

Regulations made under s. 10 and 14 of the Gibraltar Electricity Authority Act 2003.

**ELECTRICITY (CHARGES AND TARIFFS)
REGULATIONS 2005**

Repealed by LN 2008/049 as from 1.7.2008

(LN. 2005/030)

17.3.2005

Amending enactments	Relevant current provisions	Commencement date
LN. 2005/061	Tariff No. 3 and 6B	31.3.2005

Title.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Electricity (Charges and Tariffs) Regulations 2005.

Tariffs.

2. The tariffs, charges and prices for the supply of electricity to be applied and charged in respect of the accounting period including 1 April 2005, and every such period thereafter, shall be as follows—

Flat Rate Tariffs.

Tariff No. 1 – Lighting.

10.1p per unit and in addition thereto there shall be paid a charge to be known as the Standing Additional Charge of £4 per calendar month.

Tariff No. 2 – Power.

9.0p per unit and in addition thereto there shall be paid a charge to be known as the Standing Additional Charge of £8 per calendar month.

2003-02

**Repealed
Subsidiary
2005/030**

Gibraltar Electricity Authority

ELECTRICITY (CHARGES AND TARIFFS) REGULATIONS 2005 Tariff No.3 – Tariff for Domestic Consumers.

7.3p per unit and in addition thereto there shall be paid a charge to be known as the Standing Additional Charge of £4 per calendar month.

Tariff No. 4 – Commercial Tariff

6.7p per unit and in addition thereto there shall be paid a charge to be known as the Standing Additional Charge of £6 per calendar month.

Tariff No. 5 – Industrial Maximum Demand Tariff.

Two-part maximum demand tariff for industrial and commercial users with a maximum demand normally not less than 100KW.

Primary Charge.

£6 per month per KW of maximum demand based on a monthly half-hour rating, subject to a minimum monthly charge of £30. In addition thereto there shall be paid a charge to be known as the Standing Additional Charge of £8 per calendar month.

Secondary-Charge.

5.6p per unit for all units consumed.

Power Factor Penalty.

As set out in the definition below.

Off-Peak Tariff.

For energy consumed at times other than the restricted hours as registered by a special meter.

Tariff No. 6A.

Restricted hours 7.00am to 2.00pm and 6.00 pm to 11.00pm.

Charge.

4.5p per unit and in addition thereto there shall be paid a charge to be known as the Standing Additional Charge of £6 per calendar month.

Tariff No. 6B.

Restricted hours-

ELECTRICITY (CHARGES AND TARIFFS) REGULATIONS 2005

**Repealed
Subsidiary
2005/030**

- (i) Winter period (November to March inclusive); 10.30am to 2.00pm and 6.00pm to 9.00pm.
- (ii) Summer period (April to October inclusive): Restrictions to be imposed at the Government's discretion as for the winter period if necessary.

Charge.

5.0p per unit and in addition there shall be paid a charge to be known as the Standing Additional Charge of £6 per calendar month.

Flexible Cost Adjustment Formula.

The price set out in this Regulation of a unit of electricity shall be adjusted upwards or downwards by such amount or such method as the Government, having regard to the fluctuating cost of generating or supplying electricity, may prescribe.

Connection Charge.

£30.

Discontinuation of Supply.

Where a supply of electricity has been discontinued under Section 19 of this Act, a fee of £30 shall be paid by the consumer before the supply is restored.

Summer Air-conditioning Tariff.

Energy sold for air-conditioning to be charged under the provisions of Tariff 6B provided that the consumer arranges the wiring of the circuits involved to enable separate metering.

Definitions.

The following definitions shall form part of the Schedule of Tariffs.

Unit.

A unit of electricity is the consumption of 1,000 watts for one hour, i.e. one kWh.

Power Factor.

Power factor means the figure obtained by dividing the kilowatts by the kilovolt-amperes or, in the case of average power factor, the kilowatthours

2003-02

Repealed
Subsidiary
2005/030

Gibraltar Electricity Authority

ELECTRICITY (CHARGES AND TARIFFS) REGULATIONS 2005

by the kilovolt-amperehours recorded by the Gibraltar Electricity Authority's meters over a specified period.

Power Factor Penalty.

Consumers charged under the Maximum Demand Tariff (No.5) shall maintain an average power factor of not less than 0.85. When the Chief Executive of the Gibraltar Electricity Authority has reason to believe that the power factor of an installation falls below this value, he may install meters to measure the average monthly (or quarterly) power factor and the primary charge shall be increased by 1% for each 0.01 by which the power factor falls below 0.85.

Minimum Charge.

Minimum charge means the charge payable monthly (or quarterly) by a consumer in cases where such charge is not exceeded in any particular month (or quarter) by the charge calculated in accordance with the tariff for energy consumer during that month (or quarter).

Month (or quarter).

Month (or quarter) means the period comprised between the date any meter is read for the purpose of the account and the date it was read during the month (or quarter) immediately preceding.

Consumer.

Consumer means any authority, company, person or body of persons supplied or entitled to be supplied with electrical energy by Government.

Domestic Consumer.

Domestic consumer means a consumer who uses electrical energy for lighting, heating, cooling, refrigeration cooking or other purposes for the household and domestic reasons of one family with dependants.

Business, Commercial and General Consumer.

Business, commercial and general consumer means consumer occupying premises wholly or mainly used for professional business, or for the purpose of distribution or retail trade, or for providing a service (whether or not a charge for such service is made) such as offices, shops, hotels restaurants, bars, clubs, educational or training establishments, places of amusement, public institutions, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, laboratories and similar institutions.

Industrial Consumer.

Gibraltar Electricity Authority

ELECTRICITY (CHARGES AND TARIFFS) REGULATIONS 2005

2003-02

Repealed
Subsidiary
2005/030

Industrial consumer means a consumer engaged in extractive or manufacturing industry and on whose premises electricity is used for the most part for the purpose of a mine, quarry pit, factory, works, foundry mill, pumping plant, ship-building or repair and/or for motive power or for electro-chemical or electro-thermal process.