

CHAPTER 170

THE ELECTRICITY LAW

ARRANGEMENT OF ARTICLES

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LAW TO REGULATE THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING AND OTHER PURPOSES

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| <p>Short title.
Cap. 170.
2 of 1976
26 of 1979
141 of 1990
85(I) of 2004
169(I) of 2007.</p> | <p>1. This Law shall be cited as the Electricity Law.</p> |
| <p>Interpretation.

2(I) of 85(I) of 2004.
2(m) of 85(I) of 2004.

2(m) of 85(I) of 2004.</p> | <p>2. In this Law-</p> <p>“area of supply”. Deleted.</p> <p>“area of supply” means the area within which the undertakers or the authorization holders may supply energy under an authorization;</p> <p>“Authorization” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003;</p> |

2(m) of 85(l) of 2004.	“authorization holder” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003;
Cap. 113.	“company” means any body registered under the Companies Law and includes a cooperative society;
2(j) of 85(l) of 2004.	“Consumer” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003;
2(m) of 85(l) of 2004.	“consumer terminals” means the ends of the electric lines situated upon any consumer’s premises and belonging to him, at which the supply of energy is delivered from the service lines;
	“daily penalty” means a penalty for each day on which an offence is continued after conviction therefore;
2(m) of 85(l) of 2004.	“direct line” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003;
	“distributing main” means the portion of any main which is used for the purpose of giving origin to service lines for the purposes of general supply;
2(m) of 85(l) of 2004.	“distribution system” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003;
2(m) of 85(l) of 2004.	“Distribution System Owner” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003;
	“earthed” means connected to the general mass of earth in such a manner as to ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of electrical energy to earth;
2(g) of 85(l) of 2004. 122(l) of 2003.	“electric line” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003;
	“energy” means electrical energy when generated, supplied or used for any purpose except transmission of a message;
2(b) of 85(l) of 2004.	“general supply”. Deleted.
2 of 42(l) of 2002. 86(l) of 1999 51(l) of 2000	“local government authority” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Communities Law;

5(l) of 2001
131(l) of 2001
Cap. 305.

2(k) of 85(l) of
2004.

“main” means any electric line which may be laid underground or erected overhead by the undertakers and through which energy may be supplied by the undertakers;

Cap. 240.

“Municipality” means a Municipal Council established under the Municipalities Law;

“Order” means any concession granted by the Council of Ministers under this Law which authorizes any company, person or Municipality to undertake any or all of the duties connected with the generation, transmission, transformation, distribution and sale of electrical energy;

“power” means electrical power or the rate per unit of time at which energy is supplied;

2(h) of 85(l) of
2004.

“private purposes”. Deleted.

2(e) of 85(l) of
2004.

“public lamp” means any electric lamp used for the lighting of any street or other public space and maintained by any Municipality of other public authority;

2(d) of 85(l) of
2004.

“public purposes”. Deleted.

“radio communications” includes wireless telegraphy, wireless telephony, wireless television and the sending and reception of pictures and music by apparatus designed or adapted for utilizing etheric waves;

“radio interference” means the generation of electric waves from apparatus and equipment which interferes with the conduct of radio communications;

2(i)(i)(ii) of 85(l)
of 2004.

“Regulations” means any Regulations under this Law, for securing the safety of the public, or for ensuring a proper and sufficient supply of energy, or for any other purposes;

2(c) of 85(l) of
2004

“service line” means any electric line through which energy may be supplied or intended to be supplied to a consumer from any distributing main;

“street” includes any street artery over which the public has a right of way;

2(m) of 85(l) of 2004.	“supplier” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003;
2(m) of 85(l) of 2004.	“supply” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003;
	“telegram” means any message or other communication transmitted or intended for transmission by a telegraph line;
	“telegraph licensee” means any person or telegraph company operating any telegraph line under the authority of a licence granted under the provisions of the Telegraphs Law;
Cap. 305.	“telegraph line” means any telegraph or telephone line, wires, or other apparatus belonging to or operated or intended to be operated by the Government or any person or telegraph company holding a licence under the provisions of the Telegraphs Law, and also includes all telegraph, telephone and electric signal wires belonging to or operated or intended to be operated under the direction of the Superintendent of the Cyprus Government Railways or other person in charge of a duly authorized railway;
2(m) of 85(l) of 2004.	“transmission system” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003;
2(m) of 85(l) of 2004.	“Transmission System Owner” has the meaning given to this term in Article 2 of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003;
2(a) of 85(l) of 2004.	“Undertakers” means the Distribution System Owner and the Transmission System Owner;
2(f) of 85(l) of 2004.	“works” includes electric lines, canals, river works, dams, planned works, pipelines, buildings, structures, machinery, things or objects of whatever description required to carry into effect the objects of the authorization holders and of the undertakers;
Application of Law. 3(a)(b) of 85(l) of 2004.	3. The provisions of this Law shall apply to the generation, transmission, transformation, distribution, sale, supply and use of energy throughout the Republic.
4 of 85(l) of 2004. Power to grant orders.	4. Repealed.

4 of 85(l) of 2004. Extent and scope of order.	5.	Repealed.
4 of 85(l) of 2004. Area of supply.	6.	Repealed.
4 of 85(l) of 2004. Limitation of order.	7.	Repealed.
4 of 85(l) of 2004. Power to expropriate lands, buildings or easements.	8.	Repealed.
4 of 85(l) of 2004. No electrical installation to be established save with authorization.	9.	Repealed.
Power to make Regulations. 5(a) of 85(l) of 2004. 5(b) of 85(l) of 2004.	10.	(1) The Council of Ministers may, on recommendation of the Minister of Communications and Works, make Regulations:
5(c) of 85(l) of 2004.		(a) for the purpose of protecting persons and property from risks which may derive during the generation, transmission, distribution and use of electricity;
5(c) of 85(l) of 2004.		(b) prescribing any standards or codes of practice, with which compliance is compulsory or which may be admitted as evidence of compliance with safety requirements specified in the relevant Regulations, for the purpose of ensuring the protection referred to in paragraph (a); the aforesaid standards and codes of practice may concern, <i>inter alia</i> , the construction and methodology and mode of installation and testing of electrical equipment, as defined in Article 67;
5(d) of 85(l) of 2004.		(c) Repealed;
5(d) of 85(l) of 2004.		(d) for the purpose of preventing or minimizing radio interference or electrical interference by the works of the undertakers, their consumers and other persons;
2(a) of 2/76.		(e) prescribing the qualifications of electrical engineers, senior electrical technicians, chargemen, wiremen and contractors;

2(a) of 2/76. (f) for the examination, licensing and registration of electrical engineers, senior electrical technicians, chargemen, wiremen and contractors and for the grant of certificates of competency and or registration;

2(b) of 2/76. (g) prescribing the forms of certificates of competency and of registration of electrical engineers, senior electrical technicians, chargemen, wiremen and contractors;

2(c) of 2/76. (h) prescribing the fees to be charged in respect of the examination of maintainers of electrical equipment and appliances and electrical installations contractors, and for the registration and issue of certificates of competency to electrical engineers, senior electrical technicians, maintainers of electrical equipment and appliances, electricians and electrical installations contractors;

(i) prescribing the form of the certificate of inspection issued by Electrical Inspectors, the fees to be charged for inspections made by such Inspectors and the persons by whom such fees shall be paid;

(j) generally for any purpose of carrying out the objects of this Law.

