

ANNUAL REPORT

2015-16



Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)
(Ministry of Power, Govt. of India)
www.beeindia.gov.in



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Contents

Index	Page No.
General	
1.1 The Mission	6
1.2 The Objectives of BEE and its Role	6-7
1.3 Report of The Director General	8-9
1.4 Energy-Use Trends	10-11
1.5 Achievements	11
1.6 Schemes of Bureau of Energy Efficiency	12-27
1.7 National Energy Conservation Award and Painting Competition	27-40
International Cooperation	
2.1 International Bilateral Programmes	42-50
2.2 Multi Lateral Programmes - Ongoing	50-54
Accounts of Bureau	
3.1 Capital Structure	56
3.2 Summary of the Financial Result	56
3.3 Measures taken for improving or strengthening the Functioning of the Bureau	56
3.4 Annual Statement of Accounts	56-85
Administration	
4.1 Grievance Redressal	87
4.2 Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	87
4.3 Welfare of Minorities	87
4.4 Implementation of Official Language	88
4.5 Vigilance	88
4.6 Welfare of persons with Disabilities (PwDs)	88





1

General

- 1.1 The Mission
- 1.2 The Objectives of BEE and its Role
- 1.3 Report of The Director General
- 1.4 Energy-Use Trends
- 1.5 Achievements
- 1.6 Schemes of Ministry of Power
- 1.7 National Energy Conservation Award and Painting Competition

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 establish 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

BEE coordinates with designated agencies, designated consumers and other organizations working in the field of energy conservation/efficiency, recognize and utilize the existing resources and infrastructure in performing the functions assigned to the Bureau by and under the Energy Conservation Act.

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 ensuring action on the recommendations of the energy auditors.

Promotional Role

The major Promotional Role of BEE include:

- Create awareness and disseminating 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 facilitating 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.
- Providing 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 efficiency has undertaken an ever greater importance in the national energy strategy to provide access to Energy for all and ensuring economic development while mitigating climate change.

Indian economy is characterized by high dependence upon fossil fuels, a major proportion of which is imported. In this scenario, energy efficiency becomes an essential component to meet the energy requirements of the country, at the same time, ensuring energy security and pursuing sustainable development.

Recently, COP21 agreement has set forth the strategy for India to meet the challenge of delivering concrete and measurable results to meet the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). This shift towards greener economic model requires sustainable business models, innovative & cost effective technology and mechanisms & best practices for low carbon development. Energy holds the key to sustainable development. We need it for enabling livelihoods and mobility, and enhancing health, food security and our quality of life.

During 2015-16, activities of Bureau of Energy Efficiency focused on operationalization and smooth implementation of its schemes, namely National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE), Standard & Labelling (S&L), Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), Agriculture and Municipal Demand Side Management, Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) & Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC). The main objective of these schemes was to enhance sustainable development by covering major energy consuming sectors of the country in the context of rising energy costs, presence of investment constraints, and the urgent need to deliver affordable energy to the end users.

A major achievement of this financial year was the launch of the second cycle of Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) which aims to achieve an overall energy consumption reduction of 8.869 MTOE. Also, PAT Cycle I was completed on 31st March, 2015 after which the scrutiny of the Performance Assessment Documents (PADs) submitted by the DCs was carried out by BEE. The achievement of 427 DCs comes out to be 8.67 MTOE against the given target of 6.686 MTOE for 478 DCs for the PAT Cycle I.

'Deepening' and 'Widening' of PAT was carried out with an objective of increasing the number of Designated Consumers under PAT. Under the deepening study, 89 DCs were identified and notified under PAT Cycle II and under widening, three new sectors - Railways, Refineries, and Electricity DISCOMs were notified. The 84 DCs from these new notified sectors have been included under PAT cycle II. Under PAT, BEE also developed the online PATNet portal for issuance/entitlement to purchase ESCerts in electronic forms as defined in the PAT Rules.

Similarly under the Standards & Labeling scheme, during this year some of the major achievements were the mandatory labling of Cassette Type Air Conditioners and revision of energy standards for Room Air Conditioners (RAC) and Frost Free Refrigerators. Three existing voluntary products namely Electric Geysers, Direct Cool Refrigerators & Colour Television would be shifted to mandatory regime in FY 2016-17. As a result of these mandatory schemes, global competitiveness of industry will be enhanced significantly, while simultaneously reducing CO2 emission up to a great extent in coming years.

Under capacity building of DISCOMs, National Power Training Institute engaged by BEE has trained 504 officials of 32 DISCOMs as Master Trainers under Training of Trainers activity.

Another milestone in the journey of energy efficiency has been the institutionalization of the Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency (PRGFEE) and the Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE) through formation of Supervisory Committee for PRGFEE, appointment of Implementing Agency for PRGFEE & registration of VCFEE Trust. By doing so, Government is deepening the financial markets and creating market for energy efficiency projects.



These fiscal instruments will provide reassurance to lenders and shall also provide last mile equity support in energy efficiency projects. BEE launched a Training Programme for scheduled commercial banks on Energy Efficiency financing in June 2015 wherein more than 80 officials have been trained till March 2016.

The national rollout of the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) has continued with the formation of ECBC Cells in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Karnataka. “Energy Benchmarks for Commercial Buildings” was released in January 2016 for establishing energy performance benchmarks for various categories of buildings.

Overall, in this financial year BEE has mainly focused on strengthening and developing the new energy efficiency models for the country along with the successful implementation of the existing programmes of the Bureau.

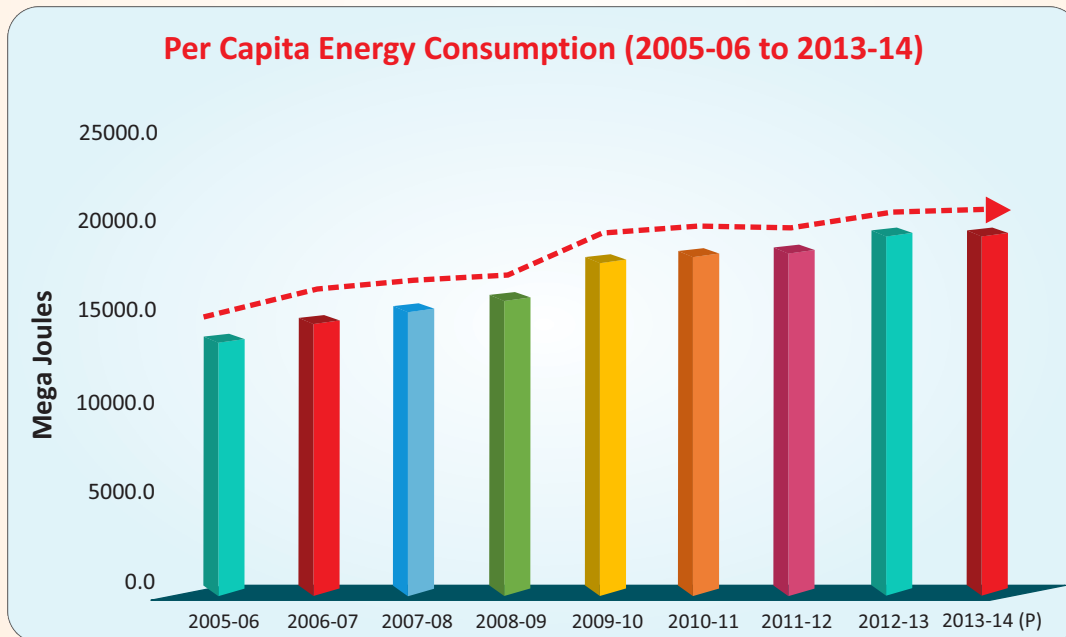
In the end, I would like to utilize this opportunity to appreciate the energetic team of the Bureau for their sincere work towards the progress of the schemes. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Power, Government of India for their guidance and support towards making an energy efficient economy.

1.4 Energy Use Trends

Per-Capita Energy Consumption & Energy Intensity:

Per-capita Energy Consumption (PEC) during a year is computed as the ratio of the estimate of total energy consumption during the year to the estimated mid-year population of that year. Energy intensity is defined as the amount of energy consumed for generating one unit of Gross Domestic Product (at constant prices). PEC and Energy intensity are the most used policy indicators, both at national and international levels. In the absence of data on consumption of non-conventional energy from various sources, particularly in rural areas in the developing countries, including India, these two indicators are generally computed on the basis of consumption of conventional energy. The consumption of energy in Peta joules was in the form of Coal and Lignite which accounted for about 41.29% of the total consumption during 2013-14. Crude Petroleum was second (38.70%), while Electricity (14.47%) was third.

- The total consumption of energy from conventional sources increased from 23,903 Peta joules during 2012-13 to 24,071 Peta joules during 2013-14, showing an increase of 0.70%.
- Per-capita Energy Consumption (PEC) (the ratio of the estimate of total energy consumption during the year to the estimated mid-year population of that year) increased from 13694.83 Mega Joules in 2005-06 to 19522.15 Mega Joules in 2013-14, a CAGR of 4.53%. The annual decrease in PEC for 2013-14 over 2012-13 is 0.60%.



- The Energy intensity (amount of energy consumed for generating one unit of Gross Domestic Product) (at 2004-05 prices) increased from 0.4656 Mega Joules in 2005-06 to 0.4192 Mega Joules in 2013-14.

Source: MOSPI

1.4.1 Pattern of Energy Use in Households:

While data on primary cooking and lighting fuel use provides insight into the dominant habits for cooking and lighting among rural and urban households, they do not capture the myriad ways in which households across India meet their cooking, lighting and energy needs.



Kerosene and firewood are the most widely consumed fuel sources across India, with approximately 79% of households consuming kerosene, 71% consuming firewood, and only 64% consuming electricity. As demonstrated by the primary lighting and cooking fuel data above, fuel usage patterns among rural and urban households differ markedly. While nearly 90% of rural households report consuming kerosene, only approximately 50% of their urban counterparts report doing so. Similarly, 86% percent of rural households consume firewood as opposed to merely 30% of the urban 19. National Sample Survey Office collects data on 12 fuel categories (candles, charcoal, coal, coke, dung cake, electricity, firewood and chips, gobar gas, kerosene, LPG, matches, and other fuels).

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 only by 0.6% of rural household. 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 of LPG is 0.2 kg, The per capita per month consumption of kerosene through the public distribution system (PDS) is 0.5 litre, which includes consumption for cooking as well as lighting.

Energy Efficiency (EE) can play a key role as India struggles to meet its development goals under severe environment and resources constraints, Several Energy Efficiency options are less expensive than coal or gas based generations and therefore, should be the first resource considered for fulfilling demand.

1.5 Achievements

- Under **National Energy Conservation Awards - 2015**, 2 units were awarded Top Rank, 41 units for First prize, 42 units for Second Prize and 63 units for Certificate of Merit. The participating units collectively invested Rs.2384.32 Crores in energy conservation measures, and achieved a monetary savings of Rs. 2928.42 Crores. The participating units also saved 2598 Million kWh of electrical energy, which is equivalent to the energy generated from a 486 MW thermal power station at a PLF of 0.70.
- Across the country, 105.25 lakhs students from around 1,00,000 schools participated in the **National Painting Competition - 2015**. This participation was about 75% higher than that in the previous year.
- **Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT)** in its second cycle aims to achieve an overall energy consumption reduction of 8.869 MTOE for which reduction targets have been given to DCs under 11 notified sectors. PAT Cycle II has commenced from 1st April, 2016 with 621 DCs.
- Three new sectors - Railways, Refineries, and Electricity DISCOMs have been notified and published in the Gazette on 29th December, 2015. The 84 DCs from these new notified sectors have been included under PAT cycle II.
- The achievement in PAT Cycle I is 8.67 MTOE for 427 DCs against a given target of 6.686 MTOE for 478 DCs of PAT Cycle I.
- BEE has appointed a consortium of RECPDCL-REC-EESL as the Implementing Agency (IA) for operationalization of **Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency (PRGFEE)** in July 2015. Also, BEE signed a charter with Yes Bank in October 2015 for their contribution in PRGFEE.
- The **Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE)** has been constituted under the Indian Trust Act 1882 and trust deed registered with jurisdictional sub-registrar Government of Delhi on 7th July, 2015.
- In 2015, BEE signed MoU with Indian Banks' Association for holding training programme on Energy Efficiency financing for Scheduled Commercial Banks under **Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP)**. Two Training of Trainer's Workshops were held in June 2015 at Nainital and Mumbai for North and West zones respectively. During the launch of the training programme, BEE released its publications - "Success Stories for EE Projects Financed in India" and "Training Manual for Energy Efficiency Financing in India".

- **ECBC** cells have been established in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Karnataka and the process of creation of ECBC cells in the states of Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh & Bihar is in progress.

1.6. Schemes of Bureau of Energy Efficiency

Institutional Mechanism

- Strengthening of State Designated Agency
- Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund

Star Rating Of Appliances

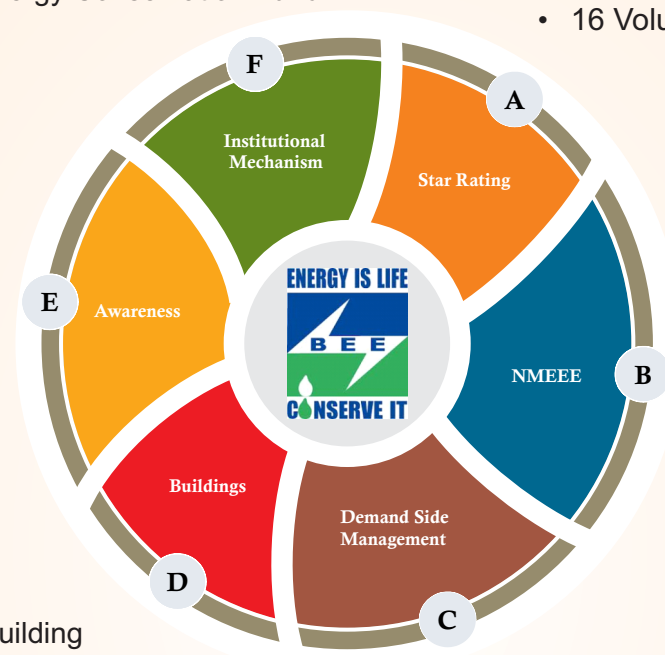
- 5 Mandatory Labelled Appliances
- 16 Voluntary Labelled Appliances

Awareness

- Energy Conservation Awards
- Painting Competition

Buildings EE

- Energy Conservation Building Codes
- Retrofit in old buildings
- Residential Building Guidelines



National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

- Perform, Achieve & Trade (PAT)
- Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE)
- Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED)
- Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP)

Demand Side Management

- Agriculture DSM
- Municipal DSM
- Energy Efficiency in SMEs
- Capacity building of DISCOMs

1.6.1 National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency(NMEEE) – Annual Report (2015-2016)

The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) is one of the eight missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). NMEEE aims to strengthen the market for energy efficiency by creating conducive regulatory and policy regime and has envisaged fostering innovative and sustainable business models for the energy efficiency sector.

The NMEEE spelt out four initiatives to enhance energy efficiency in energy intensive industries, which are as follows:

- Perform Achieve and Trade Scheme (PAT), a regulatory instrument to reduce specific energy consumption in energy intensive industries, with an associated market based mechanism to enhance the cost effectiveness through certification of excess energy saving which can be traded.
- Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE), for accelerating the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors through innovative measures by making the products more affordable.



- iii Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP), for creation of mechanisms that would help finance demand side management programmes in all sectors by capturing future energy savings.
- iv Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED), for development of fiscal instruments to promote energy efficiency.

The Mission seeks to upscale the efforts to unlock the market for energy efficiency (estimated to be around Rs. 74,000 crore) and help achieve total avoided capacity addition of 19,598 MW, fuel savings of around 23 million tonnes per year and green-house gas emissions reductions of 98.55 million tonnes per year at its full implementation stage.

Continuation of NMEEE was approved by Cabinet on 6th August, 2014 with a total outlay of Rs. 775 crore, which includes:

- (a) Rs. 190 crore for Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme.
- (b) Rs. 462.50 crore for Framework of Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED) and Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP) schemes and.
- (c) Rs. 122.50 crore for Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE) providing Rs. 100 crore for Super - Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP) for fans and Rs. 22.50 crore for Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY).

The status of four initiatives of NMEEE is as under:

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

- **PAT Cycle I - (2012-13 to 2014-15)**

Perform Achieve and Trade in its first cycle was envisaged to reduce the specific energy consumption (SEC) i.e. energy used per unit of production in 478 industrial units of 8 sectors viz. Aluminum, Cement, Chlor- Alkali, Fertilizer, Iron & Steel, Paper & Pulp, Thermal Power Plant and Textile. Energy reduction targets were assigned to these 478 industrial units called Designated Consumers (DCs) based on their current level of energy performance, Energy efficient units are assigned low target relative to the inefficient ones in a sector. The overall SEC reduction target was aimed at achieving 4.05% reduction in the total energy consumption of these industries totaling to an their energy saving of 6.686 million tonne of oil equivalent. Units which were able to achieve SEC level, lower than assigned targets would receive energy savings certificates (ESCerts) for excess savings achieved by them.

PAT Cycle I completed on 31st March, 2015, the scrutiny of the Performance Assessment of Designated Consumers was carried out by BEE through EmAEA. Out of the 478 DCs of PAT Cycle I, 21 DCs have now closed, 8 DCs were excluded as their consumption is now below threshold level and 1 DC of thermal power plant sector is exempted from PAT Cycle-I. Out of the remaining 448 operational DCs, the scrutiny of the performance assessment documents submitted by 427 DCs has been completed. The achievement of those 427 DCs is assessed to be 8.67 MTOE against the given target of 6.686 MTOE for 478 DCs.

- **Energy Saving Certificates (ESCerts)**

BEE has developed online PATNet portal for issuance/entitlement to purchase of ESCerts in electronic forms defined in the PAT Rules, 2012. On this portal, all stakeholders namely, the Designated Consumers, officials from SDA, BEE and MoP has been provided secured access to relevant sections online. Dashboards of these stakeholders have been developed to facilitate online submission of data and issuance/entitlement to purchase of ESCerts

PAT Cycle I - Achievements

Achievements			
S. No.	Sectors	No. of Identified DCs	Savings (Million toe)
1	Aluminium	10	0.73
2	Cement	75	1.44
3	Chlor - Alkali	22	0.13
4	Fertilizer	29	0.83
5	Iron & Steel	60	2.10
6	Paper & Pulp	26	0.26
7	Textile	82	0.12
8	Thermal Power Plant	123	3.06
	Total	427	8.67

Saving of about 8.67 MTOE from the assessed 427 DCs (5.24%) CO₂ mitigation - 31 Million tonne

- PAT Cycle II - (2016-17 to 2018-19)**

“Deepening” and “Widening” of PAT had been carried out with an objective of increasing the number of Designated Consumers under PAT scheme under this cycle. Under the deepening initiative, 89 additional DCs identified from the existing sectors have been notified under PAT Cycle II. Under widening initiative, three new sectors, Railways, Refineries, and Electricity DISCOMs have been notified and published in the Gazette on 29th December, 2015. 84 Designated Consumers from these three new notified sectors have been included under PAT cycle II.

Perform, Achieve and Trade in its second cycle seeks to achieve an overall energy consumption reduction of 8.869 MTOE for which energy reduction targets have been assigned and notified to DCs in 11 sectors (eight existing sectors and three new sectors). PAT Cycle II has commenced from 1st April, 2016 covering 621 DCs, 448 existing and 89 additional DCs) from existing sectors and 84 DCs from new sectors (viz. Railways, Electricity DISCOMs and Refineries).

PAT Cycle II - Notified Sectors and Designated Consumers.

S. No.	Sectors	No. of Dcs in PAT I	Additional DC in PAT Cycle - II	Total no. of Dcs PAT - 2
1	Aluminium	10	2	12
2	Chlor-Alkali	22	3	24
3	Textile	90	14	99
4	Pulp & Paper	31	4	29
5	Iron & Steel	67	9	71
6	Fertilizer	29	8	37
7	Cement	85	27	111
8	Thermal Power Plant	144	22	154
9	Refinery	NA	18	18
10	Electricity DISCOMS	NA	44	44
11	Railway	NA	22	22
	Total			621

PAT Cycle II
 Baseline year : 2014-15
 PAT Cycle 2016-2019
 Assessment Year : 2018-19

Total Energy
 Consumption from 11
 sectors : 227 Million
 toe

National Target : 8.869
 Million toe



(ii) Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE)

This initiative under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) aims to accelerate the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors through innovative measures to make the products more affordable. Under MTEE two programmes were introduced for the promotion of energy efficient products in the market.

