

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2013-2014

**BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**  
**(Ministry of Power, Government of India)**



# Annual Report 2013-2014

## Contents

Index	Page No.
<b>General</b>	
1.1 The Mission	7
1.2 The Objective of BEE and its Role	7-8
1.3 Report of the Director General	9-10
1.4 Energy-Use Trends	11-14
1.5 Achievements	14-17
1.6 Schemes of Bureau of Energy Efficiency	17-43
1.7 Governing Council / Composition	43-44
<b>International Cooperation</b>	
2.1 International Bilateral and Multilateral Programmes	46-54
2.2 Multilateral Programmes - Ongoing Programmes	55-63
<b>Administration and Accounts of Bureau</b>	
3.1 Capital Structure	67
3.2 Summary of the Financial result	67
3.3 Measures taken for improving or strengthening the Functioning of the Bureau	67 67
3.4 Annual Statement of Accounts	67





# 1 General

- 1.1 The Mission
- 1.2 The Objectives of BEE and It's Role
- 1.3 Report of the Director General
- 1.4 Energy-Use Trends
- 1.5 Achievements
- 1.6 Schemes of Bureau of Energy Efficiency
- 1.7 Schemes of Ministry of Power
- 1.8 Governing Council/Composition



## 1.1 The Mission

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

## 1.2 The Objectives of BEE and its Role

### Objectives of BEE

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

### Role of BEE

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

### Quasi Regulatory Role

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

- Minimum energy performance standards and labell design for equipments and appliances.
- Specifying Energy Conservation Building Codes.
- Activities focusing on designated consumers.
- Certification of Energy Managers and Energy Auditors.
- Accreditation of Energy Auditors
- Defining the manner and periodicity of mandatory energy audits
- Developing reporting formats on energy consumption and action ensuring on the recommendations of the energy auditors.

## Promotional Role

The major promotional Roles of BEE include:

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



### 1.3 Report of the Director General



*Energy holds the key to sustainable development. We need it for enabling livelihoods and mobility, and enhancing health, food security and our quality of life.*

Today, India is highly dependent on fossil fuels and an increasing amount of our energy resources are imported. This puts pressure on our economy, as well as increases the financial burden on households, offices, factories and farmers. In a country where a large fraction of the population has yet to gain access to clean fuels and to electricity, these pressures would only increase as we seek to enhance the quality of life of all Indians. Consequently, energy efficiency (along with renewable energy) is an essential component of national energy strategy to provide adequate energy to all while reducing imports, enhancing competitiveness and mitigating climate change. The cost effectiveness of most energy efficiency improvements also implies that it is an investment that pays back in a short period despite the higher capital cost.

During 2013-14, activities of Bureau of Energy Efficiency was mainly focused on the operationalization of its schemes, namely National Mission on Enhanced Energy efficiency (NMEEE), Standard & Labelling (S&L); SME (Small and Medium Enterprises), Agriculture and Municipal Demand Side Management, Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) & Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC). The main objective of these schemes was to enhance sustainable development by covering major energy consuming sectors of the country. All this was in the context of rising energy costs, investment constraints, and the need to deliver affordable energy to the end user.

Some of the major achievements of this financial year were the notification of the fuel consumption standards for passenger cars, and the revised energy standards for Room Air Conditioners (RAC) and Frost Free Refrigerators. Efforts have already been initiated to bring three more existing voluntary products namely Electric geysers, Direct Cool Refrigerators & Colour Television, in to mandatory regime. There is likely possibility that this transformation will be completed in next fiscal year. As a result of these mandatory schemes, global competitiveness of industry will be enhanced significantly, which simultaneously reducing CO2 emission up to a great extent in coming years.

Continuation of NMEEE scheme during the XIIth Five Year Plan, is a major component of our strategy to enhance energy efficiency, especially in the energy intensive industry sectors. For effective implementation of the PAT scheme, reporting formats as well as normalization factors were developed for all PAT sectors. To widen and deepen the PAT scheme, software integration in sectors was initiated in year 2013-14.

