

ANNUAL REPORT
2012-13



Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)
(Ministry of Power, Govt. of India)

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General

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1.1 The Mission

The mission of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency is to develop policy and strategies with a thrust on self-regulation and market principles, within the overall framework of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 with the primary objective of reducing energy intensity of the Indian economy. This will be achieved with active participation of all stake holders, resulting in accelerated and sustained adoption of energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy.

1.2 The Objectives of BEE and its Role

Objectives of BEE

- To provide policy framework and direction to national energy conservation activities.
- To coordinate policies and programs with stakeholders on efficient use of energy.
- To establishment systems and procedures to measure monitor and verify energy efficiency improvements, in individual sectors as well as at the National level.
- To leverage multi-lateral, bi- lateral and private sector support in implementations of programs and projects on efficient use of energy and its conservation.
- To coordinate policies and programs on efficient use of energy and its conservation with the involvement of stakeholders.
- To plan, manage and implement energy conservation programs as envisaged in the Energy Conservation Act.
- To demonstrate energy efficiency delivery mechanism as, envisaged in the Energy conservation Act, through private- public partnership.

Role of BEE

Under the Energy Conservation Act, BEE manages with designated agencies and other organizations. it recognizes, identifies and utilizes the accessible resources and infrastructure, in performing the function of Energy Sector. The Energy Conservation Act provides for quasi regulatory and promotional functions.

Quasi Regulatory Role

The quasi Regulatory role of BEE is to provide support to central and the state governments to develop the following :

- Minimum energy performance standards and labell design for equipments and appliances.
- Specifying Energy Conservation Building Codes.
- Activities focusing on designated consumers.

- Certification of Energy Managers and Energy Auditors.
- Accreditation of Energy Auditors
- Defining the manner and periodicity of mandatory energy audits
- Developing reporting formats on energy consumption and action ensuring on the recommendations of the energy auditors.

Promotional Role

The major promotional Roles of BEE include:

- Creating awareness and disseminate information on energy efficiency and conservation
- Arranging and organizing training of personnel and specialists for efficient use of energy and its conservation
- Strengthening consultancy services in the field of energy conservation
- Promoting research and development
- Developing testing and certification procedures and promote testing facilities
- Formulating and facilitate implementations of pilot projects and demonstration projects
- Promoting use of energy efficient processes, equipment, devices and systems
- Take steps to encourage preferential treatment for use of energy efficient equipments or appliances
- Promoting innovative financing of energy efficiency projects
- Giving financial assistance to institutions for promoting efficient use of energy and its conservation
- Preparing educational curriculum on efficient use of energy and its conservation
- Implement international co-operation programs relating to efficient use of energy and its conservation



1.3 Report of the Director General



Energy plays a vital role in growth of our economy and is an essential requisite for our economic development. Recognizing that efficient use of energy and its conservation is an essential part of our goals to mitigate the gap between demand and supply and to promote economic competitiveness, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency is running several schemes on energy efficiency covering different sectors i.e buildings, industries, agriculture, and municipalities etc.

During the year 2012-13, being the first financial year of the 12th five year plan the activities of Bureau of Energy Efficiency was mainly focused on the approval of the schemes for the next plan along with their successful operationalization in the current financial year. Some of the new schemes i.e. Human Resource Development

Programme, Energy Efficiency Research Centre, and Utility Demand Side Management have also been proposed for the next five year plan .

The current year has witnessed a successful year in terms of operationalization of the PAT (Perform, Achieve and Trade) scheme during which numbers of industries have taken several initiatives towards achieving their targets. Many Industries have also submitted their 3 year action plans to achieve their targets. BEE has also organized 23 nos. of PAT workshop all over the country in association with state designated agencies to help the industries and other key stakeholders in learning the rules as well as the target setting methodologies.

Another major highlight of the year was issuing guidelines of the Public Procurement Policy for promotion of energy efficiency in procurement of energy consuming products i.e. Split Air Conditioners, Frost Free Refrigerators, Ceiling fans and Water heaters, which are sold in a competitive market. The Ministry of Finance had issued an Office Memorandum on 21st January 2013 for all Ministries/Departments and their attached subordinate offices citing that all the public procurement agency, while procuring appliances mentioned above, will ensure that the appliances carry the threshold or higher BEE star rating.

On the side of fiscal incentives policy which promotes energy efficiency programmes, the achievement was from the tax proposals which were submitted by BEE for union budget 2012-13. The union budget announced full exemption from basic customs duty to tri band phosphor for use in the manufacture of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL) and the reduction of excise duty on LEDs from 10% to 6%. LEDs required for the manufacture of LED lamps was also exempted from Special Additional Duty.

Overall, the programmes of the Bureau resulted in 7.68 Billion Units of savings equivalent to the avoided generation capacity of 1196 MW in the year 2012-13, as compared to the 2011-12 baseline.

As I conclude, let me use this opportunity to put my sincere thanks to the Ministry of Power, Government of India and all my colleagues in the Bureau for support and cooperation.

1.4 Energy Use Trends

Meeting the energy requirements for growth of this magnitude in a sustainable manner presents a major challenge. In December 2008, Government of India approved an integrated Energy Policy (IEP) for the country. The IEP estimates that the India's primary energy supply will need to increase by 4 to 5 times and its electricity generations capacity by 6 to 7 times of its 2003-04 levels to deliver a sustained growth rate of 9 percent through 2031-32 with primary energy supply growth of around 5.8 percent per annum as it will incrementally replace non-commercial energy over this project.

Industry/ Year		Agriculture & allied activities	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas & water supply	Construction	Trade Hotel Transport and Communications	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	Community, Social & Personal Services	Gross Domestic Product at factor cost
2011-12	Q4	1939.55	307.98	2089.99	248.39	1083.85	3915.27	2432.94	1932.75	13950.71
	Q3	2303.59	274.03	1955.09	245.09	1023.76	3631.01	2337.58	1627.1	13397.27
	Q2	1368.06	240.16	1927.9	244.24	973.17	3502.63	2294.98	1738.69	12289.82
	Q1	1675.48	262.51	1961.7	243.33	965.39	3578.83	2251.65	1448.49	12387.38
2010-11	Q4	1907.78	295.2	2095.23	236.84	1033.78	3659.94	2211.14	1804.93	13244.84
	Q3	2240.44	282	1944.35	224.8	960	3301.17	2142.05	1528.57	12623.38
	Q2	1326.68	253.98	1873.09	222.41	915.57	3197.98	2088.15	1639.41	11517.25
	Q1	1616.14	263.04	1828.95	225.41	932.64	3145.46	2058.61	1403.84	11474.09
2009-10	Q4	1773.9	293.51	1951.87	225.33	949.7	3279.41	2010.74	1647.65	12132.11
	Q3	2018.53	265.82	1804.21	216.56	883.39	3010.03	1925.58	1540.7	11664.82
	Q2	1265.24	236.76	1765.5	221.75	863.77	2890.2	1891.45	1568.38	10703.05
	Q1	1567.4	246.16	1675.71	219.02	860.02	2792.5	1871.08	1344.23	10576.41
2008-09	Q4	1723.64	271.86	1613.23	210.36	875.06	2813.13	1887.44	1516.63	10911.35
	Q3	2038.1	254.68	1626.45	207.51	808.7	2716.19	1770.74	1427.56	10849.93
	Q2	1237.8	223.29	1656.43	206.49	816.12	2660.40	1702.53	1312.9	9816
	Q1	1557.34	230.72	1666.91	206.14	823.41	2661.49	1675.58	1187.88	10009.47
2007-08	Q4	1696.77	271.49	1702.19	200.86	832.06	2785.42	1658.87	1399.21	10546.85
	Q3	2116.49	246.2	1580.14	198.24	803.79	2576.43	1583.35	1153.53	10258.18
	Q2	1224.18	218.37	1521.33	196.8	765.47	2389.28	1534.51	1195.33	9045.29
	Q1	1513.36	223.91	1487.06	198.4	753.63	2344.07	1504.5	1090.1	9116.02
2006-07	Q4	1642.44	258.82	1570.9	186.68	772.8	2511.14	1499.35	1272.05	9714.18
	Q3	1932.09	236.08	1437.93	185.62	728.19	2335.28	1413.15	1094.04	9362.37
	Q2	1169.47	209.01	1376.16	180.77	671.85	2172.47	1363.17	1115.43	8258.33
	Q1	1447.89	221.87	1319.59	180.55	675.22	2081.96	1334.96	1046.72	8308.76
2005-06	Q4	1563.09	236.36	1349.95	171.61	698.79	2249.67	1315.08	1261.23	8845.78
	Q3	1857.5	217.45	1261.64	167.37	666.94	2078.62	1232.79	1079.07	8561.39
	Q2	1130.23	196.5	1206.72	164.5	608.89	1937.72	1198.27	1079.93	7522.77
	Q1	1394.04	211.1	1171.89	167.74	606.67	1888.05	1177.27	984.03	7600.8
2004-05	Q4	1484.01	229.42	1226.84	158.97	609.73	2009.74	1148.47	1179.1	8046.29
	Q3	1724.01	217.44	1157.18	156.69	579.34	1869.55	1104.12	1002.21	7810.54
	Q2	1088.79	200.67	1106.14	157.38	553.2	1732.58	1061.13	1007.9	6907.79
	Q1	1357.45	202.75	1042.08	153.7	546.28	1665.34	1058.02	924.39	6950.01

An important aspect of India's energy future is that even with the most optimistic assumptions the country will be heavily dependent on imported energy at the end of this period. Dependence on imported oil will be over 90 percent by the year 2030-31 and dependence on imported coal is also likely to increase significantly.



Table below indicates the range of projected future energy requirement scenarios under alternative policy regimes, implying different degrees of energy intensity.

Table : Range of Commercial Energy Requirement (Estimates for 9 percent Growth by 2031-32) function

	Energy use in 2003-04	Energy use in (R)	Assumed Domestic 2003-04 (P)	Rang Imports# Production (I)	Import (Percent)# (VR)
Oil (Mt)	119	397-555	35	362-520	91-94
Natural Gas (Mtoe)	29	125-235	100	25-135	20-57
Coal (Mtoe)#	167	860-1296	560	300-736	35-57
TCPES(Mtoe)*	329	1667-2077	-	972-1382	58-67

Source: Integrated Energy Policy

*1 toe equals 2.5 tonnes of coal or 900 cubic meters of natural gas/ coal bed methane (CBM).

*TCPES-Total Commercial Primary Energy supply including hydro, nuclear and renewables.

If growth is to be inclusive, demand for energy must necessarily increase. A secular shift from traditional biomass (which is mostly carbon neutral) to modern commercial energy has to be consciously built into our strategy. It is estimated that the cooking fuel requirement of LPG for 1.5 billion persons would be around 55 Mtoe by 2020. Increasing energy use efficiency, ensuring a competitive energy sector, expanding domestic resource base acquiring energy assets abroad, developing alternate fuels, laying pipelines for importing gas, building LNG terminals, improving and augmenting port facilities, building strategic reservoirs for crude storage, enhanced diplomacy for continuance of energy import for bridging the gap between demands and indigenous supply are some of the measures necessary for energy security in the country.

Our compulsions require that we develop the available options and in particular, the low carbon energy scenarios. The integrated Energy Policy report estimated the elasticity of electricity generates with GDP at 1.30 for the period 1980-81 to 2003-04, 1.06 during 1990-91 to 2003-04 and 0.95 for 2004- 05 to 2011-12 (Integrated Energy policy report , government of India, 2006)

1.4.1 PATTERN OF ENERGY USE IN HOUSEHOLDS

The prevailing energy scenario show that two- thirds of the Indian population live in rural areas and depends largely on non- commercial sources of energy such as firewood and crop residue to meet their daily energy demand for cooking and heating. As per the 2001 census, electricity is still not available to about 45% of the Indian population. Use of liquefied Petroleum gas (LPG) is slow but steadily becoming common in rural areas. Energy consumption has been linked to human development and with the growth of the economy. In India, energy use is divided among five main sectors, with households accounting for about 37%, the industrial sector 40%, the service and transport sectors combined 17 % and the rest is used by the agriculture sector, therefore the domestic sector is the primary end-user of energy in the Indian economy. Estimates also show that the per annum growth rate (1950- 2005) in energy consumption by the domestic sector was 1.7%. According to the NSSO data (64th Round, 2007/08), the primary source of cooking in rural India is firewood followed by LPG, kerosene is used as the primary cooking fuel in 0.6% of rural households. With regard to primary cooking fuel, 77% of rural household use firewood, 9% use LPG and 7% use dung cakes. The per capita per month consumption of firewood is 26.7kg and

LPG is 0.2 kg, The per capita per month consumption of kerosene through the public distribution system (PDS) is 0.5 liter, which includes consumption for cooking as well as lighting.

Energy Efficiency (EE) can play a key role as India struggles to meet its develop man goals under severe environment and resources constraints Several EE options are less expensive then coal or gas based generations and therefore, should be the first resource considered for fulfilling demand. However, despite the apparent attractiveness of several EE options, their diffusion and adoption is sluggish. Clearly there are barriers to adoption that need to be overcome by appropriate policies and Institutional arrangements.

1.4.2 Commercial Buildings

The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) was launched by the Govt. of India on 27th May 2007. This code is intended for new commercial buildings having a connected load of more than 100kW or contract demand of 120 KVA or more in terms of the amended EC-Act 2001 and is presently in vogue on voluntary basis.

The ECBC defines norms of energy performance and takes into consideration the climatic regions of the country where the building is located. The major components of the building which are being addressed through the code are:

- Envelope (walls, roofs, windows)
- Lighting systems
- HVAC System
- Water heating and pumping system
- Electrical Power System

Under section 14 (p) of the Energy Conservation Act,2001, Central Government has powers to prescribe ECBC for commercial buildings having a connected load of 100 KW or building complex for efficient use of energy and its conservation. The state governments have the flexibility to modify ECBC to suit local or regional needs. The Central Government is also empowered to include such commercial buildings in the list of designated consumers under section 14(e). The state governments are empowered under section 15(a) to amend the ECBC to suit regional / local climatic conditions and notify ECBC in the states.

In order to create a market pull for Energy Efficiency activities in the commercial buildings, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency has developed a Star Rating Programme for existing buildings based on actual energy performance of the building, in terms of specific energy usage (in kWh/sq m/year). This Programme rates buildings on a 1-5 star scale with 5-Star labeled buildings being the most energy efficient. So far rating schemes for day-use Office buildings, BPOs and shopping malls have been developed.

1.4.3 Agriculture Demand Side Management (AgDSM)

The Ag DSM scheme of BEE was initiated in eleven DISCOMs of eight states (Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka) which are agriculturally intensive and account for more than 70% of electricity consumption in this sector. Under this scheme about 20,000 pump sets & 11 bankable Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were prepared. These DPRs have been prepared to include baseline estimation, energy saving potential assessment, risk mitigation measures, cost benefit analysis etc.

- I. The first pilot Ag-DSM project was launched by the then Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Hon'ble Union Minister of Power in the Mangalwedha Sub-division of Solapur District in Maharashtra in February, 2009.



The detailed project report (DPR) has been prepared and an energy service company (CRI Pumps Pvt Ltd) has been engaged for implementation of the findings of the DPR. As on March 2013, CRI Pumps has replaced more than 2200 pump sets with energy efficient pump sets in a pilot project area.

- II. Five DISCOMS (Distribution companies) namely Madhya Pradesh East & West in Madhya Pradesh, APCPDCL & APEPDCL in Andhra Pradesh and CESC in Karnataka have been identified for initiating the Ag DSM pilot projects and accordingly Bankable Detailed project Reports have been prepared followed by organizing workshops for DISCOM employees for dissemination of findings of DPR.
- III. The way forward for 12th five year plan for meeting paramount goal of energy intensity reduction in agriculture sector would be met by building up the process of acceleration of sustainable energy efficiency in the plan through widespread mandatory regulation across the country for every new pumpset connections, financial assistance for EEPs, implementing DPRs, Monitoring and Verification, facilitating the usage of star labeled pump sets in the existing State/Central government schemes, leveraging the CDM methodology/CERs earning, capacity building, implementing demo pilot projects in rural drinking water pumping systems followed by strategic approach for dissemination of results for further acceleration.

1.5 Activities

The major achievements undertaken by BEE during the financial year 2012-13 are as under:

- Electricity conservation measures are often cheaper than building new power plants. Using more efficient lights and appliances, agricultural & industrial motors, etc., can significantly reduce the energy supply needed. Across the world, people have grown conscious of the demand versus supply equation and are finding new ways to use energy judiciously.
- The Energy Efficiency Standard & Labelling (S&L) program has been successfully implemented in many countries and has brought significant impacts in terms of availability of higher quality energy efficient equipments in the market places resulting in energy as well as monetary savings for consumers on use of energy labelled products, a healthy competition in the markets through market transformation and lesser pressure on generation of additional power. To a large extent it has also addressed the issue of climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG) including carbon dioxide. Due to this transformation, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) a designated agency empowered by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, under EC Act 2001, has implemented the energy efficiency Standard & Labeling scheme in India.
- The scheme was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Power on 18th May, 2006. S&L program has so far successfully registered 17 products under the scheme out of which 4 products are under the mandatory labeling regime. These are Frost Free Refrigerator, Room Air Conditioner, Tubular Fluorescent Lamp and Distribution Transformer. The other products under the program are Direct Cool Refrigerator, Induction Motor, Agriculture Pump sets, Ceiling Fan, LPG stove, Electric Storage Type Geyser, Color Television, Washing Machine and Laptop. BEE has also developed a new web portal under standard & labeling scheme to facilitate manufacturers and public. An online energy saving calculator can easily be used for calculation of energy savings. BEE has already initiated to register more products to the S&L scheme. DG set, DG mono set pumps are few initiatives. BEE has been closely working with various key stakeholders through its Steering & Technical committees for effective implementation and monitoring of S&L program.

- BEE registered the umbrella framework of Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) with UNFCCC on 29th April 2010. The umbrella framework of BLY has been registered as a Programme of Activity (PoA) for the geographical region of India. Any BLY project can be developed in India and get included in this umbrella framework as and when it is ready. BLY promotes replacement of inefficient incandescent bulbs with Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) by leveraging the sale of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. This public-private partnership between the Government of India and the Private Sector CFL Investors (Project Developers) and State level Electricity Distribution Companies provides the framework to distribute high quality, long life CFLs at Rs. 15/- per piece to the households in the project area. Under the scheme normally three types of ICL lamp wattages are likely for replacement, i.e 40W, 60W and 100W by CFLs of 9W, 12W and 20 W respectively. Each household can get a maximum of four self-ballasted CFLs under the scheme. Approximately an average of 6,00,000 CFLs can be distributed within a single project.
- The Bureau has taken a pro-active role in establishing a proper Energy Management System in the country. In this context, BEE has successfully conducted 13 National Certification Examinations across the country up till 2012-13 and has certified 10,492 Energy Managers out of which 7220 are Energy Auditors. These examinations are generally held once in every year.
- In Energy Conservation Awards 2012, the participating industrial units have collectively invested Rs. 1948 Crores in energy conservation measures, and achieved a monetary saving of Rs. 2886 Crores on account of implementation of various energy conservation projects. Electricity savings achieved by the participating industrial units resulted in saving in avoided capacity equivalent to 504 MW.
- In the National Painting Competition on Energy Conservation, held on 14/12/2012 about 72,532 number of schools and 30.90lakhs students of 4th, 5th & 6th standard participated in the School Level Painting Competition in 2012, in comparison to 58,855 schools and 20.72 lakhs students in 2012.
- In order to accelerate DSM measures in agriculture sector, BEE has initiated an Agricultural DSM programme in which pump set efficiency up gradation is carried out through Public- private partnership mode. The scheme targets replacement of inefficient pump sets with BEE star rated energy efficient pump sets. The objective of the programme is to create appropriate framework for market based interventions in the agricultural pumping sector by facilitating a conducive policy environment to promote Public Private Partnership (PPP) to implement the projects.
- Under the Ag DSM scheme, eleven bankable DPRs have been prepared for 11 DISCOMs in eight selected States (Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka) covering almost 20,000 pump sets connected on 87 feeders with estimated saving potential of 96MU has been assessed in these 8 states. These DPRs have been prepared to include baseline estimation, energy saving potential assessment, risk mitigation measures, cost benefit analysis etc.



- Two states namely Haryana and Punjab has already issued state-wide mandatory regulation for installation of star rated pumpsets for every new agriculture connection. Collectively both states reported approx 40,000 pumpsets installed under mandatory regulation.
- The implementation of first pilot project has been commenced and M/s CRI has been selected as an implementing agency for Ag DSM Pilot project in Solapur, Maharashtra. As on December 2012, more than 2200 inefficient agricultural pump sets successfully replaced with energy efficient pump.
- Monitoring and verification report for 2800 pump sets replaced in Solapur pilot project reflects electrical savings of 6.1 Million Units.
- Municipalities are spending large amounts of their revenue for purchasing energy for providing local public services such as street lighting and water supply. The Municipal Demand Side management (MuDSM) programme can improve the overall energy efficiency of municipalities which could lead to substantial reduction in energy spendings. Under this programme 134 Bankable DPRs were prepared which indicates the energy savings potential of 120 MW.
- To encourage the energy efficient technologies and Best Operational Practices (BoP) in the SME sector in India, BEE in consultation with State Designated Agencies, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and other governmental agencies, has initiated the energy efficiency interventions in selected 25 SME clusters which includes the energy use and technology gap assessment, cluster specific manual and detailed project reports on energy efficient technologies. The programme is also concentrating towards capacity building of all stakeholders like unit entrepreneurs, operators and supervisors, local service providers and bankers to capitalize the DPRs prepared under the project.
- Under Energy Conservation Act, 2001 the State Governments/UT administrations have designated State Designated Agencies (SDAs) to coordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of the Act in their respective States. The SDAs, working in close coordination with BEE are required to undertake duties and responsibilities to effectively implement the Act and supplement the efforts of the Central Government at the state level. The roles of SDAs are to unlock the potential at the grass root level and hold the key to carry forward the energy efficiency movement in the states . The main emphasis of the scheme is to build capacity necessary to enable them to discharge regulatory, facilitative and enforcement functions under the Act.

