

NATIONAL ELECTRICITY SECTOR POLICY (NESP 2026)

Public Consultation Summary and Next Steps

For Public Information

June 2026

Publication Note

This document summarizes the key themes raised during the public consultation on the draft National Electricity Sector Policy 2026 and outlines the Ministry's proposed policy direction and next steps prior to final approval and publication. It is intended for public information and does not constitute final Government policy, a regulatory determination, a procurement decision, or legislative text.

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Introduction

The Ministry of Home Affairs extends its appreciation to all stakeholders who participated in the public and sectoral consultation on the draft National Electricity Sector Policy 2026 (NESP 2026).

The consultation generated valuable feedback from members of the public, electricity sector stakeholders, renewable energy developers, technical experts, regulatory bodies, utility stakeholders, and other interested parties. The submissions provided important perspectives on affordability, electricity pricing, cost transparency, energy security, regulatory independence, renewable energy deployment, grid resilience, distributed energy resources, vulnerable customers, electric vehicles, procurement, and the long-term governance of Bermuda's electricity sector.

This document summarizes the key themes raised during the consultation process and outlines how the feedback accepted by the Ministry will inform the next iteration of NESP 2026.

The revised policy will remain guided by the core objectives of affordability, reliability, resilience, transparency, environmental responsibility, energy security, equitable access, and sound governance. It will also preserve the appropriate separation between Government's policy role and the independent statutory functions of the Regulatory Authority.

Important Note

This consultation summary is intended to provide a transparent account of the key issues raised during consultation and the Ministry's proposed policy direction. It does not constitute final Government policy, a regulatory determination, a procurement decision, or legislative text. Any amendments to NESP 2026 remain subject to the appropriate Government approval processes, and any matters falling within the statutory remit of the Regulatory Authority will continue to be determined independently by the Regulatory Authority in accordance with applicable law.

How Feedback Was Used

The Ministry has considered the feedback received during the consultation process. Where comments have been accepted, the policy has been amended directly or the issue has been reflected through revised wording, clarification, or future implementation actions.

In some cases, feedback has been addressed by clarifying the distinction between national policy direction, independent regulatory decision-making, technical system planning, procurement responsibility, and future legislative or programme-level work. This approach is intended to ensure that NESP 2026 remains clear, practical, legally sound, and aligned with Bermuda's statutory framework.

What We Heard

1. Electricity Pricing, Affordability, and Cost Transparency

Your Feedback

Stakeholders highlighted that affordability must remain a central principle of NESP 2026 and that the policy should provide greater transparency around electricity pricing, cost recovery, capital expenditure, and long-term system costs.

- The definition of affordability should be broadened to recognize wider economic pressures and customer outcomes.
- The 2025 tariff baseline should be treated as a planning reference and not as a binding regulatory ceiling.
- The affordability benchmark should not override the Regulatory Authority's tariff determinations or retail tariff review process.
- Grid modernisation investments should not be rejected solely because of short-term tariff impacts where they may deliver long-term lifecycle benefits.
- Levelized Cost of Energy analysis should be more transparent and should consider infrastructure, environmental, health, and fuel-volatility costs.
- There should be clearer public communication of the cost drivers that affect electricity rates.

Ministry Response

The revised policy will broaden the definition of affordability by recognizing that customer outcomes are affected not only by electricity rates, but also by wider cost of living pressures, household income constraints, fuel price volatility, infrastructure investment requirements, and long-term system planning decisions.

For clarity, the affordability benchmark is intended to guide policy development and long-term planning. It is not intended to operate as a tariff cap, regulatory ceiling, or substitute for the Regulatory Authority's independent assessment of efficient costs, prudent investment, cost recovery, or fair return under the applicable tariff framework.

The 2025 tariff baseline will be clarified as a high level planning reference and policy guide only. It will not supersede the Regulatory Authority's statutory responsibilities, the retail tariff methodology, or any tariff determination made under the applicable regulatory framework.