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 & VCFEE Trust. By doing so, Government is deepening the financial markets for energy efficiency; these fiscal instruments will provide reassurance to lenders, and guarantee for performance contracts. Development of the Super-Efficient Equipment Program was also one of the important activities for this year. Ceiling fan has been identified as the first appliance to be adopted under the scheme. Government has recommended INR 100 crores for incentivizing the sales of super efficient fans.



During this year, the Bureau has also finalized specifications for the bulk procurement of high-quality LED bulbs and streetlights. These will be procured for distribution in the RGGVY programme to BPL households, and also for DSM projects that the Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) is carrying out with electricity distribution companies.

As a result of the bulk procurement by EESL, the price of LED bulbs has reduced dramatically, and a tender of 6.5 Lac LED bulbs (delivering at least 600 lumens with a maximum energy rating of 7 W and a warranty of 8 Years) for Pondicherry has yielded a price of Rs. 310. This price is already one-quarter of the price of the first LED bulbs manufactured in India in 2010, and reflects the possibility of further large price decrease with increasing volumes.

This year has also been the year in which EESL has finally taken off. It has already started implementing a number of DSM projects- replacing agricultural pump sets in Hubli and streetlights in Nasik & Pondicherry, apart from the bulbs in households in Pondicherry mentioned above. Its pipeline of projects is already over Rs. 3000 Crore, and illustrates the large markets for energy efficiency waiting for the appropriate business models.

The national rollout of the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) has continued with its notification by the states of Uttarakhand, Punjab & Andhra Pradesh. Further, to enable the enforcement of the ECBC, states have requested BEE to accredit building energy professionals who can certify that building design submitted to municipalities for approval are compliant with the ECBC.

Capacity Building of DISCOMs programme is one of the four sub programs of the “Demand Side Management” scheme approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) of MoP in September 2013. Under this programme, BEE will support about 30 electricity distribution companies in creating DSM cells and preparing DSM programmes that are implemented after approval by the SERC. The projects being implemented by EESL to provide the proof-of- concept that such DSM projects would benefit both end users, as well as electricity distribution companies.

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 programs of the Bureau.

As I conclude, let me use this opportunity to express my appreciation for the energetic team of my colleagues in the Bureau for their full support and cooperation. Last but not the least I would also like to put 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