And may prescribe penalties for the breach or non-observance of such Regulations.

(2) The Regulations made under this Article are submitted to the House of Representatives. If, thirty days following the said submission, the House of Representatives decides not to amend or cancel the Regulations so submitted, either wholly or partly, after such deadline has elapsed, these are published in the Official Gazette of the Republic and enter into force upon their publication. In case they are amended by the House of Representatives, either wholly or partly, they are published in the Official Gazette of the Republic as amended and enter into force upon the publication thereof.

Power to appoint Electrical Inspectors. 6 of 85(l) of 2004. 11. The Minister of Communications and Works may appoint any person to be an Electrical Inspector under this Law (hereinafter referred to as "Inspector") and may prescribe the scope of his duties and the manner in which such duties are to be performed.

Power to appoint authority for 12. The Council of Ministers may authorize the Director of the

licensing engineers, senior electrical technicians, maintainers of electrical equipment and appliances, electricians and electrical installations contractors.
3 of 2/76.
2 of 26/79.

Department of Electromechanical Services, or may appoint any other person, or constitute a Board (in this Article called the "Licensing Authority") to examine, license and register and grant certificates of competency and of registration to electrical engineers, senior electrical technicians, maintainers of electrical equipment and appliances, electricians and electrical installations contractors; and the Licensing Authority shall, subject to any Regulations under this Law in force for the time being, have power to remove from the register, either permanently or for such period as it may think fit, the name of any engineer, senior electrical technician, repairer of electrical equipment and appliances, electrician and electrical installations contractor who commits a breach of any Regulations made under this Law.

7 of 85(I) of 2004. Power to delegate.

13. Repealed.

8 of 85(I) of 84. Carrying out of works.

14. The authorization holder shall carry out all the works related to the authorization, on the terms and in such manner as prescribed in the said authorization, in accordance with the plans approved by the Minister of Communications and Works under Article 28.

9 of 85(I) of 2004. Obligation on undertakers to supply electricity.

15. Repealed.

9 of 85(I) of 2004. Supply for private purposes.

16. Repealed.

9 of 85(I) of 2004. Supply of energy to public lamps.

17. Repealed.

9 of 85(I) of 2004. Penalty for failure to supply.

18. Repealed.

9 of 85(I) of 2004. Equality of treatment.

19. Repealed

- 9 of 85(l) of 2004.
Undertakers not to prescribe special form of lamp or burner.
20. Repealed.
- Meter-testing station.
2 of 26/79.
10(a) of 85(l) of 2004.
- 10(b) of 85(l) of 2004.
21. The undertakers shall establish one or more stations suitably equipped with instruments for testing and calibrating electricity supply meters and maintain the instruments in proper working order. The said instruments shall be produced to the Director of the Department of Electromechanical Services whenever required by him and he shall have the right to test the said instruments or to use them for the purpose of testing any electricity supply meters from the stock of the undertakers or from the premises of consumers.
- Undertakers to provide recording and other instruments.
2 of 26/79.
11(a)(b) of 85(l) of 2004.
22. The undertakers shall keep and maintain in proper working order suitable and proper instruments for recording the variation of voltage and for all other purposes which may be specified in the Regulations. They shall also keep and maintain one or more sets of portable instruments for testing the insulation of distributing mains and of the wiring of consumers' premises and these instruments shall be subject to test by the Director of the Department of Electromechanical Services, from time to time.
- Undertakers to keep in repair meters let for hire.
23. Unless the agreement for hire otherwise provides, the undertakers shall, at all times, at their own expense, maintain meters and other recording apparatus let for hire by them to a consumer, as far as ordinary wear and tear is concerned, in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, but the consumer shall be responsible for the proper care of such instruments and for the costs of any damage or loss arising from any cause other than ordinary wear and tear of the instrument. In case of default on the part of the undertakers, rent for the hire of the apparatus shall not be chargeable by the undertakers to the consumer during such time as the default continues. For the purpose aforesaid and without notice to the consumer, the undertakers shall have access to and are at liberty to remove, test, inspect and replace any such meter at all reasonable times.
- Undertakers to pay expenses of providing new meters where the method of charge is altered.
24. Where any consumer who is supplied with energy by the undertakers from any distributing main is provided with a meter for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply and the undertakers, of their own accord and not at the request of the consumer, change the method of charging for

12(a)(b) of 85(I) of 2004. energy supplied by them from the main, the undertakers shall replace the meter free of charge to the consumer.

13 of 85(I) of 2004. Meters not to be connected or removed without notice. 25. The undertakers shall not, save with the consent of the consumer, connect any meter used or to be used for ascertaining the value of the supply with any electric line through which energy is supplied by the undertakers or remove any such meter from any such electric line, unless not less than twenty-four hours notice in writing of their intention to do so has been given:

Provided that if the consumer vacates the premises, or if the provisions of Article 64 apply, the undertakers shall have the right to remove the meter without prior notice.

Undertakers to give facilities for testing. 14(a)(b)(c)(d) of 85(I) of 2004. 4 of 166/87. 26. The authorization holders shall afford all facilities with respect to inspection and testing and the readings and inspection of instruments and shall comply with all the requirements of the Authorization in that behalf; and in case the authorization holders make default in complying with any of the provisions of this Article, they shall be liable in respect of each default to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

Notice of accident. 2 of 26/79. 15(a) of 85(I) of 2004. 15(b) of 85(I) of 2004. 27. (1) The authorization holders shall send to the Director of the Department of Electromechanical Services, notice of any accident or explosion or fire, and also of any other accident of such kind as to have caused loss of life or personal injury, which has occurred in any part of the authorization holders' works or their circuits, or in connection with those works or circuits, and also notice of any loss of life or personal injury occasioned by any such accident. The notice shall be sent by telegram as soon as possible after the accident occurs or, as the case may be, after the loss of life or personal injury becomes known to the authorization holders.