NESP 2026 will also clarify that affordability assessments should consider both short-term customer impacts and long-term lifecycle benefits. Grid modernisation and capital investments will continue to be assessed through established Regulatory Authority processes and should not be rejected solely on the basis of immediate tariff impacts where the investment may provide long-term reliability, resilience, efficiency, or cost reduction benefits.

2. Regulatory Independence, Governance, and Institutional Roles

Your Feedback

Stakeholders requested greater clarity regarding the respective roles of Government, the Ministry, the Department of Energy, the Regulatory Authority, the utility, and other electricity sector participants.

- NESP 2026 should clearly reaffirm the institutional independence of the Regulatory Authority.
- Any governance reform must preserve the Regulatory Authority's budgetary autonomy and independent statutory decision-making.
- Any merger or amalgamation of policy and regulatory functions could undermine investor confidence, credibility, and arm's length governance.
- Information sharing mechanisms may be useful, but they must operate within the existing statutory framework.
- The policy should avoid any suggestion that Government or a committee may constrain the Regulatory Authority's independent statutory functions.
- The reference to the Regulatory Authority licensing renewable energy installers should be removed, as this does not fall within its current remit.

Ministry Response

The revised policy will clarify that Government is responsible for setting national policy direction, while the Regulatory Authority retains its independent statutory functions, including licensing, approvals, tariff determinations, compliance oversight, and other regulatory decisions under the applicable legislation.

The proposed committee structure has been removed to avoid any perception that the Regulatory Authority's budgetary autonomy or independent decision making could be compromised. Any future information sharing or coordination mechanisms will be framed as non-binding and will operate within the existing statutory framework.

The revised policy will also clarify that the licensing and national certification of renewable energy trades fall within the remit of the Department of Workforce Development and other relevant bodies, not the Regulatory Authority.

This clarification is intended to preserve institutional independence, maintain public confidence, and ensure that NESP 2026 does not blur the distinction between policy development and independent regulation.

3. Integrated Resource Plan Ownership and Electricity System Planning

Your Feedback

Stakeholders requested greater clarity regarding the ownership, governance, and role of the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP).

- Responsibility for the IRP should sit with the Regulatory Authority.
- The Regulatory Authority should retain final and independent authority over IRP inputs, assumptions, scenarios, and outcomes.
- The role of the Transmission, Distribution and Retail (TD&R) licensee should be clarified.
- NESP 2026 should not read like an IRP or include excessive modelling detail.
- The relationship between NESP 2026 and the Regulatory Authority's approved 2019 IRP should be clarified.
- There were also objections from BELCO to this change.

Ministry Response

The revised policy will clearly distinguish between NESP 2026 as a national policy document and the IRP as the technical planning instrument used to assess electricity demand, resource options, technology pathways, system requirements, cost impacts, reliability needs, and resilience considerations.

Detailed modelling elements that are more appropriately addressed through the IRP will be removed from the policy. Where illustrative figures are retained to explain a rate driver, they will be labelled as illustrative and their assumptions published. Instead, NESP 2026 will provide policy level direction, including that:

- Electric vehicle adoption should be incorporated into electricity demand forecasts.
- Distributed generation growth should be evaluated for tariff, system, and customer equity impacts.

- Storage should be assessed as part of least-cost and least-regret system planning.
- Resource options should be assessed against affordability, reliability, resilience, environmental performance, and energy security criteria.

The revised policy will also clarify the relationship between NESP 2026 and the approved 2019 IRP, including that future planning work will be undertaken through the appropriate statutory and regulatory processes.

Matters that fall within the Regulatory Authority's statutory remit, including the approval of IRP inputs, assumptions, scenarios, outcomes, and related regulatory decisions, will remain subject to the Regulatory Authority's independent assessment and determination.

The Government, having originally delegated responsibility for the IRP to the utility through legislation, has the legal authority to amend the legislative framework and assign that responsibility to another entity. Any necessary legislative amendments will be considered through the normal legislative process before the revised governance arrangements are implemented.

4. Technology-Neutral Planning and Renewable Energy Scenarios

Your Feedback

Stakeholders noted that the draft policy described itself as technology agnostic but appeared in some areas to prescribe a specific technology mix or renewable energy percentages.