• Bachat Lamp Yojna (BLY)

The Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) was developed for the replacement of inefficient bulbs with Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs). The scheme provides a unique platform for a robust public-private partnership between the Government of India, Private sector CFL suppliers and State level Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and provides a framework to distribute high quality CFLs at a subsidized price to the residential households in exchange of an incandescent lamp (ICL).

Presently BLY program involves support to LED deployment by providing technical assistance to partner agencies such as EESL and REC. So far 99.9 million LED lights for domestic consumers and 7.5 lakh LED street lights have been deployed by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).

• Super-Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP)

SEEP is a program designed to bring market transformation for super-efficient appliances by providing financial stimulus innovatively at critical point/s of intervention. Under this program, ceiling fan has been identified as the first appliance and adopted. The goal is to support the introduction and deployment of super-efficient 35W ceiling fans, as against the current average ceiling fan sold in Indian market having about 70W rating. Under SEEP for ceiling fans, targeted deployment is of 2 million super-efficient fans with an outlay of Rs. 100 Crore in the XII Plan.

Seven Super-Efficient fan manufactures have been selected by BEE under the SEEP program for manufacturing super-efficient fans for sale in the Indian market. The programme for ceiling fans is currently being revisited in the light of the demand aggregation model used for LEDs. In this context, EESL has floated an RfP for procurement of 10 lakh Super-Efficient fans. EESL has selected four manufacturers who have agreed to provide SE fans on discovered price. Indian Railways has already put a demand to produce one million of such SE fans.

(iii) Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP) :

EEFP is one of the important initiatives under NMEEE with an objective to provide a platform to interact with financial institutions and project developers for implementation of Energy Efficiency projects. Under this programme, MoUs have been signed with financial institutions to work together for development of energy efficiency market and for identification of issues related to this market development. MoUs are being signed by BEE with M/s. PTC India Ltd, M/s. SIDBI, Tata Capital and IFCI Ltd to promote financing for Energy Efficiency projects.

In 2015, BEE has signed MoU with Indian Bank's Association for holding the training programme on Energy Efficiency financing for Scheduled Commercial Banks. This was launched in June 2015 and two Training of Trainers' workshops were held in June 2015. During the launch of this training programme, BEE released their publications - "Success Stories for EE Projects Financed - in India" and "Training Manual for Energy Efficiency Financing in India". The booklet of 50 success stories of Energy Efficiency projects financed by SIDBI covers 20

industrial sectors across the country to adopt energy efficient technologies and processes. The training manual covers all the training modules/presentations required for the understanding of energy efficiency projects and their characteristics. It aims to help in technical/financial evaluation of EE projects.

In NECA 2015, two new categories, Financial Institutions and the Best Business Models were also introduced for encouraging financing in Energy Efficiency sector.

- **Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED)**

Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED), seeks to develop fiscal instruments to promote energy efficiency including innovative fiscal instruments and policy measures like the Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency (PRGFEE) and Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE).

- **Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency (PRGFEE)**

PRGFEE is a risk sharing mechanism to provide financial institutions (banks and NBFCs) with a partial coverage of risk involved in extending loans for energy efficiency projects. The guarantee will not exceed ₹ 10 crore per project or 50% of loan amount, whichever is less. Government of India has approved funds worth ₹ 312 crore for PRGFEE to cover government buildings, private buildings having commercial or multi-storey residential accommodations, municipalities, SMEs and industry sectors.

Status of Implementation / Activities of PRGFEE :

- Under PRGFEE, MoP has constituted Supervisory committee for monitoring the implementation of PRGFEE.
- BEE has appointed a consortium of RECPDCL-REC-EESL as Implementing Agency (IA) for operationalization of PRGFEE in July 2015.
- Yes Bank has signed a charter with BEE in October 2015 for their contribution in PRGFEE several other public and private sector banks have also shown their interest to be part of this programme.
- BEE and Implementing Agency have already prepared the Operation Manual for operationalization of PRGFEE and created pipeline of few projects to be covered under this guarantee mechanism.
- PRGFEE rules have been notified in May 2016.

- **Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE)**

Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE) is a fund to provide equity capital for energy efficiency projects. A single investment by the fund shall not exceed ₹ 2 crore. The Fund shall provide last mile equity support to specific energy efficiency projects, limited to maximum of 15% of total equity required, through Special Purpose Vehicles or ₹ 2 crore, whichever is less. Sectors covered under VCFEE are government buildings, private buildings and municipalities. Government of India has approved ₹ 210 crore for VCFEE.

Status of the Implementation of VCFEE :

- The VCFEE has been constituted under the provisions of Indian Trust Act 1882. The trust deed was registered with jurisdictional sub-registrar Government of Delhi.
- Board of Trustees for VCFEE has been constituted.

- iii. Fund Manager for operationalization of VCFEE has been indentified.
- iv. Notification of VCFEE rules by MoP is under process.

- **Fiscal Incentives**

BEE has been formulating proposal for tax exemptions (direct as well as indirect tax) for promotion of energy efficiency for the Union Budget. In the Union Budget 2012-13, following benefits have been given in indirect tax regime :

- Full exemption form 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 Government has announced 'pass through' status for category -I. Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) set up as Venture Capital Funds under which the income of Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE) shall be exempted under the Income tax.

In 2015-16, the excise duty has been reduced on inputs for use in the manufacture of LED drivers and MCPCB for LED lights, fixtures and LED lamps from 12% to 6%. Further , special additional customs duty on inputs for use in the manufacture of LED drivers and MCPCB for LED lights, fixtures and LED lamps has been reduced from 4% to NIL.

1.6.2 Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) & Energy Efficiency in Existing Buildings

Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)

The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) was developed by the Govt. of India for new commercial buildings on 27th May 2007. ECBC sets minimum energy standards for new commercial buildings having a connected load of 100kW or contract demand of 120kVA 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 implementation.

The ECBC defines norms of energy performance taking 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 governments and urban local bodies through notification within their states. States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Telangana and UT of Puducherry have notified the code while many other states are in the process of amending the ECBC to suit their local requirements.



Updated status on ECBC

The focus during the 12th plan is more on the wide scale implementation of ECBC in built environment and energy efficiency improvement in existing commercial building through activities. Activities taken up during the year 2015-16 are given below:

- The process of ECBC Update due to technological advancement, market change in regard to energy demand, supply scenario has been initiated. Technical Committee and Working Groups were constituted for this purpose. Three regional stakeholder workshops held across the country.
- ECBC cells established in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Karnataka while the process of creation of ECBC cells in the states of Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh & Bihar is in progress.
- Technical support has been provided to various ECBC demonstration projects for different categories of buildings in different climatic zones.
- 13 ECBC intensive training in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar and Chhattisgarh and 18 awareness workshops were organized in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Punjab and Haryana for capacity building.
- Model Building byelaws to mandate minimum energy standards as per the ECBC for commercial buildings/complexes as per National Sustainable Habitat parameters on energy efficiency have been framed and circulated by the Ministry of Urban Development, for their integration into the existing government orders.
- The National Building Code (NBC) 2005, a comprehensive building Code, is a national instrument providing guidelines for regulating the building construction activities across the country. An addendum to the National Building Code (NBC) 2005 has been finalized by incorporating the ECBC through a new chapter named "Approach to Sustainability", thus giving ECBC a much broader coverage.
- Guidelines to implement energy efficiency upgrades in commercial buildings have been developed.
- MoU signed between BEE and GBCI (Green Building Certification Inc.), the parties jointly agreed upon activities such as Sharing of Building Energy Data, upskilling the credentialed LEED professionals and ECBC experts for validating greater building Energy Efficiency using tools like EDGE for equivalency with ECBC.
- "Energy Benchmarks for Commercial Buildings" released on 22nd Jan, 2016 for establishing energy performance benchmarks for various categories of buildings.
- So far 89 Master Trainers have been identified by conducting training programs at MNIT Jaipur, CEPT Ahmedabad and IIIT Hyderabad under the scheme for training and capacity building of ECBC professionals. These Master Trainers will be responsible for providing training to Architects/design professionals, code compliance officials of the state government/ULBs based on the requirement of the states.

Updated Status on Residential Buildings

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has developed the "Design Guidelines for Energy-efficient Multi-storey Residential Buildings for Composite and Hot-dry Climates" in order to include passive design features. Previously, energy efficiency in residential sector was addressed through labeling of appliances and equipment used in households and passive design features were not being considered.



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 which 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 had discouraged 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 also cost effective. 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 by promoting energy efficiency delivery mechanisms, such as the development of a market for Energy Service Companies (ESCOs). They address the risks perceived by building owners. ESCOs provide a business model through which the energy-savings potential in existing buildings can be captured, while the risks faced by building owners are addressed. The performance-contract based payments for energy savings achieved through the interventions carried out by the ESCO ensures that savings are achieved as 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 which are likely to secure the services of an ESCO as well as the financial institutions, BEE carries out an accreditation exercise through a process of rating. Applicants are rated 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 to the various State Governments/SDAs, to facilitate them in implementing Energy Efficiency programmes in their respective states. 127 ESCOs are presently empaneled with BEE. With an aim to overcome the barriers for achieving energy efficiency in existing facilities on the performance contracting mode, BEE has also 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) arranged by the Central Government Agencies/ State Designated Agencies.

In order to promote a market pool for energy efficient buildings, Bureau of Energy Efficiency has also developed a 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/sqm/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, Hospitals and Shopping Malls have been developed. A Total of 179 commercial buildings have been star rated under different categories of buildings till date.

1.6.3 Standards and Labeling Scheme

Standards and Labeling scheme is one of the scheme initiated during the 11th five year plan. The key objective of the scheme is to provide the consumer an informed choice about the energy saving and thereby the cost saving potential of various energy consuming equipment /appliances. To meet these objectives, the S&L scheme covers the star



labeling for 21 appliances out of which 5 appliances are under mandatory regime and remaining 16 appliances are under voluntary regime.

The benefits of the S&L scheme covers :

- Significant impact on consumers while purchasing energy efficient equipment through a structured consumer awareness program.
- Market Transformation from non-energy efficient equipment to energy efficient equipment.

During the 12th plan period, Voluntary star labeling scheme for DG sets, Office equipments, Solid state inverters, DG Pumps, Variable Capacity Air conditioners and LED lamps was successfully launched. The energy consumption standards for Room Air conditioners and Frost free Refrigerators were revised in a view to bring more energy efficient appliances in the market.

Mobile Application (BEE star label) was launched on 14th December, 2015 for star labeled appliances to ease consumers in taking wise decision while purchasing the equipments. The App provides user a platform to instantly compare personalized energy savings across all products of a specific class and get a real-time feedback from consumers and other stakeholders so they can make an informed purchase decision. Apart from being a one-stop solution for customers, it's also a valuable tool for policymakers to access the accumulated data and analyse the feedback of the market at any given point in time.

1.6.4 Demand Side Management (MuDSM) Program in Municipalities

The growing demand for public utilities due to rising population and improved standards of living of the population has increased the energy demand for the service provided by the urban local bodies. The Municipality sector/urban local bodies (ULBs) consume electricity for various utility services like street lighting, water pumping, sewage treatment, and in various public buildings. Currently around 30% of Indian population lives in urban areas and continuous migration from rural areas is putting additional burden on the urban local bodies.

The energy consumption of the municipality sector is characterized by frequent changes and rising peaks in power load curves in the morning hours due to water pumping and evening hours for street lighting. The inefficient use of electricity due to limited diffusion of energy efficiency technology and demand side management (DSM) initiatives, have considerably increased the energy spent of the municipalities. The Municipal Demand Side Management (MuDSM) programme can improve the overall energy efficiency of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) which could lead to substantial savings in the electricity consumption, thereby resulting in cost reduction/savings for the ULBs.

Identifying the immense energy saving potential in municipal sector, BEE initiated Municipal Demand Side Management (MuDSM) during XI plan. The basic objective of the project is to improve the overall energy efficiency of the ULBs, which could lead to substantial savings in the electricity consumption, thereby resulting in cost reduction/savings for the ULBs. The major achievements in the XI plan period are as follows.

- Situational survey was conducted in 175 ULBs across the country.
- In 134 ULBs, Bankable DPRs 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 projects in 134 ULBs.
- The approved DPRs were shared by BEE with ULBs for their further actions. However, limited actions were taken at the site level.

- Energy conservation cells were created in 143 ULBs to facilitate the implementation of the prepared DPRs.
- A customized complete tender document as per the DPRs was shared with all 134 ULBs.
- MuDSM web portal was developed under the programme. The portal consists of DPRs and knowledge materials developed under the programme.
- Situational Survey for Water bodies of 105 cities covering 2430 pumping stations completed.

Activities in XII Plan

Poor financial health of ULBs makes it difficult for them to implement projects themselves and also ESCOs are apprehensive in receiving payments. Implementation of the project at the ground level is highly necessary which will create market transformation among technology providers, implementing partners, financial institutions etc. Therefore, it is proposed that implementation of demo projects in 15 ULBs will be undertaken on pilot basis during XII plan. In addition, technical support will be provided to the ULBs by appointing technical experts for selected ULBs. The overall broad objectives of the XII plan programme are as follows:

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

During FY 2015-16, financial assistance was released to 14 SDAs to organize one day interactive meeting cum workshop for MuDSM. These were held in thirteen states. (Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal), Funds has been released to 6 SDA for implementation of pilot projects & engagement of technical experts, State level steering committees formed in eleven states, Letters sent to 60 water bodies for Investment Grade Energy Audit. Implementation of pilot project is under progress in 6 states i.e. Haryana (Faridabad & Yamunanagar), Uttar Pradesh (Ghaziabad), Madhya Pradesh (Ujjain), Chhattisgarh (Durg), Bihar (Patna) and Maharashtra (Nagpur) which is expected to be completed by July 2016. One demonstration project on energy efficiency in Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) is under Progress.

1.6.5 Agricultural Demand Side Management (AgDSM) Scheme

1) Actions regarding Energy conservation & energy efficiency by BEE in the past.

Agriculture is an important sector of the Indian economy. According to Ministry of Agriculture, it accounts for 14% of India's GDP and about 11% of its exports. About half of the population relies on agriculture as its principal source of income and it provides raw material for a large number of industries. This sector accounts for approximately 80% of India's total water consumption. Pumps being the most vital element of the irrigation process and presently more than 19 million in number consume approximately 19% of total National electricity consumption of India.

The sector is dominated by highly in-efficient pump sets having average efficiency range of 25%-30% while efficiency level of star rated energy efficient pump sets is 40%-45%. Demand side management in agriculture sector has the ability to significantly diminish the demand-supply electricity gap by promotion of energy efficient pumpsets.

In order to tap the energy saving potential, the AgDSM scheme of BEE was initiated in the 11th plan 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. The scheme covered about 20,750 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. In the state of Maharashtra, 2209 pumpsets have already been successfully replaced with Energy Efficient Star Rated Pump Sets (EEPS) through Public Private Partnership mode. The balance is under replacement. The overall impact of the Ag DSM scheme is as follows:

2) Major achievements of AgDSM scheme in 11th five year plan.

- 11 DPRs were prepared in 8 States. DPRs reflect savings of 90 MU.
- One pilot project was implemented in Solapur, Maharashtra, in which 2209 pumps were replaced.
- Verified saving of 0.7 MW was achieved (as per NPC).
- Workshops in 7 States and 26 open house sessions were conducted for DISCOMs and farmers respectively.

3) Achievements in 12th five year plan.

During XII five year plan, the objective is to build up the process of acceleration of sustainable energy efficiency in the plan through following interventions:

1. Regulatory mechanism to mandate the use of BEE star labeled pump sets for new connections.
2. Facilitate Implementation of DPRs and setting up Monitoring & Verification protocol.
3. Technical assistance and capacity development of all stakeholders.
4. Pumping efficiency demonstration projects in Rural Public Health & Drinking water systems.

Present status of activities

During FY 2014-15, five states showed willingness for implementation of state wide mandatory notification for usage of energy efficient pump sets for new agriculture connections. For energy efficient improvement of existing pumps, implementation of AgDSM pilot projects are being undertaken in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan. Farmers' training session was organized in Pune, Maharashtra, in coordination with Ministry of Agriculture and wide scale awareness sessions are proposed across the country. 11 states have submitted their willingness for implementation of Demonstration projects for energy efficiency improvement in Public Rural Drinking Water pumping systems.

Goal

To reduce energy consumption in energy intensive agriculture sector by efficiency upgradation of energy inefficient pumps by star rated pumps. The targeted goal would be achieved by following interventions:

Deliverables:

- 1) Regulatory mechanism to mandate the use of BEE star labeled pump sets for new connections.
 - Facilitating State Govt to prepare and adopt regulatory mechanism to mandate the use of BEE star labeled pump sets for all new connections in agriculture sector & also provide support to the existing schemes.



- Facilitating the existing state /central governments schemes in agriculture sector to promote the usage of energy efficient star rated pump sets.
 - Financial assistance to the farmers for the adoption of energy efficient pumps in which subsidy will be provided to farmers belonging to marginal and small farmer category.
- 2) Facilitate the Implementation of DPRs and Monitoring & verification protocol.
- Facilitate the DISCOMs to implement the remaining DPRs prepared during XI plan.
 - Monitoring & Verification protocol for establishing the energy savings in AgDSM projects.
 - Demonstration of benefits/savings resulting from sets efficiency upgradation to encourage the wide scale adoption of star rated pumpsets.
- 3) Technical assistance and capacity development of all stakeholders.
- Capacity building of SDAs, SERCs and DISCOMs utilities in the states.
 - Open house sessions for farmers to increase awareness and encourage their participation.
 - National workshops to promote AgDSM scheme.
- 4) Pumping efficiency in Rural Public Health & Drinking water system.
- Feasibility analysis for implementing pumping efficiency project in Rural health drinking water systems.
 - Financial assistance for 1st pilot project in each state will be provided @100% cost of the project and subsequent 3 projects will be funded @50%of total project cost.
 - Evaluation and energy saving monitoring of the project implementation.

Action taken to achieve the goals in each program

- 1) **Regulatory mechanism to mandate the use of BEE star labeled pump sets for new connections through SDAs are:-**
- Facilitating State Govt to prepare and adopt regulatory mechanism to mandate the use of BEE star label pumps sets for all new connections in agriculture sector & also provide support to the existing schemes.
 - Facilitating and assisting SDAs/State Governments to setup effective monitoring mechanism.
 - Financial assistance to the farmers for the adoption of energy efficient pumps.
- 2) **Facilitate the Implementation of DPRs and Monitoring & verification protocol under AgDSM Scheme**
- Facilitating the DISCOMs to implement the prepared DPRs in phased manner.
 - Initiation of M&V in the States where consent for implementation is likely to be received from respective DISCOMs.
 - Continuation of M&V in AgDSM project in Solapur, Maharashtra.
- 3) **Technical assistance and capacity development of all stakeholders.**
- Capacity building of SDAs, SERCs and DISCOMs utilities in the states where AgDSM scheme is active.
 - Two National level Workshops in Delhi & Andhra Pradesh.
 - Open house sessions for farmers to increase awareness and encourage their participation in AgDSM scheme (5 sessions/year).



4) **Pumping efficiency in Rural Public Health & Drinking water system.**

- Preparation of feasibility report for implementation of demo projects.
- Facilitation by providing financial as well technical assistance to SDAs/State governments to implement the pilot projects in the States/rural belt.
- Oversee the project implementations.

Limitations and actions required to overcome these limitations.

Barriers & limitations:-

- State governments are reluctant to implement mandatory notification for availing financial assistance under the scheme.
- No proper procedure/guidelines are being followed by DISCOMs for issuing new agriculture connections.
- Due to lack of financial access some DISCOMs are not showing interest in implementation of AgDSM pilot project.
- Uncertainty over repayment of ESCO investment due to absence of dedicated funding source for DSM projects at DISCOMs end.
- Inactive participation/ unwillingness from State Departments / DISCOMs / PHEDs is one of the major reasons for shortfall in carrying out the envisaged activities.