4 of 166/87. If the authorization holders fail to comply with the provisions of this clause, they shall be liable, for each default, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

15(a)(b)(c) of 85(I) of 2004. (2) The Minister of Communications and Works may also, if he deems it necessary, direct any Inspector or appoint any other fit person to inquire and report as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public which may have been occasioned by or in connection with the authorization holders' works, whether notice of the accident has or has not been received from the authorization holders, or as to the manner and extent in and to which provisions of this Law and the Regulations made under this Law, so far as those

provisions affect the safety of the public, have been complied with by the authorization holders; and any person appointed under this Article, not being an Inspector, shall for the purpose of this appointment, have all the powers of an Inspector under this Law.

Plans for approval by the Minister of Communications and Works. 16(a)(b)(c) of 85(I) of 2004.

28. (1) The authorization holders shall, before executing any of the several works mentioned below, submit for the approval of the Minister of Communications and Works, three copies of the respective plans and drawings as follows:-

(a) plans and drawings to a scale of not less than one in five thousand showing location of works and the boundaries of all public and private property directly affected by the construction of the works;

(b) plans and drawings to a scale of not less than one in five hundred of dams, weirs, canals, reservoirs, tunnels and headworks;

16(d) of 85(I) of 2004.

(c) plans of cables or overhead lines for high voltage transmission within a Municipal area to a scale of not less than one in one thousand two hundred and fifty;

16(d) of 85(I) of 2004.

(d) plans of cables or overhead lines for high voltage transmission outside Municipal areas to a scale of not less than one in thirty-one thousand six hundred and eighty;

16(e) of 85(I) of 2004.

(e) plans and drawings of power houses and transformer stations to a scale of not less than one in one hundred;

(f) plans of low voltage distribution system to a scale of not less than one in one thousand two hundred and fifty within Municipal areas and to a scale of not less than one in five thousand outside Municipal areas;

(g) drawings and designs of poles, standards and public lamps:

Provided that if the approval of or notice of objection by the Minister of Communications and Works is not received in respects of items (a), (b) and (c) hereof before the expiration of three months, and in respect of items (d), (e), (f) and (g) hereof before the expiration of forty-two days after the same shall have been submitted to him, the said plans shall be deemed to have been approved and the authorization holders shall be at liberty to execute the works. The foregoing

provisions shall also apply to any amended plans and drawings which the authorization holders may submit to the Minister of Communications and Works to meet any disapproval or objections raised by him, provided that the Minister of Communications and Works shall notify his approval or disapproval of or objections to any such amended plans and drawings before the expiration of twenty-eight days in the cases falling under items (a), (b) and (c) hereof, and before the expiration of twenty-one days in the cases falling under items (d), (e), (f) and (g) hereof, as from the date when the same shall have been so submitted, and in the event of no notification being made within the respective periods aforesaid, the authorization holders shall be at liberty to proceed as if approval had been given.

4 of 166/87.

(2) The authorization holders shall not execute any of the works in respect of which plans are required to be submitted to the Minister of Communications and Works except in accordance with approved plans; and any breach of the requirements of this clause shall render the authorization holders liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds for each default.

(3) The authorization holders shall, on demand in writing by the Minister of Communications and Works, remove any works executed by them in breach of the requirements of clause (2) and failure on the part of the authorization holders to comply with any such demand shall render them liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five pounds for each day during which such failure shall continue.

Map of area of
supply to be
made.
17(a) of 85(I) of
2004.

29. (1) The authorization holders shall forthwith after commencing to supply energy cause a map to be made of the area of supply to a scale of not less than one in two hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred and forty, and shall cause to be marked thereon the position of all transmission lines, and shall cause plans to be prepared of each Municipal area in which distribution lines have been laid to a scale of not less than one in two thousand five hundred, showing the position of all overhead and underground electric lines, and shall cause to be marked thereon the depth of all the underground lines below the surface and shall, from time to time, cause all extensions to be marked thereon as soon as may be practicable after the lines have been laid.

(2) Repealed by 17(b) of 85(I) of 2004.

(3) Repealed by 17(b) of 85(I) of 2004.

- 18 of 85(I) of 2004.
Accounts. 30. Repealed.
- Wayleaves over land.
3(a) of 42(I) of 2002. 31. (1) The undertakers may place any electric line either above or below ground across any land, other than land covered with buildings; provided that before placing any such line across any land, the undertakers shall serve on the owner and occupier of the land, or if the owner and occupier are not known, shall affix on the land by means of a notice board, notice of their intention together with a description of the lines proposed to be placed; and if within fourteen days after the service or affixing of the notice the owner and occupier fail to give their consent, or attach to their consent any terms or conditions to which the undertakers object, the District Officer may, upon prior consultation with the competent local government authority, give his consent to the placing of such lines, either unconditionally or subject to such terms and conditions as he thinks just.
- 19(a) of 85(I) of 2004.
- 19(b) of 85(I) of 2004. (2) Nothing in the preceding clause shall authorize or empower the undertakers to lay down or place any electric line or other works into, through or against any building or in any land covered with buildings, without the consent of the owner and occupier thereof, provided that any backstay or any support of an overhead line or any stay or strut required for the sole purpose of securing the support of an overhead line may be fixed on any land or building with the consent of the District Officer, upon prior consultation with the competent local government authority, if in his opinion the consent of the owner and occupier is being unreasonably withheld, and the District Officer, upon prior consultation with the competent local government authority, shall fix the amount of compensation or of annual rental, or of both, to be paid by the undertakers to the owner and occupier or the owner or occupier as the case may be.
- 19(b) of 85(I) of 2004. (3) Subject to the provisions of clause (4), if the owner or occupier of any land on which any electric line has been placed requires the position of such electric line to be changed, the District Officer may, upon prior consultation with the competent local government authority, by notice in writing, require the undertakers to alter the position of the electric line subject to conditions which, failing agreement between the parties, may be determined by the Council of Ministers whose decision shall be final.

19(c) of 85(l) of
2004.

(4) If compensation has been paid in respect of the placing of any electric line across any land to the person requiring the position of such line to be changed or to his predecessor in title, such person shall tender to the undertakers the amount requisite to pay the expense of the transfer or removal and no further or other compensation shall be payable by the undertakers in respect of such removal or transfer:

Provided that where any such electric line has been erected for a period of more than five years and, in the opinion of the Council of Ministers, the position of the line is causing undue hardship or retarding development, the Council of Ministers may determine by whom and in what proportions the expense of removal or transfer shall be paid and the Council of Ministers' decision thereon shall be final.

