Regulation	**Electrical Installations Regulations(S.L.545.24) current provisions**	**Proposed amendments to the Electrical Installations Regulations (changes in bold italic)**	**Explanation**
Regulation 2(2)	"I.E.E. Regulations" means the IEE wiring Regulations (BS7671): Requirements for electrical installations, according to the latest version in force	***"IET Wiring Regulations" means the Requirements for Electrical Installations issued by the Institution of Engineering and Technology (I.E.T.) - BS 7671 18th Edition, exclusively as published and applicable on 1st July 2018***	Definition for IEE Regulations updated to refer to the IET Wiring Regulations which replace IEE Regulations
Regulation 5			
5(1)	5.(1) The installation, alteration, extension and certification of single phase and three phase electrical installations shall require an authorisation. There shall be two classes of authorisations for electrical installation works: (a)authorisation A for the installation, alteration, extension and certification of single phase electrical installations; and (b)authorisation B for installation, alteration, extension and certification of single phase electrical installations and three phase electrical installations rated up to 300Amps per phase. The holder of an authorisation B may also carry out installation, alteration, extension and certification work on three phase electrical installations rated more than 300Amps per phase but may not certify such electrical installations	No change No change b) authorisation B for installation, alteration, extension and certification of single phase electrical installations and three phase electrical installations rated ***less than*** 300Amps per phase. The holder of an authorisation B may also carry out installation, alteration ***and*** extension ~~***and certification***~~ work on three phase electrical installations rated equal ***to or*** more than 300Amps per phase but may not certify the said electrical installations."	Changes to 5(1)(b) align with the requirements of the Electricity Supply Regulations (S.L.545.01)(to be replaced by Electricity Connection and Supply Regulations)

Regulation 6			Any reference to the Electricity Supply Regulations replaced by Electricity Connection and Supply Regulations, 2023
Regulation 7			
7(1)	(1) Any person who wishes to apply for an authorisation A or for an authorisation B, shall submit an application in writing to the Regulator in such form and manner as the Regulator may prescribe.	No change	
7(2)	(2) A non-refundable application fee of twelve euro (€12) shall be paid to the Regulator together with the application for an authorisation.	No change	
7(3)	(3) The Regulator shall communicate to the applicant in writing within a reasonable time, which shall not be of more than three months from the date of receipt of a valid application, any decision taken concerning an application for an authorisation or any valid reason impeding the Regulator to reach such a decision.	No Change	
7(4)	(4) The Regulator may modify, amend, replace, add or delete any authorisation condition as the Regulator may consider to be reasonably justified.	No change	
7(5)	(5) The application shall be accompanied by the documents listed in the First Schedule.	No change	
7(6) new sub-regulation		***"(6) Any person who applies for the issue of an authorisation in accordance with this regulation shall sit for an interview before the Technical Committee and shall have to be recommended by the Technical***	It is already a requirement that applicants for the issue of an authorisation must sit for an interview before the technical committee and be recommended for the issue of the authorisation by that Committee. The

		Committee before becoming eligible to be issued with the authorisation applied for. In the case that the applicant is not recommended by the Technical Committee following the said interview, the applicant may re-apply to sit for another interview after the lapse of six (6) months from the date of the last interview.	provision clarifies in the regulations the role of the technical committee for legal clarity.
Regulation 8			
8(1)	(1) The holders of an authorisation issued under these regulations, shall, subject to compliance with authorisation conditions, have their authorisation automatically renewed.	No change	
8(2)	(2) An authorised provider shall, every three years reckoned from the 1st day of January of the year in which their authorisation is granted, pay an authorisation fee of thirty-five euro (€35) in case of being the holder of an authorisation A and seventy-euro (€70) in case of being the holder of an authorisation B.	No change	
8(3)	(3) If any authorisation fee payable under sub-regulation (2) is not paid within thirty days, the Regulator shall after the lapse of such time, communicate with the authorised provider whose authorisation fee has not been paid, informing him about his failure to pay such fee. A fee of twelve euro (€12) shall also be due to the Regulator as a late -payment fee in addition to the fee due under sub-regulation (2).	(3) If any authorisation fee payable in accordance sub-regulation (2) is not paid within thirty days, ~~***the Regulator shall after the lapse of such time, communicate with the authorised provider whose authorisation fee has not been paid, informing him about his failure to pay such fee.***~~ an ***additional*** fee of twelve euro (€12) shall also be due to the Regulator as a late -payment fee in	The amendment is needed to clarify when the late payment fee already provided for in the regulations becomes due.