Actions required to overcome these barriers

- Rigorous follow ups with higher officials of State Energy Depts. and DISCOMs.
- In order to build up the confidence among DISCOMs, a pilot project similar to Solapur is proposed to be organized.
- Revalidation of existing DPRs will be conducted to revise the technical & financial parameters of the DPRs.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) may be signed with EESL indicating possible activities to be implemented by EESL under AgDSM scheme.
- AgDSM scheme may be integrated with other existing schemes of Ministry of Agriculture.

1.6.6 Energy Efficiency and Technology Upgradation in Small and Medium Enterprises.

The manufacturing sector in India, constituting 80 per cent of MSMEs, forms an important segment to achieve sustainable growth patterns. In India, MSMEs compliment large-scale industries as ancillary units and contribute enormously to the socio economic development of the country. The industrial practices and the technology deployed in these units vary widely. Further, MSMEs have their own set of problems including market uncertainty, technological obsolescence, sub-optimal scale of operation, lack of funds, etc.

Cost of energy is considered a vital component for manufacturing units and spiraling power costs, energy efficiency assumes utmost importance for the sector to remain competitive. In line with the international community, India too has been working on the goal of attaining sustainability by encouraging energy efficient practices in the MSME sector.

A large number of MSMEs spread across India offer immense opportunity for transition towards energy conservation by adopting energy efficient technologies. According to a recent release by Ministry of MSME, there are around 36 million MSME units operating in India, contributing significantly to India's GDP numbers and providing jobs to approximately 80 million people. A good number of these MSMEs are energy intensive, where energy cost forms a major part of production cost.

During XI plan activities, Bureau of Energy Efficiency has witnessed that despite huge potential and scope of saving money, the MSMEs are not able to tap this opportunity due to lack of awareness and information asymmetry. Further,



huge upfront cost and lack of conducive financing mechanism are some of the reasons for not shifting to efficient technologies. In order to overcome these barriers, BEE focused its activities on demonstrations of energy efficient technologies, technical assistance & capacity buildings during XII plan. This is imperative for wide spread uptake and replication of energy efficient technologies within SME sector.

Activities in XII Plan

Based on the learnings and experiences of XI plan period, Bureau has developed a comprehensive scheme for demonstration of best energy efficiency technologies in selected clusters. During XII plan, it is envisaged that by direct and indirect energy efficiency interventions about 1500 SME units across the country have benefitted through the support of different executing agencies working for energy efficiency in this sector. Following are the activities for FY 2015-16 :-

1. Implementation of 100 demonstration projects of 10 best technologies in 5 SME sectors. The identified sectors are Pali (Textile), Varanasi (Brick), Ludhiana (Forging), Indore (Food) and Kochi (Sea food cluster).
2. Mapping of energy intensive clusters on a pan India basis with close coordination with MSME-DIs in the states.
3. Providing financial and technical assistance to carry out demonstrations of energy efficient technologies in 5 sectors to showcase the benefits of EE technologies and to encourage other units to adopt the same. It is proposed to provide financial assistance upto Rs 10 lakh per demonstration will be released directly to the unit owners post implementation of the projects.

Status of activities:

1. 12 agencies have been empanelled to support BEE- National programme for energy efficiency in SMEs for five clusters.
2. Inception workshops involving stakeholders from cluster associations, units, MSME, regional research and technical institutions and Local Service providers were conducted in selected five clusters.
3. Baseline Energy Audit (BEA) in selected units of Ludhiana, Varanasi, Indore, and Pali is completed and best energy efficiency technologies are identified for implementation.
4. BEA in selected units of Kochi is under progress and is expected to be completed by end of May 2016.
5. Implementation of identified energy efficient technologies is under progress in Varanasi and Ludhiana.

1.6.7 CAPACITY BUILDING OF DISCOMs

Background:

Bureau of Energy Efficiency has commenced a programme for capacity building of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). It is closely linked with BEE's other programmes, such as Agricultural Demand Side Management, Municipal Demand Side Management, SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises), Industries and Standard & Labeling programme. This programme will help in integration of these activities with activities managed by the DISCOMs for Demand Side Management. This will also help in capacity building of DISCOMs and development of various mechanisms to promote DSM in their respective states.

Overall Mechanism of the project:

The objective of the programme is to carry out load management programme, development of DSM action plan and implementation of DSM activities in their respective areas. The following activities have been initiated so far under this programme.



1. 34 DISCOMs have been selected for participating as beneficiary DISCOMs under this programme.
2. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between BEE and selected DISCOMs under which targets for the DISCOMs have been incorporated.
3. DSM cell has been established by 32 DISCOMs.
4. DSM regulation has been notified in 15 States for 22 DISCOMs.
5. Manpower support has been provided to each DISCOM for facilitation of DSM related activities.
6. Load survey and development of DSM action plan has been initiated for 32 DISCOMs. The Load survey is completed by 29 DISCOMs and DSM action plan is approved for 6 DISCOMs.
7. National Power Training Institute was engaged by BEE to conduct training programmes for the officials of DISCOMs to create Master Trainers on DSM and Energy Efficiency under this programme 504 officials of 32 DISCOMs have been trained as Master Trainers under Training of Trainers activity.
8. Selection of agencies for organizing training programmes for the circle level officials is under process.

1.6.8 Strengthening Institutional Capacity of State Designated Agencies (SDAs)

During the XII plan, the Ministry of Power has approved a scheme for “Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDAs) on efficient use of energy and its conservation”. The total outlay of the scheme approved during the XII plan is Rs. 205.31 crores which comprises of following components :

1. Providing financial assistance to the State Designated Agencies to strengthen their institutional capacities and capabilities.
2. Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)
3. Human Resource Development for promoting Energy Efficiency

During the financial year 2012-13, an amount of Rs 25.23 crores was disbursed to 21 SDAs for implementation of components namely, demonstration projects to showcase the effectiveness of the most energy efficient technology including LED Village Campaign, institutionalization of enforcement machinery at the state level programmes, manpower support to smoothly coordinate, regulate and enforce energy efficiency in the States and dissemination of knowledge to various stakeholders through workshops, training programmes, impact analysis, publicity / awareness, maintenance of internet platform etc. During the financial year 2013-14 & 2014-15 an amount of Rs 27.493 crores and Rs 4.5 crores respectively has been disbursed to SDAs. During the current financial year 2015-16, financial assistance of Rs 10.23 crores has been disbursed to SDAs for further undertaking energy efficiency activities at state level.

1.6.9 Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)

Section 16 (1) of the Energy Conservation Act 2001 requires State Governments / U.T. Administrations to constitute a fund called SECF for the purpose of promotion of efficient use of energy and its conservation within the State. In this context, a scheme titled Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF) by the Government of India was approved during the 11th plan with an outlay of Rs 66 crores and also continued during the 12th plan with a budget outlay of Rs 50 crores. It is to be used as an instrument to facilitate implementation of energy efficiency projects through market transformation. For undertaking energy efficiency projects major part of the funds disbursed under SECF is to be earmarked separately as Revolving Investment Fund (RIF). The total outlay proposed for this sub-scheme during the XII plan is Rs. 50.00 crores. Till date, 26 states have constituted SECF out of which about 19 states have also provided matching contribution.

1.6.10 Miscellaneous

(i) 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 (l) of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

(ii) National Certification Examination for Energy Managers and Energy Auditors:

The Government of India has specified the passing of the National level certification examination as the qualification for a Certified Energy Manager and Certified Energy Auditor, to be appointed or designated by the designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act.

BEE has taken up the challenge of creating a cadre of professionally qualified energy managers and auditors with expertise in energy management, project management, financing and implementation of energy efficiency projects, and policy analysis. BEE has conducted the National Certification Examination, nation-wide, for Energy Managers and Energy Auditors regularly since May 2004 onwards. The certification examination has been rated Very Good to Excellent by the candidates.

The country has now 13739 Certified Energy Managers, out of which 8591 are also qualified as Certified Energy Auditors, from the previous 16 examinations conducted during 2004-2015. The capacity building of energy managers and energy auditors through National Certification Examination route will have a long-term impact on the Indian economy by making it less energy intensive.

(iii) 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 of 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, Outdoor and print was released through DAVP & NFDC as per policy of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Exhibitions: BEE participated in the India International Trade Fair during 14th to 27th November, 2015 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi and other exhibitions on power sector setting up a stall to display the achievements of BEE.

The promotional material such as leaflets/brochures were distributed among the visitors. The shows of Nukkad Nataks were also organised during the exhibition at India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan to make awareness of energy conservation among the visitors.

1.7 National Energy Conservation Award and Painting Competition

The National Energy Conservation Awards are presented to industry and other establishments and prizes awarded to the winners of the annual Painting Competition on Energy Conservation for school children every year by the Ministry of Power with the objective of promoting energy conservation among all sectors of economy.

The annual energy conservation awards recognize innovation and achievements in energy conservation by the

Industries, Office & BPO buildings, Hospitals, Hotels, Shopping Malls, Zonal Railways, Railway Stations, Railway Workshops, Soap and detergent industry, State Designated Agencies, Municipalities, Manufactures of BEE star labeled appliances/equipment, Thermal Power Stations, Universities and Engineering Institution Buildings, Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), State Road Transport Corporation and Undertakings and Financial Institutions and raise awareness that energy conservation plays a big part in India's response to reducing global warming through energy savings. The awards are also recognition of their demonstrated commitment to energy conservation and efficiency.

This year, **2 units were awarded Top Rank, 41 units for First prize, 42 units for Second Prize and 63 units for Certificate of Merit.** The participating units collectively invested Rs.2384.32 Crores in energy conservation measures, and achieved a monetary savings of Rs. 2928.42 Crores. The participating units also saved 2598 Million kWh of electrical energy, which is equivalent to the energy generated from a 486 MW thermal power station at a PLF of 0.70. Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Power, Coal and New & Renewable Energy presented the awards to winners on 14th Dec, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan.



Shri Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Power, Coal and New & Renewable Energy presented the National Painting Competition Prizes, at the National Energy Conservation Awards Function, in New Delhi on 14th Dec, 2015.



NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION AWARD WINNERS – 2015

ALUMINIUM

- 1st Prize : Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO), Korba, (Chhattisgarh)
- 2nd Prize : Vedanta Limited, Jharsuguda (Odisha)
- Certificate of Merit : 1. Mines & Refinery Complex (NALCO), Koraput, (Odisha)
2. Hindalco Industries Limited, Muri Works, Ranchi, (Jharkhand)

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING

- 1st Prize : TATA Motors Ltd., Dharwad (Karnataka)
- 2nd Prize : Mahindra Two wheelers Limited, Pithampur (Madhya Pradesh)
- Certificate of Merit : 1. Tata Motors Limited, CVBU- Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Alwar (Rajasthan)

CEMENT (Clinker & Grinding Unit)

- 2nd Prize : Prism Cement Ltd, (Unit-II), Satna, (Madhya Pradesh)
- Certificate of Merit : Mangalam Cement Limited, Kota (Rajasthan)

CEMENT (Grinding Unit)

- Certificate of Merit : 1. The Ramco Cements Limited, Madras Grinding Plant Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu)
2. Chunar Cement Factory (A Unit of Jai Prakash Associates - Limited) Mirzapur, (Uttar Pradesh)

CERAMICS

- 1st Prize : H&R Johnson (India), (A Division of Prism Cement Ltd.), Kunigal, Tumkur, (Karnataka)

CHEMICALS

- Certificate of Merit : Atul Limited, Atul (Gujarat)

CHLOR-ALKALI

- 1st Prize : Shriram Vinyl & Chemical Industries, Kota (Rajasthan)
- 2nd Prize : DCM Shriram Ltd. (Unit: Shriram Alkali & Chemicals). Bharuch, (Gujarat)
- Certificate of Merit : 1. Aditya Birla Chemicals (India) Ltd., (Renukoot Chemical Division) Sonebhadra (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Siel Chemical Complex, Patiala (Punjab)

CONSUMER GOODS MANUFACTURING

- 1st Prize : Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd., Appliance Div., Satara (Maharashtra)



- 2nd Prize : Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd., Mohali, (Punjab)
Certificate of Merit : LG Electronics India Pvt Ltd, Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

DAIRY

- 1st Prize : Heritage Foods limited, Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh)
2nd Prize : 1. Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Private Limited, Patparganj, (New Delhi)
2. Heritage Foods limited, Uppal, Hyderabad, (Telangana)

DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS

- 2nd Prize : Nectar Life science Ltd. Unit-II, Mohali, Punjab
Certificate of Merit : USV LTD Unit-1, Baddi, (Himachal Pradesh)

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES (DISCOMS)

- 1st Prize : Southern Power Distribution Company Limited, Chittoor, (Andhra Pradesh)
2nd Prize : The TATA Power Company Ltd, Matunga, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
Certificate of Merit : Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd., Vidyuthi Bhavanam, Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)

EDIBLE OIL / VANASPATI

- 1st Prize : Ruchi Soya Industries Limited, Haldia (West Bengal)
2nd Prize : Ruchi Soya Industries Limited, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
Certificate of Merit : 3F Industries Ltd., Tadepalligudem (Andhra Pradesh)

FERTILIZERS (Urea)

- 1st Prize : Indo Gulf Fertilisers (A Unit of Aditya Birla Ltd.), Amethi, (Uttar Pradesh)
2nd Prize : Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, THAL Unit, Raigad (Maharashtra)
Certificate of Merit : 1. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Trombay Unit, Chembur, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
2. Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, Aonla Unit-II, Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)

FERTILIZERS (Phosphate)

- Certificate of Merit : Coromandel International Limited, Kakinada Unit, East Godavari (Andhra Pradesh)

FOOD PROCESSING

- 1st Prize : Unilever India Exports Limited - Pune Tea Exports , Pune (Maharashtra)

2nd Prize : Tata Coffee Limited, Instant Coffee Division, Toopran Unit, Medak (Telangana)

FOUNDRY

2nd Prize : Shriniwas Engineering Auto Components Pvt. Ltd, Pune, (Maharashtra)

Certificate of Merit : Ghatge Patil Industries Limited, Kolhapur, (Maharashtra)

GENERAL CATEGORY

1st Prize : Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Limited, (CESC) Mysore (Karnataka)

2nd Prize : South Central Railway, Secunderabad Division, Kazipet Pumping Sector, Secunderabad (Telangana)

Certificate of Merit : 1. Kirloskar Pneumatic Company Limited Saswad, Pune (Maharashtra)
2. South Central Railway, Hyderabad Division, Sheepmandi Pump House, Secunderabad (Telangana)

GENERAL CATEGORY (SUBSECTORS OF AWARD)

1st Prize : Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, Visakhapatnam, (Andhra Pradesh)

2nd Prize : L&T Special Steels And Heavy Forgings Private Limited Surat, (Gujarat)

Certificate of Merit : The Jamshri Ranjitsinghji spg & Wvg mills Co. Ltd. Solapur (Maharashtra)

INTEGRATED STEEL PLANTS

1st Prize : SAIL, Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela (Odisha) MINING

1st Prize : Moil Limited, Ukwa Mine, Nagpur (Maharashtra)

2nd Prize : Moil Limited, Kandri Mine, Nagpur (Maharashtra)

Certificate of Merit : Sindesar Khurd Mine, Hindustan Zinc Limited (Vedanta Ltd.) Rajsamand (Rajasthan)

PAPER & PULP

1st Prize : JK Paper Limited, Unit: JKPM Jaykaypur, Rayagada (Odisha)

2nd Prize : BILT Graphic Paper Products Limited, (Unit: Ballarpur) Chandrapur, (Maharashtra)

PETROCHEMICALS

2nd Prize : 1. Thirumalai Chemicals Ltd. Ranipet (Tamil Nadu)
2. Reliance Industries Limited- Dahej Manufacturing Division, Bharuch, (Gujarat)



Certificate of Merit : Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. Hazira Plant, Surat (Gujarat)

PLASTICS

1st Prize : Nilkamal Ltd ,Krishnagiri, Hosur (Tamil Nadu)
 2nd Prize : DSM India Private Ltd. (Division of Engineering Plastics), Pune (Maharashtra)
 Certificate of Merit : The Supreme Industries Limited, Durgapur Unit, Burdwan, (West Bengal)

REFINERY

1st Prize : Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Gujarat Refinery, Vadodara (Gujarat)
 2nd Prize : Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Mathura Refinery, Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)
 Certificate of Merit : Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Haldia Refinery, Purba Medinipur, (West Bengal)

ZONAL RAILWAYS

1st Prize : Southern Railway, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
 2nd Prize : South East Central Railway Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)
 Certificate of Merit : 1. East Coast Railway, Chandrasekharpur Bhubaneswar (Odisha)
 2. Western Railway, Churchgate, Mumbai (Maharashtra)

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

1st Prize : Railway Carriage Workshop, Jodhpur, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
 2nd Prize : 1. Ajmer Group of Workshops, Ajmer, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
 2. Integral Coach Factory, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
 Certificate of Merit : Diesel loco Modernisation works, Patiala (Punjab)

RAILWAY STATIONS

1st Prize : Ahmedabad Division, Western Railway , Palanpur (Gujarat)
 2nd Prize : 1. Northern Railway, Amritsar, Ferozpur Division, Ferozpur (Punjab)
 2. Northern Railway, Ferozpur Division, Jalandhar Cantt.,Ferozpur (Punjab)
 Certificate of Merit : 1. South Central Railway, Hyderabad Division Kacheguda Railway Station, Secunderabad, (Telangana)
 2. Electrical Department, North Eastern Railway, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
 3. Rajkot Station, Rajkot (Gujarat)

SHOPPING MALL

- 1st Prize : Shoppers Stop Ltd. – (Malad Branch), Mumbai (Maharashtra)
- 2nd Prize : Shoppers Stop Ltd. – (Pacific Pune Branch), Pune (Maharashtra)
- Certificate of Merit : Shoppers Stop Ltd. (Beneggatta Branch), Bangalore (Karnataka)

SOAP & DETERGENT

- Certificate of Merit : Orai Detergents Factory, Hindustan Unilever Limited, Jalaun Orai (Uttar Pradesh)

SUGAR

- 1st Prize : Bannari Amman Sugars Ltd., Unit-4 Tiruvannamalai, (Tamil Nadu)
- Certificate of Merit : K.C.P Sugar and Industries Corporation Limited, Vuyyuru, Krishna (Andhra Pradesh)

STEEL – RE ROLLING

- Certificate of Merit : Jindal Stainless Hisar Limited, Hisar (Haryana)

TEXTILES

- 1st Prize : Arvind Ltd, Khatraj, Gandhinagar, (Gujarat)
- 2nd Prize : Raymond Ltd., Jalgaon (Maharashtra)

TYRE

- 2nd Prize : JK Tyre & Industries Ltd.- Chennai Tyre Plant, Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)
- Certificate of Merit : 1. TVS Srichakra Ltd, Madurai (Tamilnadu)
2. Balkrishna Industries Ltd., Auranagabad, (Maharashtra)

OFFICE BUILDINGS (More Than 10 lakh kWh / year consumption)

- 1st Prize : ICICI Bank Limited, Chandivli Tower, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
- 2nd Prize : Niti Aayog, Sansad Marg (New Delhi)
- Certificate of Merit : Infosys Limited, Software development block -3, Chengalpet (Tamil Nadu)

OFFICE BUILDINGS (Less Than 10 lakh kWh / year consumption)

- 1st Prize : South Central Railway, Hyderabad Division C-TARA Building Secunderabad (Telangana)
- 2nd Prize : Bhavnagar Para Division, Western Railway, DRM Office, Bhavnagar Para (Gujarat)

Certificate of Merit : South Central Railway, Secunderabad Division, Sanchalan Bhavan Secunderabad (Telangana)

BPO BUILDING

Certificate of Merit : Infosys Limited. B-6, Pune (Maharashtra)

HOTELS (5 Star and Above)

1st Prize : Indian Hotels Company Limited, Vivanta by Taj Green Cove Kovalam, Trivandrum, (Kerala)

2nd Prize : Vivanta by Taj Blue Diamond, Pune (Maharashtra)

Certificate of Merit : ITC Hotels Taj ganj, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)