3(b) of 42(l) of
2002.
19(d) of 85(l) of
2004.

(5) The undertakers may, upon obtaining the approval of the competent District Officer, cut or remove on either side of any proposed or existing electric line, all such trees and bushes, as may interfere or be likely to interfere with the construction or proper working of any such line.

Building under
or over electric
lines. 32.

(1) No person shall, in any area of supply, except with the written consent of the undertakers or, in case of a direct line, of the authorization holder:

20(a) of 85(l) of
2004.

(a) erect or cause to be erected any building or other structure under or over any duly approved electric line belonging to the undertakers;

20(b) of 85(l) of
2004.

(b) erect or cause to be erected any building or other structure in the vicinity of any electric line as aforesaid, unless he provides adequate clearance between any point of such building or structure and the nearest conductor of any such line so as to prevent any possibility of damage or accident;

(c) erect or cause to be erected any aerial wire, whether for wireless or other purposes, which crosses above any electric line as aforesaid.

(2) All scaffolding, hoisting towers or other temporary structures of whatsoever nature erected in the vicinity of overhead electric lines shall be so constructed and protected as to withstand weather conditions and not to cause damage to such lines by falling on them or constitute a danger to any person in connection with any such lines.

4 of 166/87.

(3) Any person contravening the provisions of this Article shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds and the Court may order any buildings, structures or wires erected by any such person to be removed by him.

Power to break
up streets, etc.
under
superintendence
and to open
drains.
21(a)(b)(c) of
85(l) of 2004.

33. (1) The undertakers, under such superintendence as is hereinafter specified, may break up the soil and pavement of the several streets and bridges within the area of supply, and may open and break up any sewers, drains or tunnels in or under such streets and bridges and lay down and place, within the same limits, electric lines, service lines and other works and, from time to time, repair, alter or remove the same and, for the purposes aforesaid, may remove and use all earth and materials in and under such streets and bridges, and they may in such streets, erect any poles, pillars, lamps and other works and do all other acts which they shall, from time to time, deem necessary for supplying electricity to the inhabitants of the area included within the said limits, causing as little damage as possible, in the execution of the powers in respect of projects which are necessary for the carrying out of their duties as they derive from the provisions of the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003 and the Regulations made thereunder.

21(d) of 85(l) of
2004.

21(e) of 85(l) of
2004.

(2) Where the undertakers have erected in any street any poles, pillars, lamps or other fixtures or laid an electric line along any street, the District Officer may, notwithstanding any other provision in this Law, if so requested by any Government Department, Municipality or other public authority, by notice in writing, require the undertakers to alter the position of such poles, pillars, lamps, other works or electric line, subject to conditions which, failing agreement between the parties, may be determined by the Minister of Communications and Works.

22(a)(b) of 85(l)
of 2004.
Conditions as to
superintendence
of opening or
breaking up of
streets, bridges,
sewers, drains
or tunnels.
22(c) of 85(l) of
2004.

34. No street, bridge, sewer, drain or tunnel shall, save in the case of emergency, be opened or broken up except under the superintendence of the persons having the control or management thereof or of their officer, and according to such plan as shall be approved of by such persons or their officer, or in case of any difference in respect of such plan, according to such plan as shall be determined by the Minister of Communications and Works who may, on the application of the persons having the control or management, or their officer, require the undertakers to make such temporary or other works as the applicants may think necessary for

guarding against any interruption of the drainage during the execution of any works which interfere with the sewer or drain:

22(d) of 85(I) of
2004.

Provided always that if the persons having the control or management fail to attend at the time fixed for the opening or the breaking up of any such street, bridge, sewer, drain or tunnel, after having had notice of the undertakers' intention, or shall not propose any plan for breaking up or opening the same, or shall refuse or neglect to superintend the operation, the undertakers may perform the work specified in such notice without the superintendence of such persons or their officer.

Street, etc.
broken up to be
reinstated
without delay.
23 of 85(I) of
2004.

35. When the undertakers open or break up the street or pavement of any street or bridge, or any sewer, drain or tunnel, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work for which the same shall be broken up, and fill in the ground and reinstate and make good the street or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel so opened or broken up, to the reasonable satisfaction of the persons having the control or management thereof and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby and shall, at all times, whilst any such street or pavement shall be so opened or broken up, cause the same to be fenced, and shall cause a light sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up and maintained against or near such street or pavement where the same shall be open or broken up every night during which the same shall continue to be open or broken up; and shall keep the street or pavement which has been broken up in good repair for three months after replacing and making good the same, and for such further time, if any, not being more than twelve months in the whole, as the soil so broken up shall continue to subside.

Penalty for delay
in reinstating
street, etc.
24 of 85(I) of
2004.

36. If the undertakers open or break up any street or bridge, or any sewer, drain or tunnel, without giving such notice as is hereinafter prescribed, or in a manner different from that which shall have been approved of or determined or without making such temporary or other works when so required, except in the cases in which the undertakers are hereby authorized to perform such works without any superintendence or notice, or if the undertakers delay in completing any such work, or in filling in the ground, or reinstating and making good the street or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel so opened or broken up, or in carrying away the rubbish occasioned thereby, or if they neglect to cause the place where such street or pavement has been broken up to be fenced and lighted or neglect to keep the

4 of 166/87.
4 of 166/87.

street or pavement in repair for a period of three months after the same is made good, or such further times as aforesaid, they shall forfeit to the persons having the control or management of the street, bridge, sewer, drain or tunnel in respect of which default is made, a sum not exceeding twenty-five pounds for every offence, and they shall forfeit an additional sum of twenty-five pounds for each day during which any such delay shall continue after they shall have received notice thereof.

In case of delay
other parties
may reinstate
and recover the
expenses.

25 of 85(I) of
2004.

37. If any such delay or omission takes place, the persons having the control or management of the street, bridge, sewer, drain or tunnel, in respect of which such delay or omission takes place, may cause the work so delayed or omitted to be executed, and the expense of executing the same shall be repaid to such persons by the undertakers; and such expenses may be recovered in the same manner as damages are recoverable under this Law and/or the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003.

Notices to be
served before
breaking up
streets or
opening drains,
etc.

26 of 85(I) of
2004.

38. (1) Before the undertakers proceed to open or break up any street, bridge, sewer, drain or tunnel, they shall give to the persons under whose control or management the same may be, or to their clerk, surveyor or other officer, notice in writing of their intention, not less than three clear days before beginning such work, except in cases of emergency arising from defects in any of the electric lines or other works, and then so soon as is possible after the beginning of the work, or after the necessity for the same shall have arisen.

