



March 1, 2024

## New Electricity Licensing and Consent Regulations

The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) hereby notifies the public that on March 1, 2024 the Government of Belize (GOB) approved a proposal for the new the Electricity Licensing and Consent Regulations. The new Regulations, outlined in Statutory Instrument (S.I) 39 of 2024, modernizes the existing regulatory environment for electricity supply, transmission, distribution and energy storage, allowing for a future-proofed electric grid and the comprehensive integration of renewable energy sources.

The key objectives of the new Regulations include:

- i. Shifting from a centralized to a decentralized structure, allowing for competition in the generation and distribution of electricity.
- ii. Fostering private sector investment through the establishment of independent power generation.
- iii. Open access to the grid to facilitate direct energy sales by entities other than Independent Power Producers (IPP) under existing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).
- iv. Establishing a regulatory framework that is transparent and fosters healthy competition.

Furthermore, the new Regulations define the nature of electricity activities that require licences, the rules of procedures to obtain a licence and the conditions imposed on those licenced activities. It also stipulates the types of electricity facilities that require the consent of the Commission, the rules of procedures to obtain such consent and the terms and conditions under which such facilities are so constructed and operated.

The new Electricity Licensing and Consent Regulations further expands licences under the following categories:

- A licence to all persons
- A licence to persons of a class; and
- A licence to a particular person

This transformative shift in the electricity regulatory environment aligns with PUC's Mission "***We create sustainable and competitive markets in the utility and ICT sectors to enhance national development in Belize.***"

More details on the licence categories and descriptions can be found in **S.I 39 of 2024 Electricity Licensing and Consent Regulations:**

**BELIZE:**

**ELECTRICITY LICENSING AND CONSENT  
REGULATIONS, 2024**

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

PART I

*Preliminary*

1. Citation.
2. Interpretation.
3. Application and scope.

PART II

*Licence Categories and Licensee Responsibilities*

4. Types of licence.
5. Licence for electricity generation.
6. Licence for electricity transmission.
7. Licence for electricity supply.
8. Prohibitions for licensee.

PART III

*Licence Application Procedure*

9. Licence application.
10. Licensee to comply with licence conditions.

11. Licence application submission and review.

12. Fees.

13. Defective Filing.

14. Licence application procedure.

15. Criteria for licence issuance.

16. Reasons for rejection of licence application.

#### PART IV

##### *Licence Amendment and Renewal*

17. Application for renewal of licence.

18. Procedures for renewal of licence.

19. Timing for renewal of licence by the Commission.

#### PART V

##### *Licence Suspension and Cancellation*

20. Withdrawal of licence.

21. Conduct inquiry.

22. Suspension and cancellation of licence.

#### PART VI

##### *Consent*

23. Consent required for generation facilities and transmission lines.

24. Exemption from consent.

25. Application for consent.

PART VII

*Miscellaneous Provisions*

26. Term of licence.

27. Public private partnerships.

28. Transitional period.

29. Offence and penalty.

SCHEDULE

**BELIZE:**

**STATUTORY INSTRUMENT**

**No. 39 of 2024**

*REGULATIONS made by the Public Utilities Commission, with the approval of the Minister responsible for electricity, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by section 58 of the Electricity Act, Chapter 221 of the Substantive Laws of Belize, Revised Edition 2020, and all other powers thereunto them enabling.*

*(Gazetted 2nd March, 2024)*

**PART I**

*Preliminary*

1. These Regulations may be cited as the

Citation.

**ELECTRICITY LICENSING AND CONSENT  
REGULATIONS, 2024.**

2. In these Regulations–

Interpretation.

