

Enel's Role in the Cooperation with Foreign Countries

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Within the framework of Italy's international cooperation with foreign countries and, in particular, with developing countries, the energy field, as primary sector, bears a special importance, typical of every basic infrastructure, serving as both a condition and incentive for every possibility of economic and social development.

It is in this light that the ENEL activities abroad should be considered, since ENEL is the electricity authority entrusted with the fulfillment of national needs, and therefore, in a wide sense, is at the service of the Government policies, as concerns the strategies set forth for the cooperation activities with other countries.

A tendency in this sense dates back in time, until in 1973 it was finally introduced by the law no. 856 of 18.12.73, which, by modifying the law no. 1643 of 6.12.62 by which ENEL was created, made it possible for ENEL to «perform consulting services concerning foreign installations» subject to the prior authorization of the Ministry of Industry.

Furthermore, the recent law no. 309 of 1981 made it possible for ENEL to perform studies, consulting services and designs, both in Italy and abroad, also in collaboration with other firms or agencies.

These years of experience abroad have confirmed that the development of the relations with the electricity authorities of different countries is favored by:

- the lack of direct competition in the «sale of a product», that is the supply of electricity to the respective customers; and
- Enel's independence from financial organizations, manufacturing industries etc.

A certain ease in establishing contacts at high levels with the electricity authorities of foreign countries, at no matter what distance, was ascertained.

Within the framework of the relations established with these electricity authorities, the collaboration which can be supplied by ENEL, which has already solved particular problems obtaining proven positive results, assumes a special significance for developing countries which, in the future, will have to face similar problems in their own electric systems.

This holds true for the typical problems which fall under ENEL's responsibility, such as: load forecasting, electric system development planning, deciding plant sites and line routes, operation (maintenance) of plants in general, personnel training, organization, etc.

In addition, the possibility ENEL offers for the training of personnel in plants

in operation, as well as its reknown prestige for the participation of its experts in many international organizations, comprise a potential which favors agreements for consulting services and assistance for foreign electricity authorities.

Until today, forty-two General Cooperation Agreements have been signed with as many authorities in thirty-three different Countries.

The experience acquired over the past few years of ENEL activities abroad has proved that, except in particular cases, the many forms of consultancy to developing countries, are mostly performed with the support of national and or international organizations which supply the financial aid.

In this context, the Department for Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays a main role, following the policies of the Italian Government, in line with the decisions taken by Parliament.

As an example, in Somalia, ENEL is present in the Technical Committee of the Baardheere Dam Project.

This Project, once it has been completed, will triple the installed electric capacity of the Country (from the present 55 MW to 160 MW), also developing the irrigation of a vaste region downstream the dam.

ENEL has also initiated fruitful contacts with ENEE, the Somalian electricity authority, for the signing of a General Agreement for Cooperation. This cooperation will be effected mainly through technical consultancy in the production, transmission, and distribution of electric energy.

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Table 1: *List of general cooperation agreements
updated to 30.4.1986 (42 Agreements with 33 Countries)*

COUNTRY	COMPANY OR BODY	DATE
Algeria	Sonelgaz (Algiers)	1.12.1983
Angola	Ene (Luanda)	1.2.1983
Argentina	Agua y Energía Eléctrica (Buenos Aires)	23.7.1979
	Cnea (Buenos Aires)	14.12.1978
	Deba (La Plata)	29.3.1979
	Epec (Cordoba)	29.5.1979
	Hidronor (Buenos Aires-Cipolletti)	13.11.1980
	Segba (Buenos Aires)	17.7.1978
Australia	State Electricity Commission of Quensland (Brisbane)	20.5.1983
	Electricity Commission of New South Wales (Sidney)	11.9.1984
Bolivia	Ende (Cochabamba)	17.1.1985
Brazil	Cesp (São Paulo)	9.3.1982
	Daee (São Paulo)	9.3.1982
	Eletrobras (Rio de Janeiro)	21.3.1975
	Light (São Paulo)	25.8.1980
Cameroun	Société Nationale d'Electricité (Douala)	24.2.1986
Cape Verde	Electra e Seine (Praia)	3.8.1984
China	Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power (Beijing)	14.5.1984
Dominican Republic	Cde (Santo Domingo)	25.4.1984
Ivory Coast	Eeci (Abidjan)	16.7.1981
Egypt	Eea (Cairo)	15.1.1978
Ethiopia	Eelpa (Addis Abeba)	22.7.1983
Ecuador	Inecel (Quito)	2.4.1979
Jordan	Jea (Amman)	9.4.1983
Greece	Ppc (Athens)	14.6.1976
Libya	Les (Tripoli)	3.6.1977
Malaysia	Lln (Kuala Lumpur)	29.10.1982
Mexico	Cfe e Iie (Mexico)	26.5.1978
		29.6.1981
Mozambique	Edm (Maputo)	1.4.1980
Panama	Instituto de Recursos Hidráulicos y Electrificación (Panama)	4.2.1986
Paraguay	Ande (Asunción)	11.3.1982
Peru	Electroperú	10.12.1979
Portugal	Edp (Lisbon)	22.5.1984
Senegal	Senelec (Dakar)	17.4.1982
Syria	Epe (Damascus)	11.9.1979
South Korea	Kepeco (Seoul)	29.10.1984
Spain	Unión Eléctrica Fenosa (Madrid)	26.3.1984
Thailand	Egat (Bangkok)	17.5.1983
Tunisia	Steg (Tunisi)	18.6.1976
United States	Tennessee Valley Authority (Knoxville)	24.10.1985
Yugoslavia	Yugel (Belgrade)	17.7.1980
Zaire	Snel (Kinshasa)	14.9.1981