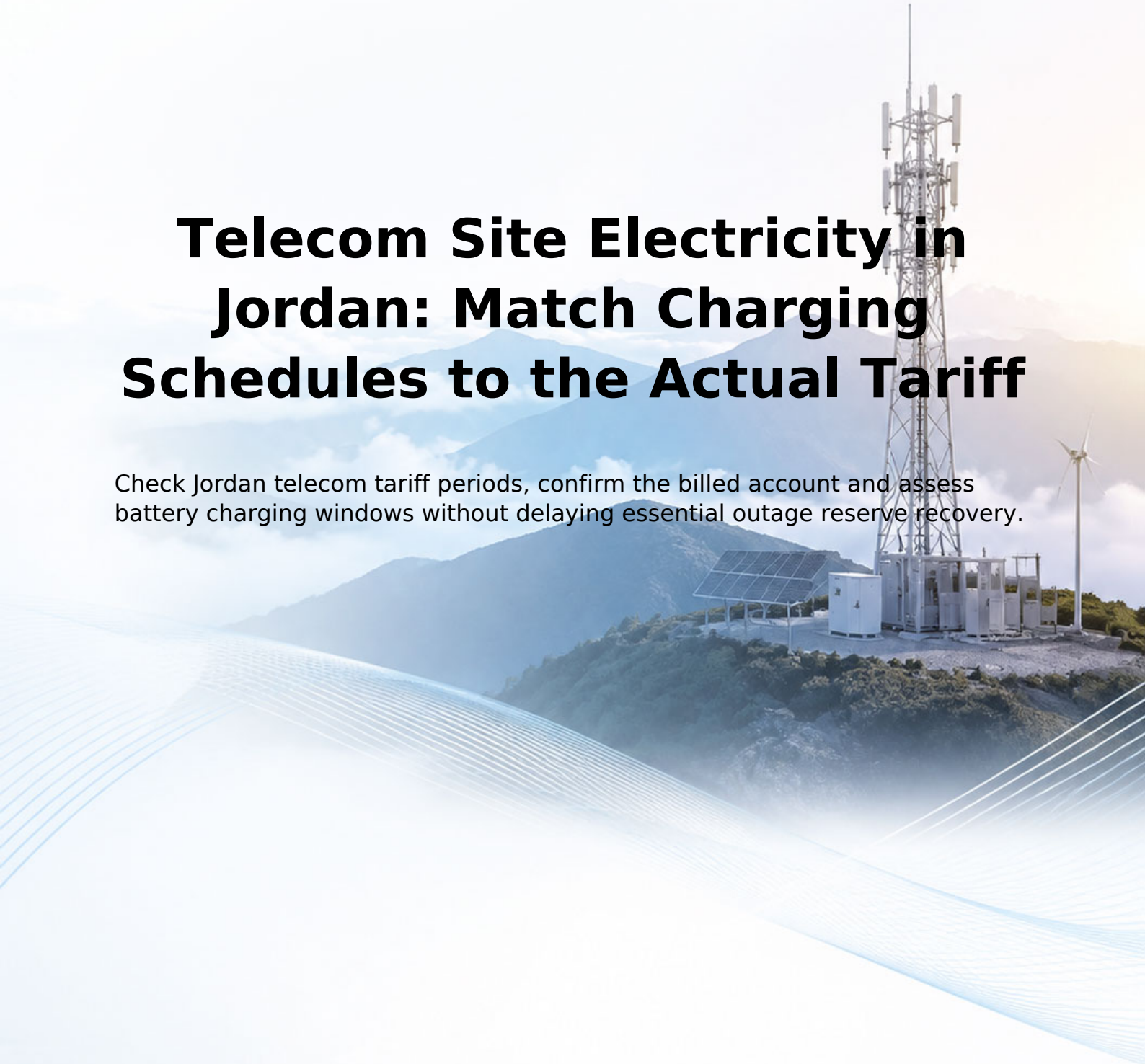
HUIJUE GROUP

Telecom Site Electricity in Jordan: Match Charging Schedules to the Actual Tariff

Check Jordan telecom tariff periods, confirm the billed account and assess battery charging windows without delaying essential outage reserve recovery.



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POLICIES & REGULATIONS

Telecom Site Electricity in Jordan: Match Charging Schedules to the Actual Tariff

Check the billed account, map Jordan’s telecom tariff periods and decide which battery charging can move without weakening outage readiness.

Updated September 21, 2026
Huijue Group
Jordan tariff and charging review
Approx. 9 minute read

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A charging schedule labelled “cheap electricity after 23:00” can be wrong for a telecom account in Jordan. The telecom tariff table reviewed for this article places the lowest energy rate in the morning and early afternoon. Overnight hours occupy a different band. Copying a night-charging template from another market can therefore miss the intended price window before battery performance even enters the calculation.The practical decision is whether a specific account pays different rates by time, and whether any of its charging demand can safely move. Establish both conditions before changing the rectifier schedule. A lower published rate does not make a depleted backup battery ready for another outage, and the presence of telecom equipment does not by itself identify the tariff on the supply account.