		addition to the fee due~~. *under sub-regulation (2)*~~.	
8(4)	(4) The Regulator shall be deemed to have complied with sub-regulation (3) if such communication is sent by registered post, to the usual or last known address of the authorised provider whose authorisation fee has not been so paid. It shall be the duty of the authorised provider to make available to the Regulator his correct contact details.	***"(4) If the authorisation fee remains unpaid and any documentation required for renewal is not submitted, the Regulator shall inform the authorised provider by registered mail about the failure to pay the said fee and, or to provide the said documents. The authorisation shall be revoked if the authorisation fee remains unpaid and, or the required documents are not submitted after thirty (30) days from the date on which the communication has been sent by registered mail. Any person who has had the authorisation revoked and wants to be re-issued with an authorisation shall be required to submit an application for such purpose and to be recommended following an interview before the Technical Committee. In considering any such application, the Regulator may take into account the previous failure of the applicant to pay the authorisation fee and, or to submit the required renewal documents and of any explanation regarding that failure which the applicant may submit to the Regulator:*** ***Provided that it shall be the duty of the authorised provider to make available to the Regulator the correct***	Sub-regulation 4 deleted and replaced. The new text aims to clarify the actions to be taken by the Regulator in case the authorisation fee is not paid in the stipulated time, and how an authorisation may be re-issued if revoked due to non-payment

		contact details or to accept or collect the registered mail. Failure to provide the said correct contact details or to accept or to collect the registered mail shall exonerate the Regulator from contacting the said authorised provider by registered mail. In such cases, the Regulator shall publish on its website a notice directed to the authorised provider in lieu of the registered mail.";	
8(5)	(5) If any authorisation fee is not paid within thirty days after the date on which the communication has been sent by registered post, the authorisation to which it refers shall be suspended, and if the authorised provider to whom it was granted wishes to reactivate his authorisation, he shall then be required to submit an application for such purpose. In considering any such application, the Regulator may take into consideration the previous failure of the applicant to pay the authorisation fee and of any explanation regarding that failure which the applicant may submit to the Regulator.	***Deleted***	Sub-regulation 5 deleted and replaced by new sub-regulation 4
8(6)	(6) The Regulator may make public by means of a public notice the names and details of authorised providers whose authorisation is suspended, cancelled or lapsed.	(6) The Regulator may publish on its website a notice containing the names and details of authorised providers whose authorisation has been revoked.	Regulation 8(6) is being amended such that non-payment of the authorisation fee will lead to revocation of the authorisation.
Regulation 11			

11(1)	(1) The Regulator may suspend the authorisation for a determinate period of time for the following breaches:	The Regulator may ***revoke the authorisation or may*** suspend the authorisation for a determinate period of time ***for any*** of the following breaches:	Regulation is being updated to such that in the case of repeated breaches of the regulations by the authorisation holder the Regulator may revoke the authorisation im the interest of safety of the general public.
11(1)(a)	(a) breach of these regulations;	No change	
11(1)(b)	(b) failure to comply with the requirements of these regulations;	No change	
11(1)(c)	(c) failure to comply with the requirements of an authorisation issued by any authority having jurisdiction for electrical installation works;	No change	
11(1)(d)	(d) failure to rectify defective installations or electrical equipment pursuant to a written warning issued by any other authority or by a distribution system operator;	(d) failure to rectify ~~***defective***~~ **any non-compliance of an electrical** installation~~s~~ or electrical equipment pursuant to a written warning issued ***by the Regulator,*** any other authority or by a distribution system operator	Non-compliance is deemed to be more exhaustive than the word defective.
11(1)(e)	(e) failure to pay any fee properly chargeable under these regulations.	(e) failure to pay any fee ~~properly chargeable~~ **due** in accordance with these regulations.	Minor change in text no change in substance.
New 11(1)(f)		***(f) failure to comply with any direction issued by the Regulator***	A new type of breach is being introduced to cover instances where the an authorisation holder fails to comply with directions issued by the Regulator normally related non-compliance with the regulations.
11(2)	(2) An authorisation suspended in accordance with this regulation shall be reinstated if the breach or failure is rectified in accordance with these regulations, authorisation conditions or as directed by the Regulator.	No change	