1.6 Schemes of Bureau Of Energy Efficiency

In order to enhance the efforts to promote energy efficiency during the XI plan period and to achieve the target of reducing consumption by 5% (equivalent to 10,000 MW of avoided capacity) by 2012-13, BEE has initiated several programmes / schemes targeting the following areas:

- House Hold Lighting
- Commercial Buildings
- Standards & Labeling of Appliances
- Demand Side Management in Agriculture /Municipalities
- SMEs and Large Industries Capacity Building of SDAs

The summary of these initiatives / Schemes covering the above areas are as follows:-

1.6.1 Bachat Lamp Yojana

The Bachat Lamp Yojana is a scheme developed by BEE to promote energy efficient lighting in India. CFLs consume only 1/4th to 1/5th of the energy used by incandescent lamps to provide the same level of light. The development of CDM / PoA projects is a voluntary action on the part of BEE, Investors and DISCOMs. Further, BEE on behalf of the Government of India takes the responsibility of monitoring of all project areas after the DISCOMs and the CFL suppliers have entered into a Tripartite Agreement (TPA) with BEE.

The BLY scheme upon implementation would result in reducing an estimated

1. 4000 MW of electricity generation capacity translating into a potential saving of INR 20000 crores per annum.
2. Combined GHG emission savings on replacing an estimated 400 million ICLs with CFLs would result in reducing 20 million tonnes of CO₂ from grid-connected power plants.

To bridge the cost differential between the market price of the CFLs and the price at which they are distributed to households, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is harnessed. The investor would cover the project cost through the sale of Green House Gas (GHG) emission reductions achieved in their respective project areas. For CDM development, the CDM small scale methodology AMS-II. J is being applied. Under this methodology, the monitoring of CFL hours of usage is assumed as a fixed value of 3.5 hours per distributed CFL to estimate the GHG emission reductions.

Further, in a first of its kind initiative, once the CFLs have reached their end of life or any CFLs which have failed prematurely during the project period, the investors would arrange for the collection and disposal of CFLs as per applicable environmental norms.

Present Status:

1. Bachat Lamp Yojana CDM Programme of Activities(PoA) has been registered with UNFCCC on 29th April 2010.
2. Total 50 No. of CPAs i.e. 9 CPA from Andhra Pradesh, 20 CPAs from Kerela, 7 CPAs from Karnataka, 2 CPAs from Goa, 5 CPAs from Delhi and 7 CPAs from Punjab are included in the registered PoA.
3. CFLs distribution has been Completed in Kerela, Karnatka and partly in AP, Delhi and Punjab.



4. 29 million CFLs have been distributed under BLY scheme and CFL distribution is in progress in some of the included projects areas.
5. An Avoided Generations Capacity of 324.3 MW has been achieved by the CFL distribution till December 2011 during XI plan and 91.36MW is achieved during calendar year 2012 which is under third party verification.
6. The monitoring & verification of BLY - PoA is under process.

Barriers to BLY:-

The scheme was designed with 8 Euros as the base price of the CERs. However, as the result of the uncertainty related to the international climate change negotiations and economic slowdown in Europe, the current state of carbon market does not seem to be very promising at present and the price of CER is varying between 0 to 1 Euro for the past several months. Over and above this, the CFLs have become expensive due to the increase in the price of the tri band phosphor. All these factors have affected the financial viability of the scheme. This has come as a barrier in speedy implementations of BLY.

Activities Proposed under XII Plan:-

During XII plan the following activities have been proposed to carry out under BLY scheme.

- Continuation of the present scheme.
- Distribute one LED bulb to the BPL consumers under RGGVY scheme.
- Create demand for more affordable LED lights.
- Target- Avoid generation capacity of 556 MW (energy savings 2920 MU per year) under RGGVY scheme.
- BEE will provide technical assistance & assistance in monitoring and verification of the LED projects under RGGVY scheme.

1.6.2 BEE- Standards & Labelling Scheme

Energy Efficiency Standards & Labels: Energy labels (or more explicitly called energy-efficiency labels) are informative labels affixed to manufactured products to indicate the product's energy performance. Usually they are in the form of relative rankings of energy performance. The energy parameters indicate quantitatively how much energy is consumed or the energy efficiency rating of that product and/or, other related requirements. Energy labels can stand alone or complement energy standards.

Energy Efficiency Standards are the procedures and regulation that prescribe limits on the energy consumption (or minimum levels of the energy efficiency) of manufactured products. These measurements are based on prescribed test protocols/procedures that ensure accurate and consistent estimates of the existing & achievable level of energy performance. Throughout the world, standardization has been used as an effective tool for tackling energy problems.

BEE has selected target products for the energy labeling program based on criteria that include: i) the appliance uses a significant amount of energy, ii) it contributes to the peak load and iii) it is commonly used in households.

Objectives of Standard & Labeling in India

1. To provide the consumer an informed choice about the energy saving, and thereby the cost saving potential of the labeled household products and other electronics/electrical products.
2. This is expected to impact the energy savings in the medium and long run.
3. It will position domestic industry to compete in international markets where norms for energy efficiency in many countries are mandatory.

Energy labeling of BEE is generally linked with the performance and safety parameters as prescribed in the national standards, and products that qualify for the energy labeling are first expected to meet these requirements, thus linking energy efficiency and high-quality performance.

Significance of Energy - Labeling : Without a credible energy label, a consumer looking at an appliance has no idea whether a product saves energy or is an energy guzzler. The energy usage pattern of an appliance is usually hidden from the naked eye, and invariably not known to the user. However, energy consumption determines the operating cost of most appliances and is therefore of concern to the consumer and his pocket. Consumers are sometimes aware of only some basic details, such as wattage/units and act on that information. But wattage alone is no substitute for the information that an energy label provides, like lumens/watt of a lamp or the Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER) of an Air Conditioner.

Like other Energy Efficiency programs, energy labeling aims to market transformation for energy- using products and appliances toward greater energy efficiency. Energy labeling programs help consumers to understand which products are most efficient and influence them to choose more efficient ones. At the same time, they create healthy competition among manufacturers to produce and market the most energy-efficient models and thus promote efficiency.

Development of S&L Program : The programs under the standards and labeling scheme are initially launched with voluntary labeling process. The introduction of the voluntary labeling program for the product is accompanied by an outreach campaign to provide information to the consumers about the labeling program and the benefits of this program to the consumer. The market dynamics of the equipment is tracked with a view to assess the penetration of the labeled products in the market. Once the program gains maturity, the introduction for mandatory labeling is considered. Awareness programs for sales persons and consumers are regularly being conducted in the major cities of the country.

Outcomes: During the Calendar year 2012-13, Standards & Labeling scheme has resulted in electricity saving of 4608 MU, equivalent to avoided capacity generation of 2649.8 MW.

The intended outcome of the scheme within the current plan is:

- a Mandatory labeling for appliances where substantial market transformation towards labeled products has occurred.
- b Continued Awareness programmes for retailers and consumers.
- c Fuel efficiency norms for passenger vehicles in CAFC standard to be notified.
- d Development and Finalization of S&L programme for inverters, UPS, inverter batteries, office automation products.
- e Continuation of check testing for labeled products.



1.6.3 SEEP

BEE has also developed a program called Super Energy Efficient Products (SEEP) programme to encourage innovation in the manufacturing sector in India and to accelerate the shift to energy efficient appliances, which are 50% more efficient than market average in designated sectors so that products of mass consumption become more affordable.

In the future, the scheme will cover several more domestic and industrial equipments and appliances with the objective of conserving the power consumption. In the XII plan sealing fan has been identified as the first appliances to be taken under this programme. Under this programme sealing fan manufactures met be incentivised is manufactures and self super efficient fans.

1.6.4 Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)

Energy Efficiency in Existing Buildings

The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) was launched by the Govt. of India for new commercial buildings on 27th May 2007. ECBC sets minimum energy standard for new commercial buildings having a connected load of more than 100kW or contract demand of 120 KVA and above. While the central Government has powers under the EC Act 2001, the state governments have the flexibility to modify the code to suit local or regional needs and notify them. Presently, the code is in voluntary phase of implementations.

The ECBC defines norms of energy performance and takes into consideration the climatic regions of the country where the building is located. The major components of the building which are being addressed through the code are:

- Envelope (walls, roofs, windows)
- Lighting systems
- HVAC System
- Water heating and pumping system
- Electrical Power System

While the ECBC has been developed by BEE, its enforcement lies with the State government and urban local bodies through notification within their states. Many states have already amended the ECBC for their state with Odhisha, Rajasthan, Karnataka , Uttar Pradesh , Puducherry, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Punjab and Uttrakhand having already amended and Puducherry, Rajasthan and Odhisha have also notified the code in their state. States such as Kerala, MP, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are in the process of amending ECBC for their state. States such as Andhra Pradesh and Haryana initiated amendment in Building bye laws to incorporate ECBC provisions.

Updated status on ECBC

Consequent to the notification of mandatory adoption of the code by the states, integration of the provisions of the code in to the bye-laws is essential. BEE has developed model building bye-laws to mandate minimum energy standards for residential and commercial buildings/ complexes for formulation of draft National Sustainable Habitat parameters on energy efficiency. Simultaneously, harmonization of ECBC with National Building Code(NBC) 2005 has been finalised by including a chapter "Approach to Sustainability" and sent for wider circulation after which it would be adopted in all future constructions in the country by including the same in the schedule of rates of the Public Works Department/ Construction agencies. Draft amendments in the CPWD Schedule of Rates has been carried out to incorporate the requirements of ECBC.

To promote adoption of ECBC in the built environment, several enabling measures have been taken up. These included (1) empanelment of ECBC expert architects, (2) development of technical reference material such as ECBC User Guide, Tip Sheets for lighting, envelope, HVAC, simulation; (3) development of conformance/compliance check tool (ECO nirman) to help architects/ design professionals and code compliance officials to assess conformance with code requirements, (4) Standard ECBC Training Modules covering various aspects of the code (5) Developed model building bye-laws to mandate minimum energy standards for residential and commercial buildings/ complexes for formulation of draft National Sustainable Habitat parameters on energy efficiency.

Updated Status on Existing buildings

The scope for energy efficiency improvements in buildings is immense. However, a lack of awareness amongst building owners and managers about the specific interventions that could lead to greater energy efficiency, and the non-availability of an appropriate delivery mechanism to capture future energy savings as a result of these interventions, discourages the large-scale enhancement of energy efficiency in buildings. Energy savings are determined by comparing energy baseline with energy consumed after implementation of EE measures. Energy Audit Studies have revealed a savings potential to the extent of 40% in end use such as lighting, cooling, ventilation, refrigeration etc. Energy cost savings resulting from EE measures directly benefit building owners and occupants over the life cycle of the building.

It has been seen, time and again, that energy conservation in such buildings can be achieved through well known interventions, which are cost effective as well. However, the implementation of these interventions is hampered by institutional, procedural and process barriers, particularly the inability of building managers to assess and guarantee the energy savings due to these interventions. In order to address this institutional barrier, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency has taken up the task of institutionalizing energy efficiency services, and of promoting energy efficiency delivery mechanisms, such as the development of a market for Energy Service Companies (ESCOs), which address the risks perceived by building owners. ESCOs provide a business model through which the energy-savings potential in existing buildings can be captured, and the risks faced by building owners can be addressed as well. The performance-contract based payments for energy savings achieved through the interventions carried out by the ESCO ensures that savings are achieved, and that the payments by the building owners to the ESCO are related to the achievement of these savings. In order to create a sense of credibility amongst the prospective agencies that are likely to secure the services of an ESCO as well as the financial institutions, BEE does an accreditation exercise for ESCOs through a process of rating these applicants in terms of success in implementation of energy efficiency projects based on performance contracting, availability of



technical manpower, financial strength, etc. The rating exercise is done through SEBI accredited agencies such as CRISIL, CARE and ICRA. The results of this exercise are made available in public domain and to the various State Governments/SDAs, so as to facilitate them in implementing Energy Efficiency programmes in their respective states. Till date 128 ESCOs have been empanelled by BEE. With an aim to overcome the barriers for achieving energy efficiency in existing facilities on the performance contracting mode, BEE has introduced a scheme for implementing energy efficiency in existing central government buildings through the ESCO mode. The approved scheme provides for funding of Investment Grade Energy Audits (IGEA) being arranged by the Central Government Agencies/ State Designated Agencies. In addition, BEE has developed standard templates for IGEA, performance contract etc.

In order to promote a market pull for energy efficient buildings, Bureau of Energy Efficiency developed voluntary Star Rating Programme for buildings which is based on the actual performance of a building, in terms of energy usage in the building over its area expressed in kWh/sq m/year. This Programme rates buildings on a 1-5 star scale, with 5-Star labelled buildings being the most energy efficient. Star Labels for day use office buildings, BPOs and Shopping complexes have been developed. Till date 150 commercial buildings have been star rated.

1.6.5 Strengthening Institutional Capacity of State Designated Agencies (SDAs)

The State Designated Agencies are statutory bodies set up by States to implement energy conservation measures at State level. The main emphasis of the scheme is to build capacity of the SDAs to enable them to discharge regulatory, facilitative and enforcement functions under the EC Act 2001. The scheme seeks to develop and implement Energy Conservation Action Plan (ECAP) based on a uniform template evolved for taking measures necessary to build institutional and human capacity, enabling the SDAs to implement energy efficiency programmes and undertake evaluation and monitoring of the energy conservation activities implemented in the States. Till date 32 States / UTs have designated their State Designated Agencies to coordinate with BEE for successful implementation of energy conservation activities in the States.

List of Designated Agencies to coordinate, regulate and enforce the provision of Energy Conservation Act, 2001:

1. Andaman and Nicobar UT: Electricity Department, UT of Andaman and Nicobar, Port Blair
2. Andhra Pradesh: New and Renewable Energy Development Cooperation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (NREDCA P)
3. Arunachal Pradesh: Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency (APEDA)
4. Assam: O/o Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Assam, Guwahati
5. Bihar: Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (BREDA)
6. Chandigarh (UT): O/o Electrical Inspectorate, UT Chandigarh
7. Chhattisgarh: Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy Development Agency (CREDA)
8. Delhi: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre
9. Gujarat: Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA)

10. Haryana: Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA)
11. Himachal Pradesh: Directorate of Energy, Government of Himachal Pradesh
12. Jharkhand: Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency, Government of Jharkhand
13. Karnataka: Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL)
14. Kerala: Energy Management Centre - Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram
15. Lakshadweep UT: Electricity Dept., UT Lakshadweep, Kavaratti
16. Madhya Pradesh: Madhya Pradesh UrjaVikas Nigam Limited (MPUVNL)
17. Maharashtra: Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA)
18. Manipur: Power Department, Government of Manipur
19. Meghalaya: O/o Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Meghalaya
20. Mizoram: O/o Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Mizoram, Mizoram
21. Nagaland: O/o Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Nagaland
22. Orissa: O/o Electrical Inspectorate, Orissa
23. Pondicherry: Renewable Energy Agency of Pondicherry (REAP)
24. Punjab: Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA)
25. Rajasthan: Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd (RRECL).
26. Tamil Nadu: O/o Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Tamil Nadu
27. Tripura: Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (TSECL)
28. Uttarakhand: Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (URED)
29. Uttar Pradesh: Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd (UPPCL)
30. West Bengal: West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd. (WBSEDCL)
31. Sikkim: Power Department, Government of Sikkim
32. Goa: Electricity Department, Goa

In addition to the above, the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir passed the Energy Conservation Act "in ToTo" in 2011, and the Power Development Department (PDD), Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir has been approved to be the SDA for Jammu & Kashmir.

The Ministry of Power had sanctioned the scheme of providing financial assistance to SDAs for strengthening their institutional capacities and capabilities in 2007-08 under XIth Five year plan with a total financial outlay of Rs. 49.41 crores which has been utilized by the SDAs for various energy conservation activities during the FY2007 - 2010. The above scheme was modified and Rs. 20.82 crores was sanctioned by Ministry of Power for FY2010 - 12.

Till date, an amount of Rs. 20.953 crores has been disbursed to 19 SDA during 2012-13 towards demonstration project, workshops, training programme, publicity/ awareness campaign etc.



Major Achievements indicating the successful implementation of energy conservation activities in the states are as follows

➤ In order to kick start the energy conservation activities at the state level with an emphasis on building institutional capacities of the SDAs, Ministry of Power had approved the scheme of Providing financial assistance to the State Designated Agencies for strengthening their institutional capacities and capabilities during the XI plan. The sanctioned amount of the scheme was Rs. 49.41 crores. This was further supplemented with the approval of the Enhancement of the scheme for providing financial assistance to the State Designated Agencies for strengthening their institutional capacities and capabilities of Rs. 20.82 crores. Thus, the total outlay of the both the schemes put together is Rs. 70.23 crores. The major activities under which financial support was provided were:

- Annual Action Plan which includes creation of database for Energy Managers / Energy Auditors / Designated Consumers, organizing training programmes / workshops, awareness campaigns etc.
 - Demonstration Projects on energy efficient street lighting, revamping of drinking water pumping system and energy efficiency in SME cluster
 - Investment Grade Energy Audit of Govt. Buildings
 - LED Village Campaign
- Some of the major achievements of the scheme are provided below:
- 28 SDAs have established a separate website highlighting energy efficiency measures undertaken in the State. All these SDAs have linked their websites with that of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and with other SDAs to facilitate ease of information exchange.
 - Workshops / training programmes involving the Energy Managers / Energy Auditors and Designated Consumers appraising about their roles as per the mandate of the Energy Conservation Act 2001 have been organized by the SDAs.
 - Media / awareness campaign in all the States has been undertaken by the SDAs. The major focus area were promotion through electronic and print media, translation of BEE materials to local languages, awareness campaign in schools / colleges, and through brochures, banners etc.
 - Most of the SDAs are celebrating Energy Conservation Day with due recognition given to those who have taken lead in promoting the cause of energy efficiency in the State.
 - Till date, 42 demonstration projects in the areas of street lights and water pumping systems have been successfully completed by SDAs.
 - 28 SDAs have successfully implemented the LED Village Campaign till date.
 - Under IGEA of the Govt. Buildings, 491 Govt. buildings have been taken up for energy audit by BEE empanelled ESCOs. The implementation of the Energy Conservation measures of some of the buildings have been taken up by the state Govt. and some of them are being taken up under ESCO mode.

The SDAs have reported verified savings of energy equivalent to avoided capacity addition of 1065 MW till 31.03.2011. Impact Assessment study of Energy Efficiency Activities under taken by BEE in the State Designated Agencies during XI Five Year Plan is completed.

1.6.6 State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)

As per EC Act 2001, State Governments / U.T. Administrations are required to constitute a fund called "State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)" for the purpose of promotion of efficient use of energy and its conservation within the State. In this regard, the Ministry of Power has approved a scheme "Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF) by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency". The total financial outlay of the scheme is Rs. 66.00 crores and was disbursed during the last three financial years of the XI Five Year Plan i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12. The contribution under State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF) was made to those State Govt. / UT Administration who have created their SECF and finalized the rules and regulations to operationalize the same. The scheme was for contribution to all the State/UTs with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 4.00 crores for any State/UT provided in two installments of Rs. 2.00 crores each. The second installation of contribution to SECF was released only after the states have provided a matching contribution to the BEE's first installation. An amount of Rs. 66.00 crores is disbursed to 24 states. Out of these, 9 states have been additionally provided the second installment as contribution to SECF.

During the financial year 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 8.00 crores has been released till date. This includes distribution of Rs. 4.00 crores towards contribution against 1st & 2nd installment to Maharashtra and Rs. 2.00 crores each towards contribution against 2nd installment to Pondicherry and Madhya Pradesh.

1.6.7 Agricultural DSMs

The Agriculture Demand Side Management (Ag-DSM) scheme of BEE was initiated during XI plan in eleven DISCOMs of selected eight states (Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka) which are agriculturally intensive and accounts for more than 70% of electricity consumption in this sector. The objective of the program is to create appropriate framework for market based interventions in the agriculture pumping sector and carried out pumpset efficiency upgradation projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Under this scheme, 11 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were prepared in 8 states covering about 20, 000 pump sets connected on 87 feeders and indicating saving potential of 97 million units.

The first pilot Ag-DSM project is being implemented in Mangalwedha Sub-division of Solapur District in Maharashtra. The detailed report (DPR) has been prepared and an implementer agency/ESCO has been engaged for implementation. Under this project, total 2209 pumpsets is replaced (free of cost to farmers) with energy efficient star rated pumpsets reflecting annual energy savings of 6.1 million units.

At the outset of XII five year plan, the objective is to reduce the energy intensity of agriculture pumping sector by carrying out efficiency up gradation of agricultural pump. The approach for meeting the targets would be to build up the process of acceleration of sustainable energy efficiency in the XII plan through; widespread replication through regulatory mechanism which will be coupled with the subsidy provided by the Gol for bridging the EEPS pump sets higher cost, capacity building of all stakeholders, few demonstration projects in rural drinking water pumping systems and strategic approach for dissemination of results.

1.6.8 Municipal DSMs

The global trend towards increased urbanization requires municipal bodies to provide services such as streetlights, solid waste management, sewage treatment & disposal, etc. and consume significant amount of electricity, usually in an inefficient manner. The cost of Energy sometimes constitutes more than 50% of the



municipality 's budget and implementing efficiency measures could reduce it by at least 25%. The Municipal Demand Side Management (MuDSM) programme can improve the overall energy efficiency of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) which could lead to substantial saving in the electricity consumption, thereby resulting in cost reduction/savings for the ULBs.