- Government policy should not prescribe specific technologies or capacities.
- The IRP should determine the optimal mix of technologies.
- Any generation scenario table should be clearly labelled as illustrative and not as a policy target.
- Renewable energy percentages should be framed as indicative outputs from IRP scenarios rather than binding policy commitments.
- Offshore wind should be assessed through the IRP on a technology neutral and lifecycle cost basis.

Ministry Response

The Ministry supports this feedback and will amend NESP 2026 to ensure that the policy remains technology neutral, including by removing any characterisation of a named technology as unviable in advance of assessment through the IRP.

The revised policy will clarify that Government will not prescribe specific technologies, capacities, or a fixed generation mix. The optimal mix of technologies will be determined through the IRP process, based on transparent analysis and the policy objectives of affordability, reliability, resilience, environmental responsibility, and energy security.

Any renewable energy percentages, generation mix scenarios, or technology tables referenced in NESP 2026 are illustrative planning scenarios only. They are not binding targets, mandates, procurement commitments, or prescribed technology outcomes.

Any generation scenario table retained in NESP 2026 will be explicitly labelled as illustrative only. It will not constitute a policy target, mandate, procurement commitment, or prescribed technology pathway.

Offshore wind, along with all other candidate resources, will be evaluated through the IRP on a technology neutral, lifecycle cost basis. The IRP, rather than the policy itself, will determine whether offshore wind or any other specific resource has a role in Bermuda's future generation mix.

5. Fuel Terminology and Energy Security

Your Feedback

Stakeholders requested factual correction of the fuel terminology used in the draft policy and recommended that NESP 2026 include a clear statement on energy security.

- References to Heavy Fuel Oil should be replaced with Intermediate Fuel Oil, the fuel currently used by BELCO.
- NESP 2026 should explicitly address Bermuda's reliance on imported fossil fuels.
- The policy should recognize fuel price volatility, supply chain disruption, and import dependency as energy security risks.

Ministry Response

The Ministry supports this feedback. For accuracy and consistency, NESP 2026 will be amended so that references to current fuel use identify Intermediate Fuel Oil (IFO), the fuel used by BELCO. References to heavy fuel oil will be retained only where they describe historic fuel use.

The revised policy will also include an Energy Security Statement. This statement will recognize Bermuda's exposure to imported fossil fuel dependency, fuel price volatility, supply chain disruption, and other external risks.

The Energy Security Statement will highlight the importance of improving Bermuda's long-term energy resilience by diversifying the electricity system, reducing exposure to fuel price shocks, and strengthening planning for future reliability and security of supply.

6. Procurement, Licensing, and Regulatory Oversight

Your Feedback

Stakeholders requested a clearer separation between procurement functions and regulatory functions. Several respondents noted that the proposed NESP 2026 would benefit from greater clarity regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of Government, the Regulatory Authority, electricity sector participants, and private developers. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of clearly defining accountability for the procurement and development of new electricity generation assets to ensure transparency, regulatory independence, and investor confidence.

- The NESP 2026 does not clearly identify which entity is responsible for procuring utility-scale renewable energy projects on Government-owned lands.

- Greater clarity is needed regarding the role of Government in initiating, managing, and awarding procurement processes for energy projects.
- The policy does not adequately distinguish between procurement responsibilities and the Regulatory Authority's regulatory and oversight functions.
- The NESP 2026 does not clearly address responsibility for facilitating or overseeing the development of generation projects on private lands.
- Stakeholders expressed concern that the absence of clearly defined procurement responsibilities could create uncertainty for investors and project developers.
- Clarification is required regarding the respective roles of Government, the Regulatory Authority, electricity sector participants, and private developers throughout the procurement and project development process.

Ministry Response

The revised policy will state that the Regulatory Authority will no longer be responsible for conducting procurement exercises. Government will lead competitive procurement processes for projects on public land, while commercial procurement activities will be undertaken by the relevant utility, project proponent, or designated procurement entity, as appropriate.