HOTELS (4 Star and below)

Certificate of Merit : Manjeera Hotels & Resorts Ltd., Aditya Park Hotel, Hyderabad (Telangana)

HOSPITALS

(More Than 10 lakh kWh / year consumption)

1st Prize : Fortis Hospital Ltd., Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

2nd Prize : Fortis Healthcare Ltd., Mohali (Punjab)

HOSPITALS (Less Than 10 lakh kWh / year consumption)

1st Prize : Northern Railway, Ferozpur Division, Divisional Hospital Ferozpur (Punjab)

2nd Prize : Bhavnagar Division, Western Railway, Divisional Railway Hospital Bhavnagar (Gujarat)

Certificate of Merit : 1. Hyderabad Division, South Central Railway, Central Hospital, Lallaguda Secunderabad, (Telangana)
2. Northern Railway, Delhi Division, Divisional Hospital (New Delhi)

STATE DESIGNATED AGENCIES

1st Prize : State Energy Conservation Mission (SECM), Dept. of Energy, I &I, Government of Andhra Pradesh, (Andhra Pradesh)

2nd Prize : Energy Management Centre – Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)

Certificate of Merit : 1. Chhattisgarh State Renewable Energy Development Agency, Raipur
2. Punjab Energy Development Agency Chandigarh (Punjab)

THERMAL POWER STATIONS (Coal fired plants > 100 MW capacity)

1st Prize : Independent Power Plant, 4X600MW, Vedanta Limited, Jarsuguda, (Odisha)

Certificate of Merit : Mettur Thermal Power Station-1 Tangedco, Mettur Dam (Tamil Nadu)

THERMAL POWER STATIONS (Gas fired plants > 100 MW capacity)

1st Prize : NTPC Limited, Kawas Gas Power, Surat, (Gujarat)

THERMAL POWER STATIONS (Coal fired plants < 100 MW capacity)

1st Prize : Meghalaya Power Limited (CPP-2), District-East Jaintaia Hills, (Meghalaya)

2nd Prize : Captive Power Plant, Zawar Mines, Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur (Rajasthan)

UNIVERSITY AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTION BUILDINGS

Certificate of Merit : Hyderabad Division , South Central Railway , Zonal Railway Training Institute(ZRTI), Secunderabad (Telangana)

ORDNANCE FACTORY

1st Prize : Ordnance Factory, Varangaon, Jalgaon (Maharashtra)

2nd Prize : Ordnance Factory, Bhandara (Maharashtra)

Certificate of Merit : 1. High Explosives Factory, Khadki, Pune (Maharashtra)
2. Grey Iron Foundry, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)

MANUFACTURIES OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Air Conditioners)

1st Prize : Voltas limited, (New Delhi)

2nd Prize : Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd, Satara (Maharashtra)

Certificate of Merit : Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu)

MANUFACTURIES OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Refrigerator)

1st Prize : Videocon Industries Ltd. Gurgaon, (Haryana)

2nd Prize : Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd, Satara (Maharashtra)

Certificate of Merit : LG Electronics India Pvt Ltd. Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

MANUFACTURIES OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Agricultural Pump Set)

1st Prize : AQUASUB Engineering, Coimbatore, (Tamil Nadu)

2nd Prize : Texmo Industries, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

MANUFACTURIES OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Ceiling Fan)

1st Prize : 1. USHA International Ltd., Gurgaon (Haryana)
2. Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Ltd, Ponda (Goa)

MANUFACTURIES OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Television)

1st Prize : LG Electronics India Pvt Ltd, Shirur, Pune (Maharashtra)

MANUFACTURIES OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Storage Water Heater)

1st Prize : Racold Thermo Limited, Chakan, Pune (Maharashtra)

2nd Prize : Bajaj Electricals Ltd., Mumbai (Maharashtra)

Certificate of Merit : Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Ltd., Kurla- West, Mumbai (Maharashtra)

MANUFACTURIES OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Distribution Transformer)

1st Prize : Toshiba Transmission & Distribution Systems (India) Private Limited, Medak District, (Telangana)

ENERGY AUDITORS

Certificate of Merit : 1. Dr. P.P.Mittal, Faridabad (Haryana)
2. Mr. Rajesh Mohan, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

ENERGY AUDITING AGENCIES

Certificate of Merit : Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Sohrabji Godrej Green Business Centre, RR Dist., Hyderabad

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1st Prize : Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), (New Delhi)

NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY BUSINESS MODEL CATEGORY

1st Prize : Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited, Tirupati, (Andhra Pradesh)- DSM - DELP

2nd Prize : Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation Visakhapatnam, (Andhra Pradesh) - DSM Street Light Certificate of

Merit : 1. Puducherry Electricity Department (Puducherry) - DSM DELP.
2. Yantra Harvest Energy Pvt. Ltd. Pune (Maharashtra) Industry.
3. SEE - Tech Solutions Pvt. Ltd. Nagpur,(Maharashtra) - Building.
4. Pranat Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad, (Uttar Pradesh) - Industry.
5. Pranat Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad, (Uttar Pradesh) - Building.
6. Pranat Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad, (Uttar Pradesh) - DSM-Street Light
7. Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Limited Mysore, (Karnataka) - Agriculture DSM

Painting Competition on Energy Conservation for School Children

Innocent minds painted a world of imagination for clean, green and energy efficient future. Children also came out with useful ideas of Energy Conservation. School going children play an important role to bring in desired changes in the society by not only involving their parents, brothers and sisters but also others like teachers, neighbors etc.

In the outlook, sensitizing the school children towards Energy Efficiency along with Energy Conservation in domestic sector, the Ministry of Power (MoP), Government of India (GoI) undertakes pan India National Awareness Campaign by organizing Painting Competition for 4th, 5th and 6th Standards under **Category 'A'** and for 7th, 8th and 9th standards under **Category 'B'**.

This competition is held in three stages, namely, School, State and National Level. Cash prizes worth Rs. 70,000 per State/UT per Category (Rs. 25.20 lakhs for 36 States/UTs per Category or Rs. 50.40 lakhs for both Categories) are distributed to State Level winners. For winners of both the categories of National Competition, cash prizes worth Rs. 10.35 lakhs were awarded on 14 December, 2015. Over one crore students participated during 2015.



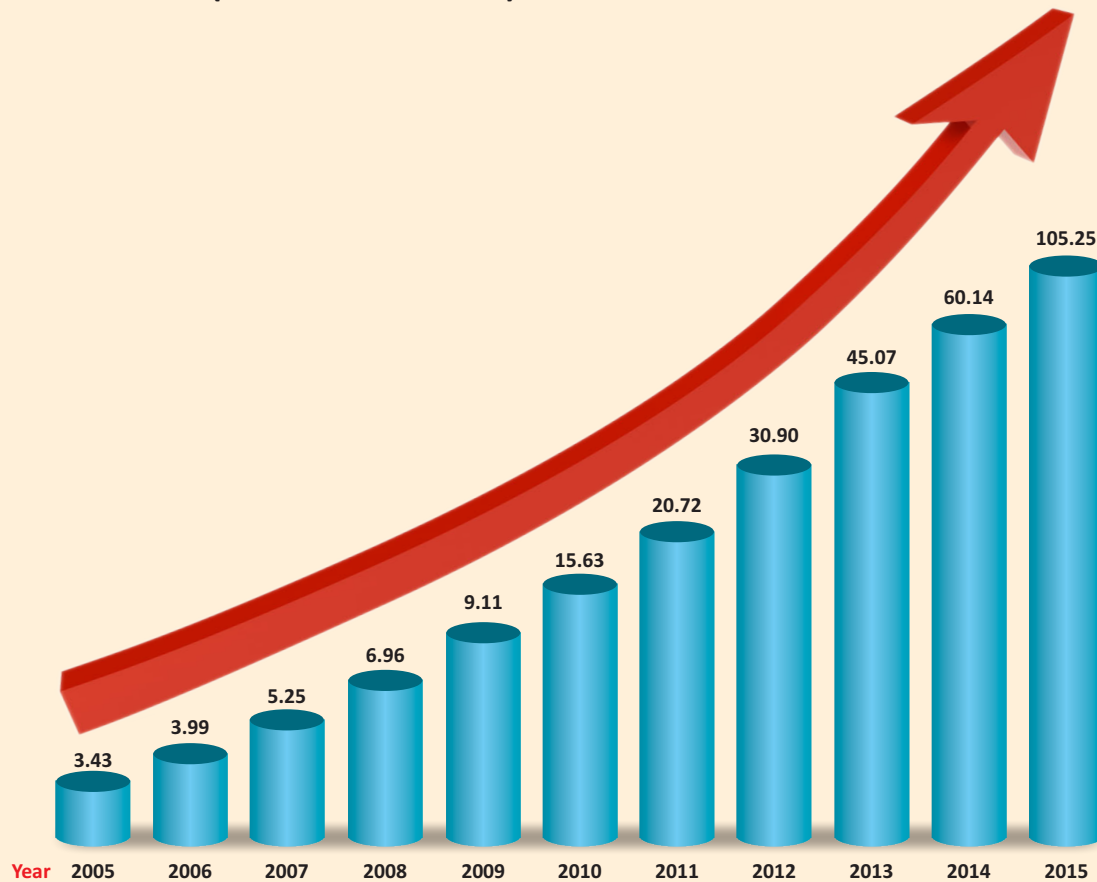
Achievement of Scheme in 2015 are as under:

- *The National Painting Competition on Energy Conservation 2015 was a resounding success.*
- *Across the country, 105.25 lakhs students from little more than 1,00,000 schools participated. This participation was about 75% higher than that in the previous year.*



- Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Power, Coal and New & Renewable Energy (Independent Charge), Shri Piyush Goyal presented the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes to 19 National level winners in a function held at Vigyan Bhawan.*

**Students Participated in Painting Competition (fig. in Lacs)
(4th to 9th Standards)**





1.7.1 Governing Council composition

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------|
| 1. | Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Power,
Coal New & Renewable Energy and Mines
Government of India,
Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi. | Ex-officio Chairperson |
| 2. | Secretary,
Ministry of Power
Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi. | Ex-officio Member |
| 3. | Secretary,
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. | Ex-officio Member |
| 4. | Secretary,
Department of Coal,
Ministry of Coal & Mines,
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. | Ex-officio Member |
| 5. | Secretary,
Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
CGO Complex,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi. | Ex-officio Member |
| 6. | Secretary,
Department of Atomic Energy,
Room No.145-B,
South Block, New Delhi. | Ex-officio Member |
| 7. | Secretary,
Department of Consumer Affairs
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi. | Ex-officio Member |
| 8. | Chairperson,
Central Electricity Authority
Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi. | Ex-officio Member |
| 9. | Director General,
Central Power Research Institute
Prof. Sir C.V. Raman Road,
P.B. No.8066, Bangalore - 560 080. | Ex-officio Member |
| 10. | Executive Director,
Petroleum Conservation Research Association
Sarakshan Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi 110 066. | Ex-officio Member |
| 11. | Chairman-cum-Managing Director,
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.,
Kanke Road, Ranchi 834 008. | Ex-officio Member |
| 12. | Director General,
Bureau of Indian Standards,
Manak Bhawan, B.S. Zafar Marg,
New Delhi 110 002. | Ex-officio Member |




- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|
| 13. | Director General,
National Test House,
Department of Consumer Affairs,
11/1, Judges Court Road,
Alipore, Kolkotta - 700 027. | Ex-officio Member |
| 14. | Managing Director,
Indian Renewable Energy
Development Agency Ltd.,
India Habitat Centre,
Lodi Road, New Delhi 110 003. | Ex-officio Member |
| 15. | Member Secretary,
North-Eastern Regional Power Committee
MSHFC Society Ltd.,
Nongrimhills, Shillong - 793003 | Member |
| 16. | Member Secretary,
Eastern Regional Power Committee,
14, Golf Club Road,
Tolly Ganj, Calcutta - 700033. | Member |
| 17. | Member Secretary,
Northern Regional Power Committee,
18-A, Saheed Sindh Sansanwal Marg,
Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi-110016. | Member |
| 18. | Member Secretary,
Western Regional Power Committee,
F-3, MITC Area, Andheri East, Mumbai 400 093. | Member |
| 19. | Member Secretary,
Southern Regional Power Committee,
29-Raise Horse, Cross Road,
Bangalore-09 | Member |
| 20. | Secretary,
Ministry of Environment & Forests,
Paryavaran Bhawan,
CGO Complex, Lodi Road,
New Delhi-110003. | Member |
| 21. | Secretary,
Ministry of Urban Development
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi. | Member |
| 22. | Director General,
Bureau of Energy Efficiency,
4 th Floor, Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram-I,
New Delhi 110 066. | Ex-officio Member Secretary |



2

International Cooperation

- 
- 2.1 International Bilateral and Multilateral Programmes
 - 2.2 Multilateral Programmers - Ongoing

2.1 International Bilateral Programmes

2.1.1 Indo – German Energy Programme

1. Indo German Energy Forum (IGEF)

To strengthen the cooperation between both countries in the field of sustainable energy supply and use, the German Chancellor Angela Merkel and then Indian Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh established the Indo-German Energy Forum (IGEF) during the Hannover Fair in 2006.

The bilateral with Germany is one of the most important and fruitful relationships for India. This covers a wide range of subjects ranging from industries, buildings, energy efficiency through a line of credit from KfW, trigeneration, improving efficiency in thermal power plants, renewable energy etc. Under the Indo-German Energy Forum there are 3 sub-groups. Sub- group 1 is efficiency enhancement in fossil fuel based power plants, sub-group 2 is renewable energy and sub-group 3 is demand side energy efficiency and low carbon growth strategies. In the sub-group 3, the Indian Ministry of Power (MOP) and the German Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi), together with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Buildings and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) are working together to put in place a positive environment for enhancing energy efficiency in their respective countries. This is achieved by facilitating a constructive dialogue between decision-makers in government and the private sector in both countries.

The opportunities for combined heat and power generation has been discussed since a long time and now with the cooperation of GIZ, a demo trigeneration plant set up at the Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Center, New Delhi. GIZ is willing to associate at an organizational level with EESL to promote the concept of trigeneration in the country that has been successfully demonstrated through a project financed under the International Climate Initiative of the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) at Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Centre, New Delhi.

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 residential buildings in India. The tool was launched in September, 2012 and is part of KfW's cooperation with the National Housing Bank for energy efficiency residential housing in India, and a NHB label for energy efficient homes is currently being developed to investigate the energy savings potential in the residential buildings for a potential roll out of a national BEE labelling scheme in the building sector, a pre-study will be taken up. BEE has recently launched the "Design guidelines for energy efficient multi-storey residential buildings" and a task force set up by NHB has BEE and KfW on board.

For developing an international internet based knowledge platform for energy efficiency in various fields, the German side has taken an initiative named bigEE which means "Bridging the Information Gap on Energy Efficiency". The inclusion of ESCO related data, international best practices and case studies in the bigEE platform to aid as a one stop shop for ESCO models relating to buildings is being explored.

In order to support the efforts of EESL, during the Indo-German intergovernmental consultations held in November

2010, both governments have agreed on the provision of line of credit of 50 million Euro from KfW (German Development Bank) on concessional terms to EESL for the “Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings and Infrastructure” programme. Under this programme energy efficiency projects in public buildings and other infrastructure like municipal infrastructure or agricultural pumping will be funded. In addition, KfW has also agreed to provide financial resources to EESL for preparatory measures required for this programme. The grant (TA) shall be used for financing expert services for the preparation of energy efficiency investment projects.

IGEF support offices along with Bureau of Energy Efficiency have prepared a Terms of Reference on Promotional Schemes for Demand Side Energy Efficiency – Indo-German Exchange of Experiences and have shortlisted Adelphi to carry out the study. The methodology and scope of the study was finalized during the sub-group 3 meeting held on 6th December, 2013 at New Delhi. The results of the study on Instruments (Command and Control, Economic incentives, KfW soft loans) and technologies in Germany for different sectors (buildings, households, industry, transport), both on National as well as State Level has been accepted. 6th IGEF was held on 13th February, 2015 in New Delhi.

2. Indo German Energy Programme (IGEN)

The Indo-German Technical Co-operation in the field of Energy Conservation has been ongoing since 1995, when the 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 Research Institute, Bangalore. The project was completed in September 2000. With the enactment of the Energy Conservation Act 2001 and Establishment of Bureau of Energy Efficiency with effect from 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 of the Energy Conservation Act. Last sub-group 3 meeting of the IGEN on "Demand Side Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Growth Strategies" was held on 12th February, 2015.

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

Phase III of the programme: In the PAT Cycle-II, three new sectors are included, which are Refinery, Railways and DISCOMs. A similar process for PAT Cycle-II is required to be followed for these sectors as was followed in PAT Cycle-I.

The GIZ has considered providing TA support for the following activities:

- i) Development of Sector Specific Pro-forma for proposed sectors;
- ii) Development of Normalization factors which could be incorporated in the Baseline Pro-forma;
- iii) Support in Consultation meetings
- iv) Development of methodology for fixing sector specific baseline fixation;
- v) Development of Methodology for target fixation and finalization of targets.

In addition, GIZ would continue the TA support for PAT Cycle in its next phase.



2.1.2 Indo – Japan Energy Dialogue

As an outcome of the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to Japan in December 2006, Indo-Japan Energy Dialogue co-chaired by Deputy Chairman Planning Commission and Ministers of METI was initiated to promote cooperation in energy sector. The 8th India - Japan Energy Dialogue was held on 12th January, 2016.

The last meeting of the Energy Efficiency Working Group under the India – Japan Energy Dialogue was held on 27th August, 2015 at Bureau of Energy Efficiency with participation from Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ) and The Energy Conservation Centre, Japan (ECCJ) from the Japanese side and BEE, TERI and Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University (PDPU) from the Indian side. The following activities within the framework of India - Japan Energy Dialogue have been undertaken:

1. NEDO Demonstration Projects

Successfully completed the following three projects:

- The model project for sinter cooler waste heat recovery in Andhra Pradesh
- The model project for increasing the efficient use of energy by a coke dry quenching system (CDQ) in Jharkhand.
- The model project for waste heat recovery system of cement plant in Andhra Pradesh

2. Joint Policy Researches

- Potential market and technology survey on Steel, Cement, Machine tools and Inverter – Air Conditioners (IEEJ-TERI)
- Market analysis and simulation on abolition of Fuel Subsidies etc; (IEEJ-PDPU)

3. Multilateral Cooperation

- Held "the 6th Energy Management Action Network Workshop" to promote energy efficiency in small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and waste heat recovery measures in India on 25th February 2015 under the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) framework

4. Capacity Building

- Held "Heat Pump Workshop" to deepen understanding and promote heat pump systems for energy efficiency on 4th February, 2015 with 60 participants including Govt. officials of India.
- The country focused training course in Energy Conservation Techniques for Indian energy managers and energy auditors by JICA in Japan was held from 25th March, 2014 to 2nd May, 2015.

The forum will further work on following future activities:

- Exchange of waste heat recovery technologies in the iron & steel, cement and pulp & paper sectors.
- Japanese waste heat recovery technologies are more efficient than those available internationally and are



more expensive. To facilitate easy availability of technology and reduce the barrier of high first cost, India suggested that Japanese waste heat recovery companies set up joint venture with Indian companies.

- Share information and exchange views towards promoting energy savings in India's transport sector and promotion of heat pump technology in India
- Capacity Building programmes for energy managers and energy auditors in the field of power industries, SME and industrial equipment may be continued.

2.1.3 India – US Collaboration

Under Indo-US Energy dialogues Ministry of Power is leading the Working Group on **“Power and Energy Efficiency”**. The Indo- U.S. collaboration in power sector is mainly for **deploying and transferring Innovative Clean Energy Technologies**. Working Group (through Video Conference) meeting under Indo-US Energy Dialogue was held on 19th August, 2015.

The key instrument of the collaboration between India and U.S is the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy - Deployment (PACE-D) Programme. The areas covered under this programme are Industrial Efficiency, Building Energy Efficiency, Energy Efficiency Financing and Institutional strengthening. During the working group meeting the two sides agreed to move forward with cooperation on data centre energy efficiency, with the desired goal of creating a framework for standards or a voluntary rating system for data centre energy efficiency.