During XI Plan, MuDSM program was taken up in a phased manner all across the country as per the situational survey report. Bankable DPRs of 134 ULB were prepared after taking up Investment Grade Energy Audit (IGEA). The overall potential saving of 120 MW is estimated as part of avoided generation capacity through energy efficiency project in 134 ULBs. Based on the learning's & barriers identified. the objectives of the XII plan MuDSM programme are defined, which are as follows.

- a. To build the technical and managerial capacity of the energy conservation cell of ULBs.
- b. Realizing the energy saving through implementation of selective DPRs in few ULBs.
- c. Facilitation to other ULBs to replicate the implementation process through knowledge transfer.
- d. Involving various stakeholders to create a market transformation in energy efficiency.
- e. Facility state Urban Development Departments to create institutional arrangements through which projects can be implemented.

1.6.9 Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

During the XI plan BEE initiated several activities to facilitate energy efficient interventions within 25 energy intensive clusters belonging to 12 sectors. Two highlights of the BEE- SME programme during the XI plan included preparation of 375 Technology based detailed project for 25 SME clusters, Implementation of small group activities in 9 units of 3 clusters and Capacity building activities of the local service providers/ Technology providers.

During XII plan BEE identified saving potential of. 66 MTOE in these 25 SME clusters which was estimated to be about 15% of total energy consumption of these clusters. However since only about 8309 toe of Energy Savings could be verified in 13 clusters out of total 14300 toe reported by various units till 31st December, 2011, BEE, Encouraged by the result of its activities under during the XI plan decided to take forward this scheme in the XII plan as well with a special impetus on enabling EE technology on demonstration in the units belonging to 5 most energy intensive sectors covered during the XI plan by provision of part subsidies directly to the within unit owners.

During the financial year (2012-13) BEE conducted a National Workshop through EESL on 30 and 31st July, 2012 and initiated a comprehensive impact assessment study for entire activities undertaken in the XIth plan scheme.

Summary of Results (FY 2011-12)

The total expenditure incurred during the 11th plan on the scheme was Rs 16.84 crores for undertaking following activities in 25 SME clusters. The achievements in the 11th plan were as follows

- Situation analysis completed in selected 25 SME clusters.
- 25 SMEs clusters (18 Sector Type) undertaken for further interventions
- Comprehensive energy audit and technology gap assessment completed in 25 SMEs clusters.
- 375 DPRs on energy efficient technologies prepared and peer-reviewed.
- National level LSP workshop for 25 SME clusters completed.

- Information Dissemination and awareness workshop in 51 SMEs clusters completed.
- Implementation of SGA in 9 units of 3 clusters.
- Capacity building of Local Service Providers/Technology Providers in 25 SMEs clusters.
- Energy saving potential of 0.66 MTOE in 25 SMEs clusters which is 15% of the total energy consumption.
- Saving reported (Provisional) from various clusters is estimated to be 14300 toe and Verified saving is 8309 toe in 13 clusters till 31st December, 2011.

1.6.10 Energy Conservation Information Centre (ECIC)

The Energy Conservation Information Centre (ECIC) has been set up, known as Beenet, which is a web enabled online data collection and collation system. This web based online system facilitates seamless filling of returns by the designated consumers, as per the requirement under section 14(K) and 14 (I) of the Energy Conservations Act, 2001.

1.6.11 Professional Certification and Accreditation

The bureau has taken a pro-active role in establishing a proper energy management system in the country. In the context, BEE has successfully conducted 13 National Certification Examinations across the country up till 2011-12 and has certified 10,461 Energy Manager out of which 7206 are Energy Auditors. These Examinations are held throughout the country.

The process for accreditation has been initiated and will be processed twice in a year. All applications received between 15th February to 14th August, will be taken up for consideration and after 15th August and applications received between 15th August to 14th February, will be taken up for consideration after 15th February every year.

1.6.12 National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)

India faces the challenge of sustaining its rapid economic growth while dealing with the global threat of climate change. This threat emanates from accumulated emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere, the result of long term and intensive industrial growth and high- consumption lifestyles in the developed countries. Climate change may alter the distribution and quality of India's natural resources and adversely affect the livelihood of its people. With an economy closely tied to its natural resources base and climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water and forestry , India may face a major threat because of the projected changes in climate essentially on account of the historical, cumulative and excessively large impact of the large carbon footprint of the developed countries. While engaged with the International community to collectively and cooperatively deal with this threat, India needs a national strategy first to adapt to climate change and secondly to enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), released by the prime Minister on 30th June 2008, recognizes the need to maintain a high growth rate for increasing the living standards of the vast majority of people and reducing their vulnerability to adverse impact of climate change. The National Action Plan outlines eight national missions that represent multi-pronged, long term, and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change. The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) is one of the eight national missions with the objective of promoting innovative policy and regulatory regimes, financing mechanisms, and business models which not only create, but also sustain, markets for energy efficiency in a transparent manner with clear deliverables to be achieved in a time bound manner.



The Ministry of Power (MOP) and Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) were tasked to prepare the implementation plan for the NMEEE. NMEEE spelt out the following four new initiatives to enhance energy efficiency, in addition to the programmes on energy efficiency being pursued. They are:

- (i) Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT)
- (ii) Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE)
- (iii) Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP):
- (iv) Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED):

(i) Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT):

It is a market based mechanism to enhance cost effectiveness for improvements in energy efficiency in energy-intensive large industries and facilities, through certification of energy savings that could be traded. Government of India notified the PAT scheme on 30th March, 2012 and the scheme became mandatory from 1st April, 2012.

During the first cycle of PAT scheme i.e. from 2012-13 to 2014-15, 478 Designated Consumers in eight energy intensive sectors such as Thermal Power plants, Aluminum, Cement, Chlor-alkali, Fertilizer, Iron & Steel, Pulp & Paper, and Textile have been included, which account for about 165 million ton of oil equivalent of energy consumption annually. The direct benefit for the participating industries in this period is energy saving of 6.686 million ton of oil equivalent energy. 23 nos. of PAT notification workshop have been successfully organized to disseminate the PAT rules as well as target setting methodology to the key stakeholders all over the country in association with state designated agencies. Development of monitoring and verification Protocol, normalization factors for different sectors are being finalized with involving the key stakeholders like designated Consumers, Industries Associations, R&D institutions etc. The platform for trading of Energy Saving Certificates is also being finalised in consultation with CERC.

(ii) Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE):

MTEE is the scheme to accelerate the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors through innovative measures to make products more affordable with focus on leveraging international financial instruments, including Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to make energy efficient appliances affordable and increase their levels of penetration.

Government is going to launch Super-Efficient equipment program in 12th five year plan. Ceiling fans have been identified as the first appliance to be adopted. The program proposes to incentivize fan manufacturers to produce super-efficient fans that are 50% more efficient than the most efficient available in the market and sell at discounted price to consumers. Several rounds of consultation meetings were held with all stakeholders such as fan manufactures, R&D institutions, technology innovators, academia and policy bodies to deliberate upon specification, incentive structure, and measurement and verification strategy and to work-out a road map of the program. Performance specification of a super-efficient ceiling fan has already been finalized and consultations meeting with testing labs have also been initiated. The SEEP program development is currently at advance stage of finalization.

(iii) Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP)

Under EEFP, MoUs have been signed with financial institutions to promote lending in the areas of performance contracting, Demand Side Management (DSM) initiatives, energy efficiency in commercial sector, industrial complexes, power plants, etc. Under this initiative the objective is to enhance capacity to appraise energy efficiency projects by disseminating information on opportunities for financing Energy Efficiency projects in

different sectors, providing necessary financing guidelines and inculcating skills in the stakeholders to appraise Energy Efficiency projects. MoU has been signed by BEE with M/s. PTC India Ltd, M/s. SIDBI, M/s. HSBC Bank, M/s. Tata Capital and M/s. IFCI Ltd. to promote financing for Energy Efficiency projects. Two round table meetings with stakeholders of EEFPP were organized in June and October 2012 to discuss the problems in financing of energy efficiency projects.

(iv) Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED)

Government is also making efforts to create a market for energy efficiency with fiscal instruments by providing reassurance to lenders by providing a guarantee for performance contracts, providing a venture capital fund, promoting leadership in the public sector on energy efficiency and promoting energy efficiency in public procurement based on life cycle cost analysis. Two types of fund for energy efficiency are being established. One is the Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency (PRGFEE) and the other is the Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE).

Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency (PRGFEE)

A PRGF is a risk sharing mechanism lowering the risk to the lender by substituting part of the risk of the borrower by granting guarantees ensuring repayment of part of the loan upon a default event. The PRGFEE guarantees a maximum 50% of the loan provided by the Participating Financial Institution (PFI) or Rs. 3 crores per project, whichever is less. The Ministry of Power has approved the composition of Supervisory Committee and nominations for its members from various organizations have been received. The draft documents for PRGFEE have also been prepared and shall be approved by Supervisory Committee.

Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE)

Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE) will provide initial seed capital from Government budget to stimulate investment in energy efficiency projects. It will provide risk capital support to energy efficiency investments in govt. building and municipalities. This will allow private venture fund players to capitalize the transaction costs associated with specific EE investments. VCFEE will provide last mile equity support to specific energy efficiency projects, limited to a maximum of 15% of total equity required, through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) or INR 2 Crores, whichever is less. The fund of VCFEE would be managed by the Trust for VCFEE, for which the trust deed has already been developed and vetted by Ministry of Law. Ministry of Power has approved the composition of Board of Trustees for VCFEE and seeking nominations for its Trustees from different ministries/ organizations. The preparation of documents for participation in VCFEE is in-process.

Public Procurement Policy

BEE has initiated Public Procurement Policy for promotion of energy efficiency in procurement of energy consuming products, which are sold in a competitive market. In this regard, on the basis of life cycle cost analysis carried out by BEE for Split Air Conditioners, Frost Free Refrigerators, Ceiling fans and Water heaters, the Ministry of Finance had issued an Office Memorandum on 21st January 2013 for all Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices. As per this Office Memorandum, the public procurement agency, while procuring appliances mentioned above, will ensure that the appliances carry the threshold or higher BEE star rating.



Fiscal incentives policy

BEE has been submitting tax proposals for its consideration in the Union Budget. BEE had submitted tax proposals that included seven recommendations each in Direct taxes and indirect taxes for consideration in Union Budget 2012-13. In the Budget 2012-13, some benefits have been given in indirect tax regime, which are:

- Full exemption from basic customs duty is being extended to tri band phosphor for use in the manufacture of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL).
- LEDs required for the manufacture of LED lamps are also being exempted from Special Additional Duty.
- Excise duty on LEDs has been reduced from 10% to 6%.

In Union Budget 2013-14, under the direct tax regime Govt. has announced 6 pass through, states of category I Alternative Investment fund (AIF) setup as venture capital funds under which the income of VC FEE shall be exempted under the income tax.

1.6.13 National Energy Conservation Awards

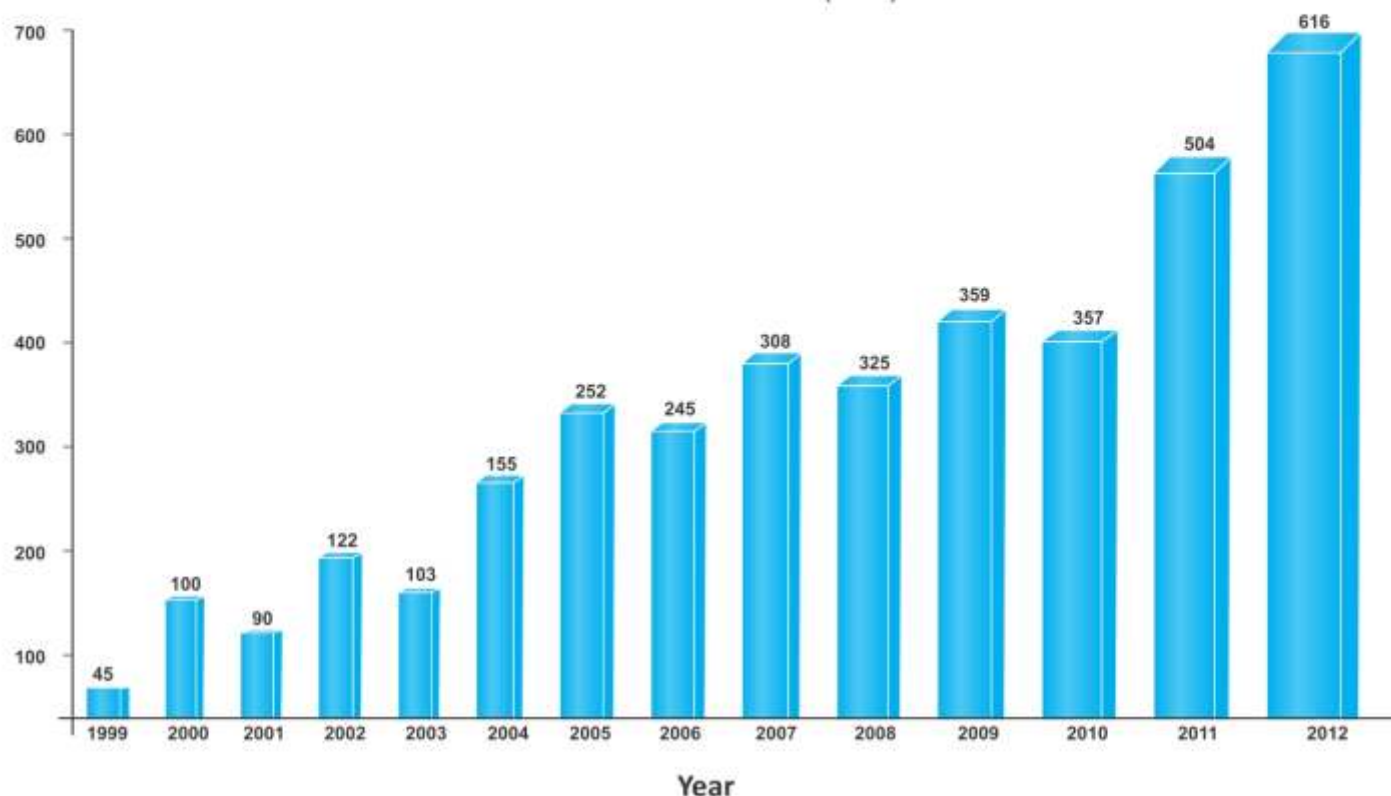
One of the voluntary innovative schemes, initiated by the Government of India, Ministry of Power, to promote energy conservation has been the National Energy Conservation Awards. BEE coordinates the energy conservation Awards Scheme of the ministry of power.

The Participating units of EC Award 2012 have collectively invested Rs. 1948 Crores in energy conservation measures, and achieved a monetary saving of Rs. 2886 Crores last year, imply a payback period of 8 Months only, once again providing the fact that energy conservation is a least cost option. The participating units have also saved electrical energy of 4177 Million kWh, which is equivalent to the energy generated from a 616 MW thermal power station at a PLF of 0.775. In other words, these participating units have avoided the installation of power generating capacity equivalent to 616 MW thermal Power Station in 2011-12, which would otherwise have been required to meet the power demand of these units.



The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, presenting the Awards at the inaugural function of the National Energy Conservation Day - 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi on December 14, 2012.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY SAVING IN TERMS OF EQUIVALENT AVOIDED CAPACITY IN (MW)



In the last 14 years of Award Scheme for the period 1999-2012, the participating units have collectively saved Rs. 18675 Crore and the investment made on energy efficiency projects was recovered in 16 months. In energy terms, 22133 Million kWh of electrical power, 33.65 lakhs kilo liter of oil, 149.53 lakhs metric tonne of coal and 228709 billion cubic meter of gas was saved, through the energy conservation measures of the participating units.

YEAR WISE ENERGY SAVINGS ACHIEVED BY PARTICIPATING UNITS IN NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION AWARDS SCHEME (1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 2011 & 2012

Year	No. of Participating unit	Annual Saving in Rs. Crores	One time investment in Rs. Crores	Electricity Energy Saving		Furnace Oil & Other liquid fuel Savings. in Lakhs KL	Coal Savings in Lakh Metric Tonnes	Gas Saving in Lakh cubic meters
				Million kWh	Equivalent avoided capacity in MW			
2012	773****	2886	1948	4177	616	2.65	25.53	4303
2011	644****	2390	2201	3421	504	3.29	33.21	4085
2010	592****	2138	5457	2422	357	3.41	23.42	8338
2009	558***	2377	3180	2451	359	5.65	12.4	4274.9
2008	368**	1859	2493	2216	325	1.85	3.47	15729



2007	384*	1843	2923	1620	308	1.25	5.86	15379
2006	388*	1135	1266	1288	245	1.19	5.17	29044
2005	343	993	1319	1327	252	2.4	7.58	13122
2004	297	763	1364	814	155	2.49	5.37	18585
2003	191	539	1071	542	103	2.21	12.65	73181
2002	174	594	691	641	122	1.7	7.4	35588
2001	157	587	659	485	90	2.21	4.79	3929
2000	120	366	630	524	100	1.327	0.64	707
1999	123	205	940	205	45	1.62	2.15	2444
Total 14 Year		18675	26142	22133	3581	33.65	149.53	228709

* Participating units include Industrial units, Buildings and Zonal Railways

** Participating units include Industrial units, Buildings, Zonal Railways, State Designated Agencies and Municipalities

*** Participating units include Industrial units, Buildings, Zonal Railways, State Designated Agencies, Municipalities and

Manufactures of Star Labelled Appliances (Energy savings of star labelled appliances not included)

**** Participating units include Industrial units, Buildings, Zonal Railways, State Designated Agencies, Municipalities, Manufactures of Star Labelled Appliances and Thermal Power Stations (Energy savings of star labelled appliances not included)

NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION AWARD WINNERS - 2012

ALUMINIUM

Certificate of Merit : National Aluminium Company Limited, Mines and Refinery Complex, Damanjodi, Distt. Koraput (Odisha)

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING

1st Prize : Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd, Zaheerabad, Distt. Medak (Andhra Pradesh)

2nd Prize : Ashok Leyland Ltd., Pantnagar, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarkhand)

Certificate of Merit : Tata Motors Limited, CVBU-Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING

(Ancillary)

2nd Prize : Ashok Leyland Ltd., Alwar (Rajasthan)

Certificate of Merit : GKN Driveline (I) Ltd., Faridabad (Haryana)

CEMENT

(Clinker & Grinding Unit)

1st Prize : Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd., Distt. Ariyalur (Tamil Nadu)

2nd Prize : Madras Cements Limited, Alathiyur Work, Distt. Ariyalur (Tamil Nadu)

Certificate of Merit : 1. Heidelberg Cement India Limited, Unit-Damoh, Distt. Damoh (Madhya Pradesh)
2. Ultratech Cement - Kotputli Cement Works, Kotputli, Distt. Jaipur (Rajasthan)

CHEMENT (Grinding Unit)

2nd Prize : ACC LTD, Thondebhavi Cement Works, Distt, Chikka ballapur (Karnataka)

Certificate of Merit : JAYPEE Roorkee Cement Grinding Unit (A Unit of Jai parkash Associates Limited, Roorkee (Uttarakhand)



CERAMICS

- 2nd Prize* : Asian Granito India Ltd., Distt. Sabarkanth (Gujarat)
Certificate of Merit : HSIL Ltd, Ceramic division-2, Distt. Nalgonda (Andhara Pradesh)

CHEMICALS

- 1st Prize* : Bayer Crop Science Limited, Ankleshwar (Gujarat)
2nd Prize : SI Group India Limited, Rasai Unit, Distt. Raigad (Maharashtra)

CONSUMER GOODS MANUFACTURING

- Certificate of Merit* : Hindustan Unilever Limited, Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)

DAIRY

- 1st Prize* : Heritage Foods (India) Limited, Distt. Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh)
2nd Prize : Surat District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limitec, Sumul Surat (Gujarat)

DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS

- 1st Prize* : Shilpa Medicare Ltd. Raichur (Karnataka)
2nd Prize : IOL Chemicals And Pharmaceuticals Limited, Barnala (Punjab)
Certificate of Merit : USV Limited Unit – 1, Baddi (Himachal Pradesh)

EDIBLE OIL / VANASPATI

- 2nd Prize* : Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd., Buti Bori, Distt Nagpur (Maharashtra)
Certificate of Merit : Ruchi Soya Industries Limited, Distt. Indore (Madhya Pradesh)

FERTILIZERS

(Urea)

- 1st Prize* : Gujart Narmada Valley Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Distt Bharuch (Gujarat)
2nd Prize : Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, Phulpur Unit-II, Allhabad (Uttar Pradesh)

FERTILIZERS

(Others)

- Certificate of Merit* : Coromandel International Limited, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)

FOOD PROCESSING

- 2nd Prize* : Perfetti Van Melle India Pvt. Ltd., Manesar Plant Gurgaon (Haryana)
- Certificate of Merit* : Jain Irrigation Systems limited, Food Park, Jalgaon (Maharashtra)

FOUNDRY

- 1st Prize* : Central Foundry and Forge Plant, BHEL, Haridwar (Uttarakhand)

GENERAL CATEGORY

- 1st Prize* : Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- Certificate of Merit* : 1. Auma india Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore (Karnataka)
2. Raychem RPG Pvt. Ltd., Distt. Pune (Maharashtra)

GENERAL CATEGORY

(SUBSECTORS OF EC AWARD)

- 1st Prize* : Ordnance Factory Dumdum, Kolkata (West Bengal)
- 2nd Prize* : Belapur Railway Station Commercial Company Limited Navi (BRSCCL) Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra)
- Certificate of Merit* : Remi Edelstahi Tubulars Limited, Tarapur, Boisar (Maharashtra)