The Regulatory Authority will retain its independent statutory role in relation to approvals, licensing, tariff review, and compliance oversight under the Electricity Act 2016 and other applicable legislation.

This separation is intended to avoid actual, potential, or perceived conflicts of interest and to preserve public confidence in the independence of subsequent licensing, approval, tariff, and compliance decisions. It is also intended to support transparent, fair, and accountable decision-making across the electricity sector.

7. Distributed Energy Resources, Grid Integration, and Tariff Equity

Your Feedback

Stakeholders supported the treatment of distributed solar, storage, demand response, and electric vehicles as strategic grid assets, while also emphasizing the need to avoid unfair cost shifting between customers.

- Distributed solar, storage, demand response, and electric vehicles should be treated as strategic grid assets.
- Distributed generation should be evaluated for its tariff and cost allocation impacts.
- Tariff structures should avoid unintended cross subsidies that shift network costs unfairly onto non-solar customers.
- Customers who cannot participate in distributed generation should not be disadvantaged.
- Interconnection requirements should protect grid safety, reliability, and stability.

Ministry Response

The revised policy will clarify that these technologies will be considered through the IRP and related regulatory processes. Distributed generation growth will be evaluated for system impacts, tariff impacts, and customer equity considerations.

The Ministry acknowledges the importance of avoiding unintended cross subsidies. The Regulatory Authority's retail rate design review and other applicable regulatory processes will continue to be the appropriate mechanisms for assessing how electricity costs are allocated across customer classes, including customers with and without distributed generation.

Interconnection requirements will continue to be assessed through the appropriate technical and regulatory processes to ensure grid safety, reliability, and protection.

8. Grid Modernisation, Storage, Resilience, and Land-Use Planning

Your Feedback

Stakeholders highlighted that the policy should provide clearer direction on grid modernisation, storage, resilience, and land-use planning.

- Land use planning should support utility scale renewable generation where appropriate.
- Grid storage should be assessed as part of least cost and least regret system planning.
- Tariff reform should support equitable cost allocation and demand flexibility.
- Grid modernisation investments should be assessed through established Regulatory Authority processes.
- Long-term beneficial investments should not be rejected solely on the basis of short-term affordability impacts.

Ministry Response

The revised policy will include additional wording on interdepartmental coordination, particularly in relation to land use planning, public land, environmental considerations, infrastructure development, and the potential siting of renewable energy projects.

Storage will be assessed through the IRP as part of least cost and least regret system planning. Grid modernisation investments will remain subject to established Regulatory Authority review and approval processes.

The policy will also clarify that affordability assessments should consider lifecycle costs, long-term system benefits, reliability, resilience, and value to consumers, rather than relying solely on short-term tariff impacts.

9. Community Solar, Vulnerable Customers, and Equitable Access

Your Feedback

Stakeholders highlighted that the energy transition must be accessible to vulnerable, low income, and middle income households, including customers who may not be able to afford upfront investment in solar or energy efficiency measures.

- Financing models are needed to allow low and middle income households to access solar with little or no upfront cost.
- Energy efficiency programmes should be considered alongside community solar.
- Green loan financing mechanisms should be explored.
- Certain categories of essential public service users with high, non-reducible energy demand should be considered within the vulnerable customer framework.
- Community solar crediting based only on avoided cost may not provide sufficient incentive for participation.
- A Community and Cooperative Energy Licence may require amendments to the Electricity Act 2016.

Ministry Response

The revised policy will include additional consideration of energy efficiency programmes, community solar initiatives, and green loan financing mechanisms to reduce upfront costs and expand access to distributed generation technologies.

The Ministry will also consider expanding the definition of vulnerable customers to include certain categories of end users that provide essential public services and have limited ability to reduce their energy demand.

In relation to community solar, the Ministry agrees that an avoided cost approach may not provide sufficient incentives for participants. The revised policy will recognize that a dedicated licensing framework may be developed to enable community solar projects to access an alternative tariff structure that is more appropriate than the existing Feed-in Tariff (FIT).