“Act” means the Electricity Act;

“aggregator” means a class of licence issued under these Regulations to any person who owns and operates distributed energy resources and who seeks to collectively undertake commercial arrangements with a utility;

“application” means an application for a licence, permit, transfer, renewal or modification of a licence or permit under these Regulations;

“backup generation and supply” means a class of licence issued to any person who–

- (a) generates electricity as a backup facility in order to supply power whenever there is an interruption to its main electricity supply; or
- (b) installs energy storage systems of less than 1 MWe capacity, and if grid-connected, does not sell any electricity services to the utility;

“community generation and supply” means a class of licence issued to any person who generates electricity and the entire output is for the purpose of supplying oneself only. The generation capacity threshold for this class shall be less than 1MW for onshore renewable energy technologies and less than 2MW for combined heat and power sources;

“defective filing” means a licence application which does not meet all formal and procedural requirements under these Regulations or any other law;

“distributed energy resources” means small-scale electricity supply or demand side resources that are interconnected to the electrical grid and are energy resources located close to load centres that can be used individually or in aggregate to provide value to the grid;

“effective date” means the date on which a licence takes legal effect;

“electricity activities” means electricity services that persons undertake or intend to undertake, including electricity generation, cogeneration, provision of energy storage and ancillary services, system operations, and the transmission of electricity, its distribution, supply, provision of distributed energy resources, and trading;

“grid code” means the technical specifications which define the parameters a facility connected to a public electric grid has to meet to ensure safe, secure and proper functioning of the electric system;

“independent power producers” means a class of licence issued to any person only after that person is successful in any calls for competition administered by the Commission;

“intermediate distributed generation” means a class of licence issued to any person who generates electricity from a capacity not exceeding the peak demand for oneself and who is permitted to sell the excess and to trade electricity services with the utility. The generation capacity threshold for this class of licence shall not exceed 250kW<sub>e</sub> and energy storage systems installed shall not exceed 1 MWh and shall be connected through a dedicated transformer or at the primary network;

“intermediate self-generation and supply” means a class of licence issued to any person who generates electricity and the entire output is for the purpose of supplying oneself only. The generation capacity threshold for this class of licence shall not exceed–

- (a) 1MW for onshore renewable energy generation;
- (b) 0.25MW for renewable energy generation in or near aquatic ecosystems; and
- (c) 2MW for combined heat and power generation;

“kW” means a thousand Watts;

“kWe” means a thousand Watts peak;

“kWh” means a thousand Watts-hours;

“large scale customer” means any person connected to a medium or high voltage networks who annually consumes an electricity quantity which is equal to or higher than the minimum quantity set by the Commission;

“licence” refers to any document issued by the Commission which authorises the licensee to carry out the activity specified in the licence under the conditions prescribed in the licence;

“licence applicant” means any person who files an application for the issuance of a licence in accordance with these Regulations;

“licensee” means any person who holds a licence issued by the Commission under these Regulations;

“major distributed generation” means a class of licence issued to any person who generates electricity from a capacity not exceeding their peak demand for oneself and who is permitted to sell the excess. The generation capacity threshold for this class of licence shall be over 250kW<sub>e</sub> and less than 1MW<sub>e</sub>, and may have energy storage capacity not exceeding 4 MWh;

“major self-generation and supply” means a class of licence issued to any person who generates electricity and the entire output is for the purpose of supplying oneself only. The generation capacity threshold for this class of licence shall be over–

- (a) 0.25MW for renewable energy generation in or near aquatic ecosystems;
- (b) 1MW for onshore renewable energy generation; and
- (c) 2MW for combined heat and power generation;

“minor distributed generation” means a class of licence issued to any person who generates electricity for personal use and is permitted to sell the excess. The generation capacity threshold for this class of licence shall be less than–

- (a) 2.5kW<sub>e</sub> for residential premises;



- (b) 5kW<sub>e</sub> for commercial premises utilizing a 120V, 240V or 480V network; and
- (c) 25kW<sub>e</sub> for commercial premises with a dedicated transformer or primary network;

“minor self-generation and supply” means a class of licence issued to any person who generates electricity and the entire output is for the purpose of supplying oneself only. The generation capacity threshold for this class of licence shall be–