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

	Coal	Lignite	LPG	Naphtha	Kerosene	Diesel	Heavy fuel oil	Electricity
	(000 tonnes)							
	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13
Production	557707	46598	7694	17354	7868	91085	15054	963722
From Other Sources			2130	1664	103	18		148000
Imports	137559		8176	1489		626	1068	5152
Exports	2825	107	200	10179	23	22464	5922	
Intl. marine bunkers								
Stock changes	-11890	442	563	-1987	400	-458	-8869	
<b>Domestic Supply</b>	<b>704331</b>	<b>46049</b>	<b>17237</b>	<b>12315</b>	<b>7548</b>	<b>69723</b>	<b>19069</b>	<b>1116874</b>
Transfer								
Statistical difference	104667	8741	1666	-27	46	-4478	-8059	18869
<b>Transformation</b>	<b>460172</b>	<b>37308</b>		<b>342</b>		<b>214</b>	<b>5752</b>	<b>59799</b>
Electricity plants	444292	37308		342		214	5752	59799
CHP plants								
Heat plants								
Blast furnaces/ gas works								
Coke/pat.fuel/BKB plants	15880							
Petroleum refineries								
Petrochemical industry								
Liquefaction plants								
Other Transform. sector								
<b>Energy Sector</b>	<b>466</b>					<b>3084</b>		
Coal mines	466					1073		
Fuel mining and extraction								
Petroleum refineries						2011		
Elec., CHP and heat plants								
Pumped storage (elec.)								
Other energy sector								
Distribution losses								185306
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>599664</b>	<b>37308</b>	<b>15571</b>	<b>12342</b>	<b>7502</b>	<b>74201</b>	<b>27128</b>	<b>1098005</b>
<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>139026</b>		<b>112</b>	<b>10310</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4645</b>	<b>11065</b>	<b>382670</b>
Iron and steel	36708					289	2473	
Chemical and petroleum	2502		11	9412		192	3759	
Non-ferrous metals			78					
Non-metallic minerals			2					
Transport equipment			10					
Machinery			19			54		
Mining & Quarrying						1073		
Food and tobacco								
Paper, pulp and print	2130							
Wood and wood products								
Construction	15533					529		
Textile and leather	298					242		
Non-specified	81855		23	898		2266	4833	
<b>Transport Sector</b>			<b>719</b>			<b>5159</b>	<b>2341</b>	<b>15431</b>
International aviation								
Domestic aviation						1		
Road			214			2207	783	
Rail						2538	143	15431
Pipeline transport								
Domestic navigation						413	986	
Non-specified			505				429	
<b>Other Sectors</b>			<b>14740</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>7464</b>	<b>61099</b>	<b>7970</b>	<b>454799</b>
Residential			13568		7349			185855
Comm. And public services								71019
Agriculture/forestry			4			617	1047	153116
Fishing								
Non-specified			1168	203	115	60482	6923	44809
<b>Non-Energy Use</b>				<b>1487</b>				

Statistical Difference= Estimated Production - Estimated Consumption

Final consumption = Transformation+Energy sector+Total Industrial Consumption+Consumption by Other sectors+Non energy Use

An important aspect of India’s energy future is that even with the most optimistic assumptions the country will be heavily dependent on imported energy at the end of this period. Dependence on imported oil will be over 90 percent by the year 2030-31 and dependence on imported coal is also likely to increase significantly. Table below indicates the range of projected future energy requirement scenarios under alternative policy regimes, implying different degrees of energy intensity.

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

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

Source: Integrated Energy Policy

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

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

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

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

#### 1.4.1 PATTERN OF ENERGY USE IN HOUSEHOLDS

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 their urban 19 NSS 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 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 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 develop man goals under severe environment and resources constraints , Several EE options are less expensive then coal or gas based generations and therefore, should be the first resource considered for fulfilling demand.

## 1.5 Achievements

The data and documents of various programs were reviewed and analyzed to achieve energy savings achieved through BEE's programe and the activities. In particular, the standard & labeling scheme contributed to annual electricity savings of 1832.61 MU, equivalent to 357.61 MW of generation. The national Energy Conservation Awards also contributed to savings of 711 MW of avoided electricity generation during year 2014.

## 1.6 Schemes of Bureau of Energy Efficiency

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

BEE has initiated several programmes / schemes targeting the following areas:

- Household Lighting
- Commercial Buildings
- Standards & Labeling of Appliances
- Demand Side Management in Municipalities
- Agriculture Demand Side Management (AgDSM) Scheme
- SMEs Scheme
- Capacity Building of DISCOM
- Capacity Building of SDAs
- State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)
- Miscellaneous

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

### 1.6.1 Household Lighting

#### **Bachat Lamp Yojana**

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) had conceptualized the "Bachat Lamp Yojana" (BLY) scheme during XIth plan to promote energy efficient lighting in India. Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) consume only 1/4th to 1/5th of the energy used by incandescent lamps to provide the same level of light. The development of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects was voluntary action on the part of BEE, Investors

and Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). Further, BEE on behalf of the Government of India takes the responsibility of monitoring of all project areas, included under the BLY programme.