The policy will also note that implementation of a Community and Cooperative Energy Licence may require amendments to the Electricity Act 2016. Any such framework would be subject to further policy development, regulatory consideration, and legislative processes where required.

10. Electric Vehicles, Tariff Design, and Electricity Resale

Your Feedback

Stakeholders raised concerns regarding electric vehicle tariff design and the legal treatment of electricity resale for electric vehicle charging.

- Government should not establish a tariff directly where tariff setting responsibility rests with the Regulatory Authority.
- Government may request that the Regulatory Authority develop an electric vehicle tariff.
- Electric vehicle tariff design should avoid cross subsidies from non-electric vehicle customers to electric vehicle customers.
- Tariff design should include distributional impact analysis across customer classes.

- Enabling electricity resale for electric vehicle charging may require amendments to the Electricity Act 2016.

Ministry Response

The revised policy will state that Government may establish legislative provisions to enable the introduction of dedicated electric vehicle tariff arrangements, where appropriate, through amendments to the Electricity Act 2016 or other relevant legislation. While Government may provide the legislative framework and policy direction for electric vehicle tariffs, the development of tariff methodologies, rate structures, and the determination and approval of applicable rates remain the responsibility of the Regulatory Authority, consistent with its statutory mandate under the Electricity Act 2016.

The policy will also recognize the need to mitigate potential cross-subsidies associated with electric vehicle tariffs and to consider distributional impacts across customer classes, ensuring that tariff structures are transparent, cost-reflective, and equitable.

NESP 2026 will further acknowledge that electricity resale arrangements for electric vehicle charging may require legislative amendments to establish an appropriate regulatory framework, with subsequent implementation details, including tariff design and rate-setting mechanisms, to be determined by the Regulatory Authority.

11. Technical Standards, Interconnection, Balcony Solar, and Safety

Your Feedback

Stakeholders noted that NESP 2026 should remain principles based and should avoid prescribing detailed technical standards that are more appropriately addressed through regulations, grid codes, technical standards, licences, or Regulatory Authority determinations.

- Specific inverter standards, certification bodies, tariff mechanisms, and building code references should not be prescribed in the policy.
- Technical requirements should be addressed through the appropriate regulatory, technical, or administrative instruments.
- References to the “EU Grid Code” were unclear and should be removed or clarified.
- Balcony solar should be addressed with appropriate technical, safety, metering, billing, and cost-allocation considerations.
- Interconnection proposals should be assessed carefully to ensure grid protection.

Ministry Response

Specific certifications and detailed technical references will be removed where appropriate to allow flexibility as standards evolve over time. The policy will continue to recognize the importance of

relevant standards and certifications, but detailed requirements will be addressed through the appropriate regulatory, technical, or administrative instruments.

The reference to the “EU Grid Code” has been removed to avoid ambiguity.

The revised policy will also include language on balcony solar systems, recognizing that any framework for such systems must address technical and safety standards, grid connection requirements, metering and billing arrangements, and cost allocation implications for the wider customer base.

Interconnection requirements will continue to be addressed through the appropriate technical and regulatory processes to ensure that new technologies are integrated in a manner that protects public safety, grid stability, and system reliability.

12. Data, Modelling, and Analytical Transparency

Your Feedback

Stakeholders requested greater transparency in the assumptions, scenarios, and methodologies used to support electricity sector planning.

- Modelling assumptions and inputs should be disclosed more clearly.
- Analytical scenarios should be consistent and transparent.
- LCOE analysis should be expanded and explained in accessible terms.
- Public-facing policy documents should avoid excessive modelling detail while clearly explaining the basis for decision-making.
- Data governance should support consistency, reliability, and public understanding.

Ministry Response

Detailed modelling will be addressed through the IRP and related planning processes, while NESP 2026 will focus on policy direction and decision making principles.

The policy will require that modelling and cost assessments be transparent, consistent, and capable of supporting public understanding. This includes strengthening the treatment of LCOE analysis and ensuring that broader system costs and risks are considered where appropriate.

The Ministry will continue to support improved public understanding of electricity sector planning while ensuring that technical assessments remain subject to the appropriate statutory, regulatory, and analytical processes.