- (a) up to 75kW for fossil-fuel energy generation and renewable energy generation in or near aquatic ecosystems;
- (b) less than 250kW<sub>e</sub> for renewable onshore energy generation; and
- (c) less than 500kW for combined heat and power generation;

“MW” means a million Watts;

“MWe” means a million Watts peak;

“MWh” means a million Watts-hours;

“network licence” means a licence issued to a person for the transmission of electricity in an authorised area;

“network and retail” means a licence issued to a person for the transmission, distribution and supply of electricity in an authorised area;

“person” means an individual, company or organization;

“reseller” means a class of licence issued to any person who procure electricity for the purpose of supplying electricity services to other persons within a defined physical area;

“temporary generation” means a class of licence issued to any person, other than a utility, who shall provide electricity services for a pre-determined period using a mobile generation unit of capacity exceeding 75 kW; and

“utility licence” means a licence issued to a person for public electricity generation under a competitive process and for the transmission and supply of electricity to the public.

3.–(1) These Regulations shall govern the granting, modification, renewal, suspension and cancellation of licences to persons who undertake the generation, transmission, distribution or supply of electricity through the prescribed licence and consent regime.

Application and scope.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), any operation of a project meant for electricity self-generation for less than seventy-five kilowatts (75 kW) shall not require a licence or consent under these Regulations.

## PART II

### *Licence Categories and Licensee Responsibilities*

4.–(1) The Commission may issue a licence for the generation, transmission and supply of electricity under one of the following categories–

Types of licences.

(a) licence to all persons–

(i) minor self-generation and supply;

(ii) minor distributed generation; and

(iii) backup generation and supply;

(b) licence to persons of a class–

(i) intermediate self-generation and supply;

- (ii) intermediate distributed generation;
  - (iii) community generation and supply;
  - (iv) reseller;
  - (v) aggregator; and
  - (vi) temporary generation; and
- (c) licence to a particular person–
- (i) major self-generation and supply;
  - (ii) major distributed generation;
  - (iii) independent power producers;
  - (iv) network licence;
  - (v) network and retail; and
  - (vi) utility licence.

5.–(1) The generation of electric power shall be subject to a licence issued by the Commission.

Licence for  
electricity  
generation.

(2) The holder of a licence for generation of electricity shall, subject to the approval of the Commission, have the right to–

- (a) generate electrical power to enable a supply to oneself;
- (b) generate electrical power and may sell it to other licensees or other customers in an authorised area, subject to market rules promoting competition, as promulgated by the Commission; and

- (c) access the transmission or distribution networks in accordance with a contractual agreement between the licensee and any other licensees.

6.-(1) The transmission of electric power shall be subject to a licence issued by the Commission.

Licence for  
electricity  
transmission.

(2) The holder of a licence for transmission of electricity shall have the right to—

- (a) buy, transmit and sell electrical energy inside Belize on their network to other licensees connected to the transmission network inside their authorised area;
- (b) use the transmission network for the provision of non-electricity services, subject to any infrastructure sharing or joint use approved by the Commission; and
- (c) may buy, transmit and sell electrical energy on a cross border basis subject to terms and conditions approved by the Commission.

7.-(1) The supply of electricity shall be subject to a licence issued by the Commission.

Licence for  
electricity  
supply.

(2) The holder of a licence for supply of electricity shall have the right to—

- (a) purchase electrical power from generation, transmission or other supply licensees and sell it to consumers inside Belize, consistent with any licence conditions set by the Commission;
- (b) access the distribution network in accordance with a licence obligations and associated general terms and conditions set by the Commission; and

- (c) use its distribution and supply network for the provision of non-electricity services, subject to any infrastructure sharing or joint use approved by the Commission.

8. A licensee shall not–

**Prohibitions  
for licensee.**

- (a) perform other electricity functions or activities outside those authorised in any licence conditions explicitly set by the Commission;
- (b) perform any modifications which might influence the compatibility of the network with generators, distribution networks and neighbouring networks, which may adversely affect safety and the security of supply.