(2) A local authority intending to open or break up any street, bridge, sewer, drain or tunnel in the vicinity of the works of the undertakers shall give the like notice to the undertakers.

Laying of electric
lines, etc., near
sewers or gas or
water pipes, or
other electric
lines.

39. (1) Where the undertakers are required to dig or sink any trench for laying down or constructing any new electric lines (other than service lines) or other works near which any sewer, drain, main, pipe, syphon, electric line or other work belonging to any drainage, electric supply, gas, telephone or water authority (hereinafter in this Article referred to as "the owners") has been lawfully placed, the undertakers shall, unless it is otherwise agreed between the parties concerned, or in case of emergency, give to the owners not less than three days' notice before commencing to dig or sink such trench, and those owners shall be entitled by their officer to superintend the work, and the operation shall conform with such reasonable requirements as may be specified by the

owners or their officer for protecting from injury every such sewer, drain, main, pipe, syphon, electric line or work and for securing access thereto, and they shall also, if required by the owners thereof, repair any damage that may be done thereto.

(2) An owner or any other person required to dig or sink any trench or to perform any work in connection with any sewer, drain, main, pipe, syphon, electric line or other work belonging to him in the vicinity of the works of the undertakers shall, unless it is otherwise agreed between him and the undertakers, or in case of emergency, give the like notice to the undertakers and dig or sink such trench or perform such work subject to the like conditions.

2 of 26/79.

(3) Where the undertakers lay any electric line crossing or liable to touch any sewers, drains, mains, pipes, lines, services or other works of the owners, the conducting portion of the electric line (through which electricity is transmitted) shall be effectively insulated in a manner approved by the Director of the Department of Electromechanical Services, and the undertakers shall not, except with the consent of the owner and the Director of the Department of Electromechanical Services, lay their electric line so as to come into contact with any such sewers, drains, mains, pipes, lines, services or other works or, except with the like consent, employ any such mains, pipes, lines, services or other works as conductors for the purposes of their supply of energy.

27 of 85(I) of
2004.

(4) Any question or difference which may arise under this Article shall be determined by the Minister of Communications and Works.

4 of 166/87.
4 of 166/87.

(5) If the undertakers, the owners or any person makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Article, they shall make full compensation to any person affected thereby for any loss, damage, penalty or costs which such person may incur by reason thereof; and in addition thereto, they shall be liable for each default to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds and a daily penalty not exceeding twenty-five pounds; Provided that the undertakers, the owners, or such other person, as the case may be, shall not be subject to any such penalty if the Court is of the opinion that the case was one of emergency, and that they complied with the requirements of this Article so far as was reasonable in the circumstances, or that the default in question was due to the fact that the undertakers, the owners or such person as aforesaid, were ignorant of the position of the sewer, drain,

pipe, main, syphon, electric line or work affected thereby, and that the said ignorance was not owing to any negligence on their part.

- As to alteration of pipes, wires, etc., under streets. 28(a) of 85(I) of 2004. 40. They undertakers may call upon the competent authority or may, with the permission of such authority, alter the position of any pipes or cables under any street or place authorized to be broken up by them, which may interfere with the exercise of their powers under this Law and/or the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003; and any person may, in like manner, call upon the undertakers to alter, or with the permission of the undertakers, may alter the position of any electric cables or works of the undertakers, being under any such street or place, which may interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in that person in relation to that street or place, subject to agreement between the parties or, failing agreement, to conditions which may be prescribed by the Minister of Communications and Works.
- 28(b) of 85(I) of 2004.
- Compensation for damage in the exercise of powers. 29 of 85(I) of 2004. 41. In the exercise of the powers in relation to the execution of works given to them under this Law, the undertakers shall cause as little detriment and inconvenience and do as little damage as may be, and shall make full compensation to all persons interested for all damage sustained by them by reason or in consequence of the exercise of such powers, the amount of such compensation, in case of difference, to be determined by the Council of Ministers, and shall save harmless all authorities and persons from all damages and costs in respect of accidents, damages and injuries occasioned to them through the act or default of the undertakers or of any person in their employment.
- Protection of Government and of telegraph licensee. 30(a)(b) of 85(I) of 2004. 42. (1) No alteration in any telegraph line of the Government or of a telegraph licensee shall be made by the undertakers except with the consent of the Government or the licensee, as the case may be.
- (2) The undertakers shall not, in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Law and/or the Law Regulating the Electricity Market of 2003, lay any electric line either above or below ground or do any other work for the supply of electricity whereby any telegraph line of the Government or of a telegraph licensee is or may be injuriously affected; and before any such line, other than service lines to consumers' premises, is laid down, or work is done, other than repairs, within 33 feet of a telegraph line of the Government or of a telegraph licensee (other than repairs and laying down of

service lines to the consumers' premises), the undertakers and their agents shall, in addition to the plans submitted under Article 28, submit at the same time to the Government or telegraph licensee, as the case may be, two copies of plans showing the position of the lines specifying the course and the nature of the work, including the gauge of any electric lines, and the undertakers and their agents shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may from time to time be prescribed for the purpose of preventing any telegraph lines of the Government or of a telegraph licensee from being injuriously affected by the said work.

(3) If any telegraph line of the Government or of a telegraph licensee is injuriously affected by the laying down or operation of the electric lines of other works of the undertakers, the undertakers, in the case of their works having been laid or installed after the said telegraph line, shall pay the cost of all such alterations in the telegraph lines of the Government or of the telegraph licensee as may be necessary to remedy the injurious condition.

2 of 26/79.

(4) If any telegraph line of the Government or of a telegraph licensee is injuriously affected, and the Director of the Department of Electromechanical Services is of the opinion that such injurious condition is or may be due to the undertakers' works, he may authorize any person in writing to enter any of the undertakers' works at all times when electrical energy is being generated, for the purpose of inspecting the undertakers' plant and the working of the same, and the undertakers shall, in the presence of such person, make any electric tests required by the Director of the Department of Electromechanical Services and shall produce for the inspection of the Director of the Department of Electromechanical Services, the records kept by the undertakers pursuant to Regulations:

2 of 26/79.

2 of 26/79.

Provided that no such tests shall be required to be made as are likely to cause undue interference with the electric supply.

2 of 26/79.

30(c) of 85(I) of
2004.

(5) Any difference which arises between the Director of the Department of Electromechanical Services and the undertakers or their agents, with respect to any requirements so made, shall be determined by a Judge of the District Court to be nominated by the President of the Supreme Court to act as arbitrator, and such arbitrator's decision shall be final.