13. Consistency, Terminology, and Technical Drafting

Your Feedback

Stakeholders identified several areas where the draft policy required correction, clarification, or improved consistency.

- The policy should consistently refer to NESP 2026, not NESP 2025.

- References to Heavy Fuel Oil should be corrected to Intermediate Fuel Oil.
- Technical terminology should be clear and accurate.
- The policy should avoid contradictions between broad policy principles and detailed implementation mechanisms.

Ministry Response

The Ministry has reviewed the draft to improve consistency, remove unnecessary technical detail, and ensure that the policy remains aligned with its stated principles, including technology neutrality, affordability, reliability, resilience, regulatory independence, transparency, energy security, and environmental responsibility.

14. Stakeholder Views on Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Stakeholder Feedback:

Several stakeholders expressed opposition to the inclusion of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as a potential component of Bermuda's future energy mix. Respondents argued that investment in LNG infrastructure could result in long-term costs and lock the Island into continued dependence on fossil fuels at a time when global energy markets are increasingly transitioning toward renewable and low-carbon energy sources. Stakeholders further noted that the policy should prioritize accelerated deployment of renewable energy and energy storage technologies rather than supporting new fossil fuel-based generation options.

- LNG is viewed as an expensive energy option when compared to the declining costs of renewable energy and battery storage technologies.
- Investment in LNG infrastructure could create stranded asset risks as global markets continue to transition away from fossil fuels.
- The inclusion of LNG is perceived as inconsistent with Bermuda's long-term decarbonization and sustainability objectives.
- LNG would perpetuate reliance on imported fossil fuels rather than advancing greater energy independence through indigenous renewable energy resources.
- Stakeholders expressed concern that LNG infrastructure investments could divert capital and resources away from renewable energy projects.
- The environmental benefits of LNG compared to other fossil fuels were viewed as insufficient to justify long-term investment in the technology.
- Respondents recommended that the policy place greater emphasis on renewable energy generation, energy storage, energy efficiency, and demand-side management measures as the primary pathway for Bermuda's energy transition.
- Several stakeholders indicated that Bermuda should avoid making long-term commitments to any new fossil fuel infrastructure and instead focus on achieving a fully renewable electricity system over time.

Ministry Response:

The Ministry acknowledges the feedback regarding LNG. The NESP 2026 is technology agnostic and does not prescribe specific generation technologies or fuel sources. Rather, it establishes a policy framework to support a cleaner, more resilient, reliable, and cost-effective electricity system.

The optimal generation mix, including the potential role of LNG, emissions, siting and safety along with energy storage, and other technologies, will be determined through the Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) process. The Ministry therefore considers it important that the NESP 2026 neither favors nor excludes specific technologies in advance of the detailed technical, economic, environmental, and reliability assessments undertaken through the IRP.

15. Implementation, Monitoring, and Policy Delivery**Your Feedback**

Stakeholders highlighted that successful delivery of NESP 2026 will require clear implementation arrangements, institutional coordination, accountability, and monitoring.

- The policy should include clearer implementation steps.
- Responsibilities across Government, the Regulatory Authority, the utility, and other stakeholders should be clearly stated.
- Progress should be supported by measurable milestones and reporting.
- Coordination is needed across energy, planning, transport, environment, finance, infrastructure, and public land portfolios.

Ministry Response

Implementation of NESP 2026 will be supported through existing regulatory processes, future legislative amendments where required, interdepartmental coordination, and subsequent programme level work. Where implementation depends on Cabinet approval, legislative amendment, regulatory determination, funding approval, or the actions of another public body, the policy will be drafted to reflect those dependencies clearly and transparently.

Next Steps

Based on consultation feedback, the Ministry will revise NESP 2026 to:

1. Broaden the definition of affordability to better reflect customer outcomes and wider economic pressures.
2. Clarify that the 2025 tariff baseline is a planning reference and does not supersede the Regulatory Authority's tariff determinations or retail tariff review process.
3. Clarify that grid modernisation investments should be assessed through established Regulatory Authority processes and should consider lifecycle benefits.