To bridge the cost differential between the market price of the CFLs and the price at which they are distributed to households, the CDM is harnessed. The investor would cover the project cost through the sell of Green House Gas (GHG) emission reductions achieved in their respective project areas. The CDM small scale methodology AMS-II. J is being applied for this CDM project. Under this methodology, the monitoring of CFL hours of usage is assumed as a fixed value of 3.5 hours per distributed CFL to estimate the GHG emission reductions. Under this programme, the investors would arrange for the collection and disposal of CFLs as per applicable environmental norms, once the CFLs have reached their end of life or any CFLs which have failed prematurely during the project period.

#### Present Status:

1. Bachat Lamp Yojana CDM Programme of Activities (PoA) has been registered with UNFCCC on 29th April 2010.
2. 50 No. of CDM Project Activities (CPAs) i.e. 9 CPAs from Andhra Pradesh, 20 CPAs from Kerala, 7 CPAs from Karnataka, 2 CPAs from Goa, 5 CPAs from Delhi and 7 CPAs from Punjab are included in the registered PoA.
3. 29 million CFLs have been distributed under the BLY scheme during XIth plan.
4. An Avoided Generation Capacity of 415 MW has been achieved by the CFL distribution under BLY scheme.
5. The monitoring & verification process of the BLY PoA has commenced for issuance of Carbon Emission Reduction CERs for the completed projects.

#### Barriers to BLY:-

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

Activities Proposed under XIIth Plan: Since BEE has already created the entire necessary infrastructure and the institutional structure for the BLY Programme, it is proposed to continue the scheme during the XIIth plan considering the existing energy savings potential in the residential sector in the coming years and also for the monitoring & verification of the completed projects. It is also proposed to use this infrastructure to facilitate Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) in distribution of LED bulbs under RGGVY scheme and monitoring and verification of the projects.

### 1.6.2 Commercial Buildings

#### Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)

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



the code to suit local or regional needs and notify them. Presently, the code is in voluntary phase of implementations.

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

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

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

While the ECBC has been developed by BEE, its enforcement lies with the State governments and urban local bodies through notification within their states. Many states have already amended the ECBC for their state with Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh having already amended and Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh and UT of Puducherry having notified the code in their state. States such as Assam, Goa and Tripura are in the process of amending ECBC for their state.

### Updated status on ECBC

The main emphasis during the 11th plan was concentrated on developing capacities and putting enabling measures in place to support large scale implementation of ECBC scheme. These included (1) empanelment of ECBC expert architects, (2) development of technical reference material such as ECBC User Guide, Tip Sheets for lighting, envelope, HVAC, simulation; (3) development of conformance/compliance check tool (ECONirman) to help architects/ design professionals and code compliance officials to assess conformance with code requirements, (4) Standard ECBC Training Modules covering various aspects of the code (5) Developed model building bye-laws to mandate minimum energy standards for residential and commercial buildings/ complexes for formulation of draft National Sustainable Habitat parameters on energy efficiency and MoUD has issued directive to state governments to include ECBC provisions in state building byelaws. The focus during the 12th plan is more on the wide scale implementation of ECBC in built environment and energy efficiency improvements in existing commercial building through various activities and those that have been taken up during the year 2013-14 are given below:

- Harmonization of ECBC with National Building Code (NBC) 2005 has been finalized by including a chapter "Approach to Sustainability" and now BIS is in the process of release of the document.
- BEE has initiated the process of ECBC Update in view of technological advancement, market changes in regard to energy demand, supply scenario, and constituted Technical Committee, Working Groups on ECBC Update.

- Weather data files for 34 cities of India developed and launched for building simulation purpose.
- Technical support for 8 demonstration projects for different categories of buildings in different climatic zones has been provided.
- 12 ECBC Intensive training and 8 Awareness workshop has been organized at different locations of the country for building up of capacities in state.
- Under the scheme for training and capacity building of ECBC professionals, 19 Master Trainers have been identified who would be responsible for providing training to Architects/design professionals, Code compliance officials of the state government/ ULBs based on the requirements of the state.