Present Activities under USAID – (PACE-D)

- ECBC Technical Update & Implementation
- Net Zero Energy Building
- Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning
- Waste Heat Utilization
- Energy Efficiency Financing & Capacity Building for Financing Institutions
- State Level Institutional, Regulatory & Policy Development
- Space Cooling
- AC Cooling Challenge - Outcomes
- Data Centre Energy Efficiency
- Low Grade Waste Heat Recovery

2.1.4 Indo - Canada

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

- Energy Analysis, Simulation tools in Small & Medium Enterprises, Building and Municipalities.



- Rating, Standards and monitoring tool to indicate energy and environmental performance of small and medium Enterprises.
- Combustion and other potential technologies in the Small and medium enterprises and large Industries.
- Cost effective energy efficient building practices, retrofit measures.
- Guidelines on development of energy efficient standards for residential building.
- Training programme for Small and Medium Enterprises, Buildings, Municipal, Developing industrial benchmarks.
- 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 and Water Management

2.1.5 Indo – Russia

MoU has been signed between Bureau of Energy Efficiency and Russian Energy Agency on November, 2013 for exchange of knowledge, information and best practices on the following topics

- Exchange of experience in the field of energy management, energy audits and energy services.
- Organization of conferences and seminars
- Technical assistance to the energy efficiency projects.
- Exchange of delegations

During the 19th meeting of Working Group on energy and energy efficiency under India – Russia Inter- Governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological and Cultural Cooperation held in New Delhi on 30th – 31st October, 2014, the Indian side represented by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Russian side represented by Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation welcomed the intention of Russian Energy Agency and Bureau of Energy Efficiency to develop cooperation within the framework of existing MoU in the field of energy efficiency in the following areas in line with aforesaid MoU :

- Identifying Energy Conservation Opportunities in Refining, Petrochemical, Fertilizer and other sectors;
- Exchange of experts and knowledge sharing through joint seminars and workshops;
- Capacity building in the field of energy audits in the field of oil and gas installations;
- A technical workshop involving experts from BEE, PCRA, REA and GCE group on 'Energy Conservation Opportunity in Oil and Gas Sector' during 2015 at New Delhi.

Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), India in association GCE Group, Russia has proposed to carry out joint energy audit of a refinery in petroleum sector. Currently the modalities for conducting the joint energy audit are being finalized. The joint exercise between PCRA and GCE Group for conducting energy audit in refinery sector will be quite useful in the benchmarking process for refinery sector, which are proposed to be included under PAT II Cycle.



2.1.6 Indo–China

The MoU between India and China in the field of energy efficiency was signed on 26th November, 2012 in the following areas:

1. Cooperation in enhancing energy efficiency in Industries
2. Implementation of energy efficiency projects through Energy Service Companies (ESCOs)
3. Energy Management System (ISO50001)
4. Increasing energy efficiency in Thermal Power plants
5. Jointly Developing test protocols and standards for LED

Secretary, BEE accompanied Member (Energy), Planning Commission during his visit to Beijing from 25–27 September, 2013 to take part in the Strategic Economic Dialogue (SED), where following points were discussed:

- Proposal to hold a energy efficiency seminar back to back with the 3rd Indo-China SED.
- Visit to Chinese Cement, Steel, and Paper Industries. Different industries may visit China on different dates as per their convenience.

Indo China Working Group level meeting on Resource Conservation & Environmental Protection: Co-chaired by DG, BEE during the last SED was held in Beijing on 25-26 November, 2015.

2.1.7 Indo–Switzerland

Buildings in India account for 33% of the country's electricity consumption, and the construction sector is expected to grow significantly in coming years. There is a great potential to reduce energy consumption in building sector by changing design practices by making new buildings highly energy efficient. The bilateral with Switzerland for enhancing the energy efficiency in buildings encompasses the following areas:

- Development of integrated design charrettes.
- Technical assistance in developing building material testing infrastructure.
- Design guidelines and tools for the design of energy-efficient residential and public buildings.
- Production and dissemination of knowledge product.

2.1.8 Indo–Sweden:

Bureau of Energy Efficiency and The Swedish Energy Agency (STEM) entered in to a bilateral cooperation in 2010 with a view to develop a common action plan on the following:

- (i) Industry: to develop contacts and get acquainted with not only clean-tech products and companies but also with management tools.
- (ii) Buildings: to manage developments in the building sector and influence both design practices and training of staff to handle the complex building and refurbishment processes.
- (iii) Regional development: to develop and build capacities to deal with the energy issues closer to the users



The above-mentioned areas of cooperation were very fruitful and have resulted in the following:

- (i) Development of a quick assessment tool to facilitate end use energy benchmarking - In this process the tool for end use energy benchmarking developed in Sweden was applied in various locations in India for its appropriateness and effectiveness. The tool was modified in response to the data availability in Indian buildings, the mix of grid and back-up electricity supply and the high air-conditioning loads. The modified tool was applied to carry out end use energy benchmarking. Subsequently, for the large scale application of this tool, energy auditors were trained in its use.
- (ii) Introduction of the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) programme for the Indian industry has necessitated the need for standardized energy monitoring and verification system. Consequently, in the Indo-Sweden collaborative programme, the Swedish experience in incorporating the ISO 50001 Energy Management System was used to facilitate the adoption of ISO 50001 in Indian industry as well. Swedish ISO 50001 certifiers were exposed to the Indian industry to develop suggestions on the most appropriate ways for the adoption of the standards in India. The project closed with a workshop on the application of ISO 50001 to Indian industry with the participation of industry professionals, organized by CII. This would help in accelerating adoption of this standard in India and in enabling similarity in the measurement and reporting practiced by different industrial units under PAT scheme.
 - Areas of Cooperation: India and Sweden entered in to a bilateral cooperation in 2010 with a view to develop a common action plan for the areas of mutual interest. The cooperation aimed to the areas of
 - Buildings (Wp1),
 - Industries (Wp2),
 - Appliances (WP3) and
 - Innovative Policy Package (Consumer Behaviour/PR/Information) (Wp4)

2.1.9 India - UK :

There is no formal cooperation agreement between UK and India on energy efficiency. However, Department for International Development has been supporting a number of policy-relevant studies which may be relevant to BEE:

1. Studies to explore development of funds for following activities have been initiated

- To target the transaction costs of SMEs, such as installations from the PAT sectors below the current PAT inclusion thresholds. This could provide an opportunity (and incentive) for such installations to voluntarily take on energy efficiency targets. One component of such a Fund could potentially be "soft support", drawing on the lessons learned from organisations like the Carbon Trust, which has provided advice / technical assistance to SMEs in the UK. This approach would be technology neutral, rather than involving picking of technologies.
- To provide a certificate "price guarantee". This could focus on guaranteeing the carbon price on an important program, such as the Government of India's CFL program. Alternatively, it could focus on guaranteeing a PAT price (which potentially could generate returns to the Fund if the market PAT price went above the guarantee price). This approach would be technology neutral, rather than involving picking of technologies.
- To "buy down" the costs of expensive EE technology. This approach would involve focusing on particular



energy efficient technologies, with a focus on those which are commercially available, but have limited market penetration.

2. Development of industry focused booklets/manuals, focused on current PAT sectors, identifying operational and technology options suitable and adoptable for various DCs under the PAT scheme. The plan is for the booklets to include a description of the opportunities, applicability considerations, and a summary of the cost-benefit assessment.
3. CII and Verco (a UK Co.) are compiling technology compendium and development of financial models.
4. Study on PAT penalties and enforcement, sharing the lessons learned from other trading schemes

2.1.10 Indo - EU :

- The 2nd India-EU Energy Efficiency working group was held on 7th September 2011 in Madrid. Four areas of co-operation were identified as shared interests among both the parties, which are energy efficiency in buildings, SMEs, Appliances (LED) and Smart Grid as well as demand side management, which resulted in the signing of Joint Declaration on Energy Cooperation between India and EU signed in February, 2012.
- In line with scope of cooperation, BEE has participated in a seminar in ACREX-exhibition, Mumbai on March 7, 2013 which was represented by manufacturers, practitioners and others.
- As a result of the discussions in the seminar, REHVA (European Federation of Heating, Ventilation and Air conditioning Associations) and ISHRAE (Indian Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Engineers) have submitted an Indian industry perspective of potential co-operation for European Commission and BEE.
- The 7th India – EU Energy Panel Meeting was held on 27th March, 2014 at Brussels in which proposal to create new Joint Working Group on Energy Security, Energy Efficiency, Renewables, Smart Integration and clean coal was strongly supported.
- From the joint declaration on Energy cooperation between India-EU, “Energy Efficiency in Building Products and Appliances” emerged as the broad area of cooperation.
- BEE conveyed it's no objection to Ministry of Power on the EU proposal to create a new Joint Working Group (JWG) on Energy Security by merging the existing working groups on coal and clean coal technologies under the Energy Panel in January, 2015.
- A meeting was held between Secretary, BEE with EU officials on 30th January, 2015 where BEE informed about the activities undertaken on Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC). It was informed that administration of ECBC in the states needs to be improved – Keeping in view the progress of adoption of these codes.
- India and EU agreed to work on Energy Efficiency in buildings, including support to further policy

development at a national level as well as implementation of the Energy Efficiency in Buildings Codes in 4 selected Indian States.

- To facilitate expeditious adoption of Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC) / standards in the states, 4 states namely Odisha, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra were identified. The objective is to notify the ECBC codes / standards in these states where it is yet to happen and subsequently, incorporate its adoption in the State municipal bye-laws for effective implementation. These 4 states present a good reflection of variety in mix that exists as far as ECBC adoptions by states are concerned.

Workshops were conducted at Delhi, Pune, Patna and Bhopal to kick start these efforts in consultation with the partner states. The respective State Government have also provided their consent for propagating this initiative towards buildings efficiency programme under Indo – EU cooperation. EU has engaged the consortium of Price water house Coopers (PWC) & SACO in February, 2016 for facilitating capacity building and enforcement of ECBC. Under this initiative, EU in consultation with BEE established ECBC cells in Odisha, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to assist the relevant state departments in performing all the tasks pertaining to energy efficiency in buildings.

2.2 International Multilateral Programme - Ongoing

2.2.1 International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC)

The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) is a high-level international forum which includes developed and developing countries. Its purpose is to enhance global cooperation in the field of energy efficiency (EE) and to facilitate policies that yield energy efficiency gains across all sectors globally. Its foundation in May 2009 represents a key milestone in the improvement of energy efficiency. The IPEEC promotes energy efficiency worldwide by exchanging information related to energy efficiency, developing partnerships between energy efficiency actors and supporting energy efficient initiatives. IPEEC supported initiatives are open to both member and non-member nations as well as the private sector. Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russia, UK and USA are the founding member countries of IPEEC. Australia, the European Union, India, and South Africa have also now become members of IPEEC. Turkey is currently in the process of joining the partnership.

The IPEEC is an autonomous, independent organization which relies on voluntary contributions (VCs) of IPEEC members and other entities. These VCs include financial as well as in-kind contributions. IPEEC's technical work program spans several sectors. Member countries lead and participate in dedicated Task Groups that design and implement the IPEEC's technical work program.

The IPEEC is run by an Executive Committee (ExCo), a Policy Committee (PoCo) and a Secretariat. Both the Executive Committee (France as current Chair) and the Policy Committee (Mexico as current Chair) provide overall guidance on administrative, policy and technical issues. They are made up of representatives of the IPEEC members.

The Executive Committee examines and adopts the proposals of the member countries and the budget for each year, examines membership requests, provides guidance and oversight to the Secretariat and develops proposals for the Task Groups while reviewing some of the Task Groups' work. So far 15 meetings of Executives Committees have been held. India is one of the Vice-chairs of Exco.

The Policy Committee governs the overall framework and policies of the IPEEC, follows the progress of the Task

Groups as well as the work of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat. So far 12 meetings of Policy Committee have been held.

2.2.2 GEF-UNIDO-BEE Project for Energy Efficiency in SMEs

Project Title: Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy in selected micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) clusters in India

Project Objective: The project aims to develop and promote a market environment for introducing energy efficient technologies and enhancing the use of RE technologies in process applications in 5 sectors (ceramic production, hand tool production, foundries, brass production, and dairy production). The project further envisions scaling up the activities to a national level in order to reduce energy usage per unit of product, improve the productivity and competitiveness of units, thereby reducing the overall carbon emissions and improving the local environment.

Project Overview: The project is designed to increase the uptake of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies in 12 MSME clusters in India. Currently the project spread across five sectors, and 9 clusters as detailed in table below:

Sl. No.	Sector	Location	Cluster Name
1.	Brass	Jamnagar	Jamnagar Brass Cluster
2.	Ceramics	Khurja	Khurja Ceramics Cluster
3.	Ceramics	Thangarh	Thangadh Ceramics Cluster
4.	Dairy	Gujarat	Gujarat Dairy Cluster (GCMMFC)
5.	Foundry	Belgaum	Belgaum Foundry Cluster
6.	Foundry	Coimbatore	Coimbatore Foundry Cluster
7.	Foundry	Indore	Indore Foundry Cluster
8.	Handtools	Jalandhar	Jalandhar Handtools Cluster
9.	Handtools	Nagaur	Nagaur Handtools Cluster

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in collaboration with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is implementing this Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MOMSME) and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) are also partners of the project. The project works at cluster levels, as well as, policy level to achieve its aim with the following components:

- Increased capacity of suppliers of energy efficiency/renewable energy product suppliers/ service providers/ finance providers.
- Increasing the level of end-use demand and implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and practices by MSMEs.
- Scaling up of the project to a national level.
- Strengthening policy, institutional and decision-making frameworks

Project Activities:

The following activities have been carried out under this project till March 31st 2016 to overcome the barriers and enhance the adoption of the EE/RE technologies among selected MSME clusters.

- 250 units were surveyed in 9 clusters;
- 54 Energy Audits (EA) have been completed;
- 6 big investment projects and 60 small scale energy efficiency improvements have been implemented by industries with the help of cluster leaders;
- 27 workshops on Best Operating Practices and common monitorable parameters were completed;
- 42 DPRs were prepared and out of this 6 DPRs were already implemented and remaining are under implementation;
- Initial financial assistance to “first movers” within the clusters to cover some of the costs of EE/RE measure implementation through demonstration projects. Under this 4 demo project have been completed and 1 is under implementation stage;
- Cluster leaders have developed initial list of LSPs in 9 clusters;
- Around 60 case studies have been prepared;
- 2 project progress dissemination workshops at Coimbatore and Belgaum have been completed;
- Developed initial list of Energy Audit instruments and procurement of EA instruments is in advance stage for setting up cluster level energy management centers (EMC);
- 1 international study tour and 2 inter cluster visits have been completed;
- Appointed 9 cluster leaders on full time basis to carry out the project activities in 9 clusters;
- Discussions were initiated with two dairy clusters and one ceramic cluster to include them into the project;

Desired Outcome of the Project: Successful implementation of project would result in fulfillment of the following outcomes:

- Creating scope for energy savings, by increasing the level of end-use demand and implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and practices by MSMEs.
- Encouraging the use of renewable energy in various industrial applications.
- Improve the productivity and competitiveness of units.
- Reduce overall carbon emissions and improve the local environment.
- Increase capacity of energy efficiency and renewable energy product suppliers, service providers, finance providers.
- Strengthening policy, institutional and decision-making frameworks.
- Scaling up the project to a national level.

2.2.3 GEF-World Bank-BEE Project on FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AT MSMEs

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has established a Project Management office under the World Bank-Global



Environmental Facility (GEF) Program for promotion of Energy Efficiency in India to oversee the implementation of the projects being. The project is being jointly executed by BEE and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for their respective components.

The objective of the Financing Energy Efficiency at Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Project for India is to increase demand for energy efficiency investments in target micro, small and medium enterprise clusters and to build their capacity to access commercial finance.

There are four components to the project, the first component being activities to build capacity and awareness for energy efficiency (EE). This component will focus on increasing awareness of EE at the cluster and plant level on a large scale through the implementation of outreach and mobilization efforts, dissemination of information on successful projects and packaging potential investment proposals in EE for financing by local banks or other sources in five designated clusters.

The second component is the activities to increase investment in EE. This component shall contribute to the growth of energy efficiency investments in the Indian MSMEs sector that are financed from local commercial financing sources through project development support and through deployment of performance linked grants for demonstration purposes. The activities under this component are to be accomplished by SIDBI.

The third component is the knowledge management. The knowledge management effort will include the provision of resources and manpower for broad GEF program evaluation and analysis of cross cutting energy efficiency issues with the goal of ensuring effective implementation and replication of not just this individual project, but of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency's entire GEF funded programmatic effort. The activities under this component are to be executed by BEE.

Finally, the fourth component is the project management support. Both the executing agencies (BEE & SIDBI) have established their respective Project Management Unit (PMU) for effectively managing the project activities.

BEE will have overall implementation responsibility for the project, and will directly implement activities which support its mandate. These include project oversight, reporting and evaluation, implementation of certain national level outreach and capacity building activities, and cross cutting knowledge management activities. BEE will maintain implementation responsibility for certain targeted capacity building efforts, such as programs designed to improve technical capacity of energy auditors, etc.

The project directly supports Energy Efficiency program of the Government of India and is consistent with its goal of increasing energy efficiency spearheaded by the BEE. This GEF project also supports broader GoI development goals for the MSME sector, particularly increasing access to finance by these small industries, making the sector more competitive, and facilitating increased productivity.

Major project activities performed during 2015-16

- A Pilot activity to demonstrate the techno-economic feasibility of Rotary Vacuum dryer in place of Hot air Tray Dryers in Chemical units at Ankleshwar.
- Marketing and Outreach Efforts
- Awareness and Capacity Building workshops are being organised in each cluster;
- Technical Exhibition to facilitate the availability of energy efficient technologies;
- Awareness and outreach through radio/ newspapers / technical exhibitions/ posters etc.

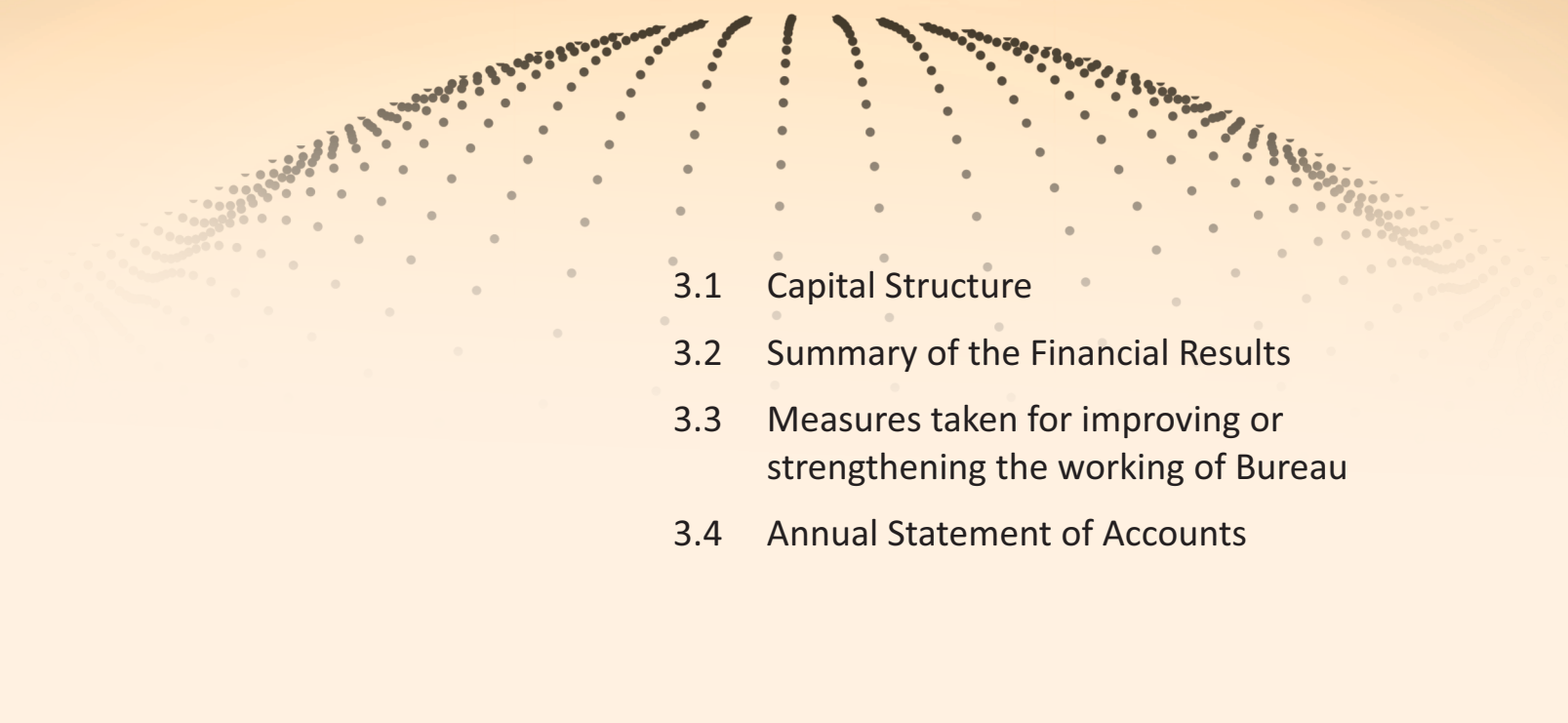


- Knowledge Management & Sharing
- Project e-newsletter for better outreach and information sharing;
- Equipment based Documentaries (5 Nos.) capturing results of EE measures;
- Success stories based on the energy efficient measures undertaken in forging, foundry cluster, have been developed for each cluster:
- Technical Assistance to Energy Professionals
- 220 energy professionals have been trained at Centre of Excellence for Training on Energy Efficiency, Chennai;
- Also, 18 sector specific training programmes were conducted in project clusters wherein around 500 energy professionals were trained.
- Work for development of Knowledge Portal has been initiated



3

Accounts of 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 lakhs 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 ₹ 1.29 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 at ₹ 65.00 crore as on 31/3/2016.