New sub-regulation 11(3)		***A person whose authorisation has been revoked shall be required to re-apply for the authorisation and to sit for an interview so as to be recommended by the Technical Committee to be re-issued with an authorisation:*** ***Provided that, a re-application for the issue of an authorisation after a revocation in accordance with this regulation may only take place after the lapse of six (6) months from the date of revocation of the authorisation by the Regulator***	New provision provides clearly how an authorisation may be re-issued after revocation. The interview is deemed important to ascertain competence. An authorisation may have been revoked due to repeated non-compliances.
Regulation 13			
13(1)(a)	the insulation resistance between conductors and to earth is not below that stipulated in the I.E.E. Regulations - BS 7671 latest edition;	the insulation resistance between conductors and to earth is not below that stipulated in the ***IET Wiring Regulations***;	The reference to the I.E.E. Regulations is being updated
13(2)	Unless otherwise specified in these regulations, electrical installations shall comply to the latest edition of the Requirements for Electrical Installations issued by the Institution of Electrical Engineers (UK) - BS 7671 latest edition and with generally accepted principles of good design and safe practices.	Unless otherwise specified in these regulations, electrical installations shall comply with ~~**the *latest* edition of**~~ the Requirements for Electrical Installations issued by the Institution of Engineering and Technology (I.E.T.) - BS 7671 18th Edition, ***exclusively as published and applicable on 1st July 2018***, and with generally accepted principles of good design and safe practices: ***Provided that the installation of Surge Protection Device(s)(SPDs) shall not be mandatory.***	The Electrical Installations Regulations (S.L.545.24), unless they specifically provide otherwise, require compliance with the BS 7671. From time to time the Institution of Engineering and Technology (I.E.T.) publishes amendments to the standard in response to developments in the UK and to address issues arising specifically in the UK. Given that the S.L.545.24 refers e to the latest edition any such amendments enter directly into force in Malta as soon as these are published without any assessment of the implications and applicability to Maltese context. Therefore it

			is being proposed that regulation 13(2) should be amended to make directly applicable the 18th Edition of the BS 7671 published on 1st July 2018 i.e. not inclusive of amendments. Any new amendment to the BS 7671 beyond this publication would be assessed from a technical and possibly cost-benefit point of view before being introduced as a requirement in Malta. It is also being proposed that the requirement to install a Surge Protection Device(SPD), currently a requirement in the BS 7671 18th Edition should not be mandatory in Malta. Surge Protection Devices protect electrical installations and the equipment connected to these installations from damage due to lighting strikes and in the UK these devices are required when the electrical installation meets certain conditions specified in standard or else where a risk assessment results in the need to install such device. It is deemed prudent, that the applicability of SPDs in the Maltese context should be assessed before enforcing such a requirement as mandatory.
Regulation 15	15. The design of an electrical installation rated at 300 Amps per phase and over and the test on completion must, in addition, be certified by a warranted electrical engineer.	The design of an electrical installation rated at 300 Amps per phase and over and the test on completion must, in addition, be certified by a warranted	Given the specificity of the work involved the engineer apart from the warrant must hold also an authorisation B. Warranted electrical engineers are issued with the authorisation subject that they sit for an interview in front

		electrical engineer ***holding an Authorisation B.***	of the Technical Committee and be recommended by that committee
Regulation 20			
20(1)	(1) Single phase electrical installations and three phase installations not exceeding 60 Amps per phase shall be provided with a main double pole switch fuse or circuit breaker or four pole switch fuse or four pole circuit breaker as applicable immediately after of the electricity service meter to control the supply input to the installation.	No change	
20(2)	(2) Fuses and circuit breaker devices should be graded to provide over current discrimination with the fuses provided by the electricity supply service.	No change	
20(3)	(3) The main switch fuse or circuit breaker shall be mechanically linked so as to effect simultaneous disconnection of all live conductors phases and neutral.	No change	
20(4)	(4) An overvoltage protective device should be installed immediately after the main switch fuse or circuit breaker.	(4) An overvoltage protective device ***to detect and protect against sustained overvoltage shall*** be installed immediately after the main switch fuse or circuit breaker	The amendment clarifies the objective of the overvoltage device
20(5)	(5) A residual current device with means for periodic inspection and operating current of not more than 30mA to earth shall be installed immediately after the overvoltage device: Provided that in the case of a multi customer facility it shall be acceptable to install a	"(5) One (1) or more residual current devices protecting individual sub-circuits separately, with means for periodic inspection and with an operating current of 30mA to earth shall be installed immediately after the over voltage protection device	The amendment clarifies that it is acceptable to install more than one residual device if the need arise to protect certain circuits individually.