### PART III

#### *Licence Application Procedure*

9.–(1) An application for a licence shall be in the form prescribed by the Commission.

**Licence  
application.**

(2) Application forms shall be collected from the Commission’s headquarters, website or any other place specified by the Commission.

10. A licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of a licence set by the Commission.

**Licensee to  
comply with  
licence  
conditions.**

11.–(1)The Commission shall review all applications and shall process them in accordance with these Regulations.

**Licence  
application  
submission and  
review.**

12.–(1)An application shall be submitted along with payment of the application fees set out in the Schedule.

**Fees.  
Schedule.**

13.–(1)A licence application determined by the Commission to be incomplete shall be considered a defective filing.

**Defective  
filing.**

(2) A licence application from an applicant who has not made full payment of all fees due to the Commission under a prior licence shall be considered a defective filing until full payment of the outstanding balance is made.

(3) The Commission may require the applicant to cure the defective filing before any further Commission proceedings take place.

**14.**–(1) Upon receipt of a licence application, the Commission shall cause a file to be opened to track the application which shall reflect all procedural and substantive decisions made on the licence application.

Licence  
application  
procedure.

(2) The Commission may upon scrutiny of the application, within twenty one days after the receipt of the application, notify and require the applicant to furnish such additional information or particulars or documents as considered necessary for the purpose of dealing with the application.

(3) If the Commission determines that the licence application is complete, before granting the licence, it shall publish a public notice on the Commission's website, at its headquarters and in a newspaper of general circulation in Belize, stating–

- (a) that the Commission proposes to grant a licence;
- (b) the reasons why it proposes to grant a licence; and
- (c) specifying the time within which representations or objections with respect to the proposed licence may be made.

(4) Directly affected parties and local authorities shall lodge any objection with the Commission within twenty-eight days after the publication of the notice.

(5) Within a period not exceeding fifteen days after receiving an objection from the public, the Commission shall notify the applicant and the objector in the case where the objection is found to be relevant.

(6) The hearing of objections shall be conducted under specific procedures issued by the Commission, and the duration of the hearing shall not be considered as part of the licence processing timeline.

(7) The Commission shall make known its decision regarding any objection within thirty days after the hearing.

(8) Where the objection is accepted, the Commission shall—

- (a) inform the applicant in writing of its reasons for the rejection within thirty days after the hearing;
- (b) if necessary, request for amendments to be made to the application or for additional information to be submitted within fifteen days so that the application may be reconsidered; and
- (c) complete consideration of a licence application within sixty days of receipt of the application.

15. The Commission shall issue a licence to an applicant who—

Criteria for licence issuance.

- (a) fulfils all technical, operational and safety conditions in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards;
- (b) has demonstrated the technical and financial capacity and readiness to perform all related

- activities applied for and to provide safe and reliable services in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations and standards;
- (c) has demonstrated the technical and financial capacity to decommission the physical facilities covered by the licence upon termination of the licence term in full compliance with all applicable technical and environmental requirements;
  - (d) has sufficient employees with appropriate qualifications to perform its activities;
  - (e) has demonstrated the capacity to provide accounting reports and other financial information required by the Commission in the format and detail prescribed;
  - (f) has provided appropriate financial guarantees of performance to assure that the licensee will fulfill all licence conditions, including, but not limited to, surety bonds, escrow accounts or letters of credit;
  - (g) fulfils all established criteria for the protection of the environment;
  - (h) has right, title and interest to conduct the proposed activities on the site selected, or can obtain such right, title and interest;
  - (i) has demonstrated that they will comply with all applicable laws and other regulations, including but not limited to, regulations made by the Commission regulations and decisions of the Commission; and



- (j) has satisfied any other substantive criteria that the Commission determines necessary to fully protect the public health, safety and welfare.

