Medelec”: Approved.

As a final comment, Mr. Tella of APUA would like it to be clearly noted that his utility’s acronym in English is APUA, and ASEA in French. The English and French versions of these rules and regulations should reflect this.

c. Elections, presentation by Alain Régnier:
   i. Mr. Abdul Fatah Al-Daradkah of NEPCO was voted Medelec’s new President;
   ii. Mr. Rachid Ben Dally of STEG was voted Medelec’s new Vice-President.
d. 24th Annual Meeting, presentation by Alain Régnier:
   i. The next Annual Meeting is to be hosted by TEIAS in Turkey;
      1. Mr. Kharbat would like to suggest that next year’s workshop be focused on the interconnections between the North and South of the Mediterranean Basin.
      2. Mr. Ten Berge of Eurelectric also hopes that attention will be drawn to renewable energy and decarbonisation;
      3. Mr. Tella of APUA echoed Mr. Kharbat in that interconnections across the regions (Africa, Middle East, and Europe) would be most welcome.

VI. Closing Statement by Thierry Pons, General Secretary of MEDELEC.