	residual current device with a residual current of not more than 100mA near the metering po in t immediately after the overvoltage protection followed by a 30mA residual current protection device at the supply intake point in the customer's premises, unless:	Provided that in the case of a multi-customer facility it shall be acceptable to install a residual current device with an operating current of not more than 100mA near the metering point immediately after the over voltage protection device followed by **a** residual current protection device **or more** with an operating current of 30mA protecting individual subcircuits separately each with an operating current of 30mA, at the supply intake point in the customer's premises or to circuits supplying electricity in common parts or adjacent domestic garages:	
~~**20(5)(a)**~~	(a) sub-circuits are separately provided with such residual current protection devices at the main distribution point;	To be deleted	Replaced by text in main part of the sub-regulation 5.
~~**20(5)(b)**~~ **New proviso**	(b) where in the opinion of the authorised provider the unintended interruption of supply gives rise to greater risks, such as the de-energising of life support equipment, provided that in cases falling within this paragraph alternative arrangements may be made by the authorised provider.	***Provided further that,*** where in the opinion of the authorised provider the unintended interruption of supply gives rise to greater risks, such as the de-energising of life support equipment, ~~***provided that in cases falling within this paragraph***~~ alternative arrangements ***for the sub-circuit supplying such equipment may be made by the authorised provider:***	The amendment is necessary to allow for the use of residual current devices with a higher tripping current than 30mA but not exceeding 300mA for circuits supplying equipment that in normal operation have leakage currents higher than 30mA (example elevators) which would otherwise cause nuisance tripping. However, the other circuits must be protected with a 30mA. In addition, circuits protected with residual current devices with a tripping current higher than 30mA must be mechanically protected. The

		Provided further that, in the case of circuit-specific loads with high earth leakage currents, such as in the case of circuits supplying electronic equipment, which may cause unintended interruptions of supply, a residual current protection device with an operating current higher than 30mA, as recommended by the manufacturer, which shall not, however, exceed 300mA, may be used to protect that specific load only, with any other parallel and/or downstream sub-circuits, in particular, those circuits supplying electrical loads accessible to users, to be protected by one (1) or more residual current devices with an operating current of 30mA. Cables supplying specific loads protected by a residual current device with an operating current exceeding 30mA shall be laid in metal conduit or metal trunking. A metallic armoured cable may also be used as an alternative to the aforementioned arrangement.	30mA is a requirement to protect persons from electrocution.
20(6)	(6) In the case of electrical installations in multi consumer facilities mentioned in sub-regulation (5), the circuit between the main switch fuse or circuit breaker and the individual customer's premises shall consist of separate and independent main supply cables run in protective conduit to the individual customer's premises. Separate and	(6) In the case of electrical installations in multi-consumer facilities referred to in sub-regulation (5), the circuit between the main switch fuse or circuit breaker and the individual customer's premises shall consist of separate and independent main supply cables run in protective conduit ***or in a trunking system,***	The amendment allows for the wiring in multiconsumer premises to be installed in trunking which has become a practice today.

	independent metallic armoured cable may also be used.	***dedicated for electricity supply wiring,*** to the individual customer's premises. Separate and independent metallic armoured cable may also be used ***as an alternative to the aforementioned arrangement***.	
20(7)	(7) Any compartment used in the electrical installation shall be of the non metallic and non-hydroscopic type.	No change	
Regulation 21			
21(1)	(1) Three phase installations exceeding 60 Amps per phase shall be provided with a four pole switch fuse or a four polecircuit breaker as the intake of the electricity supply service.	No change	
21(2)(b)	(2) The supply intake shall be adequately protected by, but not limited to: (a)an over current device; (b)an over voltage protective device; (c)a residual current device.	2) The supply intake shall be adequately protected by, but not limited to: (a) an over current device; b) an over voltage protective device **that detects and protects against sustained overvoltage shall be installed immediately after the main switch fuse or circuit breaker;~~;~~** (b) a residual current device ***with sub circuits supplying electrical loads accessible to users to be protected by a 30mA residual current device***	Clarifies the objective of the overvoltage device and that sub-circuits supply electrical loads such as hand tools etc shall be protected by a 30mA RCD.
new		***3) Fuses and circuit breaker devices should be graded to provide over current discrimination with the fuses provided by the electricity supply service.***	Provides for protection settings that discriminate with the fuse supplied by Enemalta for proper function of the protection system