**16.** The Commission shall reject a licence application if–

**Reasons for rejection of licence application.**

- (a) the application was incomplete and the requested information was not submitted within the deadline set by the Commission;
- (b) the applicant failed to demonstrate that it could meet the criteria for licence issuance under regulation 15;
- (c) the applicant failed to demonstrate the technical or financial capacity to carry out the activities;
- (d) the applicant does not have sufficient right, title and interest to conduct the licence activities;
- (e) the applicant failed to comply with the Commission orders, information requests, or other decisions during a prior licence term;
- (f) the applicant failed to pay an application fee or licence fee due to the Commission under a prior licence;
- (g) the applicant is in, or about to enter, insolvency, bankruptcy or liquidation; or
- (h) the Commission determines it is necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare.

## PART IV

*Licence Amendment and Renewal*

17. A Licence holder shall file an application for any licence renewal at least three hundred and sixty days prior to the expiration of the current licence or such shorter period as the Commission may determine.

Application for renewal of licence.

18. A licence renewal shall be subject to the same procedures and approval criteria as an initial licence application.

Procedure for renewal of licence.

19. Where the Commission has decided to renew a licence, the Commission shall issue the licence not later than thirty days prior to the expiration of the current licence.

Timing for renewal of licence by commission.

## PART V

*Licence Suspension and Cancellation*

20.-(1)The Commission may withdraw a licence not yet operational if the licensee—

Withdrawal of licence.

- (a) obtained the licence through fraud or the misrepresentation or non-disclosure of a material fact; or
- (b) willfully or unreasonably contravenes any provision of the Act, Regulations, Orders, or Codes of Practices;
- (c) fails to comply with the terms and conditions upon which the licence was issued; and
- (d) becomes insolvent or is adjudged bankrupt.

(2) The Commission shall inform the licensee in writing of the grounds upon which the Commission proposes to

withdraw the licence and shall give the licensee a reasonable opportunity to make representations against the proposed withdrawal.

(3) Where the licensee chooses to make a representation, it shall make its representation within thirty days from the date of its receipt of the Commission's letter informing it of the grounds upon which the Commission proposes to withdraw its licence.

(4) The Commission shall take into cognizance the representation made by the licensee in reaching a final decision and such decision of the Commission shall be communicated to the licensee in writing.

(5) If the Commission decides to withdraw a licence, it shall notify the licensee of its decision in writing, and may make orders to that effect.

(6) A licence which has been withdrawn cannot be reactivated, amended, renewed, or have the tenure extended.

**21.**-(1) The Commission may on its own initiative or upon receiving a complaint or information from any consumer, interested parties, other relevant authorities or other licensees, initiate an inquiry into the conduct or activities of any licensee.

Conduct inquiry.

**22.**-(1)The Commission may suspend or cancel a licence if the licensee-

Suspension and cancellation of licence.

(a) obtained the licence through fraud or the misrepresentation or non-disclosure of a material fact;

(b) willfully or unreasonably contravenes any provisions of the Act, Regulations, Orders, or Codes of Practices;

- (c) has failed to comply with any term or condition of the licence, the breach of which is expressly declared to render it liable to suspension or cancellation;
- (d) becomes insolvent or is adjudged bankrupt; or
- (e) is unable to fully and efficiently discharge the duties and obligations imposed by the licence due to financial constraints.

## PART VI

### *Consent*

**23.**-(1) A generating station or facility shall not be constructed, extended or operated, except in accordance with a consent granted by the Commission.

Consent  
required for  
generation  
facilities and  
transmission  
lines.

(2) In granting consent under sub-regulation (1), the Commission may—

- (a) apply reasonable restrictions on the siting and operation of electric generators as they affect air emissions, water quality, noise, flora and fauna, archaeological patrimony and conflicting land uses; and
- (b) regulate the use of electric generators in order to promote health, safety, welfare gains and sustainable development goals.