### Updated Status on Existing buildings

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

It has been seen, time and again, that energy conservation in such buildings can be achieved through well-known interventions, which are cost effective as well. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency has institutionalized energy efficiency services; promote energy efficiency delivery mechanisms, such as the development of a market for Energy Service Companies (ESCOs), which address the risks perceived by building owners. The performance-contract based payments for energy savings achieved through the interventions carried out by the ESCO ensures that savings are achieved, and that the payments by the building owners to the ESCO are related to the achievement of these savings. In order to create a sense of credibility amongst the prospective agencies that are likely to secure the services of an ESCO as well as the financial institutions, BEE does an empanelment exercise for ESCOs through a process of rating these applicants in terms of success in implementation of energy efficiency projects based on performance contracting, availability of technical manpower, financial strength, etc. The rating exercise is done through SEBI accredited agencies such as CRISIL, ICRA and CARE. The results of this exercise are made available in public domain and to the various State Governments/SDAs, so as to facilitate them in implementing Energy Efficiency programmes in their respective states. In the year 2013-14, 137 ESCOs have been empanelled by BEE.

With an aim to overcome the barriers for achieving energy efficiency in existing facilities on the performance contracting mode, BEE has introduced a scheme for implementing energy efficiency in existing central government buildings through the ESCO mode. The approved scheme provides for funding of Investment Grade Energy Audits (IGEA) being arranged by the Central Government Agencies/ State Designated Agencies. In the year 2013-14 task of performance enhancement of Yojana Bhawan building has been done based on BEE's star rating scheme.

In order to promote a market pull for energy efficient buildings, Bureau of Energy Efficiency 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/sq m/year. This Programme rates buildings on a 1-5 star scale, with 5-Star labeled buildings being the most energy efficient. Star Labels for day use office buildings, BPOs and Shopping complexes have been developed.



### 1.6.3 Standards & Labelling Scheme

The introduction of energy efficiency labeling for appliances and equipment is one of the major components of Energy Conservation (EC) Act, 2001. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) was established by the Government of India in March, 2002 under the provisions of the EC Act. The Act empowers the Bureau to develop Standards & Labeling scheme for appliances and equipment. On May 2006, Ministry of Power launched the S&L scheme in India. The program has been developed in a collaborative and consensus driven approach with active participation from all the stakeholders.

Energy Efficiency labels (or more explicitly called Star labels) are informative labels on energy performance of the appliances covered under BEE's Standards & Labeling Scheme and will be affixed on manufactured products to indicate the product's energy performance. This energy performance labels ranges from one star (for least efficient) till five star (for maximum energy efficient). The star labels also describes the energy parameters which indicate quantitatively how much energy is consumed or the energy efficiency of that product and/or, other related requirements. These energy labels will be given under Mandatory / Voluntary / Endorsement labeling schemes

#### Objectives of Standard & Labeling in India

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

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

**Significance of Energy - Labeling :** Without a credible energy label, a consumer looking at an appliance has no idea whether a product saves energy or is an energy guzzler. The energy usage pattern of an appliance is usually hidden from the naked eye, and invariably not known to the user. However, energy consumption determines the operating cost of most appliances and is therefore of concern to the consumer and his pocket. Therefore, BEE Star labels gives the consumer to select the products based on its performance as well as its suitability

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

**Outcomes:** During the Calendar year 2013-14, Standards & Labeling scheme has resulted in electricity saving of 2.86BU.

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

- a) Mandatory labeling for appliances where substantial market transformation towards labeled products has occurred.