new		(***4) The main switch fuse or circuit breaker shall be mechanically linked so as to effect simultaneous disconnection of all live conductors phases and neutral.***	Requires the simultaneous disconnection of all conductors and neutral. This a safety requirement which was missing in this provision.
Regulation 22	The authorised provider shall ensure that the electrical installation is provided with a suitable and reliable connection to earth by:	No change	
22(a)	(a) providing an independent connection to earth through one or more earth electrodes as deemed appropriate, suitably installed and tested, solidly connected by means of a copper conductor of adequate cross sectional area but not smaller than 16mm2 crosssectional area insulated cable to a main earthing terminal to which the protective conductor of the electrical installation shall be connected;	(a) providing an independent connection to earth through one (1) or more earth electrodes as deemed appropriate, suitably installed and tested, solidly connected by means of an insulated **and mechanically protected** copper conductor cable of adequate cross sectional area, which shall be of not less than $16mm^2$, to the main earthing terminal to which the protective conductor of the electrical installation shall be connected;	The amendment specifies that the cable between the earth electrode and the terminal of the electrical installation shall be mechanically protected to safeguard against mechanical damage.
22(b)	(b) in addition to the requirement in paragraph (a), the electrical installation earthing system may also be connected to the earthing point in a distribution system operator substation supplying the installation, when this is technically feasible.	No change	
New Regulation 22A		***Protection measures for electrical installations extensions***	The amendments to the EIR provide protection measures to safeguard safety to be taken when the electrical installation of a premises is extended outside the boundary of

			the premises where allowed by the proposed Electricity Connection and Supply Regulations
		22 A. The authorised provider shall ensure that where the electrical installation is extended outside the boundaries of a building unit and where this is allowed under the Electricity Connection and Supply Regulations, , the electrical extension shall be provided with:	
		(a) where the electrical extension from a building unit is used to supply a private garage, a manual mechanical means of isolation of all phases and neutral wire shall be provided in an accessible position and immediately after the entrance of the garage. The wiring of the extension leading to the garage shall pass only through common areas.	
		(b) where the electrical installation is extended outside the boundaries of a building unit to supply outside facilities or equipment, a manual mechanical means of isolation of all phases and neutral wire shall be installed on the outside wall of the building unit in the immediate vicinity of the area or equipment being serviced. The isolation means shall not be of the remotely electrically operated type.	

		Provided that the wiring of the extension shall: (a) ***be supplied through a dedicated circuit provided with the necessary protection;*** ***(b) be provided with the appropriate mechanical protection;*** ***(c) not be of obstruction in any way;*** ***(d) be clearly indicated and documented if buried:*** ***Provided further that the earthing system of any conductive structures or street furniture located within two (2m) meters from the area or equipment being supplied from the premises shall be bonded with the earthing system of the said premises. The testing of the earthing system bonding shall be part of the routine testing of the electrical installation of the premises including the extension.***	
		(c) where the electrical installation of a building unit forming part of a building block is extended to connect electrical equipment on the roof of the same building block within which the building unit is physically located but not	

		internally physically interconnected with the roof, such extension shall be: ***(i) supplied through a dedicated circuit or circuits provided with the necessary protection;*** ***(ii) provided with a manual mechanical means of isolation of all phases and neutral wire provided in the common area leading to the roof and located next to the electricity service meters supplying the units in the block. The isolation means shall not be of the remotely electrically operated type;*** ***(iii) the earthing system of the building unit which is not physically interconnected to the common area of the building block shall be linked to the earthing system of the block. The testing of the earthing system bonding shall be part of the routine testing of the electrical installations physically found within the block.*** ***(iv) The means of isolation shall be properly labelled and documented to indicate the sources of supply and the location of the electrical equipment serviced. The earthing system bonding shall be properly labelled and documented.***	
Regulation 23			