4 of 166/87.

(6) In the event of any contravention of or willful non-

4 of 166/87.	<p>compliance with this Article by the undertakers or their agents, the undertakers shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds for every day during which such contravention or non-compliance continues, or if the telegraphic communication is willfully interrupted by them, not exceeding twenty-five pounds for every day on which such interruption continues:</p> <p>Provided that nothing in this clause shall subject the undertakers or their agents to a fine if they satisfy the Court that the immediate execution of the work was required to avoid an accident, or otherwise was a work of emergency, and that they forthwith served on the officer in charge of the telegraph office, nearest to the place where the work was done, a notice of the execution thereof, stating the reason for executing the same without previous notice and forwarded a copy of such notice to the Director of the Department of Electromechanical Services.</p>
2 of 26/79.	
30(d) of 85(I) of 2004.	(7) Deleted.
<p>31 of 85(I) of 2004. Protection of Superintendent, Cyprus Government, Railway, etc.</p>	43. Repealed.
<p>Power to enter lands or premises for ascertaining quantities of electricity consumed or to remove fittings. 32 of 85(I) of 2004.</p>	<p>44. Any officer appointed by the undertakers may, at all reasonable times, enter any premises which are connected to the transmission or the distribution system, in order to inspect the electric lines, meter accumulators, fittings, works and apparatus for the supply of electricity belonging to the undertakers or to the owner, occupier or consumer and for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of electricity consumed or supplied, or where a supply of electricity is no longer required, or where the undertakers are authorized to take away and cut off the supply of electricity from any premises, for the purpose of moving any electric lines, accumulators, fittings or apparatus belonging to the undertakers, repairing all damage caused by such entry, inspection or movement.</p>
<p>Conditions under which supply may be discontinued. 33(a) of 85(I) of 2004. 2(a)(b)(c)(d) of</p>	<p>45. (1) If a consumer uses any meter, form of lamp, electric line, electrical equipment or energy consuming apparatus or uses the energy supplied to him by the undertakers in such a manner as to interfere fraudulently, unduly or improperly with the efficient supply of energy to any other person, or for the purpose of altering the indication of the meter or interferes</p>

169(I) of 2007.

with the mechanism of the meter or uses any means to interfere with the mechanism of the meter, or if he makes any alteration in his installation without the previous approval of the undertakers, or if he fails to give reasonable facilities for testing or inspection, or if a leakage is discovered on his premises, or if the electric lines, fittings and apparatus in the premises are found to be not in good order and condition or to be calculated to affect injuriously the use of energy by the undertakers or by other persons, or if he interferes with the undertakers' main fuses, meter or other apparatus or seals, or if he sells or disposes commercially of electrical energy without the consent of the undertakers, the undertakers may, if they think fit, discontinue to supply energy to those premises so long as the owner or occupier makes default in respect to any of the above named matters.

33(b) of 85(I) of 2004.

(2) If any Municipality, company or person neglects to pay any of the charges or other sums described in article 48(I), the undertakers may cut off such supply, and for that purpose may cut or disconnect any electric line or other work through which electricity may be supplied and may, until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by the undertakers in cutting off and re-connecting such supply of electricity, is fully paid, but no longer, discontinue the supply of electricity to such Municipality, company or person.

Conditions under which supply may be declined.
34 of 85(I) of 2004.

46. The undertakers shall not be compelled to give a supply of energy to any premises unless they are reasonably satisfied that the electric lines, fittings and apparatus therein are in good order and condition and not calculated to cause any danger or to affect injuriously the use of energy by the undertakers or by other persons.

Security for payment.

47. (1) The undertakers may, before executing the necessary work for the connecting up of any premises to the distributing mains or, at any time after they have given a supply of energy in respect of any premises, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of those premises, within seven days after the date of the service of the notice, to give to them security for the payment of all moneys which may become due to them in respect of the supply, or due to an unjustified, irregular or fraudulent interference with the supply of energy, in case the owner or occupier has not already given that security, or in case any security given has become invalid or is insufficient, and in case any such owner or occupier fails to comply with the terms of the notice, the undertakers may, if they think fit, refuse to supply energy for the premises so long as the failure

3 of 169(I) of 2007.

continues.

(2) The undertakers shall pay interest at such rate as may be prescribed upon all moneys deposited with them by way of security under this Article.

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| Recovery of electricity rents, charges, etc. | 48. | <p>(1) If any Municipality, company or person supplied with electricity by the undertakers or supplied with any electricity meter, electricity consuming device, wiring or apparatus of whatsoever nature by the undertakers directly or by a third party by arrangement with the undertakers, neglects to pay to the undertakers the rent, charges, interest, costs, expenses or other moneys due to the undertakers in any manner or for any reason, or other moneys due to the undertakers in respect thereof or any moneys due to the undertakers in respect of credits or financial facilities granted by the undertakers for the acquisition or hire of any such meter, device, wiring or apparatus as aforesaid or any expenses lawfully incurred in cutting off the electricity from the premises of such person, or the charges due for the connection of service lines to distributing mains or any other sum due in connection with the supply of energy, including but not exempting an alleged interference with a meter or other equipment or due to damage to any meter and/or wrong previous charge, the undertakers may recover the sum so due as a civil debt together with interest, costs, charges and expenses.</p> <p>(2) Whenever any Municipality, company or person neglects to pay any rent or sum due and payable by such Municipality, company or person to the undertakers, including any amounts calculated as being due by virtue of an ascertained interference with and/or damage to the meter and/or following wrong previous charges, the undertakers may recover the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and the remedy of the undertakers under this Law shall be in addition to their other remedies for the recovery of such rent or sum.</p> |
| 4(a)(i) of 169(l) of 2007. | | |
| 4(a)(ii) of 169(l) of 2007. | | |
| 4(a)(iii) of 169(l) of 2007. | | |
| 4(b) of 169(l) of 2007. | | |
| 35 of 85(l) of 2004.
Power to the undertakers to let meters. | 49. | Repealed. |
| Undertakers may place meters | 50. | The undertakers may place upon the premises of the consumer such meter or other apparatus as they may desire for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of energy supplied to the consumer or the number of hours during which the supply is given, or the maximum power |

taken by the consumer or any other quantity or time connected with the supply:

Provided that the meter or apparatus shall be of such construction and pattern and shall be fixed and connected with the service lines in such manner as approved by the Director of the Department of Electromechanical Services, and shall be supplied and maintained entirely at the cost of the undertakers, and shall not, except by agreement, be placed otherwise than between the mains of the undertakers and the consumer's terminals.