3.2 Summary of the Financial Results

During the financial year 2015-16, Bureau had earned ₹ 424.00 lakhs as interest on Corpus Fund of ₹ 50 crore invested with NTPC and ₹ 129.72 lakhs as interest on additional Corpus Fund of ₹ 15 crore invested with Vijaya Bank. Further, the Bureau also earned ₹ 414.54 lakhs from the fee charged from the candidates for the 16th National Certification Examination for Energy Managers & Energy Auditors. The expenditure of the BEE on Establishment, Administration expenses, Non-Recurring and Project expenses had been ₹ 460.24 lakhs, ₹ 232.86 lakhs, ₹ 51.35 lakhs and ₹ 4.19 lakhs respectively. Further, an expenditure of ₹ 233.04 lakhs was incurred towards the 16th National Certification Examination for Energy Managers & Energy Auditors. The surplus of income over expenditure of ₹ 582.95 lakhs had been transferred to the Corpus Fund.

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

During the year, 2015-16, 22 Project Engineers, 01 Consultant Hindi, 03 Assistants, 01 Receptionist, 02 Stenographers and 05 Attendants were appointed on contract basis to strengthen the organizational capacity of BEE.

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 31 MARCH 2016

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), New Delhi as on 31 March, 2016, the Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Accounts for the year ended on that date under Section 19(2) of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (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.

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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

1.0 Balance Sheet

1.1 Corpus Fund and Liabilities

Current Assets, Loans, Advances etc. - ₹ 15,301.27 Lakh (Schedule - 11)

Current Assets - Check Testing Equipment (S&L Project) - ₹ 58.23 Lakh

BEE has disposed off check tested equipments of ₹ 5.97 lakh by way of e-auction through Energy Efficiency



Services Limited (EESL) on 8 March 2016 for ₹ 2.72 lakh. However, BEE has not accounted for the above sale in the books of accounts.

This has resulted in overstatement of 'Current Assets - Check Testing Equipment (S&L Project)' by ₹ 5.97 lakh, understatement of 'Other Receivables' by ₹ 2.72 lakh (since sale proceeds were not received from EESL till 31st March, 2016) and overstatement of Earmarked Fund (Schedule 3) by ₹ 3.25 lakh (loss on sale). Further, Note no. 25(10) to the notes on accounts is also deficient to the above extent.

1.2 Corpus Fund and Liabilities

Current Liabilities and Provisions - ₹ 2,221.90 Lakh (Schedule 7)

BEE has not made provision amounting to ₹ 44.97 lakh on account of liabilities for taxi hiring charges, labeling fees, payment for national programme etc. and other amounts payable pertaining to 2015-16. This has resulted in understatement of Current Liabilities and Provisions (Schedule 7) and overstatement of Excess of Income over Expenditure by ₹ 44.97 lakh.


B. Grant-in-aid

Out of the total Grant-in-aid of ₹ 119.17 crore (comprising unspent opening balance of ₹ 24.39 crore from previous year, amount received during the year of ₹ 91.81 crore, interest earned of ₹ 2.97 crore), BEE could utilize a sum of ₹ 61.07 crore during the year and ₹ 2.97 crore payable to MoP has been transferred to Sundry creditors, leaving a balance of ₹ 55.12 crore as unutilized on 31 March 2016. Out of above mentioned Grant in aid of ₹ 91.81 crore received during the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 0.57 crore was received in March 2016.

C. Management Letter

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

- v. Subject to our observation 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 2016; and
 - b) in so far as it relates to Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended on that date.



(Ritika Bhatia)

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

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 18 October, 2016



Annexure-I

{Referred in Para 4 (vi)}

1.	Adequacy of Internal Audit System	Internal audit wing does not exist in BEE and Internal Audit Manual has also not been prepared. Internal audit is conducted by Pay & Accounts Office (PAO) of Ministry of Power which has been completed upto 31 March 2015. Though internal audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of activities of BEE, Internal Audit Manual Needs to be prepared by BEE.
2.	Adequacy of Internal Control System	Bureau of Energy Efficiency has been following By-laws of Energy Management Centre for day-to-day functioning. Draft By-laws of BEE have been prepared and submitted to Ministry of Power for approval and notification. Internal control system is commensurate with the size and nature of activities of BEE.
3.	System of Physical Verification Fixed Assets and Inventory	The physical verification of Fixed Assets and Inventory for year 2015-16 has been completed. BEE also maintains Fixed Assets Register.
4.	Regularity in payment of Statutory Dues	BEE is regular in payment of statutory dues applicable to it.



Sr. Audit Officer (Report)



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 31 MARCH 2016 - REPLY

A. COMMENTS ON ACCOUNTS

1.0 Balance Sheet

1.1 Corpus Fund and Liabilities

Current Assets, Loans, Advances etc. - ₹ 15,301.27 Lakh (Schedule - 11)

Current Assets, Check Testing Equipment (S&L Project) - ₹ 58.23 Lakh

BEE has disposed off check tested equipments of 5.97 lakh by way of e-auction through Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) on 8th March, 2016 for ₹ 2.72 lakh. However, BEE has not accounted for the above sale in the books of accounts.

This has resulted in overstatement of 'Current Assets - Check Testing Equipment (S&L Project)' by ₹ 5.97 lakh, understatement of 'Other Receivables' by ₹ 2.72 lakh (since sale proceeds were not received from EESL till 31st March, 2016) and overstatement of Earmarked Fund (Schedule 3) by ₹ 3.25 lakh (loss on sale). Further, Note no. 25(10) to the Notes on Accounts is also deficient to the above extent.

Reply

As a practice, accounting entries for all known transactions are given effect in the accounts till the date of finalisation of balance sheet. This particular transaction was brought to the notice of BEE on 11th May, 2016. Since, the balance sheet for the financial year 2015-16 has been finalised on 9th May, 2016, the said transaction was not adjusted in the accounts. This will get reflected in the accounts for the year 2016-17.

1.2 Corpus Fund & Liabilities

Current Liabilities and Provisions - ₹ 2,221,90 lakh (Schedule 7)

BEE has not made provision amounting to ₹ 44.97 lakh on account of liabilities for taxi hiring charges, labeling fees, payment for national programme etc. and other amounts payable pertaining to 2015-16.

This has resulted in understatement of Current Liabilities and Provisions (Schedule 7) overstatement of Excess of Income over Expenditure by ₹ 44.97 lakh.

Reply

As a practice, provisions are made on the basis of liabilities known till the finalisation of the balance sheet. The balance sheet for the financial year 2015-16 was finalised on 9th May, 2016 and accordingly all known liabilities till the date were duly provided for.

B. Grant-in-aid

Out of the total Grant-in-aid of ₹ 119.17 crore (comprising unspent opening balance of ₹ 24.39 crore from previous year, amount received during the year of ₹ 91.81 crore, interest earned of ₹ 2.97 crore), BEE could utilize a sum of ₹ 61.07 crore during the year and ₹ 2.97 crore payable to MoP has been transferred to Sundry creditors, leaving a balance of ₹ 55.12 crore as unutilized on 31st March, 2016. Out of above mentioned Grant-in-aid of ₹ 91.81 crore received during the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 0.57 crore was received in March, 2016.

Reply

The amount of ₹ 55.12 crore has been unutilized as on 31st March, 2016. This was against committed liabilities which will be utilized during 2016-17.

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2016

(Amount - ₹)			
CORPUS FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
ENERGY CONSERVATION FUND	1	4,10,54,44,116	3,67,09,11,187
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2	1,09,473	1,11,707
EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	3	65,95,62,924	39,20,78,041
SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	4	-	-
UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	5	-	-
DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES	6	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	7	22,21,89,583	15,75,11,823
TOTAL		4,98,73,06,096	4,22,06,12,758
ASSETS			
FIXED ASSETS	8	1,87,66,058	1,85,42,548
INVESTMENTS - FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	9	3,43,84,12,651	3,06,53,10,067
INVESTMENTS - OTHERS	10	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	11	1,53,01,27,387	1,13,67,60,143
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE (to the extent not written off or adjusted)			
TOTAL		4,98,73,06,096	4,22,06,12,758
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25		

Date : 9th May, 2016

Place : New Delhi

K.K.Nair
Finance & Accounts Officer

Sanjay Seth
Secretary

B.P.Pandey
Director General

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016

(Amount - ₹)			
	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
INCOME			
Income from Services	12	-	-
Grants/Subsidies	13	-	
Fees/Subscriptions	14	4,15,21,980	4,07,79,125
Income from Investments (Income on Invest from earmarked/endow. Funds transferred to Funds)	15	5,53,72,954	5,66,16,116
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.	16	-	-
Interest Earned (Net)	17	5,49,36,227	5,29,11,551
Other Income	18	17,81,545	8,36,849
Increase/(decrease) in stock of Finished goods and works-in-progress	19	-	-
TOTAL (A)		15,36,12,706	15,11,43,641
EXPENDITURE			
Establishment Expenses	20	4,60,24,495	4,80,22,139
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21	2,32,86,379	2,32,48,069
Other Expenses (Project Expenses)	21	2,37,23,853	1,47,14,212
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	22	-	-
Interest	23	-	-
Depreciation	8	22,82,705	23,78,027
TOTAL (B)		9,53,17,432	8,83,62,447
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)		5,82,95,274	6,27,81,194
Transfer to Special Reserve		-	-
Transfer to/from General Reserve		-	-
BALANCE BEING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) CARRIED TO CORPUS FUND		5,82,95,274	6,27,81,194
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24		
CONTINGENT, LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25		

Date : 9th May, 2016

Place : New Delhi

K.K.Nair
Finance & Accounts Officer

Sanjay Seth
Secretary

B.P.Pandey
Director General



BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016

RECEIPTS	(Amount - Rs.)		PAYMENTS	(Amount - ₹)	
	Details	Current Year		Previous Year	Details
I. Opening Balances					
a) Cash in Hand	-				
b) Bank Balances (Schedule - 11)					
i. Savings Accounts - BEE	13,10,85,460.00	13,51,06,517.00			4,66,35,058.00
ii. Deposit Accounts	49,78,81,171.00	44,12,62,821.00			2,18,85,962.00
iii. Savings Accounts - Plan Scheme	33,45,10,160.00	27,84,53,033.00			
iv. Saving A/c - (UNIDO Dollor A/c)	4,53,64,065.00	4,34,32,904.00			
v. Saving A/c - (UNDP)	11,12,231.00	26,44,362.00			59,14,07,969.00
II. Grants Received (Schedule - 3)					
a) From Government of India (12th Plan)					
BEE					
i. Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC)	3,30,00,000.00	1,50,00,000.00			
ii. Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDA)	10,23,00,000.00	4,50,00,000.00			
iii. State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)	8,00,00,000.00	-			
iv. Agriculture Demand Side Management (Ag DSM)	-	2,00,00,000.00			
v. Municipal Demand Side Management (Mu DSM)	-	1,00,00,000.00			
vi. Capacity Building of DISCOMs	13,47,00,000.00	-			
EAP					
i. BEE-GEF-WB-MSME Project	2,00,00,000.00	-			
EC					
i. Energy Conservation Awareness	28,00,50,000.00	16,56,50,000.00			15,56,333.00
ii. National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency	23,80,00,000.00	13,03,75,000.00			
iii. Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY)	1,00,00,000.00	1,25,00,000.00			
iv. Super Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP)	2,00,00,000.00	1,86,00,000.00			2,69,41,425.00
OTHERS					
i. Standard & Labeling (S&L)	10,46,88,689.00	15,00,00,000.00			
ii. UNDP	4,07,00,000.00	2,95,00,000.00			
III. Income on Investments/ Other Receipts					
a) i. Earmarked Funds (Corpus-BEE) (Schedule - 15)	4,24,00,000.00	4,24,00,000.00			
ii. Earmarked Funds (Corpus-NIMEEE) (Schedule - 15)	1,35,62,346.00	1,58,94,646.00			
iii. PRGFEE (Schedule - 1)	6,91,16,914.00	7,33,77,915.00			3,82,670.00
iv. VCFEE (Schedule - 1)	2,90,60,514.00	3,06,05,036.00			81,348.00
b) Earmarked Funds					
11th Plan (Schedule - 3)					
i. Standard & Labeling (S&L)	10,46,88,689.00	10,46,88,689.00			15,00,00,000.00
ii. Other Payments					
i. PRGFEE (Schedule - 1)					
ii. VCFEE (Schedule - 1)					
iii. Standard & Labeling Programme (S&L) (Sch.-1)					
iv. Advances (Schedule - 11)					
Rajini Thomson					
The Taj Mahal Hotel				50,000.00	61,965.00
BEE					
i. Small Medium Enterprises (SME)	-	2,07,566.00			
ii. Agriculture & Municipal Demand Side Management (Ag. & Mu. DSM)	-	1,10,478.00			
C/F		2,22,75,31,550.00		1,66,01,20,278.00	1,34,64,93,068.00
					1,10,86,51,309.00



**BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016**

RECEIPTS	(Amount - Rs.)			PAYMENTS	(Amount - ₹)		
	Details	Current Year	Previous Year		Details	Current Year	Previous Year
B/F		2,22,75,31,550.00	1,66,01,20,278.00	B/F	1,34,64,93,068.00	1,10,86,51,309.00	
12th Plan (Schedule - 3)							
BEE							
i. Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDA)	14,18,922.00		1,44,366.00	Other Payments		10,000.00	
ii. Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDA)	9,77,615.00		46,86,721.00	Unpaid Cheques (Schedule - 7)		792.00	
iii. State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)	22,88,939.00		22,50,941.00	Assistant Director of Estate (Lic. fee Alok-DDG)		10,000.00	
iv. State Energy Conservation Fund (HRD)	12,28,506.00		46,64,168.00	M.S.Krishna		37,067.00	
v. Small Medium Enterprises (SME)	29,34,604.00		10,64,935.00	Tanya Pandey	10,000.00		
vi. Agricultural Demand Side Management (Ag DSM)	7,55,886.00		1,44,212.00	Valdehiba Yuvraj Singh		10,000.00	
vii. Municipal Demand Side Management (Mu DSM)	5,22,187.00		56,82,218.00	V.S.Kothari	10,000.00	3,000.00	
viii. Capacity Building of DISCOMS	47,70,524.00		15,22,723.00				
EAP							
i. BEE-GEF-WB-MSME Project	7,44,657.00		15,22,723.00				
EC							
i. Energy Conservation Awareness	32,40,721.00		59,94,996.00	Other current Liabilities (Others) (Schedule-7)			
ii. National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency	91,63,867.00		6,77,786.00	Energy Efficiency Services Limited			
iii. Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLV)	3,27,815.00		15,699.00	(Leave encashment contribution payable)	2,27,080.00	-	
iv. Super Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP)	10,18,668.00	2,93,92,911.00	72,237.00				
OTHERS							
i. Standard & Labelling (S&L)	26,61,871.00		1,19,102.00	Security Deposit (Assets) (Schedule - 11)		3,760.00	
ii. UNDP	2,65,925.00		2,55,594.00	Arijun Chhatwani (Vineeta Kanwal - Lsd. Rent)		30,000.00	
iii. UNIDO	29,22,247.00	58,50,043.00	19,31,161.00	Balvinder Kaur (Girja Shankar - Lsd. Rent)		-	
IV. Interest Received				Bandana Rai (S.K.Khandare - Lsd. Rent)	52,000.00	-	
a) On Bank deposits (Schedule - 11 & 17)	5,40,39,833.00		4,87,82,734.00	Gopendra Singh (Milind Deore - Lsd. Rent)		50,000.00	
b) On Bank deposits (Standard & Labelling)				Shakuntla (S.K.Khandare - Lsd. Rent)		46,720.00	
c) Saving Account (Schedule - 17)	11,56,44,045.00	17,00,13,445.00	7,53,02,494.00				
	3,29,567.00		2,41,369.00	Other Receivables (Assets) (Schedule - 11)	3,00,00,000.00	-	
V. Other Income				Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.			
Miscellaneous Income (Processing Fee & RTI Fee) (Schedule - 18)	3,25,452.00		4,89,035.00	Security Deposit (Liabilities)		50,000.00	
Sale of ECBC Books (Schedule - 3)	5,650.00		18,000.00	Axis Infoline Pvt. Ltd.			
Examination Fund-2014/15th Exam. (Schedule - 7 & 14)	-		3,53,15,325.00	Chandra Prabhu Offset Printing Works	45,000.00		
Examination Fund-2015/16th Exam. (Schedule - 7 & 14)	4,14,54,980.00		1,94,000.00	Cool Point-Airconditioners		8,000.00	
Energy Auditor Accreditation fee (Sch - 14)	67,000.00	4,18,53,082.00	-	Current Print Productions Pvt. Ltd.	5,89,870.00	4,55,937.00	
				Graphisads		50,000.00	
VI. Any other receipts.				Saket Projects		3,49,960.00	
Building Labelling Fee - ECBC (Schedule - 1)	5,00,000.00		5,00,000.00	Sarbit Tours & Travels	29,767.00		
Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (S&L) (Schedule - 3 & 11)	15,52,501.00		64,99,831.00	Sonek Print	40,250.00		
ITDC Ltd. (Schedule - 11)	-		21,029.00	White Rose Travels		10,828.00	
Life Insurance Corporation Ltd. (Sch - 7)	4,018.00		1,36,248.00	Wintex Apparel Ltd.	3,80,250.00	1,31,818.00	
Post Master (Postage Stamps) (Sch - 11)	-		32,441.00	Wintex Ties		-	
Sale of Check Testing Equipments (Sch - III)	22,070.00		1,71,348.00				
Sale of Fixed Assets (Pranav Khanna Standard & Labelling (Regd./Label Fee) (Schedule - 1 & 9)	26,41,87,158.00		-	EMD Refund (Schedule - 7)		50,000.00	
				CBIP			
Refund of unutilised Grants from SDAs/Agencies			23,92,05,934.00	Chandra Prabhu Offset Printing Works	50,000.00		
Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Ltd. (AgDSM) (Sch. - 3)			1,25,00,000.00	Current Print Productions Pvt. Ltd.	50,000.00		
The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (S&L) (Sch. - 3)			12,50,893.00	Impact Marketing		50,000.00	
U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. (SDA) (Sch. - 3)			45,27,550.00	Indo Asia Leisure Services		50,000.00	
				Jagran Solutions	50,000.00		
Cheques Write Back due to Expiry.				K.M.Conferences		50,000.00	
Unpaid Cheques (Schedule-7)				NIT Technology Ltd.	5,00,000.00		
				Pranav Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	1,00,000.00		
				REC	2,00,000.00		
				Setraj Ram Printers	5,00,000.00	35,000.00	
				SGS India Pvt. Ltd.		50,000.00	
				Skyark Express		50,000.00	
				Sonek Prints	25,000.00	50,000.00	
				Tec India		50,000.00	
				Trifolium/Arch Concept		50,000.00	
				Wintex Apparel Ltd.		50,000.00	
				XS Productions	14,75,000.00	50,000.00	
C/F		2,74,23,56,364.00	2,11,55,86,508.00	C/F	1,37,93,42,285.00	1,11,05,44,191.00	