23 (1)	(1) The authorised provider shall ensure that:	(1) The authorised provider shall ensure that motor loads above 1.5kW are in compliance with the Electricity Connection and Supply Regulations,	
23(1)(a)	(a)motor loads rated above 1.5 kW are of the three-phase type and are provided with means to limit the starting current unless this requirement is waived by a distribution system operator;	deleted	This is a DSO requirement and therefore it is being removed from the EIR and replaced by provisions in the Electricity Connection and Supply Regulations
23(1)(b)	(b)motor loads rated at 30kW and above shall have their starting current limited which may be subject to conditions specified by a distribution system operator	deleted	This is a DSO requirement and therefore it is being removed from the EIR and replaced by provisions in the Electricity Connection and Supply Regulations
	(2) Devices inhibiting automatic re-starting of motors shall be provided wherever such restart, in the opinion of the authorised provider, may cause danger.	(2) Devices inhibiting automatic re-starting of motors shall be provided wherever in the opinion of the authorised provider, the said restart may cause danger ***or damage to equipment***.	Minor change to include the possibility of damage to equipment
	(3) A phase failure device is to be provided for three-phase motors to protect against single phasing.	(3) ***Equipment with*** three phase motors shall be provided with phase failure ***protection and with incorrect phase sequence protection where in the opinion of the authorised provider an incorrect phase sequence may cause danger or damage to equipment.".***	Phase failure protection is already a requirement. The requirement for phase sequence protection where necessary is being introduce for safety reasons.
Regulation 24			
24(5)		***If any non-compliance with these regulations or malpractice results from the inspection and, or testing of the electrical installation, the costs incurred by the Regulator for carrying out the inspection and, or testing shall be borne***	There are instances where the Regulator has to engage a warranted engineer to carryout an independent inspection of the electrical works in particular when there are alleged non-complaint. Until now the Regulator is incurring the costs. The provisions of the new

		by the authorised provider or the warranted engineer, as the case may be, which shall be due as a civil debt to the Regulator.	regulation 24(5) permits the Regulator to recover such costs.
Regulation 26			
26(1)	(1) The Regulator shall keep a register or registers of authorisations, which shall be made public in part or in their entirety, and which shall include records of: (a)all authorisations granted under these regulations, and (b)all applications for authorisations received and refused	The Regulator shall keep a register of authorisations, which shall be made public in part or in their entirety, and which shall include records of all authorisations granted in accordance with these regulations.	The register to be kept will include only details of authorised providers.
26(2)	(2) The contents of the registers to be made public as mentioned in sub-regulation (1) shall include the following information:	No change	
26(2)(a)	name, surname and address of the authorised provider;	name, surname ***and identity card number or identity document number or passport number*** *of* the authorised provider;	Includes the id card or passport number in the data pertaining to the authorisation holders that may be made public. (changes in bold italics)
26(2)(b)	authorisation number;	No Change	
26(2)(c)	telephone or mobile number of the authorised provider, if available.	no change	
Second Schedule Regulations 12, 13, 14, 15	Mandatory Certification (a) All new installations / re-wires requiring connection / reconnection to the distribution system operator network; (b) All alterations to existing installations involving changes to the wiring between the distribution system operator connection	Mandatory Certification (a) All new installations / re-wires requiring connection / reconnection to the distribution system operator network; (b) All alterations to existing installations involving changes to the wiring between the distribution system operator	Word “I.E.E” substituted by “***IET Wiring Regulations***”. The words "the Electricity Supply Regulations" shall be substituted by the words " ***the Electricity Connection and Supply Regulations, 2023***".

	point/meter and the customer's main distribution point; (c) All electrical installations where the distribution system operator has disconnected supply with the customer's consent for a period greater than six months; (d) As otherwise required by the Electricity Supply Regulations, and the network code with respect to requirements posed on electrical installation before there connection to the distribution system operator network, as amended and approved by the Regulator from time to time; (e) All new electrical installations and alterations/extensions to existing installations shall be verified and certified as complying with the relevant I.E.E and these regulations. This declaration shall be in the form of a completion certificate recognised by the Regulator and issued by the authorised provider who constructed and/or tested the electrical installation (or alterations or extensions to an existing installation) in question. Where an electrical installation contains a sub-system provided by another installer/contractor, a sub-system completion certificate shall be issued by an installer/contractor in accordance with the relevant I.E.E. or these regulations. All such sub-systems shall be covered by sub-system completion certificates.	connection point/meter and the customer's main distribution point; (c) All electrical installations where the distribution system operator has disconnected supply with the customer's consent for a period greater than six months; (d) As otherwise required by the **Electricity Connection and Supply Regulations, 2023** and the network code with respect to requirements posed on electrical installation before there connection to the distribution system operator network, as amended and approved by the Regulator from time to time; (e) All new electrical installations and alterations/extensions to existing installations shall be verified and certified as complying with the relevant **IET Wiring Regulations** and these regulations. This declaration shall be in the form of a completion certificate recognised by the Regulator and issued by the authorised provider who constructed and/or tested the electrical installation (or alterations or extensions to an existing installation) in question. Where an electrical installation contains a sub-system provided by another installer/contractor, a sub-system completion certificate shall be issued by an installer/contractor in accordance with	

		the relevant **IET Wiring Regulations** or these regulations. All such sub-systems shall be covered by sub-system completion certificates.	