Is overnight charging always cheaper for Jordan telecom sites?

For an account billed on the published three-period telecom tariff, the overnight period is cheaper than the evening peak but more expensive than the off-peak morning-to-afternoon period. Use the account’s confirmed tariff calendar, rather than treating “night” and “off-peak” as interchangeable.

The EMRC electricity tariff guide , section 15 on printed page 9, lists the telecom rates below. Printed page 13 defines the periods. The guide takes effect from January 1, 2025

until a date determined by the commission; September 21, 2026 is this article's review date, not a new tariff commencement date.

Jordan local-time interval	Published period	Telecom energy rate
05:00–14:00	Off-peak	132 fils/kWh (JOD 0.132/kWh)
14:00–17:00	Partial peak	142 fils/kWh (JOD 0.142/kWh)
17:00–23:00	Peak	152 fils/kWh (JOD 0.152/kWh)
23:00–05:00 the next day	Partial peak	142 fils/kWh (JOD 0.142/kWh)

These are energy rates, not an all-inclusive bill estimate. The same guide treats fuel-price adjustments separately and allows the regulator to redefine periods. The charging plan must retain the applicable revision and billing confirmation.

Translate this day into a schedule with explicit start and end boundaries. A job beginning at 13:30 may continue into the next band; a job beginning late in the evening may cross midnight without changing band. Allocate each interval to the correct rate instead of pricing the whole charging session by its starting time.

Which electricity tariff applies to a telecom site in Jordan?

Match the electricity subscription to its billed category and the distributor's confirmation. EMRC's telecom provision covers telecommunications companies licensed by the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, including their branches on single- and three-phase supplies. That description should be checked against the actual subscriber and connection, especially where a tower company or property owner buys the electricity.

The useful starting file for a **Jordan telecom tariff** review is a recent bill tied to the meter serial number, account holder and physical supply point. Add the current contract or subscription record, the tariff code, and interval data where available. A screenshot of a national rate table cannot establish which subscription supplies the cabinet.

Three common arrangements need different checks:

- A direct operator account can be reconciled against the telecom category and the periods actually billed.
- A tower-company or shared infrastructure account needs its own classification confirmed. Do not infer eligibility from the tenants' licences.
- A landlord supply with an internal submeter needs both the utility billing basis and the lease's energy-recharge terms. A fixed private recharge price may pass through none of a time-shifting benefit.

A construction-stage supply should also be checked independently before its charging schedule is copied to the operational site. Record any planned account transfer or

change in billing basis as a reason to review the schedule. This is an account-verification task; it is not a recommendation to relabel a supply to obtain another category.

If the category printed on a bill does not agree with the proposed tariff model, ask the supplying distributor to resolve the difference in writing. Until it is resolved, keep the disputed price differential out of the approved savings case. Normal charging can still follow the site’s accepted operating requirements.

Separate recovery charging from optional energy shifting

A battery drawing power from the grid can be doing several different jobs. Recovering after an outage restores a service capability. Maintaining the battery within its specified operating regime preserves readiness. Deliberately cycling storage to avoid an expensive period is an economic choice. These jobs should not inherit one permission simply because they use the same charger.

Define the scope of the proposed change in one sentence: for example, “move only the discretionary charging tranche after the protected reserve has been restored.” Then identify who has accepted that tranche as deferrable. A financial model should not create spare battery capacity that the operations team has already allocated to continuity.

For a site with solar, determine what the proposed grid charging would displace. Filling the battery early in the cheaper window may leave less room for later PV output. Conversely, waiting for forecast sunshine may be unsuitable when the actual array output is low and the reserve needs recovery. Evaluate measured grid imports, PV use and battery state together; do not credit the same energy as both avoided grid charging and solar absorption.

A complete source-priority sequence belongs in the telecom energy management and source-control guide . Here, the required output is narrower: an account-specific permission for optional charging windows, with a clear route back to the accepted recovery policy.

When should a telecom site recharge despite the higher rate?

Recharge at the permitted rate when delaying would violate the site’s approved reserve or recovery requirement. A tariff preference must yield to those operating requirements and to equipment limits. This does not mean commanding maximum charging current; the available supply and charger may impose a lower limit.

Consider a fictional site that regains grid supply at 19:00 after using its backup reserve. The low-price band begins the following morning. Whether it can wait is a continuity decision, not an inference from the rate table. If reserve restoration is required before then, the approved recovery action takes priority and its energy cost is recorded as necessary operation.