(3) An electric transmission line shall not be installed or kept installed above or under the ground, except in accordance with a consent granted by the Commission.

(4) In granting consent under sub-regulation (3), the Commission may—

- (a) apply reasonable restrictions on the siting of electric lines as they affect flora and fauna, archaeological sites and conflicting land uses; and
- (b) regulate the use of electric lines in order to promote health, safety and sustainable development goals.

(5) The Commission may include such terms and conditions and such standards of construction or operation when granting consent that the Commission determines appropriate for the safe and proper operation and maintenance of any relevant facilities or for protection of, or mitigation against damage to, the physical environment.

(6) The Commission may by Order further elaborate on the types of generating stations and any related or associated production process defined as “relevant proposals” under the Act.

**24.**–(1) Notwithstanding regulation 23, the Commission may grant exemption from obtaining a consent for the following–

**Exemption  
from consent.**

- (a) a terrestrially-located generation station which is to be constructed or extended and which shall–
  - (i) not exceed one-(1) MW in aggregate at a site; or
  - (ii) be operated in co-generation mode and will not exceed two-(2) MW in aggregate at a site;
- (b) an aquatic or wetland-located generation station which is to be constructed or extended and which shall not exceed two hundred and fifty-(250) kW in aggregate at a site;

- (c) a fossil-fuel fired generation station which is to be constructed or extended and which shall—
  - (i) not exceed five hundred-(500) kW in aggregate at a site; or
  - (ii) be operated in co-generation mode and shall not exceed one-(1) MW in aggregate at a site;
- (d) a generating station or facility, or an electric transmission line as the Commission may determine by Order from time to time.

(2) An exemption under sub-regulation (1) shall not exempt persons from having to obtain—

- (a) any requisite written approval in order to ensure compliance with the prevailing construction codes for electric systems; and
- (b) other permits or approvals from any local authorities, planning and building authorities or environmental compliance authorities as may be applicable.

(3) The Commission shall register a generation facility which is granted exemption from obtaining a consent.

**25.**—(1) An application for consent under this Part shall be made in writing in such form and in such manner, and shall contain such information and particulars pursuant to Schedule III of the Act, and shall be accompanied by such details as may from time to time be specified by the Commission or as may be contained in any respective general authorisation made by Order of the Commission.

**Application for consent.**

(2) Upon receipt of the application for a consent, the Commission shall review the application and notify the applicant within twenty-eight days of any further information required to process that application and of the deadline for submission of such further information.

(3) An application for a consent under this section shall be accompanied by a non-refundable fee as set out in the Schedule.

(4) Within fourteen days after making an application, the applicant shall—

- (a) publish a notice of the application in at least two local newspapers with national circulation; and
- (b) directly notify any relevant authorities having jurisdiction in respect of physical planning and approval of environmental compliance plans.

(5) The notices referred to in sub-regulation (4) shall specify a period of not less than twenty-eight days in which any interested person or any relevant authorities having jurisdiction in respect of physical planning and approval of environmental compliance plans may object.

(6) Where any relevant authority notifies the Commission that it objects to the application and its objection is not withdrawn, and where the Commission does not propose to accede to the application subject to such modifications or conditions as will give effect to the objections of the relevant authority, the Commission shall—

- (a) cause a public inquiry to be held; and
- (b) before determining whether to give the consent, consider the objection and the report of the person who held the inquiry.

(7) Before granting a consent, the Commission shall give notice–

- (a) stating that it proposes to grant the consent;
- (b) stating the reasons why it proposes to grant the Consent; and
- (c) specifying the time, not being less than twenty-eight days from the date of publication of the notice, within which representations or objections with respect to the proposed consent may be made and shall consider any representations or objections which are duly made and not withdrawn.

(8) A notice under sub-regulation (7) shall be given by publication in such manner as the Commission considers appropriate for bringing it to the attention of persons likely to be affected by the granting of the consent.