GLASS

- 1st Prize* : Hindusthan National Glass & Industries Ltd., Jhajjar (Haryana)
- 2nd Prize* : Owens Corning India Limited, Distt. Raigad (Maharashtra)

INTEGRATED STEEL

- 1st Prize* : Jindal Steel & Power Limited, Distt. Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)

PAPER & PULP

- 1st Prize* : The Sirpur Paper Mills Limited, Sirpur-Kaghaznagar, Distt, Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh)



PETROCHEMICALS

2nd Prize : Panipat Naptha Cracker, Panipat Refinery, Panipat (Haryana)

Certificate of Merit : Castrol India Limited-Patalgana, Distt. Raigad (Maharashtra)

PLASTICS

1st Prize : Max Speciality Films, Distt. Nawansher (Punjab)

2nd Prize : Json Polymer Pvt. Ltd., Thane (Maharashtra)

REFINERY

1st Prize : Haldia Refinery, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Distt. Purba Medinipur (West Bengal)

2nd Prize : Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Assam oil Division), Digboi Refinery Distt

STEEL RE-ROLLING

2nd Prize : Jindal Stainless Limited, Hisar (Haryana)

SUGAR

Certificate of Merit : K.C.P. Sugar and Industries Corporation Limited, Vuyyuru, Distt. (Andhra Pradesh)

TEXTILE

1st Prize : Zenitex Pvt. Ltd., Surat (Gujarat)

TYRE

2nd Prize : Balkrishna Industries Ltd., Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

OFFICE BUILDINGS

(More than 10 lakh kWh/year Consumption)

1st Prize : Divisional Railway Manager (DRM) Office Building. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

2nd Prize : Infosys Limited, Software Development Block-B-6 & 8, Pune (Maharashtra)

Certificate of Merit : 1. Main Telephone Exchange Buildings, BSNL, Hisar (Haryana)
2. Cognizant Technology Solutions- Golf View Campus, Bangalore (Karnataka)

OFFICE BUILDINGS

(Less than 10 lakh kWh/year Consumption)

- 1st Prize : Divisional Railway Manager Office, Ambala Cantt (Haryana)
- 2nd Prize : Office of the Divisional Railway Manager, N.E. Railway, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
- Certificate of Merit : Divisional Railway Manager Office Complex, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)

BPO BUILDINGS

- 1st Prize : Infosys BPO Limited, BPO-1 Building, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- Certificate of Merit : Infosys BPO Limited, BPO-1, Distt. Pune (Maharashtra)

HOTELS

(5 Star and above)

- 2nd Prize : The Leela Place, Bangalore (Karnataka)

HOSPITALS

(More than 10 lakh kWh/year Consumption)

- 1st Prize : Fortis Hospitals Ltd., Mulund, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
- 2nd Prize : MMRI, Kamalnayan Bajaj Hospital, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

HOSPITALS

(Less than 10 lakh kWh/year Consumption)

- 1st Prize : Divisional Railway Hospital, North Eastern Railway, Izatnagar, Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)
- 2nd Prize : Divisional Railway Hospital, South Central Railway, Guntakal (Andhra Pradesh)
- Certificate of Merit : 1. Fortis Hospitals, Nagarbhavi, Bangalore (Karnataka)
2. Divisional Railway Hospital, West Central Railway, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)



STATE DESIGNATED AGENCIES (SDAs)

1 st Prize	:	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency, Pune
2 nd Prize	:	Energy Management Centre, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)
Certificate of Merit	:	1. Punjab Energy Development Agency, Chandigarh 2. Renewable Energy Department, Haryana and Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA), Chandigarh

THERMAL POWER STATIONS

(Gas fired plants > 100 MW Capacity)

1 st Prize	:	NTPC Ltd, Kawas, Hazira Road, Surat (Gujarat)
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THERMAL POWER STATIONS

(Coal fired plants > 100 MW capacity)

1 st Prize	:	Captive Power Plant, Vedanta Aluminium Limited, Jharsuguda (Odisha)
2 nd Prize	:	Adani Power Ltd., Distt. Kutch (Gujarat)

THERMAL POWER STATIONS

(Coal and Gas fired plants < 100 MW capacity)

1 st Prize	:	Captive Power Plant, Chunar Cement Factory (A Unit of Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.) Chunar, Distt. Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)
Certificate of Merit	:	Captive Power Plant, Ultra Tech Cement Ltd. (Unit: Vikram Cement Works), Distt. Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh)

1 st Prize	:	Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi
2 nd Prize	:	South East Central Railway, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)
Certificate of Merit	:	1. Central Railway, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai (Maharashtra) 2. Western Railway, Churchgate, Mumbai (Maharashtra)

MANUFACTURERS OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Air Conditioner)

- 1st Prize : Panasonic India (P) Ltd., Gurgaon (Haryana)
- Certificate of Merit : 1. Daikin Airconditioning India Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon (Haryana)
2. Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

MANUFACTURERS OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Refrigerator)

- 1st Prize : Samsung India Electronics Limited, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

MANUFACTURERS OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Tubular Fluorescent Lamp)

- Certificate of Merit : Crompton Greaves Ltd, Lighting Division, Vadodara (Gujarat)

MANUFACTURERS OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (AGRICULTURE PUMP SET)

- 1st Prize : CRI Pumps Private Limited, Saravanampatty, Coimbatore
(Tamil Nadu)

MANUFACTURERS OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (STORAGE WATER HEATER)

- 1st Prize : Racold Thermo Limited, Chakan, Distt. Pune (Maharashtra)
- 2nd Prize : A.O. Smith India Water Heating Pvt. Ltd., Distt. Ramanagara
(Karnataka)



Painting Competition on Energy Conservation

Ministry of Power and Bureau of Energy Efficiency have been organizing painting competitions on energy conservation for the last 7 years for students of the 4th, 5th and 6th standards at School, State and National levels. The scheme aims at sensitizing the children towards issues of energy conservation and is being executed in all the 28 States and 7 UTs

Some key features of the scheme are:

- a) The Competition is first held at School level. The children, whose paintings score the first and second position, get included to participate in the state/U.T level Competition. Again the first three entries from each state are chosen to participate at the National level Competition
- b) Children whose paintings win the first, second and third positions at the State/U.T Level get awarded with the cash prizes and all children who participate at the school, state and National level are awarded Certificate of Merit.



The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee presented the National Painting Competition Prizes, at the National Energy Conservation Day function, in New Delhi on December 14, 2012.

The Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Power, Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia and the Secretary, Ministry of Power, Shri P. Uma Shankar are also seen.

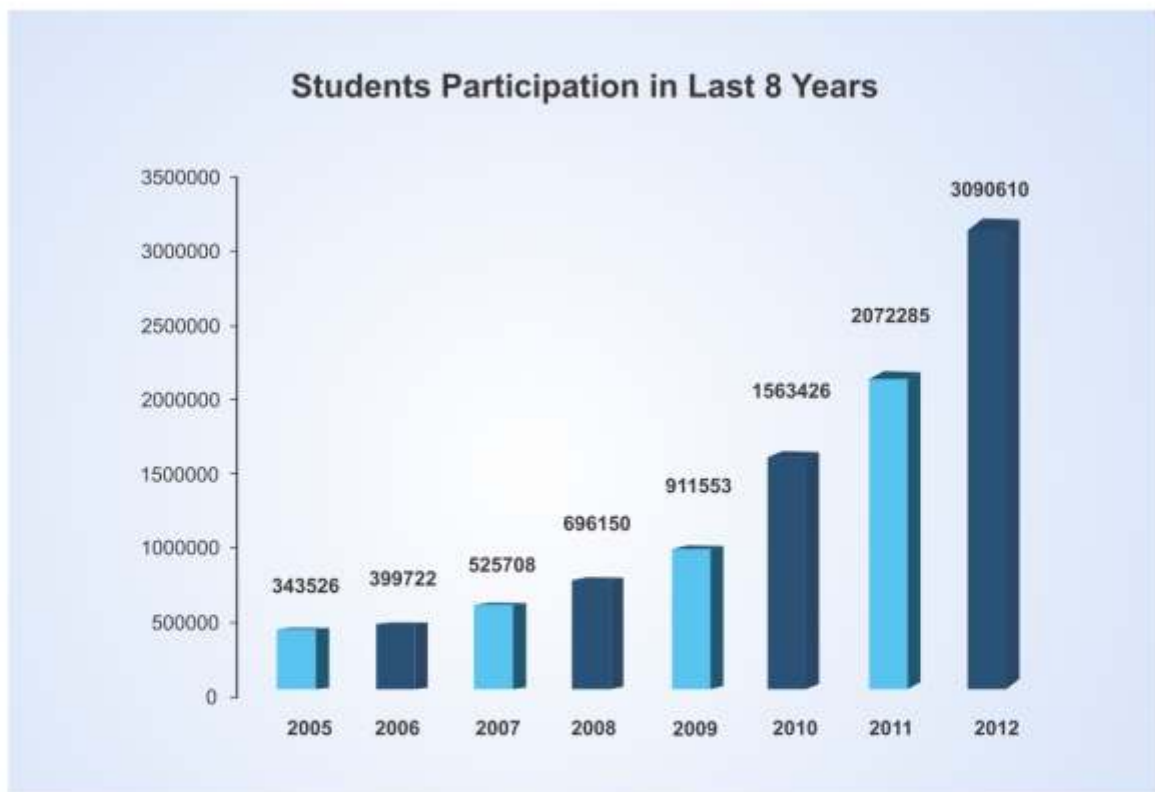


Name : **K R Roshni**
State : **Tamil Nadu**



FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,00,000/-

In 2012, 72,532 and 30.90 Lakh Students participated in the competition. Student participation level has increased from 24,385 Schools and 5.25 lakh Students in 2007 to 72,532 Schools and 30.90 Lakh Students in 2012.





1.6.14 Awareness and Outreach

The objectives of the General Awareness Campaign as well as the Standards and labeling Programme of BEE and MoP is to create awareness amongst public on the efficacy and virtues of adopting a habit for energy conservation.

In order to gear up the propagation of the energy conservation and efficiency in every nook and corner for the country, the services of media were embarked upon and it successfully showed its impact with the nation watching BEE's advertisement on their channels, getting inspiring messages and information through National newspapers and sensing the pulse of energy consciousness through energy saving slogans flashing on electronic display boards at various geographic locations. The media campaign on Electronic, and Print was released through DAVP as per policy of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Exhibitions: BEE participated in the India International Trade Fair during 14th to 27th November, 2012 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi and other exhibitions on power sector with a stall on them to display the achievements of BEE.

1.6.15 Energy Efficiency and Conservation in School Education

BEACON (Building Energy Awareness on Conservation) has been prominent in the School Education programme. Taking forward the success of the earlier conducted two phases of BEACON, the third phase of BEACON has been initiated to target the balance 22 states and UTs so that the entire country will be covered over a period of 20 months.

The Key objectives of this phase will be:

- To provide guidance to teachers in order to maximize excellence in energy education process
- To enhance learning of students and sensitize them on key energy issues that will impact their lives.

The primary beneficiaries of the project will be that school faculty and the secondary beneficiaries will be the school students, administrative staff of the school, parents and through them the community.

The methodology used will be through identification of schools and teachers conducting a series of seminars, developing and distribution of Teachers Energy Resource Kits, translation of resource material in local languages, Teachers training dovetailing with Eco club activities, Sensitization workshop and Media intervention.

The outcome expected from the projects is:

- Identification of the problems and solutions related key issues related to energy
- Provide teachers with tools to deliver the learning in effective and practical way
- Capacity building of students and teachers in terms of analyzing energy related issues of immediate concern
- Sensitized children and teachers will create a motivating force to bring about a change in the society for a sustainable world.
- Stimulate community level change and lead them to devise ways to effectively improve the environment around them through energy conservation.
- Develop recommendations for changes in the curriculum with chapters focusing on energy Conservation and its efficient use.
- Showcasing the project to invite media participation and support for the program.

1.6.16 Energy Savings Achieved

For the year 2011-12:

The data and documents of the various programmes were reviewed and analysed by an external agency (National Productivity Council) to verify energy savings achieved through BEE's programme and the activities carried out by the State Designated Agencies. In Particular, the standard and Labelling scheme contributed to annual electricity savings of 4611.3 MU, equivalent to 2654.3 MW of generation. The National Energy Conservation Awards also contributed to savings of 513.21 MW of avoided electricity generation. 3248.37 MW was the total avoided generation for the year (2011-12), as per verified reports.

1.7 Governing Council/ Composition

The general superintendence, direction and management of the affair of BEE is vested in the Governing Council which has up to 26 members. The union Power Minister heads the Governing Council and it consists of Secretaries of various line Ministries, heads of various technical agencies under the Ministries, members representing Industry, equipment and appliances manufacturers, architects, and consumers and members from each of the five power regions representing the States of the regions. The Director General of the Bureau is the ex-officio member secretary..

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY (NOTIFICATION S.O. 1472, DATED 26TH APRIL 2002)

1. Ministry of Power, Ex- officio Chairperson

Ex-officio Members:

2. Secretary, Ministry of Power
3. Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural gas
4. Secretary, Ministry of Coal & Mines
5. Secretary, Ministry of New & renewable Energy
6. Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy
7. Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs
8. Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority
9. Director General, Central Power Research Institute
10. Executive Director, petroleum Conservation Research Association
11. Chairman & Managing Director, Central mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.
12. Director General, Bureau of Indian Standards
13. Director General, National Test House
14. Managing Director, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.



15. Member Secretary, North-Eastern Regional Power Committee
16. Member Secretary, Eastern Regional Power Committee
17. Member Secretary, northern regional Power Committee
18. Member Secretary, western regional Power Committee
19. Member Secretary, Southern Regional Power Committee

Other Members

(Appointed under clause (p) of sub-section 4 for a period 3 years from the date on which they enter upon office)

20. Member, To be nominated (Representing Industry)
21. Member, To be nominated (Representing Equipment & Appliances Manufacturers)
22. Member, To be nominated (Representing Architects)
23. CEO Member, To be nominated (Representing Consumers) (Appointed under clause (q) of sub-section (2) of section 4 for a period of three years from the date they enter upon they office)
24. Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
25. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development

Ex-officio Member Secretary

26. Director General, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, 4th Floor, Sewa Bhawan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi - 110066.



2 International Cooperation

2.1 International Bilateral and Multilateral Programmes

2.2 Multilateral Programmes - Ongoing



2.1 International Bilateral and Multilateral Programmes

2.1.1 Indo- German Energy Programme

1. INDO-GERMAN ENERGY FORUM (IGEF)

Background:

The Indo-German Energy Forum (IGEF) was established in April, 2006 by Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, Republic of India to intensify the Indo-German Co-operation to promote dialogue and cooperation with involvement of public and private sector in the areas of energy security, energy efficiency, renewable energy, investment in energy projects and collaborative R&D. A Support Office to the IGEF is jointly operated by GIZ, KfW and Bureau of Energy Efficiency and funded by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) of the Federal Republic of Germany. While the IGEF is a high level policy dialogue between India and Germany the IGEF Support Office is incorporated in the structure of the Indo-German Energy Programme (IGEN).

3 Sub-Groups were constituted under IGEF and Sub-Group III: Demand-Side Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Growth Strategies is Co-chaired by Joint Secretary (Energy Conservation), Ministry of Power.

Areas of Cooperation in Sub Group III	Updated Status
<p>Trigeneration</p> <p>A trigeneration plant was set up at Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Centre in the framework of the GIZ/BEETRIGEN project. The plant was formally inaugurated on 31st October, 2012 and this has been a first demonstration project of its kind.</p>	<p>The process of monitoring the performance of the plant and study for further replication and dissemination of this technology is underway. Appropriate financial models may be explored jointly for its further use in industry by the group.</p>
<p>Bridging the Information Gap on Energy Efficiency in Buildings (bigEE)</p> <p>For developing an international internet based knowledge platform for energy efficiency, the German side had taken an initiative – bigEE which means “Bridging the Information Gap on Energy Efficiency. The project attempts as the name suggests to bridge the information gap needed for facilitating energy efficiency improvements in buildings. The web based knowledge platform was launched in Doha in December, 2012.</p>	<p>The Bureau of Energy Efficiency has agreed to work with the Wuppertal Institute of Germany in this initiative. It is proposed that ESCO related data, international best practices and case studies in the bigEE platform may be included to aid as a one stop shop for ESCO models relating to buildings.</p>
<p>Policy Framework and Promotional Schemes for Energy Efficiency in Buildings</p> <p>In the residential buildings sector, Fraunhofer institute and TERI jointly developed an energy performance assessment tool which calculates energy savings potential for various energy efficiency measures in the</p>	<p>A baseline study to investigate the energy savings potential in the residential buildings for a potential roll out of labelling scheme in the building sector needs to be taken up. KfW has already committed to fund this study and it is envisaged that this process gets initiated at an early date.</p>

<p>residential buildings in India. The tool was launched in September, 2012. potential for various energy efficiency measures in the residential buildings in India. The tool was launched in September, 2012.</p>	
<p>Promotion of ESCOs</p> <p>Work on two projects namely conducting of baseline studies in a scientific manner and standardization of documents for performance contracting which were identified as barriers for successful operationalization of ESCOs in India are underway and are at various stages of completion. These projects are being undertaken with the help of KfW.</p>	<p>A workshop with German ESCO association along with the representatives of Berlin Energy Agency was organized during the 5th IGEF meeting to share the German experiences in this area. Some innovative models in terms of aggregation of project entities to have a viable benchmark has been suggested which can be experimented.</p>
<p>Organic Rankine / Kalina Process for Waste Heat Recovery</p> <p>On the engagement on the waste heat recovery the focus area has been the use of the organic rankine cycle / Kalina technology in Indian conditions. In industries with high temperature waste heat (cement, steel, glass) the focus shall shift more towards other available waste heat recovery technologies, as ORC is not a viable option, especially in plants with a capacity exceeding 2-3 MW. The ORC shall focus more on the fertilizer industry and power stations, where due to substantial amounts of low-temperature waste heat, it would be applicable in theory. A study in this regard was undertaken by the IGEF support office. It has been suggested that this technology may not be widely applicable in view of non-optimum temperature condition but it can be financially viable for application in thermal plants and fertilizer industries.</p>	<p>The available information (from the study and further discussions) may be given to German / European ORC supplier to assess the viability which has enormous potential in these sectors since at present no literature or feasibility for such application has been worked out.</p>
<p>Technical support for setting up of Energy Efficiency Centre</p> <p>An energy efficiency centre on the pattern of Excellence Enhancement Centre functional in the Sub-Group: 1, is proposed to be set up to demonstrate technology as well as for building capacities for various stakeholders. A similar centre is functional in Chennai with Japanese collaboration which both the countries have found very useful.</p>	<p>Already the project stands submitted for financial approval for the international climate initiative under the BMU and it is requested that IGEF may support this initiative and expedite approval.</p>



2. INDO-GERMAN ENERGY PROGRAMME (IGEN)

Background:

The Indo-German Technical Cooperation in the field of Energy Conservation has been going on since 1995, when the first Indo-German Energy Efficiency Project, was launched in May 1995, by the Energy Management Centre, a predecessor organization of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), through Tata Energy Reserach Institute, Bangalore. The Project was completed in September 2000. With the enactment of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (52 of 2001) and establishment of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency with effect from the 1st March 2002, the cooperation in the field of energy conservation continued under the Project "Indo-German Energy Programme (IGEN) with the objective to support policies and programmes in support of the Energy Conservation Act.

With the successful implementation of Phase-1, Phase-II of the programme was launched with effect from October, 2009 for the duration of four years ending in September, 2013,

Area of Cooperation	Updated Status
<p>Phase II (Oct. 2009 - Sep. 2014)</p> <p>Energy Efficiency Component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Services with respect to promotion of energy efficiency and its conservation through implementation of programmes and activities as envisaged in the Energy Conservation Act. Funds assigned are to the tune of Euro 4.78 million • Euro 1.50 million is assigned for capacity Building for Clean Development Mechanism Total Funds for the energy efficiency component are Euro 6.28. <p>Power Plant Optimization Component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in the availability and efficiency of Power Plant for Euro 2.72 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of perform-Achieve-Trade scheme under NMEEE including preparation of Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) norms for each designated consumers, creating panel of independent, impartial Designated Energy Auditors, establishing transparent Monitoring and Verification of SEC, Issuance of Energy Saving certificates, establishment of institutional arrangements etc. • Develop demand saving UNFECCC approved monitoring and Verification methodologies for appliances such as agriculture pump sets, refrigerator, domestic refrigerators. • Support development of self-sustaining business model for PoA Managing entities. • Develop road-map for post-2010 leveraging of carbon finance. • Support up-gradation of Institutional capacity of State Designated Agencies.

2.1.2 Indo-Japan High Level Energy Dialogue

As an outcome of the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Japan in December, 2006, a High Level Indo-Japan Energy Dialogue co-chaired by Dy. Chairman Planning Commission and Minister of Minister of METI to promote cooperation in the energy sector in a comprehensive manner. Energy Efficiency is a key component of the Dialogue, BEE and Energy Conservation Centre for Japan (ECCJ) are the implementing agencies from the two countries. Several Working Groups with chairs from Japanese and Indian side have been constitute to take the dialogue forward. The Working Group on Energy Efficiency is co-chaired by Joint secretary (EC), MOP from Indian side and DG, METI from Japan side. The seventh Indo-Japan Energy Dialogue was held in New Delhi on Sep 12, 2013.