- 2 of 26/79.
- 36 of 85(l) of 2004.
Power of undertakers to make rules.
- Representation of authorization holders at testings and right of appeal against Inspector's report.
37(a)(b) of 85(l) of 2004.
- 37(c)(d)(e)(f)(g) of 85(l) of 2004.
- 38 of 85(l) of 2004.
Methods of charging.
- 38 of 85(l) of 2004.
Maximum prices.
- 38 of 85(l) of 2004.
Other charges by agreement.
- 38 of 85(l) of
51. Repealed.
52. (1) The authorization holders may, if they think fit, on each occasion of testing of any main or service line, or the testing or inspection of any instrument of the authorization holders by any Inspector, be represented by some officer or other agent, but that officer or agent shall not interfere with the testing or inspection. Prior to any such testing as aforesaid, the authorization holders shall assure the Inspector that no danger is likely to occur to any linesman, worker or other person on account of such testing.
- (2) If the authorization holders or any person are or is dissatisfied with any report of any Inspector, they or he may appeal to the Minister of Communications and Works against the report the soonest possible and, thereupon, the Minister of Communications and Works shall inquire into and decide upon the matter of the appeal the soonest possible.
53. Repealed.
54. Repealed.
55. Repealed.
56. Repealed.

2004.
Price for supply
to public lamps.

Maximum
power.
38 of 85(I) of
2004.

57. The maximum power with which any consumer shall be entitled to be supplied shall be of such amount as he may require, not exceeding what may be reasonably anticipated as the maximum consumption on his premises:

Provided that the consumer shall give an undertaking as to the amount of energy to be used monthly and that, where any consumer has required the undertakers to supply him with maximum power or any specified amount, he shall not be entitled to alter that maximum except upon reasonable notice to the undertakers, and any expenses reasonably incurred by the undertakers in respect of the service lines by which energy is supplied to the premises of that consumer, or any fittings or apparatus of the undertakers on those premises consequent upon the alteration, shall be paid by him to the undertakers and may be recovered as a civil debt.

Differences as to
correctness of
meter to be
settled by
Inspector.
40 of 85(I) of
2004.

58. If any difference arises between any consumer and the suppliers as to whether any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained, is or is not in proper order for correctly registering that value, or as to whether that value has been correctly registered in any case by any meter, that difference shall be determined, upon the application of either party, by an Inspector upon payment of a fee to be prescribed. If the errors revealed by the test fall within the limits prescribed, the costs of and incidental to the test shall be borne by the consumer and, if otherwise, shall be borne by the suppliers. Subject as aforesaid, the register of the meter shall be considered conclusive evidence of the value of the supply, in the absence of fraud or in the absence of ascertaining interference or irregular operation of the meter, by a competent officer of the suppliers.

5 of 169(I) of
2007.

Differences as to
variation of
voltage.
41(a)(b) of 85(I)
of 2004.

59. If any difference arises between any consumer and the supplier in regard to the voltage or the variation of voltage on the consumer's premises, that difference shall be determined, upon the application of either party, by an Inspector upon payment of a fee to be prescribed. If the variation of voltage is found by him to be within the limits prescribed, the cost of the inspection shall be borne by the consumer, and if otherwise shall be borne by the undertakers and they shall take immediate steps to comply with the Regulations, and if they fail to do so within twenty-four hours after notice to that effect shall have been served upon them by the Inspector, they shall

4 of 166/87.

be liable to a penalty of twenty-five pounds for every day of such default.

42 of 85(l) of 2004.
Consumer may install additional meters.

60. Repealed.

Payments in arrear.
43 of 85(l) of 2004.

61. In case any consumer of electricity supplied by the suppliers leaves the premises where such electricity has been supplied to him without paying the charges for electricity or meter rent due from him, the suppliers shall be entitled to recover from the next tenant the arrears left unpaid by the former tenant unless the incoming tenant has, before consuming electric energy, given notice to the suppliers requiring the meter to be read.

Injuring works with intent to cut off supply or maliciously extinguishing a public lamp.
3(l) of 166/87.

62. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously cuts or injures any electric line or work with intent to cut off any supply of electricity, or otherwise maliciously causes any interruption to the supply, or incites other persons to do so, shall be subject imprisonment not exceeding three years; and any person who maliciously extinguishes any public lamp shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds; but nothing in this Article shall exempt a person from any proceeding for any offence which is punishable under any other provision of this Law, or under the Criminal Code.

Cap. 154.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

6 of 169(l) of 2007.
Stealing electricity.

63. (1) Any person who:

(a) maliciously or fraudulently abstracts, causes to be wasted or diverted, consumes or uses any electricity,

(b) interferes in any manner with the meter mechanism or other apparatus and equipment of the distribution system network, for the purpose of altering the correct reading of electricity,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be, in case of conviction, subject to imprisonment not exceeding three (3) years or a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds (CYP 25.000,00) or to both penalties.

(2) The existence or indication of artificial means for such abstraction shall be admissible evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings, of such malicious or fraudulent abstraction by the consumer.

Penalty for
injuring lines,
meters, etc.
44(a)(b) of 85(l)
of 2004.
7(a)(b) of 169(l)
of 2007.
44(c)(d) of 85(l)
of 2004.
4 of 166/87
7(c)(d) of 169(l)
of 2007.

64. Every person who willfully, fraudulently or by culpable negligence injures or allows to be injured any lines, meter or fittings belonging to the undertakers or to the holder of an authorization granted by the CERA in the case of a direct line, or alters the index to any meter, or prevents any meter from duly registering the amount of electricity supplied or fraudulently abstracts, consumes or uses electricity of the undertakers, shall (without prejudice to any other right or remedy for the protection of the suppliers or the undertakers or the punishment of the offender) for every such offence, forfeit and pay to the undertakers, or to the authorization holder in the case of direct line, a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds; and any persons concerned may, in addition thereto, recover the amount of any damage sustained by them or assessed by the Court. And in any case in which any person has willfully or fraudulently injured or allowed to be injured any electric lines, meter or fitting belonging to the undertakers or to an authorization holder in the case of a direct line, or altered the index to any meter, or prevented any meter from duly registering the amount of electricity supplied, the undertakers, or the authorization holder in the case of a direct line, may also, until the lines, meter or fittings complained of have been remedied, discontinue the supply of electricity to the person so offending notwithstanding any contract previously existing; and the existence of artificial means for causing such alteration or prevention, or for abstracting, consuming or using electricity of the undertakers, when such meter is under custody or control of the consumer, shall be admissible evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings, that such alteration, prevention, abstraction or consumption, as the case may be, has been maliciously or fraudulently, knowingly and willfully caused by the consumer using such meter.