Before permitting a delay, the responsible engineer should confirm the **battery charging schedule** against current usable reserve, expected load, the accepted recovery deadline and the availability of other qualified sources. Confirm that battery temperature and BMS permissions allow the proposed charge. Nominal battery capacity and a displayed state-of-charge percentage alone are insufficient to approve the waiting period.

The charging power also shares the connection with live telecom loads and supporting equipment. A price window does not increase the feeder rating, transformer allowance or rectifier headroom. Account for other loads on a shared supply and use the accepted charge limit. If that limit prevents completion inside the preferred period, compare a longer permitted session with a revised plan rather than increasing current beyond the design.

Specify the response to an incomplete session. A missed cheap window should not cause the controller to keep deferring recovery from day to day. Define the point at which the normal recovery policy resumes and require the event record to explain the override. The wider outage boundary is covered in the telecom battery backup and grid-outage guide .

Price the energy at the meter, then check what changed

Use **metered charging energy** at the relevant utility import boundary for a tariff comparison. Battery-terminal energy and utility-meter energy are different quantities. Charging losses, conversion paths and auxiliary consumption can change the purchased energy required for the same useful battery recovery.

For an arithmetic illustration, suppose an eligible account can move a genuinely deferrable 20 kWh of measured grid import wholly from the peak band to the off-peak band. Assume the two sessions provide the same useful recovery, import the same energy and leave the remaining site operation unchanged.

Energy-charge comparison for this fictional session Peak: 20 kWh × JOD 0.152/kWh = JOD 3.040

Off-peak: 20 kWh × JOD 0.132/kWh = JOD 2.640

Difference in this energy-charge component: JOD 0.400

The 20 kWh assumption refers to grid import, not battery nameplate capacity or energy delivered during an outage. The comparison excludes other invoice items and does not establish the saving on a whole bill. If the new session imports more energy, recalculate it from the actual metered amount before making a cost claim.

Adding an extra discharge-and-recharge cycle is a different proposal. It introduces another energy path and additional battery use. A price spread alone cannot establish whether that cycle is worthwhile after conversion losses, auxiliary energy, degradation and implementation cost. Obtain the relevant equipment data and assess that proposal separately; do not apply the equal-import illustration to it.

Likewise, changing only the clock time cannot reduce a flat energy charge when the bill has no time-dependent component and the purchased energy is unchanged. Other operational reasons may still justify the move, but the proposal should identify those reasons instead of assigning a tariff saving that the account cannot receive.

Test one billing boundary before rolling out a template

First produce a read-only comparison using existing interval records: place each recorded import interval in its billed period and reconcile the result with the corresponding invoice energy component. Resolve missing intervals, multipliers and estimated readings before treating the reconstructed total as a baseline.

Make the utility meter’s time basis explicit. The controller, site logger and billing export may display different time formats. Confirm how timestamps map to Jordan local billing time, whether interval labels mark the start or end, and which period receives an interval at a boundary. Do not compensate for an unexplained discrepancy by shifting data until the bill appears to match.

For an approved limited trial, retain comparable starting and ending reserve conditions and log the reason for every charging override. Record total grid imports as well as the charging branch, because an apparent saving on one branch can be offset elsewhere. Note changes in traffic load, cooling demand, solar production and outages that limit the comparison.

A **charging window** is ready for wider use when its rate mapping is correct, its recovery obligations are met and the observed meter record supports the claimed effect. A controller screen showing the right schedule is only configuration evidence. It does not

show that the meter allocated the energy to the intended band or that the battery reached the required condition.

1. Check a transition into and out of the preferred band against the logged meter time.
2. Verify the approved override when reserve recovery cannot wait, using an agreed test method that preserves service.
3. Confirm behaviour when the tariff schedule or clock data is invalid; optional cost optimization should follow the approved fallback.
4. Compare the trial’s energy allocation and recovery result with the agreed baseline, documenting exceptions.

Keep the tariff record attached to the schedule

Issue one controlled record containing the account and meter identifiers, confirmed category, rate source and effective date, local-time period map, permitted charging scope, recovery override and approval owner. Reference the engineering documents that set charge limits and reserve requirements instead of duplicating their values into an uncontrolled spreadsheet.

Review that record when the account holder, supply arrangement, tariff or site operating requirement changes. The EMRC electricity tariff resource page provides the official guide and related tariff material. Confirm applicability with the supplying distributor before replacing an accepted schedule; a changed webpage date alone is not a new rate decision.

Bring the billing evidence to the power-system review

For a Huijue telecom power integration discussion, provide a redacted bill and tariff confirmation together with the load profile, battery requirements, source arrangement and recovery target. These inputs let the team assess feasible charging controls while the account holder resolves billing classification with the distributor.

Discuss the site charging requirements

Related engineering resources

Telecom Energy Management and Source Control
Battery Backup During Grid Outages

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