Areas of Corporation

- Technical support for setting up of Regional Energy Efficiency Centre.
- Implementation of a Demo Project for sinter cooler waste heat recovery system is currently being carried out by NEDO in the industrial sectors and would be completes this fiscal year. Japanese support for development of ESCO market through Japanese Association of ESCO (JAESCO).
- Capacity Building of SDA through Energy Conservation Centre Japan (ECCJ).
- SGA implement in 9 units of 3 SME cluster (Morbi, Surat and Jalandhar, Batala & Ludhiana). Estimated energy and operational cost savings of T15 lakh per unit. Assessment of implementations done by ECCJ in Surat & Morbi SME Clusters.
- Training of BEE certified Energy Managers/Energy/Auditors certified by JICA.
- 15 candidates have been trained in the recent training held in Japan between 25th June to Aug 2nd 2013.
- Training on energy efficiency in SMEs by JICA.
- Two Individual training programmes on "Energy Conservation Techniques small and Medium Sized Enterprises in India" were scheduled in 2013.

2.1.3 USAID- Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO) Project

The objective of Energy Conservation and Commercialization (ECO) Bilateral Project Agreement is to enhance commercial viability and performance of India energy sector, and also to promote utilization of clean and energy efficient technologies in the sector. After the successful completion of ECO-I & ECO-II, ECO-III was launched with focus is on developing the framework for assisting with implementation of ECBC, institutionalization of energy efficiency at the state level through energy conservation plan development and implementation, enhancing energy efficiency in Municipalities, promoting institutional capacity development, and coordinating energy efficiency projects and activities between India and the United States.

State Level Energy Efficiency Action Plan

- a) Energy Efficiency Action Plan- ECAP prepared for the SDAs of Gujarat and Punjab.
- l) Implementation of Energy Conservation Building Code(ECBC)



- Development ECAP (2007-08 and 5 years (2007-12) for Gujarat and Punjab
- Development ECAP Strategy and implementation roadmap for Gujarat and Punjab
- Provided support to GEDA and PEDDA for various energy conservation activities/programs.
- Provided support to GEDA and PEDDA for various energy conservation activities/programs.
- Completed a load research survey on 200 commercial establishments and 400 residence aimed at understanding end use energy consumption patterns in Gujarat.

ii) Energy Efficiency in Municipalities promoting institutional capacity development and coordinating energy efficiency projects and activities between India and the United States.

- GUDC Board has granted in - principle approval on 28th June 2010, to proceed with Trust & Retention Account agreement and Energy agreement and Energy Performance Contract agreement for 5 ULBs for water pumping pilot project.
- Continuing technical assistance and facilitation to GUDC to implement the municipal street lighting and water pumping program in the state's 159 Urban Local Bodies (ULB) and 7 municipal corporations . Water pumping assisting GUDC by providing navigational guidance in regards to key project elements such as performance contract, financing and contractual structure etc. Assistance includes all aspects of the process, including technical, financial , legal and risk management considerations.
- In partnership with GUDC and IL & FS, helping implement of a municipal Energy Efficiency program through ESCO model covering street lighting was water pumping for urban local bodies (ULBs) for Gujarat.

iii) Institutional Development

- Supported the formation of a new organization "Alliance for Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE) and establishment of international Building Performance simulation Association India Chapter.
- Supported the establishment of three Regional Energy Efficiency Centres (REECs): CEPT for Energy Efficiency in building WBREDA for Energy Efficiency in Appliances and SEE-Tech for Energy Efficiency in small Industrial furnace.
- Launched a nation wide program to develop the capacity of architectural and engineering colleges by organizing "Train the Trainer" workshop, identifying and gifting state of the art building energy simulation software and reference materials and organizing awareness workshops.
- Prepared a paper "Preparing the next Generation of Architects and Engineers to Design and Construct Sustainable Building- An Educational Initiatives.
- Organized eight energy modeling awareness and training workshops.
- Developed course curriculum for Building physical for architectures and engineering institutions.

iv) Outreach and extension Activities

Organized study tours to the US for government officials and energy efficiency professionals to expose them to energy efficiency policy and programs

Organized capacity building workshops on ECBC, Measurement and Verification and other themes: Professional/Officials trained :2,900 approximately

Created the Website (www.eco3.org) that contains an exhaustive list of technical resources on buildings energy efficiency in the public domain.

Status of the USAID ECO III project

Implementation of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)

- i. The ECO Nirman conformance check Tool has been developed for assessing the mandatory and prescriptive requirement under the ECBC as well as the whole building performance compliance approach. This tool has been developed with the objective of helping architects and design professional to assess the conformance of their designs with the code requirements. This tool would help in...
- ii. A standard ECBC training package has been developed covering the various aspects of the code, which would enhance ECBC awareness together with providing administrative and technical guidance towards its conformance. These modules have been so developed that professionals undertaking the training program would be required to undergo an ECBC Proficiency test to assess their understanding of the code.

V) Global Superior Energy Performance (GESEO) Partnership

The Global Superior Energy Performance (GSEO) partners will work together to create national systems through which individual building and industrial units could adopt energy management systems with third party certification.

India's Broad objective on GSEP has been accepted by GSEP secretariat during the 1st workshop held during June 19-20, 2011 at Washington DC.

Energy Performance Benchmarking in industrial sector and building sectors are being taken up as a part of ISO 50001 implementation program in India.

vi) Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment (SEAD) initiative

The Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment (SEAD) initiative partners will work together to create market-based "pull" for super-efficient appliance, R & D investment, and standards.

SEAD member governments include: Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Commission, France, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These economies are responsible for about one half of global energy demand.

India is participating in the SEAD in the following working groups :

- 1) **Standards & Labeling:** Appliances efficiency standards currently under development in SEAD economies have the potential to save more than 170 terawatt hours per year of electricity by 2030- as much as is produced by about 60 mid-size (500 megawatt) power plants - and 3,600 petajoules per year of primary energy. These rules could tap about 10-15 % of the total appliance efficiency potential in these economies.



- 2) **Awards:** SEAD unveiled plans for the first international competition to recognize the most efficient alliances in the world at the second Clean Energy Ministerial in April 2011. The first round will focus on televisions, which are responsible for about 6-8% of global residential electricity consumption; subsequent rounds will cover different product categories. The awards will enhance buyers ability to differentiate and choose among products on the basis of their energy efficiency.
- 3) **Procurement:** Worldwide, government procurement accounts for between 10 and 15 percent of National GDP. A large fraction of these purchases, totaling trillions of dollars annually in SEAD member countries, are for energy-consuming products. Effective procurement policies can help governments save considerable amounts of money while also reducing energy consumption. Private sector companies also purchase large numbers of energy-consuming devices and can also benefit from procurement policies that minimize life-cycle energy costs. Both public and private procurement offers opportunities to generate market-transforming demand for high efficiency products. SEAD's procurement working group seeks to leverage the purchasing power of public and private sector buyers to draw high efficiency equipment and appliances into the market.
- 4) **Technical Analysis :** SEAD's Cross-cutting Technical Analysis working group is undertaking a range of activities to support SEAD activities- from development and maintenance of this superefficient . org portal, to development of a common analytical platform for assessing energy savings, to product specific efficiency opportunity assessments.
- 5) **Benefits to India:** India has launched standards and labeling programme for appliance and equipment which has shown major benefits in terms of market transformation towards more efficient appliance. India is now in the process of development of a new Super-Efficiency Equipment Programme (SEEP) which will provide incentives to manufacturers sell a super-efficient appliance. Ceiling fans are the first focus of the SEEP. The SEAD initiative is based on SEEP , and India (along with US) is a proponent of this initiative. Through this initiative, India could work with other countries to influence the accelerated development and deployment of appliances which are globally similar such as televisions. It would also provide information on global strength as far as technological development of these alliances are concerned, and enable us to share the learning's from other countries regarding their programme.

2.1.4 BEE-ADEME – AFD (France)

Content of AFD in India: On the occasion of President Sarkozy's State visit to India in January 2008, India and France signed an intergovernmental agreement on Indo-French co-operation. This agreement enabled the Agence Francaise de Development (AFD) to operate in India. AFD signed a memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with DEA (Department of Economic Affairs- Ministry of Finance- Government of India) on 29th September 2008 for extending French Official Development Assistance (ODA) to India. This MoU confirmed the mandate of AFD in India given by the French government and specifically focused on the preservation of global public goods, particularly (i) the fight against climate change and (ii) the biodiversity

conservation. This mandate is also in line with the priorities of the GoI in Particular those developed through missions of the Indian National Action Plan on Climate change approved in June 2008.

This mandate consists of a financial and technical assistance to the Government of India, its regional states and any public entity for projects recommended by DEA, so as to contribute to the sustainable management of global public goods, giving a strong emphasis on the energy sector. In this context, BEE became a key and natural interlocutor to AFD to implement its support relating to energy efficiency.

Activities: Following preliminary interactions between the partners, three work streams were identified:

Supporting BEE in its EE-related activities, in particular with Indian MSMEs. Supporting BEE in identifying EE-related projects in the building sector with a focus on programs likely to be implemented and that may be partially financed through French ODA (e.g. in public building); Supporting some Indian states in the creation and implementation of their local energy/Climate Plans with a special focus on appropriate financing mechanism.

For each of the 3 components above described, the BEE appointed a staff member responsible for all activities relating to the said component through this technical assistance. The 1st steering Committee was held on 2nd November 2010. As a first step, it was decided to undertake 3 actions to better understand the roles, strategies, interactions and expectations of main stakeholders in both MSMEs and Building sectors, and to develop an updated estimation of the EE performances in these sectors based on the already existing data.

Benchmarking and Mapping Indian MSMEs Energy Consumption :-The main objectives of this study is to benchmarking the specific energy consumption in MSMEs and to initiate the overall picture of MSMEs sector energy consumption by type of activity/cluster and by end-use in order to enable identification implementation, financing and evaluation.

Sharing best practices and best available technologies in selected SMEs sectors

The Scope of this study is to enable energy efficiency best practices and best available technologies transfers and adaptation in MSMEs between French and India: Identifying French MSMEs centers of excellence, sharing the findings with Indian partners and selecting the Best Operating Practices (BOP) and best available technologies (BAT) suitable and of interest for the Indian party, and enabling and facilitating contacts between French and Indian stakeholders in order to initiate B to B networking and further agreement.

Overview of the Indian Building sectors, Analysis of its energy savings potential and pre-identification of large scale Energy Efficiency Programs: The aim of this study is to set up the current situation and the overall picture of energy consumption and energy conservation potential in the Indian existing building stock and new construction markets, and to identify the main stakeholders and describe their offers, products and organization in India with specific attention given to market drivers.



2.1.5 BEE- STEM (Sweden) MOU

Based on the discussion in Stockholm February 9 -11 Swedish EPA has, in accordance with the common objectives for the envisaged cooperation between BEE, STEM and SEPA on energy efficiency. The delegation from Swedish Environment Protection Agency and Swedish Energy Agency India in April 2011 and Following areas of cooperation were identified.

The following energy efficiency schemes have been planned under the MoU

- i) **Eco Labeling Innovative Technology Practices:** Objective is to demonstrate and share innovative policy packages on how to reduce energy consumption in buildings and housing.
- ii) **LED standards:** To Establish specifications on lighting quality and energy efficiency for LED s and develop a manual /guide for purchasing LEDs.
- iii) **LED Street Lighting Projects:** To develop procurement specification for LED-street lighting, to carry through coordinated technology procurement in India and Sweden and to implement procurement specification in central and local procurement organizations.
- iv) **M&V in Building:** To demonstrate a methodology on Monitoring & verification of energy requirement in the building process.
- v) **Technology Procurement & Policy Tools:** To figure key activities and have partnership under Public Procurement for energy efficiency procurement tools.
- vi) **ISO50001:** Mutual understanding of advantages with mandatory energy efficiency regulation and voluntary long term agreement with incentives for energy intensive industry. Capacity building for the officials of the agency/s who will undertake the task of ISO 50001 certification of the companies.
- vii) **STIL 2:** To carry out a pilot study of the STIL2 methodology in India. Develop methodology for collection of data for the end use categories. Use Methodology for data collection and its refinement as a continuous process.
- viii) **BTC Method:** BELOK Total Concept (BTC) illustrated to India Partners:- Pilot Andit of Sirifort Auditorium & WAPCOS building conducted to develop BTC Protocol for India.

2.1.6 Indo- Canada Energy Forum

Following areas have been proposed for cooperation in area of energy efficiency by WG-2 on Electricity, Renewable & Energy Efficiency constituted under the Indo-Canada Bilateral on energy.

- a.) Energy Analysis, Simulation tools in Small & Medium Enterprises, Building and Municipalities.
- b.) Rating, Standards and monitoring tool to indicate energy and environmental performance of small and medium Enterprises.
- c.) Combustion and other potential technologies in the Small and medium enterprises and Large Industries.

- d.) Cost effective energy efficient building practices, retrofit measures.
- e.) Guidelines on development of energy efficient standards for residential buildings.
- f.) Training programme for Small and Medium Enterprises, Buildings, Municipal, developing industrial benchmarks.
- g.) Exchange of Technical experts and best practices from green Energy Act and Green Municipal Fund being implemented in Canada on Street and Public Lighting Area Lighting Waste & water Management.

2.2 Multi Lateral Programmes - Ongoing

2.2.1 International Energy Agency (IEA)

The declaration of cooperation between IEA and Ministry of Power, Government of India was signed on 30th April, 1998. Under the aegis of this declaration, BEE signed the Implementation Agreement of IEA DSM Task and joined two task initially in January, 2007 in presence of the Secretary (Power) and Executive Director, IEA.

BEE on behalf of MoP/Gol is associated with the following Task of IEA-DSM IA:

- i) **Task XV** : Network Driven DSM;
- ii) **Task XVI** : Competitive Energy Services (Energy Contracting, ESCO Services);
- iii) **Task XVIII** : DSM & Climate Change;
- iv) **Task XIX** : Micro Demand Response;
- v) **Task XX** : Branding of EE Services; Task initiated by India.
- vi) **Task (New Task XXII)**: EE Portfolio Standards; Task Initiated by India

I) NETWORK DRIVEN DSM (TASK XV)

Objectives :

- To identify a wide range of DSM measures which can be used to:
 - a) Relieve electricity network constraints and/or b)
 - b) Provide network operational services.
- To Further develop the identified network - driven DSM measures so that they will be successful in cost - effectively achieving network-related objectives.
- To investigate how existing network planning processes can be modified to incorporate the development and operation of DSM measures over the medium and long term.
- To develop `best practice` principles, procedures and methodologies for the evaluation and acquisition of network-driven DSM resources.
- To Communicate and disseminate information about network-driven DSM to relevant audiences.
- To investigate in detail the role of load control and smart metering in achieving network-related objectives.



Status: Task Completed

ii) COMPETITIVE ENERGY SERVICES (TASK XVI)

- To Design, elaborate and test innovative energy services and financing models and to publish them in a series of manuals.
- To develop and follow up country specific activities for implementation energy services in the market with a focus on selected market segments, like public buildings, elderly homes or private service building.
- To position the IEA DSM energy services expert platform as a competence center for international dissemination and assistance services (e.g coaching, training) in the field of energy services and to contribute to an IEA DSMC Center of excellence.

Status : Task is in progress & will be completed in 2nd quarter of 2012

iii) DSM AND CLIMATE CHANGE (TASK XVIII)

Objectives

- To identify circumstances in which DSM may mitigate GHG emissions and in which emissions mitigation programs may delivers benefits to the electricity systems.
- To identify the principals involved in methodologies for assessing the GHG emissions reductor available from specific DSM Measures.
- To identify ways in which DSM programs can be modified so they contribute to mitigating GHC emissions.
- To identify ways in which GHG emissions mitigation programs can be modified so they benefits to electricity systems.
- To identify opportunities for funding DSM programs with revenues from trading GHG emissior reduction.
- To explore whether use time of use pricing can be used to achieve mitigation of GHG emission>
- To identify and engage stakeholder and communicate and disseminate information about DSM as a resource and as a mechanism for mitigation GHG emissions.

Status: task has been completed in September 2010

iv) MICRO DEMAND RESPONSE AND ENERGY SAVING (TASK XIX)

Objectives :

Define DR and Energy Saving products to meet system operator, Supplier, Government and Customers requirement:

- Identify, develop and define packages of DR and energy savings services products for residential and SME customers, based on EUMF, TOU pricing and demand control to meet the above requirement.
- Develop mechanism to deliver DR and energy saving services products.
- Evaluate how ESSP/DAG business can provide DR and energy saving services products for residential and SMEs customers.

- Develop ESSP/DAG routes to market for residential and SME customers
- Make an overall assessment of common ground technologies to be shared with smart metering infrastructure.
- Estimate incremental costs of implementation of products delivery system
- Quantify the business case for the provision of DR and Energy Saving Products;

Status: Task has been completed in April 2010

v) BRANDING OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY (TASK XX)

The primary objectives of this task would be to 'Develop cogent and comprehensive framework for promotion of branding of energy efficiency in electricity markets at different level of maturity'

Sub-task 1: Energy Efficiency Offerings Analysis

Sub-task 2: Energy Efficiency Consumers Analysis

Sub-task 3: Assessment of relationship between EE products pricing and maturity of electricity market

Sub-task 4: Review of branding strategies in similar areas

Sub-task 5: Identification of Best Practices in Branding BEE

VI) Task XXII- Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards

The primary objectives of this task is Development, Implementation and Monitoring of Energy Efficiency Portfolio standards through:

- Analysis of various approaches to promote EE and their relative efficacy.
- Development of best practices in design of EEPS
- Communication and Outreach.

Sub Task I: Analysis of various approaches to promote EE and their relative efficacy

Sub Task Objective: The objective of this task is to analyze various approaches including EEPS like approaches adopted to promote EE and assess their relative efficacy in achieving the desired objectives.

SubTask Deliverable: A report on various approaches for promotion of energy efficiency measures

SubTask II: Development of best practices in designs of EEPS

Sub Task Objective: The objective of this sub task is to analyze design parameters and to develop best practices in designs of EEPS

Sub Task Deliverables: A report on Best practices in Design Of EEPS

SubTask III: Communication And Outreach

Sub Task Objective: The objective of this sub task is to identify and engage various stakeholders to communicate and disseminate information on setting and development of EEPS



Sub Task Deliverables: Information dissemination would be carried out by preparing two newsletters and by conducting one regional workshop to discuss various aspects of EEPS.

Status: Activities completed in 2010

- Preparation of report for sub task-I which is under internal review stage Activities planned for 2011.
- Completion of Sub-task I &II
- Publication of Task Newsletter

2.2.2 BEE- Global Energy Forum

1) Energy Efficiency improvement in Commercial Buildings – UNDP

Aims to address the barriers and accelerate the energy efficiency initiatives in the commercial buildings sector through supporting national development objectives with co- benefits of mitigating climate changes.

2) Chillers Energy Efficiency project- WB

Since the project has achieved the spirit of the project development objective, namely the reduction of green house gas emissions through the phase out of CFC based chillers in the country, the project needs to be recast as an energy efficient project and expand eligibility to non – CFC based chillers, the original project had included a provision for this restricting as Phase- II of the project . From consultations with manufacturers , it was determined that there are a large number of HCFC- 22 chillers on the market, which can be replaced with other types of older chillers, which would provide substantial energy efficiency saving.

There is potential for this project to influence the public sector procurement policy around energy efficiency. This is a need to reinforce the marketing and awareness efforts and to inform chiller owners and potential beneficiaries about the savings accruable from making energy efficient choices.

3) Global Environmental facility (GEF) Project Objectives

The “Financing Energy Efficiency at MSMEs ” project is part of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Programmatic Framework (2010-14) for Energy Efficiency in India with an objective to increase demand for energy efficiency investments in targeted MSMEs clusters and to build their capacity to access commercial finance.

The Project aspires to address the current gap in the understanding between energy auditors and bank loan officers and demonstrate a viable mechanism of synergic tie-up between MSMEs, energy auditors financial consultants/charted accountants, local Industrial or MEME associations and local bankers.

The GEF implementation agency for this project is the World Bank , and the two executing agencies are the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), ministry of power, Govt. of India and the small industries Development Bank Of India (SIDBI). There are five clusters under this project:

1. ANKLESHWAR Chemical Cluster 1200 Units Main Fuel: Gas/Electricity

2. FARIDABAD Mixed Cluster 2000 Units Min fuel : Gas/ Electricity
3. KOLHAPUR Foundry clusters 350 Units Main Fuel ; Coke /Electricity
4. PUNE Forgoing Cluster 150 Units Main Fuel : Furnance Oil/Electricity
5. TIRUNELVELI lime Kiln Cluster 100 SME units Charcoal /Electricity

Financing Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Enterprises – WB

The project objective is to increase demand for energy efficiency investment in targeted MSME clusters and to build their capacity to access commercial finance.

- Increased awareness about Energy Efficiency thus increased demand for EE investment
- Development of customized EE products and financing solutions.
- improved quality of EE investment proposal –both technical and financial perspective.
- Use of existing mechanisms for better management
- Establish a monitoring & evaluation system.

Final Deliverable: Development of 500 DPRs in 5 clusters identifying potential investment options for SME units, and total investment in BEE goods and services

- Awareness/Capacity building Activities;
- Outreach efforts to clusters;
- Knowledge Management

The project became effective in September 2010, it has caught momentum with several key contracts under procurement and completion of staffing of the BEE Project Management Unit. The various activities taken under the project during the period of 2010-11 include:

1. Work relations with the Industrial Association of five clusters under the project have been established.
 2. BEE has conducted preliminary awareness workshops in all 5 clusters and detailed technical workshop in 4 clusters.
 3. The efforts made by the BEE and Energy Efficiency Centre (EEC), SIDBI to sensitize the cluster through approach are ongoing.
 4. The selection process of agencies for following activities is under process:
 - (a) Marketing and Outreach of EE schemes
 - (b) Technical Assistance to Energy Auditors.
 - (c) Capacity building of Industrial Associations- Faridabad
 - (d) Cluster Work I & II (Walk through surveys, Detailed Energy Audi and preparing Bankable DPRs).
 5. Joint activity with IIP at Kolhapur (Foundry) cluster for identifying applicable energy efficiency options and international Best Practices.
- 4) Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Selected MSME Clusters in India – UNIDO Objective



To develop and promote a market environment for introducing energy efficiency and enhanced use of renewable Energy technologies in process applications in 12 selected energy – intensive MSME clusters in India with expansions to more clusters later, in order to improve the productivity and competitiveness of units as well as to reduce overall carbon emissions and improve the local environment. The project will work at cluster levels as well as policy level to achieve its aim. Project will be initiated in the Feb 2011 and the total project duration is 5 years till July 2016. The primary indicative targets is reduction in 84700 Ton/ Year CO₂ emissions (by 2015) and to achieve the total energy equivalent to 276 million electrical units per year. The estimated volume of investment in EE/RE technologies by 2015 is about 16 million USD.