7(e) of 169(l) of
2007.

7(f) of 169(l) of
2007.

7(g) of 169(l) of
2007.

7(h) of 169(l) of
2007.

7(i) of 169(l) of
2007.

(2) In case a supplier is not an undertaker, the supply of electricity shall be discontinued according to the procedure established by the CERA.

Penalty for
fraudulently
using the
electricity of the

65. Every person who shall lay or cause to be laid any electric line to communicate with any electric line belonging to the authorization holders without their consent, or shall

<p>undertakings of authorization holders. 45(a)(b)(c)(d) of 85(l) of 2004.</p>	<p>fraudulently interfere with any meter belonging to the authorization holders or who, in case the electricity is not ascertained by meter, shall use the electricity supplied by the authorization holders in a different way or in a greater amount than he has contracted to pay for, or shall otherwise improperly use such electricity or shall supply any other person with any part of the electricity supplied to him shall, in addition to any penalty to which he may be liable under any other Law, forfeit to the authorization holders the sum of twenty-five pounds for every such offence and also the sum of twenty-five pounds for every day or part thereof such electric line shall so remain, or such excess be so committed or continued, or such supply furnished.</p>
<p>45(e) of 85(l) of 2004. 2 of 166/87 4 of 166/87</p>	
<p>45(f) of 85(l) of 2004.</p>	
<p>Satisfaction for accidentally damaging electric lines. 46(a)(b) of 85(l) of 2004.</p>	<p>66. Every person who shall carelessly or accidentally break or damage any electric line, lamp or other work belonging to the undertakers or the authorization holders in the case of a direct line, or under their control, shall pay to the undertakers or the authorization holders the amount of the damage caused, to be recovered in any Court of competent jurisdiction.</p>
<p>Duties of Inspector. 2(a) of 141/90. 47(a) of 85(l) of 2004.</p>	<p>67. (1) It shall be the duty of the Inspector:</p> <p>(a) to carry out inspections during the construction of works and the erection of electric lines, and to inspect and test after construction with a view to ensuring that the works are in accordance with the provisions of this Law and any Regulations made thereunder;</p>
<p>47(b) of 85(l) of 2004.</p>	<p>(b) to conduct an inquiry into the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public if so directed by the Minister of Communications and Works;</p>
<p>47(c) of 85(l) of 2004.</p>	<p>(c) to examine and test any meter intended for ascertaining the value of the supply upon being required to do so either by the authorization holders or a consumer, and to settle any difference which may arise between the authorization holders and a consumer concerning the accuracy of the meter;</p>
<p>47(d)(e) of 85(l) of 2004.</p>	<p>(d) to test the variation of the voltage on the consumer's terminals if and when required by any consumer, or to make such other inspection and testing of the service lines, apparatus and works of the undertakers upon the consumer's premises as may be necessary for the purpose of determining whether the undertakers have complied with the provisions of the authorization and any regulations made thereunder;</p>

2(b) of 141/90 (e) to test, if called for this purpose by the competent authority, the electrical installation and the electrical equipment of any premises, in order to ascertain whether the said installation and equipment comply with the provisions of this Law and the Regulations made thereunder;

2(b) of 141/90 (f) to check and test any electrical equipment in order to ascertain whether it complies with the provisions of this Law and the Regulations made thereunder.

2(c) of 141/90 (2) In this Article:

“competent authority” means:

(a) the municipal council of a Municipality, in case the premises are situated within the municipal boundaries of a Municipality;

(b) the Improvement Board, in case the premises are within the boundaries of an Area Improvement Board; and

(c) in all other cases, the District Officer of the district within which the premises are situated;

“electrical equipment” includes electrical machines, generators, motors, transformers, electrical apparatus, whether portable or not, instruments for measuring electricity, protective material, wiring material, electrical fittings and every item used for the generation, conversion, transmission, distribution, exploitation or use of electricity.

Right of entry. 68. Any Inspector appointed by the Minister of Communications and Works shall have the right of access at all reasonable times to any of the premises of the authorization holders, for the purpose of ascertaining if the provisions of the Regulations made under this Law are being complied with, and shall have the right of access to all standard instruments used for testing the accuracy of meters or other instruments.
48(a)(b)(c) of 85(l) of 2004.

49 of 85(l) of 2004. 69. (1) The authorization holders shall not assign to engineers, senior electrical technicians, maintainers of electrical equipment and appliances or electricians, works involving danger, unless such persons are qualified as prescribed in this Law:
Assignment of work

Provided that should the authorization holders find it necessary to assign work to any persons notwithstanding the

above obligation, it shall be their duty to ensure that such unqualified persons shall be under the continuous supervision and control of qualified persons and to take such precautions as to ensure the safety of the employees and the public under all reasonable conditions.

(2) Save as provided in clause (3), the undertakers shall not authorise any person not directly employed by them, to operate any part of the system belonging to the undertakers. If the undertakers fail to comply with this Article, they shall be liable, for each default, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

(3) Irrespective of the provisions of clause (2), the consumer or the occupier of premises in which the authorization holders have installed an automatic low voltage switch, shall be considered to have been authorised by the undertakers to operate the said automatic switch for the purpose of connecting or disconnecting his installation with the electricity supply network and the said authorization shall not constitute a breach of the provisions of clause (2).

50 of 85(I) of
2004.
Criminal liability
of legal persons
and their
officers.

69A. Subject to the provisions of Article 11 of the Electricity Development Law, when a criminal offence is committed under the provisions of this Law by a legal person and it is established that such offence has been committed with the consent or collusion or is due to neglect by a person being a managing director, manager, secretary or other officer of such legal person, or person appearing to act in such capacity, or an employee of such legal person, the said person, as well as the legal person, are guilty of an offence and are subject to criminal prosecution in respect thereof.

(2) Where a member of a legal person, not being a managing director or a manager, performs the duties of a managing director or a manager, clause (1) applies in relation to his acts or neglect, as if the said person were a managing director or a manager of the legal person.

51 of 85(I) of
2004.
Arbitration

70. Repealed.

51 of 85(I) of
2004.
Saving of
existing
undertakings
carried on by

71. Repealed.

companies, etc.
under contract.

- 51 of 85(l) of 2004.
Saving of existing undertakings carried on by Municipalities, companies, etc., otherwise than under contract.
72. Repealed.
- 52 of 85(l) of 2004. 52. This Law shall enter into force upon the accession of the Republic to the European Union.