(9) In deciding whether to grant a consent, the Commission shall take the following into account–

- (a) the matters set out in the application;
- (b) any submission received during the process of consultation as set out in sub-regulations (4), (5) and (6); and
- (c) any other considerations the Commission determines necessary.



PART VII

*Miscellaneous Provisions*

26.–(1)The licence applicant may request a specific period of time for the licence term in the application;

Term of licences.

(2) The Commission shall issue a licence for a defined period of time, and may make provisions for the licence to be renewed for a subsequent period thereafter.

(3) The maximum term for a licence shall be fifteen years, and the maximum renewal period shall be ten years.

(4) Where a person has enjoyed a licence term as prescribed in sub-regulation (3) and is desirous of continuing to conduct electricity activities, that person shall apply for a new licence as provided for in Part III and such licences shall have a maximum term of ten years.

27.–(1)Where the Government of Belize grants a concession to a person to utilize public assets and resources to generate and supply electricity services, such concession does not prejudice or derogate from the duty of the Commission to issue licences and grant consents to such persons.

Public private partnerships.

(2) Any person operating under any government concession, franchise agreement or public private partnership for the generation and supply of electricity services shall procure a licence and consent from the Commission for the said electricity activities.

28.–(1)Any person who desires to conduct any relevant electricity activities within Belize after the effective date of these Regulations shall obtain a licence and a consent in conformity with these Regulations.

Transitional period.

(2) Any persons who is currently conducting electricity activities pursuant to a licence granted by statute may continue

to do so until the expiry of their current term and upon expiry of that term, such person shall apply for a new licence pursuant to these Regulations for a period not exceeding ten years.

(3) Any person who is currently conducting electricity activities without a licence before the coming into force of these Regulations shall apply for a licence in accordance with these Regulations no later than six months after these Regulations come into force.

(4) Any person who is currently conducting electricity activities subject to a public private partnership shall obtain a licence pursuant to these Regulations no later than six months after these Regulations come into force.

**29.**—(1) It is an offence to conduct relevant electricity activities within Belize without obtaining the appropriate licence or consent of the Commission.

Offence and  
penalty.

(2) Offences and enforcement penalties shall be pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Electricity Act and the Public Utilities Commission Act.

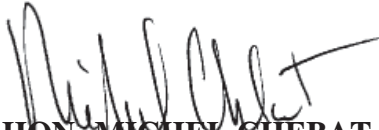
CAP. 221.  
CAP. 223.

**MADE** by the Public Utilities Commission this 29th day of February, 2024.



**DEAN MOLINA**  
**CHAIRMAN**  
**PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION**

**APPROVED** by the Minister responsible for electricity this  
1st day of March, 2024.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michel Chebat', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

**HON. MICHEL CHEBAT**  
**Minister of Public Utilities, Energy,**  
**Logistics & E-Governance**  
*(Minister responsible for electricity)*

## SCHEDULE

[regulation 12 and regulation 25 (3)]

## APPLICATION/REGISTRATION FEES

CATEGORIES	Fees in BZD
<b>Licence To All Persons</b>	
Minor Self-Generation and Supply	\$100.00
Minor Distributed Generation	\$100.00
Backup Generation and Supply	\$100.00
<b>Licence to Persons of a Class</b>	
Intermediate Self-Generation and Supply	\$1,000.00
Intermediate Distributed Generation	\$1,000.00
Community Generation and Supply	\$1,000.00
Reseller	\$1,000.00
Aggregator	\$5,000.00
Temporary Generation	\$150.00
<b>Licence to a Particular Person</b>	
Major Self-Generation and Supply	\$10,000.00
Major Distributed Generation	\$10,000.00
Independent Power Producers	\$10,000.00
Network Licence	\$10,000.00
Network and Retail	\$10,000.00
Utility Licence	\$10,000.00
<b>Consent Fees</b>	
All Consents	10% of the Relevant Application/Registration Fee