Status :

- GEF endorsement of the project has been obtained by UNIDO in February 2011
- 12 SMEs clusters in 5 sector categories have been identified

2.2.3 International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC)

The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) is a high level international forum that provides global leadership on energy efficiency by identifying and facilitating government implementations of policies and programs that yield high energy efficiency gains. IPEEC also aims to promote information exchange on best practices and facilitate initiatives to improve energy efficiency.

Founded in May 2009, IPEEC is a voluntary, ministerial level forum of developed and developing countries that represents the major economies of the world. As of October 2010, IPEEC members include Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, The European Union, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, United Kingdom and USA. IPEEC member nations currently account for over 75% of global GDP and energy use. Denmark, Indonesia, South Africa and Sweden are observers at IPEEC. Other countries, inter government organizations, private sector entities and non-government organization (NGOs) may participate in the IPEEC work Programme.

India lead the task Assessment of Energy Efficiency Financing Mechanism (AEEFM). The task sought to identify and document methods to overcome multiple barriers that impede the successful & widespread financing of energy efficiency projects. The task now stands successfully completed.

Clean Energy Solution Centre (CESC)

Objective:

The CESC is an initiative under the program of "Capacity Building for developing country Policy Makers" as proposed in the first Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) meeting. The main objective of CESC is to assist CEM participants with dissemination of information on energy policies and programs. Hence CESC will serve as a virtual clearing-house of information and tools on clean energy policies. The main focus of CESC are :

- Share and catalog clean energy policies and public investment information in the major economies including public investment in clean energy innovation and deployment and related clean energy program details enabling environment policies and funding to support related policy formulation
- Assess these policies/investments and resulting deployment outcomes to identify global best practices;

- Engage high-level policy makers in governments and non-government bodies regarding best practice in public investment strategies and policy levers to unlock cost effective clean energy commercialization and deployment strategies;
- Access information and experts associated with the Clean Energy Ministerial initiatives
- Link existing and new multilateral energy technology initiatives to provide a global overview of technology deployment status and activities underway and to promote synergies among them.

Benefits to India:

- India has been implementing various energy conservation and efficiency programs , particularly after the enactment of Energy Conservation Act, 2011. The National Action Plan on Climate Change which encompasses a mission called National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) has outlined various components like industrial energy efficiency, Demand Side Management, Financing, Energy Efficient Appliances etc.
- As most of the other countries have developed policies in this regard to certain extent, it would be quite apt to extract the learning in this regard which can be effectively forged into the National Scheme for effective implementation.
- The CESC will also help the Indian government to drive transformational low-carbon technologies by creating a virtual network to identify and share best-practices policies, provide information on emerging policy trends and indentify opportunities for policy coordination across countries.

Key Issues:

- Identifying and establishing web-host country and platform for safe and effective information sharing with the participants.
- Specifying comprehensive scope of information to be shared and uploaded on the portal.
- Identification of exact target group of each country and ensure effective information dissemination pertaining to the web portal (Outreach Plan)
- Standardized Formats for data collection and ensuring regular updation of the uploaded information
- Establishment of help desk for redressal of queries and issues identified by the users.
- Information on national energy efficiency policy and programs (Particularly schemes and Data) are not available as single source point.
- No information on international networking on policy makers, technology providers and financial institutions in Energy area
- No information on futuristic energy policy being planned by various countries towards achieving low-carbon economy.

Status So far:

- BEE has been identified as nodal agency for India for this activity



- 1st telecon with US DOE held on 23/12/2010 in which plans and activities for solution center was broadly discussed. A country specific webinar was suggested by the Point of Contact (PoC), BEE.
 - 1st CESC webinar with India on Industrial Energy Efficiency Policies and Program was successfully held on 27th September 2011. Dr.G.C.Datta Ray, CEO, Dalkia Energy Ltd. presented the India's view. Other speakers were Mr. Jim Quinn, DOE and Mr. S.Shrestha , UNIDO.
 - The PoC of India made a presentation to the participants on "CESC: India's Experience" during the side event of preparatory CEM3 meeting held at New Delhi on 1st February 2012.
- Global Superior Energy Performance (GSEP)

Objective:

- The GSEP is an initiative under the program of "Global Energy Efficiency Challenge" as proposed in the first Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) meeting.
- The GSEP aims to develop a network of harmonized government-sanctioned certification programs to encourage continuous energy performance improvements in industrial manufacturing facilities and commercial buildings.
- The Global Superior Energy Performance (GSEP) Certification Working Group (CWG) will facilitate an international dialogue to share strategies and best practices to: (a) help participating governments shape national programs; (b) increase consistency across national certification programs; and (c) leverage resources to foster and accelerate energy management and continuous energy performance improvements in industrial facilities and buildings.
- The GSEP certification process will recognize facilities that meet three main criteria:
 - a) Adoption of an energy management system that conforms with the forthcoming ISO 50001 standard
 - b) Achievement of a designated minimum rate of energy performance improvement; and,
 - c) Receipt of third-party validation of energy performance improvement and conformance to ISO 50001.

Strategic Objective of India on GSEP Certification

- Accelerate the participation of industrial and building establishments in managing their energy sources in a sustainable manner through national and state policies/programs
- Recognize the efforts of effective energy management system in industrial and building sectors involving various stakeholders
- Create demand for a cadre of specialized professionals to promote and propagate energy management and verification activities
- Create a need for national database on energy usage performance to encourage the industry and building authority to strive towards benchmark achievement

Status So far:

- BEE has been identified as nodal agency for India for this activity
- 1st telecon with US DOE held on 07/06/2011 in which plans and activities for GSEP were broadly discussed. US DOE requested India to send GSEP Certification Working Group Background Profile as well as broad

country objective. Both were sent to US DOE and accepted in the 1st working group meeting held in Washington during June 19-20,2011 (India could not participate in it)

- Following the 1st working group meeting, three task forces were created :

i. Energy Management

- Establish a centralized sharing platform to collect and distribute information
- Develop a common energy savings and management tool set to be used throughout GSEP CWG countries
- Coordinate pilot programs in many countries to showcase the value proposition of energy management
- Work toward national certification programs

ii. Measurement & Verification

- Share information related to developing M&V protocols and working with industry, and, as needed, compile best practices and inventory resources
- Design a standardized M&V protocol to be used across GSEP CWG governments
- Develop a voluntary reporting mechanism to share data needed to benchmark facility performance

iii. Qualified Workforce

- Share information related to credentialing programs, including qualification criteria, training requirements, and training materials
- Create a standardized GSEP credentialing processes including establishing uniform qualification criteria and developing GSEP training programs
- India was requested to participate in any one of the above taskforce. Considering our policy on industrial energy efficiency (like PAT) and ISO 50001, India has opted to be the member in "Measurement & Verification" task force. BEE is working as Point of Contact for this task force.

India- Russia

The India – Russia MoU was signed in October, 2013 in Moscow in the field of Energy Efficiency. The following schemes of action are planned under the MoU:

- i. Regular exchange of information and statistical data in the field of energy saving and energy efficiency, joint preparation of analytical reports and other documents aimed at disseminating information on issues of energy saving and energy efficiency.
- ii. Experience exchange in the field of the legislative base development in the field of energy saving and energy efficiency, in particular establishment of state support system of these spheres.
- iii. Experience exchange in the field of normative and technical regulation and standards system establishment in the field of energy saving and energy efficiency.



- iv. Exchange of knowledge and best practices on the following topics:
- Smart grids and smart metering technologies.
 - Energy efficient technologies in industrial, utility, transport and Energy Management system of Energy-saving technologies in electricity generation, combined heat and power generation.
 - Technological cooperation for energy efficient building designs specific to cold climatic conditions.
 - Technical support on performance contracting, building envelopes.
- v. Development and promotion of energy efficiency in the building sector and measurement of energy use in relation to buildings, concepts for and examples of new and retrofitted low energy and sustainable buildings, market surveillance of standards for construction products, monitoring of CHP sector development.



3

Administration and Accounts Bureau

3.1 Capital Structure

3.2 Summary of the Financial Results

3.3 Measures taken for improving or strengthening
the Working of Bureau

3.4 Annual Statement of Accounts



3.1 Capital Structure

The Corpus Fund of ₹ 50 crore received from the Ministry of Power has been used for the establishment of Central Energy Conservation Fund under Section 20 of the EC Act, 2001. This Corpus Fund of ₹ 50 crore has been invested with NTPC with the approval of Governing Council in the form of Secured, Non-Convertible, Non-Cumulative Redeemable Taxable NTPC Bonds of ₹ 10 lacs each (Series XVII) for 20 years w.e.f. 1st May, 2003 stipulating inter-alia payment of ₹ 4.24 crore (approx.) per annum as interest. The interest is being utilized to meet the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the BEE and no fresh infusion of funds from Government was made during the year.

Apart from the above an amount of ₹15.00 crore has been received from Ministry of Power towards Augmentation of BEE Corpus Fund. An amount of ₹1.58 crore has been earned as an interest by investing this Corpus Fund of ₹15.00 crore in fixed deposits with nationalised bank.

The total of BEE Corpus Fund along with this addition stands to ₹ 65.00 crore as on 31/3/2013.

3.2 Summary of the Financial Results

During the financial year 2012-13, Bureau had earned ₹424.00 lakhs as interest on Corpus Fund of ₹ 50 crore invested with M/s. NTPC Ltd. Further, the Bureau also earned ₹ 389.850 lakhs from the fee charged from the candidates for the 13th National Certification Examination for Energy Managers & Energy Auditors. The expenditure of the BEE on Establishment, Administration expenses, Non-Recurring and Project expenses had been ₹ 531.73 lakhs, ₹ 268.10 lakhs, ₹5.32 lakhs and ₹9.62 lakhs respectively. Further, an expenditure of ₹176.88 lakhs was incurred towards the 12th & 13th National Certification Examination for Energy Managers & Energy Auditors. The surplus of income over expenditure of ₹ 1023.11 lakhs had been transferred to the Corpus Fund.

3.3 Measures taken for improving or strengthening the functioning of the Bureau

During the year, 2012-13 Five Project Engineers were appointed on contract basis to strengthen the organizational capacity of BEE.

M(S&HR) on Contract Basis as consultant w.e.f. 02.07.2012

3.4 Annual Statement of Accounts

Annual Statement of Accounts i.e., Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Statement and Receipt & Payments Statement of Accounts duly audited are attached herewith.

SEPARATE AUDIT REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY, NEW DELHI FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2013.

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), New Delhi as on 31 March, 2013, the Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended on that date under Section 19(2) of the Comptroller & Auditor Generals' (Duties, Powers & Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 read with Section 25 (2) of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of the BEE's Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

1. Separate Audit Report contains the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) on the accounting treatment only with regard to classification, conformity with the best accounting practices, accounting standards and disclosure norms, etc. Audit observations on financial statements with regard to compliance with the Law, Rules & Regulations (Propriety and Regularity) and efficiency-cum-performance aspects etc., if any, are reported through Inspection Report/CAG's Audit Reports separately.
2. We have conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. Based on our audit, we report that:
 - i. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - ii. The Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by this report have been drawn up in the format as prescribed by Ministry of Finance and adopted by BEE under section 25(1) of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.
 - iii. In our opinion, proper books of accounts and other relevant records have been maintained by BEE as required under Section 25(1) in so far as it appears from our examination of such books.
 - iv. We further report that :

A. Comments on Accounts

1.1 Balance Sheet-Corpus Fund and Liabilities

1.1.1 Energy Conservation Fund (Corpus Fund) (Schedule 1)

₹ 286.50 crore

The above does not include labelling fee amounting to ₹ 34 lakh received in March 2013 but not accounted for in



the books of accounts. This has resulted in the understatement of Energy Conservation Fund (Corpus Fund) (Schedule 1) as well as Investment from Earmarked/Endowment Funds (Schedule 9) by ₹ 34 lakh.

1.2 Income and Expenditure Account

1.2.1 Income ₹ 20.55 crore

Fees/Subscriptions (Schedule 14) ₹ 4.20 crore

Income from Royalty, Publication etc. (Schedule 16) ₹ 0.28 lakh

Registration Fee (ECBC¹) of ₹ 30.00 lakh has been wrongly accounted for in Fees/Subscriptions (Schedule 14) instead of accounting for in Earmarked/Endowment Funds (Schedule 3). This has resulted in overstatement of 'Excess of Income over Expenditure' and understatement of Earmarked/Endowment Funds (Schedule 3) by ₹ 30.00 lakh each.

1.2.2 Expenditure

Loss of ₹ 8 lakh on account of exchange rate variation as on 31 March 2013 on the Grant under "UNIDO-GEF-BEE Project" has not accounted for. This is in violation of Accounting Policy No. 8 (b) of BEE (Schedule 24) and has resulted in overstatement of 'Excess of income over expenditure' as well as Current Assets, Loans, Advance (Bank Balances) Schedule 11) by ₹ 8 lakh.

2.0 General

Note No. 9 under Schedule 25 states that " During the year Bureau has changed to consider the labelling fee under Standard and Labelling (S&L) Programme on receipt basis". However, the impact of this change in Accounting Policy has not been disclosed by BEE in the Notes on Accounts, which is in violation of the instructions contained in the 'Notes and Instructions for compilation of Financial Statements' under the 'Uniform Format of Accounts' prescribed by the Government of India for Central Autonomous Bodies.

B. Grant-in-aid

Out of the total Grant-in-aid of ₹ 201.63 crore (comprising amount received during the year of ₹ 81.00 crore, interest earned of ₹ 2.18 crore, unspent balance of ₹ 118.21 crore from previous year and sale of check testing equipment of ₹ 0.14 crore), BEE could utilize a sum of ₹ 178.26 crore during the year, leaving a balance of ₹ 23.37 crore as unutilized on 31 March 2013. Out of above mentioned Grant-in-aid of ₹ 81.10 crore received during the year 2012-13 ₹ 32.65 crore was received in March, 2013.

C. Management Letter

Deficiencies, which have not been included in the Separate Audit Report, have been brought to the notice of the Director General of BEE through a Management Letter issued separately for taking remedial/corrective action.

¹ Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)

- v. Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- vi. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said financial statements read together with the Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts, and subject to matters mentioned in Annexure-I to this Separate Audit Report, give a true and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India:
- a) In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of BEE as at 31st March 2013; and
- b) In so far as it relates to Income & Expenditure Account, of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 09.12.2013



(Naina A. Kumar)

Principal Director of Commercial Audit
& Ex-Officio Member, Audit Board-III,
New Delhi



Annexure I
{Referred in Para 4 (vi)}

1.	Adequacy of Internal Audit System	<p>Internal Audit wing does not exist in BEE and Internal Audit Manual has also not been prepared. However, Internal Audit is conducted by Pay & Accounts Office (PAO) of Ministry of Power (MoP). PAO of MoP has conducted the Internal Audit for the period 2011-12 in October 2012. Internal Audit for the year 2012-13 is proposed to be conducted in November, 2013. Apart from this, BEE has appointed a firm of Chartered Accountants for internal audit, taxation matters, preparation of final accounts and other internal checks of BEE.</p> <p>Hence Internal Audit System is commensurate with the nature and size of BEE. However, Internal Audit Manual needs to be framed. BEE replied that the suggestion has been noted and will discuss with PAO for preparing an Internal Audit Manual, if required.</p>
2.	Adequacy of Internal Control System	<p>Internal Control System is commensurate with the size and nature of activities of BEE.</p>
3.	System of Physical Verification of Fixed Assets and Inventory	<p>Rule 192 of General Financial Rules, 2005 (GFR) states that physical verification of fixed assets and consumables should be undertaken at least once a year. It was noticed that physical verification of its Fixed Assets and Inventory was not carried out by BEE's Management for the year 2011-12 & 2012-13. Beside non-adherence to provisions of GFR, in the absence of the physical verification, the physical existence of the Fixed Assets of ₹ 2.50 crore and the Inventories of ₹ 0.65 crore could not be verified.</p>
4.	Regularity in payment of Statutory Dues	<p>BEE is regular in payment of statutory dues applicable to it.</p>

Separate Audit Report on the Annual Accounts of Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi for the year 2012-13

A. Comments on Accounts

1.1 Balance Sheet – Corpus Fund and Liabilities

1.1.1 Energy Conservation Fund (Corpus Fund) (Schedule 1) ₹ 286.50 crore

The above does not include labeling fee amounting ₹ 34.00 lakh received in March 2013 but not accounted for in the books of accounts. This has resulted in the understatement of Energy Conservation Fund (Corpus Fund) (Schedule 1) as well as Investment from Earmarked/ Endowment Funds (Schedule 9) by ₹ 34.00 lakh.

Reply

Accounting policy at S.No.6 of Schedule 24 states as below:

“Grants and Revenue are accounted for on receipt basis except interest income.”

As per audit observations, the cheques pertain to labelling fee amounting ₹ 33,63,580/- received in BEE in March, 2013. However, the cheques were physically delivered to accounts section in April, 2013 and hence these cheques were not taken into account for the year 2012-13 following the above accounting principle.

In view of the above, comment may be dropped.

1.2 Income and Expenditure Account

1.2.1 Income ₹20.55 crore

Fees/ Subscriptions (Schedule 14) ₹4.20 crore

Income from Royalty, Publication etc. (Schedule 16) ₹ 0.28 lakh

Registration fee (Energy Conservation Building Codes – ECBC) of ₹30.00 lakh has been wrongly accounted for in shown in Fees/ Subscriptions (Schedule 14) instead of accounting for in Earmarked/ Endowment funds (Schedule-3). This has resulted in overstatement of 'Excess of Income over Expenditure' and understatement of Earmarked/ Endowment funds (Schedule-3) by ₹30.00 lakh each.

Reply

BEE has received ₹30.00 lakh towards registration fee for identifying energy efficient buildings in the Country. Since, this activity was not a part of approved EFC of XI Plan, the receipts against this activity has not been taken in Earmarked/ Endowment funds (Schedule-3). Therefore, whatever amount BEE has received against above activity has been shown in Income of BEE. However, in XII Plan, BEE has included this activity as part of the proposed EFC of ECBC Scheme.

In view of the above, comment may be dropped.

1.2.2 Expenditure - ₹ 10.32 crore

Loss of ₹8.00 lakh on account of exchange rate variation as on 31st March 2013 on the Grant under “UNIDO-GEF-BEE Project” has not been accounted for. This is in violation of Accounting Policy No.8 (b) of BEE (Schedule 24) and has resulted in overstatement of 'Excess of Income over Expenditure' as well as Current Assets, Loans, Advance (Bank Balances) (Schedule 11) by ₹8.00 lakh.

- ₹ 3.01 crore

ii. ₹20.36 crore – This is against committed liabilities which will be fully utilized by 31/12/2013.

In view of the above, comment may be dropped.



Reply

BEE has been following accounting policy that financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention. Accordingly, the value of the foreign currency under UNIDO-GEF-BEE Project has been taken as it was credited in the bank on the date of receipt.

It is to be noted that against this foreign currency all expenditure is to be incurred in the same currency only. Therefore, no exchange fluctuation will be there and the effect of the same is not accounted for in the books of accounts to mitigate the exchange rate fluctuation. The same has been disclosed in the notes on accounts Schedule-25 S.No.4.

In view of the above, comment may be dropped.

2.0 General

Note No.9 under Schedule 25 states that "During the year Bureau has changed to consider the labeling fee under Standard and Labeling (S&L) Programme on receipt basis". However, the impact of this change in Accounting Policy has not been disclosed by BEE in the Notes on Accounts, which is in violation of the instructions contained in the 'Notes and Instructions for compilation of Financial Statements' under the 'Uniform Format of Accounts' prescribed by the Government of India for Central Autonomous Bodies.

Reply

During the year fee of ₹18,04,42,593/- (Previous year – ₹29,42,05,420/-) has been received by the Bureau through the implementation of Standard & Labeling Programme under clauses (a), (b) and (d) of Section 14 of the Act. During the year Bureau has changed to consider the labeling fee under Standard & Labeling Programme (S&L) on receipt basis to maintain the uniformity. Due to this change BEE has understated an amount of ₹8.75 crore (approx) under "Standard & Labelling Fee" (Schedule-1 – Corpus Fund).

B. Grant-in-aid

Out of the total Grant-in-aid of ₹201.63 crore (comprising amount received during the year of ₹81.10 crore, interest earned of ₹2.18 crore, unspent balance of ₹118.21 crore from previous year and sale of check testing equipment of ₹0.14 crore), BEE could utilize a sum of ₹178.26 crore during the year, leaving a balance of ₹23.37 crore as unutilized on 31st March, 2013. Out of above mentioned Grant-in-aid of ₹81.10 crore received during the year 2012-13, ₹32.65 crore was received in March, 2013.

Reply

The amount of ₹23.37 crore has been unutilized as on 31st March, 2013. The break-up of ₹23.37 crore is as under:-

- i. ₹3.01 crore - deposited with Government Accounts i.e., "Pay & Accounts Office, Ministry of Power" vide letter No.01/205/Accts./2011 dated 19th August, 2013 and 2nd December, 2013 respectively, as per details below:-

a. Amount of interest refunded to MoP	-	₹ 2.16 crore
b. Sale proceed of Check testing equipments to MoP	-	₹ 0.16 crore
c. Unutilized grants refunded to MoP (SDA)	-	₹ 0.69 crore
	-	<u>₹ 3.01 crore</u>
- ii. ₹20.36 crore - This is against committed liabilities which will be fully utilize by 31.12.2013. In view of the above, comment may be dropped.