4. Reaffirm the Regulatory Authority's institutional independence, budgetary autonomy, and statutory decision-making role.
5. Remove governance language that could be interpreted as merging policy and regulatory functions.
6. Clarify that the Integrated Resource Plan will be led by the Regulatory Authority in collaboration with the Transmission, Distribution and Retail licensee which may require amendments to the Electricity Act 2016.
7. Remove detailed modelling elements from the policy and reserve technical system planning for the Integrated Resource Plan.
8. Clarify the relationship between NESP 2026 and the approved 2019 Integrated Resource Plan.
9. Confirm that NESP 2026 remains technology-neutral and does not prescribe a fixed technology mix or specific capacities.
10. Label any generation scenario tables as illustrative only and not as policy targets, mandates, or procurement commitments.
11. Reframe renewable energy percentages as indicative scenario outputs rather than binding policy commitments.
12. Clarify that offshore wind and all other candidate resources will be evaluated through the Integrated Resource Plan on a technology-neutral and lifecycle cost basis.
13. Correct fuel terminology by replacing Heavy Fuel Oil with Intermediate Fuel Oil, where applicable.
14. Include an Energy Security Statement addressing Bermuda's reliance on imported fossil fuels and exposure to fuel price volatility.
15. Clarify procurement responsibilities and separate procurement functions from the Regulatory Authority's licensing and oversight functions.
16. Recognize distributed solar, storage, demand response, and electric vehicles as strategic grid assets.
17. Address tariff equity and cost-allocation concerns associated with distributed generation and electric vehicle tariffs through the appropriate regulatory processes.
18. Strengthen equitable access provisions for vulnerable, low-income, and middle-income customers.
19. Include consideration of energy efficiency programmes, community solar, and green loan financing mechanisms.

20. Consider whether certain essential public service users with high, non-reducible energy demand should be included within the vulnerable customer framework.
21. Recognize that community solar tariff arrangements and Community and Cooperative Energy Licences may require further regulatory design and possible legislative amendments.
22. Clarify that the Government may bring forward legislative provisions enabling a dedicated electric vehicle tariff, while the development of tariff methodologies, rate structures, and the determination and approval of applicable rates remain the responsibility of the Regulatory Authority.
23. Acknowledge that electricity resale for electric vehicle charging may require amendments to the Electricity Act 2016.
24. Strengthen wording on grid modernisation, storage, resilience, and interdepartmental land use planning.
25. Remove overly prescriptive technical standards and certification references from the policy.
26. Add appropriate language on balcony solar technical, safety, metering, billing, and cost allocation considerations.
27. Remove unclear references, including the reference to the “EU Grid Code.”
28. Improve transparency around modelling assumptions, analytical frameworks, and system
29. Strengthen the treatment of Levelized Cost of Electricity analysis, require the methodology and its assumptions to be published, and require broader system, environmental, health, and fuel volatility costs to be taken into account.
planning methodologies.
30. Ensure that NESP 2026 is consistent, principles-based, and aligned with Bermuda’s statutory
31. Confirm that no governance language contemplating the merger or amalgamation of policy and regulatory functions is retained in the final policy.
32. Publish an implementation schedule, report progress annually, and set a review interval for the policy framework.
33. The revised National Electricity Sector Policy 2026 will be updated in line with these priorities and submitted for appropriate Government consideration prior to final approval and publication.

Thank You

The Ministry of Home Affairs thanks all stakeholders who contributed to the NESP 2026 consultation process.

The feedback received has been invaluable in strengthening the policy and ensuring that Bermuda’s electricity sector framework is more transparent, resilient, affordable, equitable, and legally sound.

The Ministry remains committed to ensuring that Bermuda's electricity sector is affordable, reliable, resilient, transparent, and progressively less exposed to imported fossil fuel dependency. NESP 2026 will provide the policy direction needed to support responsible investment, protect consumers, preserve regulatory independence, and guide Bermuda's transition toward a more secure and sustainable electricity future.

For questions about this summary or the consultation process, please contact:

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