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2016

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE 1 - ENERGY CONSERVATION FUND	Current Year		Previous Year	
<u>1. Corpus Fund</u>				
Balance as at the beginning of the year (BEE)	500000000		500000000	
Contribution towards Corpus Fund (Augmentation of Corpus Fund)	150000000	650000000	150000000	650000000
<u>2. Standard & Labeling Fee (S&L)</u>				
Opening balance carried forward	1254319333		1062648928	
Less: Fund transferred to Scheme during the year	104688689		150000000	
Add: Addition during the year	264286659		239246690	
Add: Interest during the year	118279116	1532196419	102423714	1254319333
<u>3. Building Labeling Fee</u>				
Opening balance carried forward	900000		400000	
Add: Addition during the year	500000	1400000	500000	900000
<u>4. PRGFEE</u>				
Opening balance carried forward	871099278		798108233	
Less: Expenditure during the year	305974		386870	
Add: Interest during the year	69116914	939910218	73377915	871099278
<u>5. VCFEE</u>				
Opening balance carried forward	365748303		335224615	
Less: Expenditure during the year	10885		81348	
Add: Interest during the year	29060514	394797932	30605036	365748303
<u>6. Opening Balance of Excess of Income over Expenditure</u>	528844273		466063079	
Add: Balance of net income transferred from the Income & Expenditure Account	58295274	587139547	62781194	528844273
BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR - END		4105444116		3670911187

SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS:	Current Year		Previous Year	
<u>1. Capital Reserve: [Grants-in-Kind (USAID)] - (BEE)</u>				
As per last Account	111707		114785	
Addition during the year				
Less : Depreciation on Assets under Grant	2234	109473	3078	111707
<u>2. Revaluation Reserve :</u>				
As per last Account	-		-	
Addition during the year	-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
<u>3. Special Reserve:</u>				
As per last Account	-		-	
Addition during the year	-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
<u>4. General Reserve :</u>				
As per last Account	-		-	
Addition during the year	-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		109473		111707



SCHEDULE 3

**BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2016**

SCHEDULE 3 - EARMARKED FUNDS (PLAN-XI)	Standards, Codes & Labelling for Appliances, Buildings & Energy Efficiency Research Centre		Strengthening of State Designated Agencies for Energy Efficiency		Demand Side Management (Agriculture, Municipal & SME)		BEE-GEF-WB MSME Project (External Aided Project)		Energy Conservation Awareness, Awards & Painting Competition Scheme		National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)				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															
A. Grants in Cash																															
a) Opening balance of the funds	430480	132032	100447	5712129	5958622	-	-	1878500	2918500	46428431	50703023	23454031	6937127	8779394	1833244	13263507	52690010	8949882	23761881	20790531	52275019	73561332	-	1962763	-	9031239	-	243946531	279453033		
b) Additions to the Funds:																															
i. Donations/grants	-	3300000	1500000	10230000	4500000	8000000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000000	-	1000000	3470000	-	2000000	-	2000000	-	28050000	169650000	23800000	130375000	1000000	12500000	2000000	18800000	918850000	417125000
ii. Income from investments made on account of funds	242574	1418922	144366	977615	4688721	2388939	-	1228506	2250941	2934604	4664168	755886	1064835	522187	114212	5025889	5682218	744857	1522723	3240721	5994996	9163867	677786	327815	155939	1018668	72237	29648276	27133576		
iii. Other additions / refund of Unspent Grant	171348	5650	18000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL (a+b)	844402	1765484	16282813	108989744	109283543	82288939	-	20013506	31435941	49316051	55367191	24209917	40928621	93015614	1947456	15988396	65727228	2864539	23284584	30481263	22320015	320147289	131052786	12289571	12518989	30048907	18872327	119167527	735400957		
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.	1220388	1210033	977068	916931	-	-	-	1370665	1428622	901200	1071880	1485103	690010	-	-	-	-	5543427	5216104	1083748	1775687	5052096	3086524	417791	-	-	-	18061496	15403571		
- Other Administrative/Project expenses	1591826	1407599	10227171	96903518	8000000	-	1040000	1307331	1366421	1380678	1198636	408937	521596	1613806	36736493	191747065	2468552	53558836	2850	10637237	210760	9688761	50288986	422660915	-	-	-	-	-		
- Income from investments refunded to MOP	430404	210523	1065244	-	-	-	-	1479549	-	1221780	-	1833244	-	-	-	-	-	875142	-	361736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Unspent balance paid back to MOP (including interest)	413998	1418922	144366	977615	4688721	2388939	-	1228506	2250941	2934604	4664168	755886	1356895	522187	114212	5025889	5682218	744857	1522723	3240721	5994996	9163867	677786	327815	155939	1018668	72237	29648276	39805000		
- Others (Sale of ECBC Manuals)	18000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	844402	18571146	2972521	104228454	103571414	82288939	-	1228506	12850941	5612800	8940760	15483164	17498031	2416227	3168062	21163945	45108721	10627249	16334702	237930098	203129484	38911615	57324148	748456	10652836	1229428	9640998	64047638	491287118		
TOTAL (c)	844402	18571146	2972521	104228454	103571414	82288939	-	1228506	12850941	5612800	8940760	15483164	17498031	2416227	3168062	21163945	45108721	10627249	16334702	237930098	203129484	38911615	57324148	748456	10652836	1229428	9640998	64047638	491287118		
Amount transferred to Income & Expenditure Ac																															
NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR END (A)	-	-	-	4763290	5712129	-	-	1878500	1878500	43748431	46428431	8746753	23454031	6885354	8779394	13825461	13263507	1967290	8949882	66151243	20790531	281883754	73561332	11542122	1962763	2820479	9031239	51254889	243946531		
B. Grants in Kind																															
a) Opening balance of the funds	4455979	498814	-	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b) Additions to the Funds:																															
i. Donations/grants (Laptop acquired from interest income)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii. Income from investments made on account of funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
iii. Other additional Assets transferred from 11th Plan Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL (a+b)	4455979	498814	-	1964	4910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
c) Utilisation/Expenditure towards objectives of funds																															
i. Capital Expenditure																															
- Fixed Assets	402568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Sale/ Loss of Check Testing Equipments	402568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	402568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii. Revenue Expenditure																															
- Salaries, Wages and allowances etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other Administrative expenses (Depreciation)	64228	100267	-	734	2946	-	-	116	874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	64228	100267	-	734	2946	-	-	116	874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL (c)	4391751	4455979	-	1230	1964	-	-	466	582	1456	582	1456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR END (B)	4391751	4455979	-	1230	1964	-	-	466	582	1456	582	1456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	4391751	4455979	-	4764520	5714093	-	-	1878500	1878500	43748901	46427013	8746753	23454031	6885354	8779394	13825461	13263507	1967290	8949882	66151243	20790531	287818465	73883935	11542122	1962763	2820479	9031239	511631047	252742109		


SCHEDULE-3
**BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2016**

SCHEDULE 3 - EARMARKED FUNDS (OTHERS)	UNDP-GEF-BEE PROJECT FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDING		UNDP-GEF-BEE PROJECT		STANDARD & LABELING PROGRAMME		(Amount - ₹)	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
	Total		Total		Total		Total	
A. Grants in Cash								
a) <u>Opening balance of the funds</u>	1051276	2644362	113357238	116245404	22666408	-	137074922	118889766
b) <u>Additions to the Funds:</u>								
i. Donations/grants	40700000	29500000	-	-	127333592	150000000	168033592	179500000
ii. Income from investments made on account of funds	265925	255594	-	-	2661871	119102	2927796	374696
iii. Other additions/Sale of Check Testing Equipments	-	-	2922247	1931161	-	-	2922247	1931161
TOTAL (a+b)	42017201	32399956	116279485	118176565	152661871	150119102	310958557	300695623
c) <u>Utilisation/Expenditure towards objectives of funds</u>								
i. <u>Capital Expenditure</u>								
- Fixed Assets	-	-	-	832140	-	-	-	832140
- Check Testing Equipments (Stock in Hand)	-	-	-	-	-	1675418	-	1675418
Total	-	-	-	832140	-	1675418	-	2507558
ii. <u>Revenue Expenditure</u>								
- Salaries, Wages and allowances etc.	-	-	5227500	3235000	3220693	2383177	8448193	5618177
- Other Administrative/Project expenses	41531982	31348680	15514982	752187	126796275	123394099	183843239	155494966
- Amount refunded	-	-	-	-	22644903	-	22644903	-
Total	41531982	31348680	20742482	3987187	152661871	125777276	214936335	161113143
TOTAL (c)	41531982	31348680	20742482	4819327	152661871	127452694	214936335	163620701
Amount transferred to Income & Expenditure A/c								
NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR END (A)	485219	1051276	95537003	113357238	-	22666408	96022222	137074922
B. Grants in Kind								
a) <u>Opening balance of the funds</u>	-	-	585592	-	1675418	-	2261010	-
b) <u>Additions to the Funds:</u>								
i. Donations/grants (Laptop acquired from interest income)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Income from investments made on account of funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Other additions/ Assets/ Funds transfer	-	-	-	832140	-	-	-	832140
iv. Check Testing Equipments (Stock in Hand)	-	-	-	-	-	1675418	-	1675418
TOTAL (a+b)	-	-	585592	832140	1675418	1675418	2261010	2507558
c) <u>Utilisation/Expenditure towards objectives of funds</u>								
i. <u>Capital Expenditure</u>								
- Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Sale/ Loss of Check Testing Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. <u>Revenue Expenditure</u>								
- Salaries, Wages and allowances etc.	-	-	351355	246548	-	-	351355	246548
- Other Administrative expenses (Depreciation)	-	-	351355	246548	-	-	351355	246548
Total	-	-	351355	246548	-	-	351355	246548
TOTAL (c)	-	-	234237	585592	1675418	1675418	1909655	2261010
NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR END (B)	485219	1051276	95771240	113942830	1675418	24341826	97931877	139335932
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)								
						Plan-XII	561631047	252742109
						Others	97931877	139335932
						Total	659562924	392078041

SCHEDULE 4

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2016

(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		-		-

SCHEDULE 5 & 6

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2016

(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	-	-

(Amount - ₹)		
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

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2016

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE 7 - CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	Current Year		Previous Year	
A. CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Sundry Creditors				
Sundry Creditors (Others)	106752107		33979636	
Sundry Creditors (MOP)	29656732	136408839	45203488	79183124
Earnest Money Deposits		3754785		3473785
Security Deposit		2689134		3667760
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling)				
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Airconditioning)	7800000		7425000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Lighting)	2750000		2725000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Refrigeration)	5050000		4750000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Transformers)	19975500		18625500	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Ballast)	225000		225000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Ceiling Fan)	5475000		4950000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Computers)	1175000		1175000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (CTV)	2250000		1725000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (DG Set)	100000		-	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Gas Stove)	1205000		100000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Geysers)	225000		225000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Inverters)	100000		100000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (LED Lamps)	600000		-	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (LPG Gas)	500000		450000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Motors)	1050000		1025000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Office Automation Products)	100000		100000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Pump)	12800000		11500000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Washing Machine)	300000		300000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Water Heater)	13600000	75280500	12175000	67575500
Duties & Taxes		1820151		1329971
Other Current Liabilities		2196568		2025803
TOTAL (A)		222149977		157255943
B. PROVISIONS				
1. For Taxation		-		-
2. Gratuity		-		-
3. Superannuation/Pension (Leave Salary/Pension Contribution for deputationist)				
AG (Odisha), Bhubaneswar	39606		158651	
Director, Pension Department, Rajasthan	-	39606	97229	255880
4. Accumulated Leave Encashment		-		-
5. Trade Warranties/Claims		-		-
TOTAL (B)		39606		255880
TOTAL (A+B)		222189583		157511823


SCHEDULE-8
**BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2016**

S. No.	SCHEDULE 8 - FIXED ASSETS DESCRIPTION	Rate of Depreciation	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION BLOCK			NET BLOCK		(Amount - ₹)
			As on 01/04/15	Additions during the year	Sale/Adjustment	As on 31/03/16	As on 01/04/15	for the Year	Adjustment	As on 31/03/16	
BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY											
(A)	Tangible - Assets										
1	Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	1,36,58,590	12,79,224	-	1,49,37,814	64,86,346	7,75,250	72,61,596	76,76,218	71,72,244
4	Office Equipments	15%	1,02,68,528	-	-	1,02,68,528	62,21,438	5,89,687	68,11,125	34,57,403	40,47,090
5	Vehicle	15%	21,24,591	-	-	21,24,591	18,36,073	43,278	18,79,351	2,45,240	2,88,518
6	Computer	60%	2,51,87,635	-	-	2,51,87,635	2,36,29,079	7,95,565	2,44,24,644	7,62,991	15,58,556
(B)	Intangible - Assets										
1	Computer Software	60%	2,97,12,881	-	-	2,97,12,881	2,95,81,306	78,925	2,96,60,231	52,650	1,31,575
	TOTAL		8,09,52,225	12,79,224	-	8,22,31,449	6,77,54,242	22,82,705	7,00,36,947	1,21,94,502	1,31,97,983
ASSETS UNDER GRANT IN KIND											
(A)	Tangible - Assets										
1	Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	29,202	4,71,643	-	5,00,845	11,000	25,402	36,402	4,64,443	18,202
4	Office Equipments	15%	86,44,164	1,26,933	-	87,71,097	46,14,903	6,05,338	52,20,241	35,50,856	40,29,261
5	Vehicle	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Computer	60%	72,79,231	23,79,977	80,593	95,78,615	63,10,620	15,06,039	77,37,510	18,41,105	9,68,611
(B)	Intangible - Assets										
1	Computer Software	60%	92,38,768	8,77,992	17,058	1,00,99,702	89,10,277	4,91,025	93,84,550	7,15,152	3,28,491
	TOTAL		2,51,91,365	38,56,545	97,651	2,89,50,259	1,98,46,800	26,27,804	2,23,78,703	65,71,556	53,44,565
	GRAND TOTAL		10,61,43,590	51,35,769	97,651	11,11,81,708	8,76,01,042	49,10,509	95,901	1,87,66,058	1,85,42,548
	PREVIOUS YEAR		10,45,87,257	15,56,333	-	10,61,43,590	8,37,68,414	38,32,628	-	1,85,42,548	2,08,18,843

SCHEDULE - 9 & 10

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2016

(Amount - ₹)			
SCHEDULE 9 - INVESTMENT FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS		Current Year	Previous Year
1. In Government Securities		-	-
2. Other approved Securities		-	-
3. Shares		-	-
4. Corpus Fund			
i. Bonds of NTPC (20 year)	500000000		500000000
ii. Vijaya Bank - FDR (Augmentation of Corpus Fund)	1500000000	6500000000	1500000000
5. Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
6. <u>Others</u>			
Vijaya Bank - PRGFEE		939910218	871099278
Vijaya Bank - VCFEE		394797932	365748303
Vijaya Bank - S&L Fee		1453605001	1178421730
Vijaya Bank - Cheques in Hand		99500	40756
TOTAL		3438412651	3065310067

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		-	-

SCHEDULE-11
**BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2016**

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE 11- CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	Current Year		Previous Year	
A. CURRENT ASSETS:				
I. Cash-in-Hand		-		-
II. Bank Accounts				
a) <u>With Scheduled Banks:</u>				
- On Current Accounts				
BEE (UNIDO USD A/c - Vijaya Bank, Delhi)	48286312		45364065	
- FDRs with Scheduled banks (Vijaya Bank)	556902031		497881171	
- On Savings Accounts				
BEE (Vijaya Bank Saving & Sweep A/c - BEE)	85673287		130892329	
BEE (Vijaya Bank Saving & Sweep A/c - Plan Scheme)	680903165		334510160	
BEE (IOB, Chennai)	50000		54400	
BEE (IOB, Delhi)	369856		138731	
BEE (UNDP Project - Vijaya Bank, Delhi)	485219	1372669870	1112231	1009953087
III. Postage Stamps in hand		5660		14730
IV. Check Testing Equipment (S&L Project)		5823730		5823730
Total (11A)		1378499260		1015791547

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE 11- CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	Current Year		Previous Year	
B. LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS:				
I. Other Advances				
M & M Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	575312		575312	
The Taj Mahal Hotel	50000		-	
Senior Post Master	2244	627556	4018	579330
II. Staff Advances				
Rajini Thomson		-		61965
III. Other Deposits (Security Deposits)				
Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS - Membership Security Deposit)	10000		10000	
Deposit with Petrol-Pump (Luxmi Super Services)	10000		10000	
Security Deposit (HUTCH - Satish Sabharwal)	250		250	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Shankuntla - S.K.Khandare)	-		46720	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Bandana Rai - S.K.Khandare)	52000		-	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Gopendra Singh - Milind B. Deore)	50000		50000	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Balvinder Kaur - Girja Shankar)	-		30000	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Arjun Chhatwani - Vineeta Kanwal)	30000		41560	
Service Tax Authority (Deposit against appeal)	6116960	6269210	6116960	6305490
IV. Income Accrued				
On Investments/Fixed Deposit Receipts				
i. BEE	29635465		29068638	
ii. NMEEE Corpus	6275470		6864862	
iii. S&L	78491918	114402853	75856847	111790347
V. Other Receivables				
Arvind Kumar Ray	200		-	
Bhopal Singh	200		-	
Chief Post Master, Delhi GPO	11653		-	
Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (PAT)	255365		816543	
Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (BLY)	-		735958	
Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.	30000000		-	
Harish Chand Sharma	200		-	
Madan Mohan Prasad	200		-	
Vivek	200	30268018	-	1552501
VI. Prepaid Expenses				
Prepaid Expenses (Computer)	25487		52227	
Prepaid Expenses (Examination - NPC, Chennai)	-		588146	
Prepaid Expenses (Internet)	10117		8875	
Prepaid Expenses (Maintenance - Franking Machine)	12950		12707	
Prepaid Expenses (Subscription)	-		523	
Prepaid Expenses (Staff Car Insurance)	11936	60490	16485	678963
Total (11B)		151628127		120968596
Total (11A +11B)		1530127387		1136760143

SCHEDULE - 12 & 13

**BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016**

(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	-	-
Total	-	-

(Amount - ₹)		
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	-	-

SCHEDULE - 14 & 15

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016

(Amount - ₹)		
SCHEDULE 14 - FEES/SUBSCRIPTION	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Entrance Fees	-	-
2. Annual Fees (National Level Certification Examination-2014/15th Exam.)	-	40585125
Annual Fees (National Level Certification Examination-2015/16th Exam.)	41454980	-
3. Energy Auditor Accreditation Fees	67000	194000
Total	41521980	40779125

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)	12972954	14216116	-	-
2. Dividends				
a) On Shares	-	-	-	-
b) On Mutual Fund Securities	-	-	-	-
3. Rents	-	-	-	-
4. Others	-	-	-	-
Total	55372954	56616116	-	-
TRANSFERRED TO EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	-	-		

SCHEDULE - 16 & 17

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016

(Amount - ₹)			
SCHEDULE 16 - INCOME FROM ROYALTY, PUBLICATION ETC.		Current Year	Previous Year
a) Income from Royalty		-	-
b) Income from Publications		-	-
Total		-	-

SCHEDULE 17 - INTEREST EARNED		Current Year	Previous Year
1. On Term Deposits:			
a) <u>With Scheduled Banks</u>			
Interest Income - Vijaya Bank	54606660	54606660	52670182
b) With Non-Scheduled Banks		-	-
c) With Institutions		-	-
d) Others		-	-
2. On Saving Accounts:			
a) <u>With Scheduled Banks</u>			
Interest Received - IOB Bank, Chennai	146879		23566
Interest Received - IOB Bank, Delhi	75386		114227
Interest Received - Vijaya Bank, Delhi	107302	329567	103576
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		-	-
Total		54936227	52911551