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of the Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2013

			(Amount - ₹)
CORPUS FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
ENERGY CONSERVATION FUND (CORPUS FUND)	1	2,86,49,62,261	1,54,43,96,534
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2	1,18,414	1,22,700
EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	3	35,09,77,204	1,20,25,91,569
SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	4	-	-
UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	5	-	-
DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES	6	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	7	15,50,12,448	6,70,85,058
TOTAL		3,37,10,70,327	2,81,41,95,861
ASSETS			
FIXED ASSETS	8	2,50,00,301	3,23,35,680
INVESTMENTS - FROM EARMARKED/ ENDOWMENT FUNDS	9	2,44,20,80,618	1,15,87,05,926
INVESTMENTS - OTHERS	10	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE (to the extent not written off or adjusted)	11	90,39,89,408	1,62,31,54,255
TOTAL		3,37,10,70,327	2,81,41,95,861
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25		

Date : 24.06.2013

Place : New Delhi

K.K.Nair

Finance & Accounts Officer

Bhaskar Jyoti Sarma

Secretary

Jyoti Arora

Director General



FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of the Entity **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2013

(Amount - ₹)			
INCOME	Schedule	Current year	Previous Year
Income from Services	12	-	24,30,376
Grants/Subsidies	13	-	-
Fees/Subscriptions	14	4,19,80,600	2,62,50,500
Income from Investments (Income on Invest from earmarked/endow. Funds transferred to Funds)	15	5,82,28,744	5,11,90,105
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.	16	28,350	3,48,150
Interest Earned (Net)	17	10,48,48,629	9,23,81,711
Other Income	18	4,40,724	4,90,564
Increase/(decrease) in stock of Finished goods and works-in-progress	19	-	-
TOTAL (A)		20,55,27,047	17,30,91,406
EXPENDITURE			
Establishment Expenses	20	5,31,73,880	4,07,29,337
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21	2,68,10,129	2,83,71,139
Other Expenses (Project Expenses)	21	1,86,50,830	1,35,90,999
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	22	-	-
Interest	23	-	-
Depreciation	8	45,80,884	80,17,122
TOTAL (B)		10,32,15,723	9,07,08,597
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)		10,23,11,324	8,23,82,809
Transfer to Special Reserve		-	-
Transfer to/from General Reserve		-	-
BALANCE BEING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) CARRIED TO CORPUS FUND		10,23,11,324	8,23,82,809
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24		
CONTINGENT, LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25		

Date : 24.06.2013

Place : New Delhi

K.K.Nair
Finance & Accounts Officer

Bhaskar Jyoti Sarma
Secretary

Jyoti Arora
Director General

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(NON PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2013



RECEIPTS:	(Amount - ₹)		Details	PAYMENTS	(Amount - ₹)		Details	Current Year	Previous Year
	Current Year	Previous Year			Current Year	Previous Year			
BIF	2,402,520,837.00	2,967,686,474.00		BIF	2,05,07,41,978.00	1,80,49,09,237.00			
V. Other Income									
Miscellaneous Income	-	2,07,768.00		Advances	57,77,935.00	10,59,26,881.00			
Sale of ECBC Books	28,350.00	3,48,150.00		Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.	-	5,75,312.00			
Examination Fund-2011/12th Exam.	-	2,62,50,500.00		M&M Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	-	85,60,000.00			
Examination Fund-2011/13th Exam.	3,89,80,600.00	3,90,08,950.00		National Productivity Council (Examination)	-	3,84,372.00			
				National Informatics Centre Services Incorporation	-	5,00,000.00			
				The Tajmahal Hotel	1,00,000.00	-			
VI. Amount Borrowed				Prepaid Expenses	6,000.00	6,618.00			
				Computer Maintenance	3,265.00	7,405.00			
				Insurance	2,74,888.00	-			
VII. Any other receipts				Webhosting Charges	5,43,709.00	-			
Standard & Labelling (Regd./Label Fee)	16,41,09,923.00	22,97,75,632.00		Advertisement - 14th Examination	-	34,892.00			
Processing Fee	4,40,114.00	2,28,000.00		Internet Maintenance	-	-			
3L Programms Participation fee	-	28,49,400.00		Other Payments (Current Liabilities)	-	-			
IPEEC - AEFEM	-	17,67,375.00		Security Deposit (EMD Refund)	-	-			
Energy Auditors Accreditation Fee	-	93,020.00		AAA Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	1,56,000.00	1,94,380.00			
UNEP Project	-	2,766.00		APITCO	2,00,000.00	-			
RTI Fee	610.00	60,14,983.00		Canstar Press Pvt. Ltd.	-	-			
BEE-GEF-WB Project	-	7,31,555.00		Chandra Prabhu Offset	2,75,210.00	1,00,000.00			
Ministry of Water Resources	-	1,39,624.00		Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)	1,50,000.00	1,00,000.00			
Post Master (Postage Stamp)	20,140.00	2,392.00		Deloitte	50,000.00	-			
R.C.E.E.R.E	-	1,00,000.00		Earth Sense Recycle Pvt. Ltd.	1,000.00	-			
SDA - Bihar	-	3,26,302.00		Energ Engineering Projects Ltd.	50,000.00	-			
Sale of Check Testing Equipments	14,81,800.00	4,85,09,173.00		Ernst & Young	50,000.00	-			
Standard & Labelling	6,51,20,288.00	-		Feedback Ventures	13,27,752.00	-			
International Financial Corporation (IFC)	3,75,847.00	-		FICCI	60,000.00	-			
NHPC	-	-		IISWBM	50,000.00	-			
Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.(BLY/ 3L)	21,245.00	-		Kilburn office automation Ltd.	5,240.00	-			
ECBC - Registration/ Star Labeling Fee	2,17,984.00	-		MITCON	50,000.00	-			
UNDP - Bid Processing Fee	16,00,000.00	-		Mital Enterprises	63,000.00	-			
UNDP Project	150,000.00	-		Nisha Sharma (S.K.Khandare - Lsd. Rent)	75,000.00	-			
UNIDO Project	30,14,725.00	-		PCRA	2,00,000.00	-			
	10,33,78,194.00	33,99,30,860.00		Pranati Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	8,36,087.00	-			
				Saket Projects	10,000.00	-			
				SEETECH	2,60,535.00	-			
				TUV SUD South Asia Pvt. Ltd.	50,000.00	-			
				V. Anarishi Narayana	750.00	-			
				Vineet Jain (Millind Deore - Lsd. Rent)	46,000.00	-			
				WAPCOS	50,000.00	-			
				Winrock International	1,00,000.00	-			
				Zenith Energy Pvt. Ltd.	3,00,000.00	-			
CIF	2,78,14,89,049.00	3,28,64,68,578.00		CIF	2,06,16,54,349.00	1,91,93,71,607.00			

FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(NON PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2013

RECEIPTS	(Amount - ₹)			PAYMENTS	(Amount - ₹)		
	Details	Current Year	Previous Year		Details	Current Year	Previous Year
B/F		2,76,14,89,049.00	3,28,64,68,578.00	B/F	2,061,854,349.00	1,919,371,607.00	
Earnest Money Deposit	25,000.00	-	-	VIII. Closing Balances	-	-	
Air State Logistics	50,000.00	-	2,80,210.00	a) Cash in Hand	-	-	
Chakra Prabhu Offset Printing Works	3,00,000.00	-	-	b) Bank Balances	11,68,33,936.00	21,48,73,695.00	
CBJP	50,000.00	-	-	i) Savings Accounts	50,77,41,312.00	1,16,41,17,486.00	
IFCI	50,000.00	-	-	ii) Deposit Accounts	10,33,78,194.00	-	
Impact Marketing	50,000.00	-	-	iii) Saving A/c - (UNIDO Dollar A/c)	-	-	
Indo Asia Leisure Services	50,000.00	-	-	iv) Saving A/c - (UNDP)	1,89,745.00	-	
Jagran	50,000.00	-	-		72,81,53,177.00	-	
K.W.Conferences	50,000.00	-	50,000.00		-	-	
Milcon Consultancy Services Ltd.	1,00,000.00	-	-		-	-	
Tec India	50,000.00	-	63,000.00		-	-	
Mittal Enterprises	-	-	-		-	-	
Trifolium/ Arch Concept	50,000.00	-	-		-	-	
X.S.Productions	50,000.00	-	-		-	-	
Serhaj Ram Printers	-	8,25,000.00	35,000.00		-	-	
Security Deposit	-	-	-		-	-	
ECBC (Star Labeling)	69,75,500.00	-	8,00,000.00		-	-	
Standard & Labeling (S&L)	-	-	1,05,00,000.00		-	-	
Ankur Corporate Wear Industries	1,97,655.00	-	1,56,000.00		-	-	
Damshaw & Co.	-	-	-		-	-	
Naminder Kumar & Sons	250.00	-	10,000.00		-	-	
Rajiv Garg	7,500.00	-	-		-	-	
Saurabh Kumar	25,000.00	-	-		-	-	
Sily Technologies Ltd.	3,71,635.00	-	-		-	-	
Sonex Print	1,15,937.00	-	-		-	-	
Winter Ties	-	76,93,477.00	-		-	-	
TOTAL		2,79,00,07,526.00	3,29,83,62,788.00	TOTAL	2,790,007,526.00	3,29,83,62,788.00	

Date : 24.06.2013

Place : New Delhi

K.K.Nair

Finance & Accounts Officer

Bhaskar Jyoti Sarma

Secretary

Jyoti Arora

Director General





SCHEDULE 1 & 2

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2013

(Amount - ₹)					
SCHEDULE 1 - CORPUS FUND		Current Year		Previous Year	
<u>Energy Conservation Fund</u>					
Balance as at the beginning of the year (BEE)		500000000		500000000	
Contribution towards Corpus Fund (NMEEE)		150000000		150000000	
<u>Standard & Labeling Fee</u>					
Opening balance carried forward	573826214			279620794	
Add: Addition during the year	180442593	754268807	1404268807	294205420	1223826214
Investment with PRGFEE		700800000			
Add: Addition/Interest during the year		29037065	729837065		
Investment with VCFEE		289100000			
Add: Addition/Interest during the year		18874745	307974745		
<u>Opening Balance of Excess of Income over Expenditure</u>		320570320		238187511	
Add: Balance of net income transferred from the Income & Expenditure Account		102311324	422881644	82382809	320570320
BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR - END			2864962261		1544396534

SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS:		Current Year		Previous Year	
1. <u>Capital Reserve:</u> [Grants-in-Kind (USAID)] - (BEE)					
As per last Account		122700		127789	
Addition during the year					
Less : Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets		-		-	
Less : Sale of Fixed Assets (Under Grant)		-		-	
Less : Depreciation on Assets under Grant		4286	118414	5089	122700
2. <u>Revaluation Reserve :</u>					
As per last Account		-		-	
Addition during the year		-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year		-	-	-	-
3. <u>Special Reserve:</u>					
As per last Account		-		-	
Addition during the year		-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year		-	-	-	-
4. <u>General Reserve :</u>					
As per last Account		-		-	
Addition during the year		-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year		-	-	-	-
TOTAL			118414		122700

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of the Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2013



SCHEDULE 3 - (EARNED FUNDS (PLAN-X))	Strengthening of State/Designated Agencies (SDA)		Bachul Lamp Yojana (BLY)		Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC)		Skavhal & Laxmi Programs (S&L)		Small Medium Enterprises (SME)		Agriculture & Municipal Demand Side Management (Ag & M. DSM)		Energy Conservation Awareness Campaign		State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)		National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)		BEE-GEF-MS-MSME Project		Total		
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	
A. Grants in Cash																							
4) Opening balance of the funds	2405564	5411213	2072398	3096703	289706	768565	8732307	335675	633940	2003464	1079243	6168668	2147748	244926	102400729	89981324	339300	-	-	-	110266726	112025418	
4) Additions to the Funds																							
(Donations/Grants)	4920000																						
Income from investments made on account of funds	58601	276527	68822	171127	8863	17786	1500000	24510000	3930000	48466	75785	18524	30493000	132358	29270000	26400000	2000000	-	-	-	113860000	9424784	
8) Other additions (Sale of Check Testing Equipments)																							
TOTAL (A+B)	24633065	14509778	2411212	32073638	2995868	2078201	70343791	28636243	9827869	54682556	19525197	8042912	2716641	207468765	3564583	26844543	103270437	252544678	9398301	20000000	20000000	217463262	
(Liabilities/Expenditure towards objectives of funds)																							
(Capital Expenditure)																							
- Fixed Assets																							
- Check Testing Equipments (Stock in Hand)																							
Total																							
B. Revenue Expenditure																							
- Salaries, Wages and allowances etc.	213871	314307	30288	83260	86513	816148		368160	94812	353206	23358	63656	-103283	-	244006	54542	306603	1151838	-	-	-	758070	
- Other Administrative/Project expenses	1302549	12078419	2417918	2995511	1722728	1638480	18885425	212439900	2498532	4389251	5048584	4316740	2038717	2038717	20400000	122956405	13820000	2271373	3022811	-	-	18275800	
- Income from investments related to MOP	278657		171127	158128	17786	88168	327022		52882	959482	188244	346747	92829	121037	394383	4864454	1377288					2324891	
- Unutilised Grants related to MOP	1700000						4330000						1219489										18719489
- Sale of Check testing equipments returned to MOP							493880																466660
- Amount transferred to Corpus Fund Investment																							71880000
Total	2187166	12106728	1019321	28156240	288706	1786066	67323207	212860000	3270036	4512913	6287584	4818140	2147748	20521037	3964583	20400000	88467146	277318022	6388301	14641999	103291008	1122766473	
TOTAL (A)	2187166	12106728	1019321	28382628	289706	1786066	67323207	223040150	3273866	4512913	6287584	4818140	2147748	20521037	3964583	204980000	896075145	227338622	9388301	14641999	103291008	1158262683	
Amount transferred to Reserve & Equilibrium A/c																							
NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR END (A)																							
B. Grants in Kind																							
4) Opening balance of the funds																							
4) Additions to the Funds																							
(Donations/Grants (upto accrued from interest account))																							
Income from investments made on account of funds																							
8) Other additions/ Assets/ Funds transfer																							
In Check Testing Equipments (Stock in Hand)																							
TOTAL (A+B)	36687	78718	36687	1180438	1204445	9101	22782	1180438	1204445	9101	22782	1180438	1204445	9101	22782	1180438	1204445	9101	22782	1180438	1204445	9101	
(Liabilities/Expenditure towards objectives of funds)																							
(Capital Expenditure)																							
- Fixed Assets																							
- Sale Loss of Check Testing Equipments																							
Total																							
B. Revenue Expenditure																							
- Salaries, Wages and allowances etc.																							
- Other Administrative expenses (Depreciation)																							
Less: Depreciation Revised Book of Entries Year																							
TOTAL (A)	18412	46021	18412	360296	46883	380705	46883	360296	46883	380705	46883	380705	46883	360296	46883	380705	46883	360296	46883	380705	46883	360296	
TOTAL (A)	18412	46021	18412	360296	46883	380705	46883	360296	46883	380705	46883	380705	46883	360296	46883	380705	46883	360296	46883	380705	46883	360296	
NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR END (B)																							
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	348583	3455751	925201	2372596	46883	280705	1079208	7838705	659650	934744	882813	1878432	48193	2147748	3964583	24623878	252544678	9398301	14641999	103291008	116949538	1202591589	

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of the Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2013

SCHEDULE 3 - EARMARKED FUNDS (OTHERS)	(Amount - ₹)					
	UNDP-GEF-BEE PROJECT FOR		UNIDO-GEF-BEE PROJECT		Total	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
A. Grants in Cash						
a) Opening balance of the funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Additions to the Funds:						
i. Donations/grants	3014725	-	103378184	-	106392909	-
ii. Income from investments made on account of funds	49745	-	-	-	49745	-
iii. Other additions	150000	-	-	-	150000	-
TOTAL (a+b)	3214470	-	103378184	-	106592654	-
c) Utilisation/Expenditure towards objectives of funds						
i. Capital Expenditure						
- Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Check Testing Equipments (Stock in Hand)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Revenue Expenditure						
- Salaries, Wages and allowances etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other Administrative/Project expenses	1330376	-	230512	-	1560888	-
- Income from investments refunded to MOP	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Amount refunded to UNDP	1684349	-	-	-	1684349	-
Total	3014725	-	230512	-	3245237	-
TOTAL (c)	3014725	-	230512	-	3245237	-
Amount transferred to Income & Expenditure A/c	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR END (A)	199745	-	103147672	-	103347417	-
B. Grants in Kind						
a) Opening balance of the funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Additions to the Funds:						
i. Donations/grants (Laptop acquired from interest income)	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Income from investments made on account of funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Other additions/ Assets/ Funds transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv. Check Testing Equipments (Stock in Hand)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (a+b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Utilisation/Expenditure towards objectives of funds						
i. Capital Expenditure						
- Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Sale/ Loss of Check Testing Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Revenue Expenditure						
- Salaries, Wages and allowances etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other Administrative expenses (Depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR END (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	199745	-	103147672	-	103347417	-

Plan-XI	180484539	1202591569
Plan-XII	67145248	
Others	103347417	
Total	350977204	1202591569



SCHEDULE 4

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2013

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE 4 - SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	Current Year		Previous Year	
1. Central Government		-		-
2. State Government		-		-
3. Financial Institutions				
a) Term Loans	-		-	
b) Interest Accrued and due	-	-	-	-
4. Banks:				
a) Term Loans	-		-	
- Interest accrued and due	-		-	
b) Other Loans	-		-	
- Interest accrued and due	-	-	-	-
5. Other Institutions and Agencies		-		-
6. Debentures and Bonds		-		-
7. Others		-		-
TOTAL		-		-

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2013

(Amount - ₹)		
SCHEDULE 5 - UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	Current year	Previous Year
1. Central Government	-	-
2. State Government	-	-
3. Financial Institutions	-	-
4. Banks:		
a) Term Loans	-	-
b) Other Loans	-	-
5. Other Institutions and Agencies	-	-
6. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
7. Fixed Deposits	-	-
8. Others	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

SCHEDULE 6 - DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES	Current year	Previous Year
a) Acceptance secured by hypothecation of capital equipment and other assets	-	-
b) Others	-	-
TOTAL	-	-



SCHEDULE - 7

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2013

		(Amount - ₹)			
SCHEDULE 7 - CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS		Current Year		Previous Year	
A. CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Sundry Creditors		91436936			3218859
Earnest Money Deposits		2794785			4944300
Security Deposit		3642291			5292341
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling)					
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Airconditioning)	6475000			6050000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Lighting)	2425000			2200000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Refrigeration)	4550000			4350000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Transformers)	15625500			13925000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Ballast)	125000			-	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Ceiling Fan)	3350000			2850000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Computers)	900000			900000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (CTV)	725000			725000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Geysers)	225000			225000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (LPG Gas)	475000			475000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Motors)	1000000			975000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Pump)	8500000			6825000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Washing Machine)	300000			300000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Water Heater)	6525000	51200500		4425000	44225000
Duties & Taxes		2301115			8390221
Other Current Liabilities		869412			652952
IPEEC - AEEFM (Contribution Payable)		2475487	154720526		-
TOTAL (A)		154720526	154720526		66723673
B. PROVISIONS					
1. For Taxation		-		-	
2. Gratuity		-		-	
3. Superannuation/Pension (Leave Salary/Pension Contribution for deputationist)		-		-	
AG (A&E)-1, Maharashtra	181833			200480	
AG (A&E), Karnataka				56670	
Director, Pension Department, Rajasthan	110089	291922		104235	361385
4. Accumulated Leave Encashment		-		-	
5. Trade Warranties/Claims		-	291922	-	
TOTAL (B)		291922	291922		361385
TOTAL (A+B)		155012448	155012448		67085058

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2013

S.No.	SCHEDULE 8 - FIXED ASSETS DESCRIPTION	Rate of Depreciation	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION BLOCK			NET BLOCK	
			As on 01/04/12	Additions during the year	Sale/ Adjustment	As on 01/04/12	for the year	Adjustment	As on 31/03/13	As on 31/03/12
BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY										
1	Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	1,35,31,153	64,684	-	38,63,995	9,68,704	-	48,32,699	87,63,138
4	Plant & Machinery, Office Equipments, Vehicle/Energy Vans	15%	1,44,47,493	3,74,796	-	1,35,95,837	12,53,466	-	75,69,658	81,31,301
5	Computer	60%	5,14,79,681	93,450	-	1,48,22,289	23,58,714	-	50,000,657	38,37,738
	TOTAL		7,94,58,327	5,32,930	-	5,78,22,130	45,80,884	-	6,24,03,014	1,75,88,243
ASSETS UNDER GRANT IN KIND										
1	Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	29,202	-	-	4,234	2,497	-	6,731	22,471
4	Plant & Machinery, Office Equipments, Vehicle/Energy Vans	15%	92,33,180	-	-	22,87,375	10,27,719	-	33,15,094	59,18,086
5	Computer	60%	1,49,14,063	-	1,78,152	1,11,85,353	22,07,327	1,28,270	1,32,64,410	37,28,710
	TOTAL		2,41,76,445	-	1,78,152	1,34,76,962	32,37,543	1,28,270	1,65,86,235	74,12,058
	GRAND TOTAL		10,36,34,772	5,32,930	1,78,152	7,12,99,092	78,18,427	1,28,270	7,89,89,249	2,50,00,301
	PREVIOUS YEAR		10,51,39,297	23,83,454	-	6,04,39,766	1,47,47,303	-	7,51,87,071	3,23,35,680