SCHEDULE - 18, 19 & 20

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016

(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. Miscellaneous Receipts	325452	489035
3. Others (Sundry balances write back)	1456093	347814
Total	1781545	836849

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	37160523	37826158	36456499	34937904
b) Allowances and Bonus	2666579	2669038	4442309	4486927
c) EPF Charges	4315881	3957632	3870437	3864049
d) Others (Leave Salary)	11321	111593	111593	173698
e) Others (Pension Contribution)	28285	144287	144287	318431
f) Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits (Gratuity)	904330	904330	1030434	1062517
g) Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits (Leave Encashment)	1162	1162	918237	806644
h) Staff Welfare Expenses	936414	999869	1048343	984888
Total	46024495	46614069	48022139	46635058

SCHEDULE-21

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE 21 - OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ETC.	Current Year		Previous Year	
	(I & E)	(R & P)	(I & E)	(R & P)
a) Repairs and Maintenance	2138424	2051508	1504065	1547516
b) Vehicle Running and Maintenance	1279695	1774446	1054695	1546443
c) Postage, Telephone & Communication Charges	1183572	1253978	1548294	1344131
d) Printing & Stationery	2276811	2322869	2110084	2293447
e) Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	4298343	6080047	3601294	1897423
f) Expenses on Workshop, Seminar & Training Programme	802021	821625	1936315	1916711
g) Auditor Remuneration	112500	-	202220	183653
h) Legal & Professional Charges	524292	526452	463366	294826
i) Advertisement and Publicity	780879	780879	145155	145155
j) Contribution to IPEEC	4259030	4259030	4409829	4409829
k) Contribution to IEA	-	-	278979	278979
l) Prior Period Expenses	2923905	2923905	1749243	1749243
m) Office Maintenance	2705710	2829018	4243386	4277462
n) Bank Charges	1197	1197	1144	1144
TOTAL (A)	23286379	25624954	23248069	21885962

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE 21 - OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ETC.	Current Year		Previous Year	
	(I & E)	(R & P)	(I & E)	(R & P)
<u>Project Expenditure - (BEE)</u>				
National Level Certification Examination	23304307	22700392	13979212	9352968
Energy Auditors Accreditation	419546	419546	735000	735000
	23723853	23119938	14714212	10087968
<u>Grants-in-Aid Projects (Ministry of Power)</u>				
<u>XI PLAN</u>				
<u>BEE</u>				
Agriculture & Municipal Demand Side Management (Ag. & Mu.DSM)	-	1614160	-	-
<u>EC</u>				
Nation Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)	-	-	-	3549417
	-	1614160	-	3549417
<u>XII PLAN</u>				
<u>BEE</u>				
Standard & Labelling (S&L)	-	-	-	1420225
Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC)	-	17141537	-	2612129
State Designated Agencies (SDA)	-	126808839	-	74259449
State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)	-	80000000	-	-
Human Resource & Development (HRD)	-	-	-	10400000
Agriculture & Municipal Demand Side Management (Ag.DSM)	-	14775558	-	2193036
Municipal Demand Side Management (Mu.DSM)	-	1894040	-	1220606
Small Medium Enterprises (SME)	-	2748268	-	2722921
Capacity Building of DISCOMS	-	18177259	-	34697290
<u>EC</u>				
Energy Conservation Awareness (Awareness Campaign)	-	215774137	-	198513629
Nation Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)	-	25813937	-	56635599
Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY)	-	1156599	-	10537237
Super Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP)	-	508519	-	9265502
<u>EAP</u>				
BEE-GEF-WB-Project	-	10099932	-	13653879
	-	514898625	-	418131502
<u>Project Expenditure - (OTHERS)</u>				
UNDP Project	-	41591876	-	31363565
UNIDO Project	-	16015406	-	3886725
Standard & Labelling (S&L)	-	129727208	-	124388792
	-	187334490	-	159639082
TOTAL (B)	23723853	726967213	14714212	591407969
TOTAL (A+B)	47010232	752592167	37962281	613293931

SCHEDULE - 22 & 23

**BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016**

(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	-	-

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016

SCHEDULE 24 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1) ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

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

2) INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at Cost (Check Testing Equipments).

3) INVESTMENTS

Investments are carried at cost.

4) FIXED ASSETS

- a. Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental and direct expenses related to acquisition.
- b. Fixed Assets received by way of non-monetary grants (other than 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.

5) 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. In respect of additions to/deductions from fixed assets during the year, depreciation is considered on pro-rata basis as under:-

Assets acquired/put to use for up to 180 days = Depreciation for six months

Assets acquired/put to use for more than 180 days = Depreciation for full year

- c. Assets costing ₹ 5,000/- or less each are fully provided.
- d. Depreciation is segregated into Fixed Assets and Fixed Assets representing Grant-in-Kind.
- e. Depreciation has not been provided on unserviceable assets.

6) ACCOUNTING FOR GRANTS AND REVENUE

Grants and Revenue including labeling fee received under Standard & Labeling Scheme are accounted for on actual receipt basis except interest income.



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 in the form of Fixed Assets is shown under Capital Reserve net of depreciation provided on such assets.
- c. Government and Other grants/subsidy are accounted for on realization basis and are shown as Income under Grants received from Central Government.

8) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

- a. Transactions denominated in foreign currency are accounted for 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 the resultant gain / loss is adjusted to cost under relevant Projects.

9) LEASE

Lease rentals are expensed with reference to lease terms.

10) RETIREMENT BENEFITS

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

BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2016

SCHEDULE 25 – NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

1) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a. Service Tax

Disputed demands in respect of Service tax:

- i. 2008 to 2013 - ₹ 8,15,59,473/- (Previous year - ₹ 8,15,59,473/-)
- ii. 2013 to 2014 - ₹ 3,81,15,783/- (Previous year - ₹ 3,81,15,783/-)
- iii. 2014 to 2015 - ₹ 2,95,70,890/- (Previous year – NIL)

BEE has filed appeal/reply to the department against the above demands, which are under process by the Service tax department. BEE has deposited with the concerned department an amount of ₹ 61,16,960/- at the time of filing appeal.

b. Salary & Allowances

7th Pay Commission Report has been submitted to GOI and the same is still under consideration by the Government. Since the report has not yet been finalized, no amount of liability can be determined at this stage.

2) 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.

3) TAXATION

Under Section 49 of The Energy Conservation Act, 2001, Exemption from tax on Income provides – "Notwithstanding anything 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;

(b) The existing Energy Management Centre from the date of its constitution to the date of establishment of the Bureau, shall not be liable to pay any income-tax or any tax in respect of their income, profits or gains derived".

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

4) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

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

The Bureau received an amount of USD 18,99,985 as Grant under "UNIDO-GEF-BEE PROJECT" in the Financial Year 2012-13. Out of this, the balance USD 7,28,740 is kept with our banker i.e., Vijaya Bank in a Separate Foreign Currency Bank Account. As on the closing date of Balance Sheet, an amount of USD 7,28,740 are valued at ₹ 4,82,86,312/-. The effect of Exchange rate variation of ₹ 29,22,247/- has been shown as Other Additions in Schedule-3 (Earmarked Funds – Others) under "UNIDO-GEF-BEE PROJECT".

5) RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Bureau has booked expenditure of ₹ 9,04,330/- towards premium paid to LIC of India on account of Gratuity and Rs.1,162/- on account of Leave Encashment Benefits. Since, BEE maintains Gratuity / Leave encashment of its employees through LIC (a Government Body), LIC does the actuarial valuation for the employees of BEE. As per the certificates issued by the LIC, the actuarial value of the Gratuity fund and Group Leave Encashment Scheme as on 31/3/2016 are as follows:-

i.	Gratuity fund	-	₹ 92,64,499/-
ii.	Group Leave Encashment Schemes	-	₹ 67,82,300/-

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) Bureau has shown under Earmarked Fund (Schedule-I) ₹ 93,99,10,218/- (Including interest earned during the year) under PRGFEE and ₹ 39,47,97,932/- under VCFEE (Including interest earned during the year). The same has been deposited with Vijaya Bank in Separate accounts and shown in (Schedule-9).

8) During the year an amount of ₹ 38,25,65,775/- (Schedule-1) including interest (Previous year – ₹ 34,16,70,404/-) has been received by the Bureau through the implementation of Standard & Labeling Programme under clauses (a), (b) and (d) of Section 14 of the EC Act. Bureau considered the labeling fee under Standard & Labeling Programme (S&L) on receipt basis to maintain the uniformity.

9) The Standard & Labelling Programme proposed for 12th Plan was approved during the financial year 2014-15. In the EFC Meeting, it was decided that all expenditure pertaining to the scheme to be borne out of income generated in the scheme i.e., "Energy Conservation Fund". Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 12.73 crore (Previous year - ₹ 15.00 crore) was transferred from Energy Conservation Fund" (Shedule-1) to Schedule-3 to meet the expenditure of the Scheme during the year.

10) Check Testing Equipments amounting to ₹ 58,23,730/- (Previous Year ₹ 58,23,730/-) under Standard & Labeling Programme (S&L) have been shown as Current Assets, which are lying with third party (Test Labs) at different locations. These inventories are under the Standard & Labelling Programme and not for trade purpose. Product wise details of Check testing equipments as on 31/3/2016 are as follows:-

i.	Refrigerators	-	₹ 15,42,413/-
ii.	Air conditioners	-	₹ 24,18,374/-
iii.	Water Heaters	-	₹ 3,88,371/-
iv.	Pump Set	-	₹ 9,42,341/-
v.	Induction Motors	-	₹ 3,58,682/-
vi.	Television	-	₹ 1,52,912/-
vii.	Tubular Fluorescent Lamp	-	₹ 20,637/-
	Total	-	₹ 58,23,730/-

11) Office Equipments of ₹ 5,05,874/- (WDV) pertaining to Un-serviceable items are included in the value for which no depreciation has been charged for the year.

12) During the year, Bureau has written back ₹ 14,56,093/- on account unpaid cheques to various parties which was

outstanding for more than one year and not claimed by the parties. The said amount has been shown as "Others (Sundry balances written back)" under Schedule-18 – Other Income.

- 13)** BEE has been executing the project – "Financing Energy Efficiency at MSMEs" (BEE-GEF-World Bank Project) since September, 2010. The project completion date was originally fixed at 31st December 2014. In December 2014, the World Bank has restructured the project to (a) re-align the project results framework with project activities, (b) re-allocate project savings, (c) restructure budget and (d) time extension for two years from 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2016.

An amount of ₹ 7.29 crore has been spent by BEE till 31st March 2016. This includes an amount of ₹ 0.99 crore spent during the financial year 2015-16.

- 14)** Bid Processing fees and RTI fee has been shown as "Fees for Miscellaneous Services" under the Schedule-18 – Other Income.
- 15)** During the year, Bureau has booked the following expenses which are related to previous year (Prior Period Expenditure)

i.	Audit Fee	- ₹	1,46,250/-
ii.	Office Maintenance	- ₹	14,55,892/-
iii.	Professional Charges	- ₹	1,41,000/-
iv.	Repair & Maintenance	- ₹	27,902/-
v.	Printing & Stationery (Subscription Expenses)	- ₹	817/-
vi.	Telephone Expenses	- ₹	38,001/-
vi.	Travel Expenses	- ₹	9,46,718/-
vii.	Vehicle Running & Hiring Charges	- ₹	1,67,325/-
Total		- ₹	29,23,905/-

- 16)** Printers and PDAs which were earlier shown under 'Office Equipments' has now been shown under 'Computers' as these are in the nature of Computers & Peripherals, the depreciation also has been charged accordingly. The particulars of changes are given below:

<u>Office Equipments</u>	<u>Gross Block</u>	<u>Depreciation Block</u>	<u>Net Block (W.D.V)</u>
<u>BEE Assets</u>			
Balance as on 31/3/2015	1,29,62,161/-	77,77,831/-	51,84,330/-
Less: Shifted to Computers	26,93,633/-	15,56,393/-	11,37,240/-
Balance as on 1/4/2015	1,02,68,528/-	62,21,438/-	40,47,090/-
<u>BEE (Grant in Kind Assets)</u>			
Balance as on 31/3/2015	93,19,305/-	49,52,313/-	43,66,992/-
Less: Shifted to Computers	6,75,141/-	3,37,410/-	3,37,731/-
Balance as on 1/4/2015	86,44,164/-	46,14,903/-	40,29,261/-

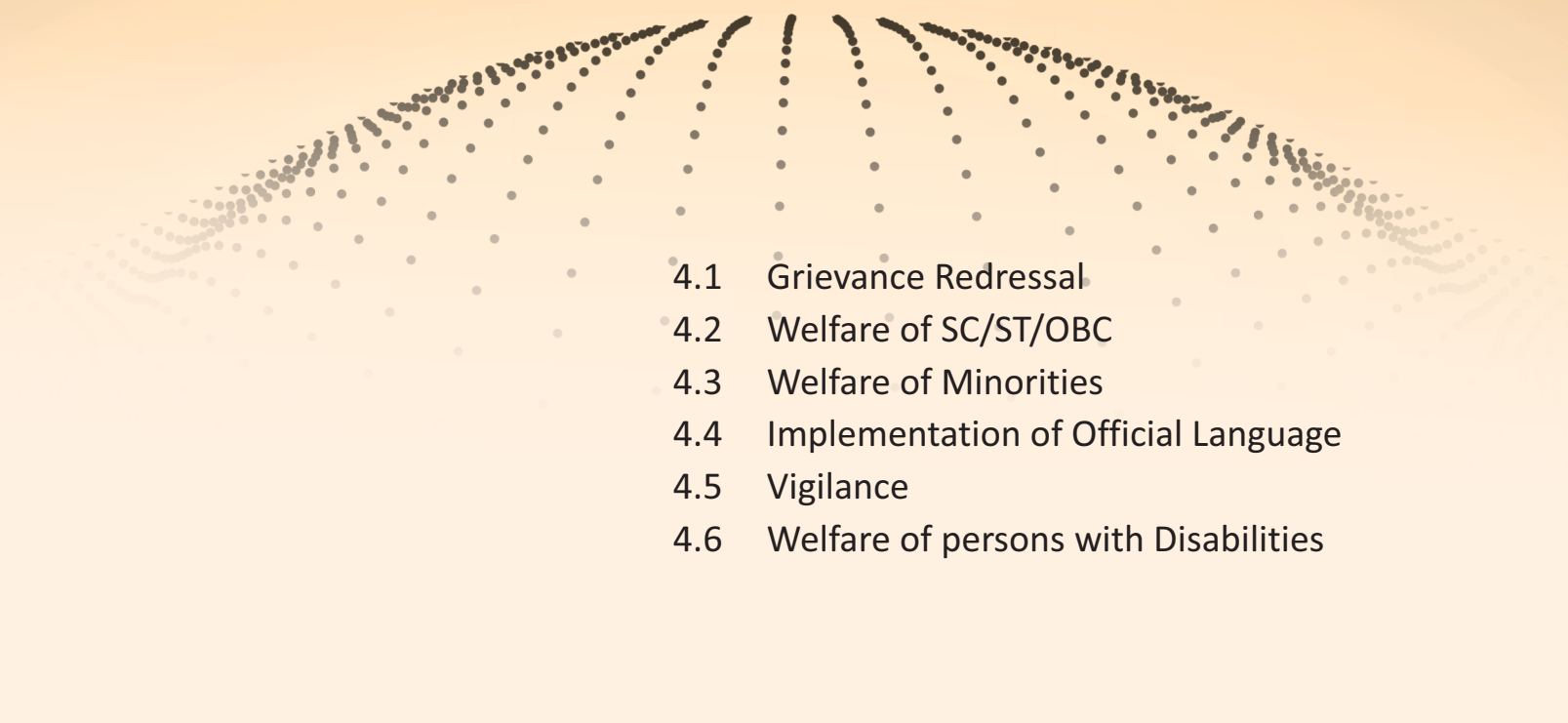
Under Computers, the hardware and software components have been bifurcated into Tangible Assets and Intangible Assets respectively.

- 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, 2016 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date.



4

Administration

- 
- 4.1 Grievance Redressal
 - 4.2 Welfare of SC/ST/OBC
 - 4.3 Welfare of Minorities
 - 4.4 Implementation of Official Language
 - 4.5 Vigilance
 - 4.6 Welfare of persons with Disabilities

4.1 Grievance Redressal

There is no separate Grievance Redressal Cell in Bureau of Energy Efficiency. Grievances, if any, are being dealt by the Administration Section of BEE. The grievances received are attended /replied promptly.

Right to Information Act

During the year 2015-16, in all 66 applications seeking information under RTI Act were received in BEE and all of these were replied to/ transferred within the admissible time limit.

During the same period 08 appeals were also received by the Appellate Authority, which were disposed off within admissible time limit.

4.2 Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

Representation of SC/ST/OBC is indicated in proforma given below:-

BEE

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2016	Representation					
		Scs	SC%	STs	ST%	OBC	OBC%
A	06	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	07	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	-	-	-	-	-	-

NMEEE

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2016	Representation					
		SCs	SC%	STs	ST%	OBC	OBC%
A	06	01	16.66%-	-	-	01	16.66%-
B	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	07	01	14.28%	-	-	01	14.28%

4.3 Welfare of Minorities

Representation of Minorities is indicated in proforma given below:-

BEE

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2016	Representation of Minorities	Percentage of Minorities
A	06	-	-
B	07	-	-
C	01	-	-
D	--	-	-
Total	14	-	-

NMEEE

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2016	Representation of Minorities	Percentage of Minorities
A	06	-	-
B	01	-	-
C	-	-	-
D	N.A.	-	-
Total	07	-	-

4.4 Implementation of Official Language

For the purpose of creating awareness towards progressive use of Hindi in official work, every year in the month of September, Hindi Pakhwara is observed in the Bureau of Energy Efficiency. During the year, various Hindi competitions and Hindi workshops etc. were organized to encourage and incentivize the officers/employees for doing more official work in Hindi as per the rules under the Official Language Act.

Hindi Pakhwara was organized in BEE during 14-28 September 2015. During the Pakhwara, six competitions namely, Essay competition in Hindi, Noting & Drafting competition in Hindi, Dictation in Hindi for officers & staff, Hindi Dictation competition for Class-IV and competition in General knowledge regarding use of official language and Hindi poem recitation were organised. First prize, Second prize, Third prize and four Consolation prizes distributed to the winners. Certificates and prizes were given in the closing ceremony of Hindi Pakhwara.

Hindi workshops were held on 10th September, 2015, 27th November, 2015 and 31st March, 2016 each for two hours with participation of 20, 29 and 25 participants respectively. Deep knowledge and experiences of the Expert Guest Speakers not only helped in sharing their views and knowledge but also helped to solve the problems being faced by the participants in doing their day to day official work in Hindi as per the requirement of the Official Language Act. Participation in these workshops had helped enormously in increasing the use of Hindi in the official work. After participating in these workshops employees had started typing notes through Unicode in Hindi in the files. Number of letters sent to 'A' & 'B' regions in Hindi are increasing in each quarter. Besides this, Quarterly meetings to review the progressive use of Hindi were held regularly under the Chairmanship of Director General, BEE.

4.5 Vigilance

During the year 2015-16, there were no major complaints received and no disciplinary case initiated.

4.6 Welfare of Persons with Disabilities

Representation of physically Challenged Employees is indicated in the format given below:-

BEE

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2016	Physically Challenged Employees				Percentage of physically challenged employees
		VH	HH	OH	Total	
A	06	-	-	-	-	-
B	07	-	-	01	-	14.28 %
C	01	-	-	-	-	-
D	--	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	-	-	01	-	7.14%

NMEEE

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2016	Physically Challenged Employees				Percentage of physically challenged employees
		VH	HH	OH	Total	
						-
A	06	-	-	-	-	-
B	01	-	-	-	-	-
C	--	-	-	-	-	-
D	NA	-	-	-	-	-
Total	07	-	-	-	-	-



SAVE ENERGY, SAVE MONEY



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