SCHEDULE 9 & 10

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AST AT 31st MARCH, 2013

(Amount - ₹)		
SCHEDULE 9 - INVESTMENT FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	Current year	Previous Year
1. In Government Securities	-	-
2. Other approved Securities	-	-
3. Shares	-	-
4. Bonds of NTPC (20 year) (Corpus Fund)	500000000	500000000
5. Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	-	-
6. Others		
FDR with Vijaya Bank - NMEEE	150000000	150000000
FDR with Vijaya Bank - PRGFEE	729837065	
FDR with Vijaya Bank - VCFEE	307974745	
Vijaya Bank - S&L Fee	754268808	508705926
TOTAL	2442080618	1158705926

SCHEDULE 10 - INVESTMENT - OTHERS	Current year	Previous Year
1. In Government Securities	-	-
2. Other approved Securities	-	-
3. Shares	-	-
4. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
5. Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	-	-
6. Others	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2013

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE II- CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS,	Current Year		Previous Year	
A. CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash-in-Hand	-		-	
Bank Accounts	728153177	728153177	1378991181	1378991181
Inventories	6547299		9958057	
Other Advances	84147799		117279701	
Staff Advances	36442		186045	
Other Deposits (Security Deposits)	146500		33250	
Interest Accrued	84114854		51135537	
Other Receivables	14886		65517380	
Prepaid Expenses	828451	175836231	53104	244163074
		903989408		1623154255
DETAIL OF CURRENT ASSETS:				
<u>Inventories:</u>				
a) Stores and Spares	-		-	
b) Loose Tools	-		-	
c) Stock-in-trade				
Finished Goods	-		-	
Work-in-progress	-		-	
Raw Materials	-		-	
Check Testing Equipment (S&L Project)	6547299		9958057	
<u>Sundry Debtors</u>				
a) Debts Outstanding for a period exceeding six months -				
b) Others	-	6547299	-	9958057
<u>Cash balances in hand</u> (including cheques/drafts and imprest)				
Cash in hand	-		-	
Cheques in hand	-	-	-	-
<u>Bank Balances</u>				
a) <u>With Scheduled Banks:</u>				
- On Current Accounts				
BEE	-		-	
UNDP-CLASP	-		-	
- FDRs with Scheduled banks (Vijaya Bank)	507741312		1164117486	
- On Savings Accounts				
BEE (Vijaya Bank Saving & Sweep A/c)	116327010		214357769	
BEE (IOB, Chennai)	179764		29000	
BEE (IOB, Delhi)	327162		486926	
BEE (UNIDO Project - Vijaya Bank, Delhi)	103378184		-	
BEE (UNDP Project - Vijaya Bank, Delhi)	199745	728153177	-	1378991181
b) <u>With Non-Scheduled Banks:</u>				
- On Current Accounts	-		-	
- On Deposit Accounts	-		-	
- On Savings Accounts	-		-	
TOTAL (A)	734700476	734700476	1388949238	1388949238



SCHEDULE -11

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2013

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE II- CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC. (Contd.)	Current Year		Previous Year	
B. LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS:				
<u>Loans:</u>				
a) Staff	-		-	
b) Other Entities engaged in activities/objectives similar to that of the Entity	-		-	
c) Other	-	-	-	-
<u>Advances and other amounts recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received:</u>				
a) On Capital Account				
b) Other Advances				
Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.	83221364		109105816	
M & M Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	575312		575312	
National Productivity Council (Examination)	-		6560000	
National Informatics Centre Services Incorporation (NICSI)	-		384372	
Postage Stamps in Hand	230013		133667	
Senior Post Master	21110		20534	
Taj Palace Hotel, New Delhi	100000			
The Taj Mahal Hotel, New Delhi	-	84147799	500000	117279701
c) Staff Advance				
A. Freitas	-		186045	
Advance to Staff	10000			
A.K.Viswanathan (LTC-Advance)	26442	36442	-	186045
d) Other (Deposits)				
Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS - Membership Security Deposit)	10000		10000	
Deposit with Petrol-Pump (Luxmi Super Services)	10000		10000	
Security Deposit (Airtel - Abha Shukla)	5000		5000	
Security Deposit (Airtel - Rajiv Garg)	-		250	
Security Deposit (Airtel - Saurabh Kumar)	-		7500	
Security Deposit (HUTCH - Satish Sabharwal))	250		250	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Nisha Sharma - S.K.Khandare)	75000		-	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Vineet Jain - Milind B.Deore)	46000		-	
Water Dispenser	250	146500	250	33250
C/F	84330741	84330741	117498996	117498996

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2013

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE II- CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC. (Contd.)	Current Year		Previous Year	
	B/F	84330741	84330741	117498996
B. LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS:				
<u>Income Accrued:</u>				
a) On Investments from Earmarked/Endowment Funds	-		-	
b) On Investments/Fixed Deposit Receipts	84114854		51135537	
c) On loans and Advances	-		-	
d) Others (includes income due unrealised)	-	84114854	-	51135537
<u>Other Receivable</u>				
International Financial Corporation (IFC)	-		375847	
National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC)	-		21245	
National Informatic Centre Services Inc. (NICSI)	14886		-	
<u>S & L Labeling Fees</u>				
Vijai Electricals	-		689800	
VTST Transformers	-		700	
Airconditioner	-		35092950	
Refrigerator	-		16173903	
Lighting	-		1113241	
Transformer	-		8174000	
Colour Television & LCD	-		1954840	
Fan	-		238405	
Mono Set Pump	-		11930	
Pumps	-		106534	
Submersible	-		935836	
Water Heater	-	14886	628149	65517380
<u>Pre Paid Expenses</u>				
Prepaid Expenses (Computer Maintenance - Connect Compusys Pvt.Ltd.)	6599		10807	
Prepaid Expenses (Internet - Hathway)	-		34892	
Prepaid Expenses (Web-Hoisting -)	274888		-	
Prepaid Expenses (14th Examination - 2013 - NPC, Chennai)	543709		-	
Prepaid Expenses (Staff Car Insurance - National Insurance Co.)	3255	828451	7405	53104
TOTAL (B)		169288932	169288932	234205017
TOTAL (A+B)		903989408	903989408	1623154255



FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st MARCH, 2013**

(Amount - ₹)		
SCHEDULE 12 - INCOME FROM SALES/SERVICES	Current Year	Previous Year
1) <u>Income from Sales</u>		
a) Sale of Finished Goods	-	-
b) Sale of Raw Material	-	-
c) Sale of Scraps	-	-
2) <u>Income from Services</u>		
a) Labour and Processing Charges	-	-
b) Professional/Consultancy Services	-	-
c) Agency Commission and Brokerage	-	-
d) Maintenance Services (Equipment/Property)	-	-
e) Others (3L Project)	-	2430376
f) UNDP Project	-	-
g) UNIDO Project	-	-
Total	-	2430376
SCHEDULE 13 - GRANTS/SUBSIDIES	Current Year	Previous Year
(Irrevocable Grants & Subsidies Received)		
1. Central Government	-	-
2. State Government(s)	-	-
3. Government Agencies	-	-
4. Institutions/Welfare Bodies	-	-
5. International Organisations	-	-
Total	-	-

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st MARCH, 2013

(Amount - ₹)		
SCHEDULE 14 - FEES/SUBSCRIPTION	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Entrance Fees	-	-
2. Annual Fees (National Level Certification Examination-2011/12th Exam.)	-	26250500
Annual Fees (National Level Certification Examination -2012/13th Exam.)	38980600	-
3. Registration Fee (ECBC)	3000000	-
Total	41980600	26250500

SCHEDULE 15 - INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS	Investment from Earmarked Fund		Investment - Others	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
(Income on Invest. From Earmarked/Endowment Funds transferred to Funds)				
1. Interest				
a) On Govt. Securities	-	-	-	-
b) Other Bonds (NTPC - Corpus Fund)	42400000	42400000	-	-
b) FDR (Vijay Bank - Corpus Fund)	15828744	8790105	-	-
2. Dividends				
a) On Shares	-	-	-	-
b) On Mutual Fund Securities	-	-	-	-
3. Rents	-	-	-	-
4. Others	-	-	-	-
Total	58228744	51190105	-	-
TRANSFERRED TO EARMARKED/ ENDOWMENT FUNDS	-	-		



SCHEDULE 16 & 17

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
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(Amount - ₹)			
SCHEDULE 16 - INCOME FROM ROYALTY, PUBLICATION ETC.		Current Year	Previous Year
a) Income from Royalty		-	-
b) Income from Publications			
i. Sale of Course Books		-	-
ii. BEE Mannuials		-	-
iii. ECBC Mannuials		28350	348150
Total		28350	348150

SCHEDULE 17 - INTEREST EARNED		Current Year	Previous Year
1. On Term Deposits:			
a) With Scheduled Banks			
Interest Received - Vijay Bank	103821153	103821153	91582740
b) With Non-Scheduled Banks	-	-	-
c) With Institutions	-	-	-
d) Others	-	-	-
2. On Saving Accounts:			
a) With Scheduled Banks			
Interest Received - IOB Bank, Chennai	56324		134001
Interest Received - IOB Bank, Delhi	176564		30441
Interest Received - Vijay Bank, Delhi	156349	389237	101834
b) With Non-Scheduled Banks		-	-
c) Post Office Savings Accounts		-	-
d) Others		-	-
3. On Loans:			
a) Employees/Staff		-	-
b) Others		-	-
4. Interest on Debtors and Other Receivables		-	-
5. Interest on Gratuity Fund			
		638239	532695
Total		104848629	92381711

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
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31st MARCH, 2013

(Amount - ₹)		
SCHEDULE 18 - OTHER INCOME	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Profit on Sale/disposal of Assets:		
a) Owned assets	-	-
b) Assets acquired out of grants, or received free of cost	-	-
2. Fees for Miscellaneous Services	440724	230766
3. Miscellaneous Income	-	207768
4. Others	-	52030
Total	440724	490564

SCHEDULE 19 - INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN STOCK OF FINISHED GOODS & WORK IN PROGRESS	Current Year	Previous Year
a) Closing stock		
- Finished Goods	-	-
- Work-in-progress	-	-
b) Less: Opening stock	-	-
- Finished Goods	-	-
- Work-in-progress	-	-
NET INCREASE/DECREASE [a-b]	-	-

SCHEDULE 20 - ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	Current Year		Previous Year	
	(I & E)	(R & P)	(I & E)	(R & P)
a) Salaries and Wages	45264634	45315024	32439774	32706611
b) Allowances and Bonus + Medical + OverTime Allowance + Leave Travel Concession + Honararium + Leave Encashment + Children Education Allowance + Lease Rental Accommodation)	2733361	2782288	1853129	1854938
c) EPF Charges	3213404	3213404	2989875	2989875
d) Others (Leave Salary)	118658	118658	148310	148310
e) Others (Pension Contribution)	173264	242727	213075	129473
f) Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits (Gratuity)	670322	86189	618884	3326013
g) Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits (Leave Encashment)	2161	2161	1794320	1794320
h) Staff Welfare Expenses	998076	998076	671970	689320
Total	53173880	52758527	40729337	43638860



FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
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31st MARCH, 2013

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE 21 - OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ETC.	Current Year		Previous Year	
	(I & E)	(R & P)	(I & E)	(R & P)
a) Repairs and Maintenance	2471265	2426165	2308693	610857
b) Vehicle Running and Maintenance	1582533	1446753	3047669	3308401
c) Postage, Telephone & Communication Charges	1032196	1118712	1116517	1155507
d) Printing & Stationery	2986994	2993596	2982178	3228806
e) Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	5757849	5283391	6486914	8203122
f) Expenses on Workshop, Seminar & Training Programme	3185992	2701759	1966816	1975315
g) Auditor Remuneration	891010	680355	625404	593867
h) Hospitality Expenses	-	-	-	38998
i) Legal & Professional Charges	159863	159863	385553	363113
j) Advertisement and Publicity	924913	924913	1241620	1241620
k) Contribution to IPEEC/IEA	5131487	3087172	6018414	7354617
l) Others				
Office Maintenance	2684338	2597219	2189845	2096198
Bank Charges	1689	2233	1516	1516
TOTAL (A)	26810129	23422131	28371139	30171937

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st MARCH, 2013

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE 21 - OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ETC.	Current Year		Previous Year	
	(I & E)	(R & P)	(I & E)	(R & P)
<u>Project Expenditure</u>				
National Level Certification Examination	17688383	7613065	12996419	10210819
Energy Auditors Accreditation	962447	962447	594580	687600
3L Project	-	-	-	419024
UNEP Project	-	-	-	903906
UNDP Project	-	1330376	-	-
UNIDO Project	-	230512	-	-
<u>Grants-in-Aid Projects (Ministry of Power)</u>				
<u>XI PLAN</u>				
Energy Conservation Awareness (Awareness Campaign)	-	2456709	-	207034262
Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY-DSM)	-	17116476	-	28142091
Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC)	-	3392969	-	17408069
Small Medium Enterprises (SME)	-	4935507	-	42676755
Agriculture & Municipal Demand Side Management (Ag. & Mu.DSM)	-	12374898	-	49137185
Standard & Labelling (S&L)	-	61615829	-	211006250
State Designated Agencies (SDA)	-	21341131	-	172252466
State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)	-	3564583	-	204900000
Nation Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)	-	69834619	-	106065155
BEE-GEF-WB-Project	-	5420364	-	14579636
<u>XII PLAN</u>				
Energy Conservation Awareness (Awareness Campaign)	-	74317524	-	-
Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC)	-	5573311	-	-
Municipal Demand Side Management (Mu.DSM)	-	3980000	-	-
Standard & Labelling (S&L)	-	33791530	-	-
State Designated Agencies (SDA)	-	253527658	-	-
State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)	-	100000000	-	-
BEE-GEF-WB-Project	-	5554104	-	-
TOTAL (B)	18650830	688933612	13590999	1065423218
TOTAL (A+B)	45460959	712355743	41962138	1095595155

**SCHEDULE 22 & 23**

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st MARCH, 2013

(Amount - ₹)		
SCHEDULE 22 - EXPENDITURE ON GRANTS, SUBSIDIES ETC.	Current year	Previous Year
a) Grants given to Institutions/Organisations	-	-
b) Subsidies given to Institutions/Organisations	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

SCHEDULE 23 - INTEREST	Current year	Previous Year
a) On fixed loans	-	-
b) On Other Loans (including Bank Charges)	-	-
c) Others	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATION)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st MARCH, 2013

SCHEDULE 24 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1) ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated and on the accrual basis.

2) INVENTORIES

Inventories of Check Testing Equipments are valued at cost, which are lying with third party (Test Labs) at different locations. These inventories are under the Standard & Labelling Programme and not for trade purpose.

3) FIXED ASSETS

- a. Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition inclusive duties and taxes, identifiable direct expenses and expenses on Installation and are net off depreciation provided thereon.
- b. Fixed Assets received by way of non-monetary grants (other than towards the Corpus Fund) are capitalized at values stated, by corresponding credit to Capital Reserve.
- c. Fixed Assets representing Grant-in-Kind are reduced by an amount of depreciation provided during the year on such assets and a corresponding reduction in Capital Reserve created on account of Grant-in Kind is made.

4) DEPRECIATION

- a. Depreciation on Fixed assets is computed on written down value in accordance with the rate prescribed in the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- b. Depreciation is segregated into Fixed Assets and Fixed Assets representing Grant-in-Kind. Depreciation on Fixed Assets representing Grant-in-Kind are reduced from such Fixed Assets and a corresponding amount is reduced from Capital Reserve created on account of Grant-in-Kind received.

5) INVESTMENTS

Investments are carried at cost.

6) ACCOUNTING FOR GRANTS AND REVENUE

- a. Grants and Revenue accounted on the receipt basis except interest income.
- b. The Sales of Publications are stated at Gross Sale Value net of Sales Returns, Rebate and Trade Discount.



7) GOVERNMENT and OTHER GRANTS/SUBSIDIES

- a. Government grants of the nature of contribution towards capital cost of setting up projects are treated as Capital Reserve.
- b. Grant-in-Kind received on account of Fixed Assets is shown under Capital Reserve net of depreciation provided on such assets.
- c. Government and Other grants/subsidy are accounted on realization basis and are shown as Income under Grants received from Central Government.

8) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

- a. Foreign currency transactions are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.
- b. Current assets, foreign currency loans and current liabilities are converted at the exchange rate prevailing as at the year end and resultant gain / loss is adjusted to cost of fixed assets in other cases is considered to revenue.

9) RETIREMENT BENEFITS

- a. The Bureau has taken the Gratuity Policy with LIC of India for Liability towards gratuity payable on death/retirement of its employees.
- b. The Bureau has taken the Leave Encashment benefit Policy of LIC of India for Liability towards Leave Encashment benefit of its employees.

FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATION)
Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st MARCH, 2013

SCHEDULE 25 – NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1) CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES

In the opinion of the Management, the current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of transaction, equal at least to the aggregate amount shown in the Balance Sheet.

2) TAXATION

Under Section 49 The Energy Conservation Act ,2001 “ Exemption from tax on Income – notwithstanding any thing contained in the Income Tax Act ,1961 (43 of 1961) or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to the tax on Income , profit or gains -

(a) The Bureau;

In accordance with the above said there are no taxable Income of the Bureau under Income Tax Act 1961 , no provision for Income Tax has been considered.

3) SERVICE TAX

The Fee collected by the Bureau is not subject to levy of Service-tax vide Circular No.96/7/2007-S.T.,dated 23-08-2007.

4) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The Bureau has incurred the foreign currency expenditure on account of Annual Contribution to IPEEC-AEEFM and foreign travelling expenditure for projects.

The Bureau has received USD 1899985 as Grant under “UNIDO-GEF-BEE PROJECT”. The value of the Grant in INR is ₹ 10,33,78,184/- as on the date of receipt. The USD 1899985 is kept with our banker i.e., Vijaya Bank in a Separate Foreign Currency Bank Account. As on the closing date of Balance Sheet the USD 1899985 was valued in INR ₹ 10,25,99,190/- (app.). The effect of Exchange rate variation has not been taken in the Books to mitigate the exchange rate fluctuation.

5) RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Bureau has booked ₹ 6,70,322/- towards premium to LIC of India on account of Gratuity and ₹ 2,161/- on account of Leave Encashment Benefits.

6) Bureau has earned interest income on sweep accounts with bank in respect of unutilized funds of different plan projects. Hence, Interest income calculated on the unutilized fund on the basis of monthly average balance has been credited to respective projects out of the Interest Income received. Interest credited to the respective projects also included the interest income from EESL on unutilized funds during the year.

7) Office Equipments of ₹ 1,00,656/- (WDV) and Furniture & Fixtures of ₹ 20,578/- (WDV) pertaining to Un-serviceable items are included in the value for which no depreciation has been charged for the year.



- 8) Bureau has shown under Earmarked Fund (Schedule-I) ₹ 72,98,37,065/- (Including Interest due there on during the year) under PRGFEE and ₹ 30,79,74,745/- under VCFEE (Including Interest due there on during the year). The same has been invested in fixed deposit with Vijaya Bank.
- 9) During the year fee of ₹ 18,04,42,593/- (Previous year – ₹ 29,42,05,420/-) has been received by the Bureau through the implementation of Standard & Labeling Programme under clauses (a), (b) and (d) of Section 14 of the Act. During the year Bureau has changed to consider the labeling fee under Standard & Labeling Programme (S&L) on receipt basis to maintain the uniformity.
- 10) During the year Bureau has received the grant under the project “UNDP-GEF-BEE” and “UNIDO-GEF-BEE”, which has been shown under Schedule – 3 “Earmarked Funds”.
- 11) Check Testing Equipments amounting to ₹ 65,47,299/- (Previous Year ₹ 99,58,057/-) under Standard & Labeling Programme (S&L) have been shown as Current Assets, which are lying with third party (Test Labs) at different locations. During the year Bureau has disposed off the Check testing equipment of ₹ 34,10,758/- through MSTC Limited out of the stock. The sale proceeds on account of disposal of assets have been credited to the Project.
- 12) Bureau has booked Income of ₹ 30,00,000/- (Schedule -14) towards Registration Fee under ECBC programme. This includes ₹ 14,00,000/- pertaining to previous year which was shown under the current liabilities.
- 13) BEE has been executing 'Financing Energy Efficiency at MSMEs' Project (BEE-GEF-World Bank Project). The cost of the project activities to be executed by BEE, as per the grant agreement, is ₹ 10.51 crore (USD 2.25 million). An amount of ₹ 2.61 crore has been spent by BEE till 31st March 2013. This includes ₹ 1.15 crore spent during 2012-13.
- 14) During the year Bureau has recovered a sum of ₹ 1,24,706/- against lost of Laptop which was lost in the year 2009-2010. For the financial year 2009-2010, Bureau had already charged the depreciation of ₹ 74,824/- on the same. Since, the amount has been recovered during the year 2012-13, the excess depreciation of ₹ 74,824/- charged for the year 2009-10 has been written back in the Accounts of 2012-13. The amount of ₹ 1,24,706/- has been credited to the project as the asset belonged to the Project i.e., Standard & Labeling Project.
- 15) Bid Processing fees and RTI fee has been shown as “Fees for Miscellaneous Services” under the Schedule-18 – Other Income
- 16) During the year Bureau has booked the following expenses which are related to previous year
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------|
| i. Annual Contribution to IPEEC | – | ₹ 40,88,987/- |
| ii. Examination Expenses | – | ₹ 74,57,769/- |
| iii. Meeting Expenses | – | ₹ 8,95,580/- |
- 17) Corresponding figures for the previous year have been re-grouped/re-arranged, wherever necessary.
- 18) Schedules 1 to 25 are annexed to and form an integral part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2013 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date.



Bureau of Energy Efficiency

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