- b) Continued Awareness programmes for retailers and consumers.
- c) Minimum Energy Performance Levels of Frost Free Refrigerator, Direct Cooled Refrigerators, Color Televisions, Electric Geysers has been upgraded.
- d) Voluntary labeling program for Office Automation Products, LPG stoves, DG pump sets have been launched.
- e) Development and Finalization of voluntary labeling schemes for inverters, Voltage Stabilizers, Set-top boxes, Solar Water heaters, Chillers, Inverter AC, Batteries
- F) Continuation of check testing for

#### 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 efficient 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 them to take 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 with respect to the DPRs was shared for 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 MuDSM Program –

Poor financial health of ULBs makes it difficult for them to implement projects themselves and also ESCOs are apprehensive in receiving payment. Implementation of the project at the ground level is highly necessary which will create a market transformation among technology provider, implementing partners, financial institutions etc. In view of these facts, 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 to 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. Facilitation to other ULBs to replicate implementation through knowledge transfer.
- d. Involving various stakeholders to create a market transformation in energy efficiency.
- e. Facilitating state Urban Development Departments to create institutional arrangements through which projects can be implemented.

During FY 2013-14, the activities were initiated and one day interaction meeting cum workshops was organized in six different states with participation from various stakeholders like Urban Development Department, ULBs, SDAs, ESCOs & energy auditing agencies. These six states has also begin activities to form the State level Steering Committee and selection of ULBs for implementation of demonstration projects.

#### 1.6.5 Agriculture Demand Side Management (AgDSM) Scheme

Agriculture is an important sector of the Indian economy, according to Ministry of Agriculture it accounts for 14% of India's GDP, about 11% of its exports. About half of the population relies on agriculture as its principal source of income and it is a source of raw material for a large number of industries. This sector accounts for approximately 80 percent of India's total water consumption, and pumps are the most vital element of the irrigation process, presently 19 millions in numbers consuming approximately 140 billion units a year which is equivalent to around 18% 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%. Agriculture DSM (Ag DSM) provides immense opportunity in reducing the overall power consumption, improving efficiencies of ground water extraction and reducing the subsidy burden on the states without sacrificing the service obligation of this sector. Pump set efficiency up-gradation is one the key aspects of DSM measures in agriculture sector.

In order to tap the energy saving potential, Agriculture Demand Side Management (AgDSM) program initiated in XI plan by Bureau of Energy Efficiency with objective to induce the energy efficiency in agriculture sector by creating market based framework for implementation of few pilot projects and create awareness among end users & other stakeholders for adoption of energy efficient pumpsets (EEPS). Major milestone achievements of the scheme during XI plan:

- 11 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been prepared in 8 states for 11 DISCOMs covering 20,750 pumpsets connected on 87 feeders. Average 40% (96 MU) energy saving potential assessed.
- Three different business models viz. ESCO, Hybrid & DISCOM had been developed for project implementation in selected 8 States.

- One pilot project in Solapur, Maharashtra is being implemented and reflects savings of 6.1 MU by efficiency up gradation of 2209 pumpsets.
- M&V methodology have been prepared & is under implementation for realizing energy savings in Solapur pilot project.
- Workshops in 7 States for DISCOM officials and 26 open house sessions for farmers have been conducted under the program.
- Punjab & Haryana mandated the use of BEE star rated pumpsets for every new agricultural connection in the state. 67843 and 1599 pumps have been reported installed under the regulation in the state of Haryana and Punjab respectively.

### AgDSM in XII plan :

Realizing the vast energy saving potential in the sector, BEE intends to continue the programme in XII five year with the objective 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. Demo projects in pumping efficiency in Rural Public Health & Drinking water systems.

During FY 2013-14, beneficiary states are being selected as per the selection criteria for providing financial assistance to farmers for promotion of Energy Efficient Pumpsets and for implementation of demonstration projects on efficiency improvement of Rural Drinking Water Pumping systems. States are being encouraged and facilitated to implement the DPRs prepared in XI plan for pilot AgDSM projects.

### 1.6.6 Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is one of the vibrant sectors of Indian economy. The share of MSME sector in the manufacturing output and export is significant and has been growing consistently, contributing 45% in manufacturing output and 40% of the total export

In the XI plan, the study conducted comprised of activities like the energy use and technology gap assessment at unit level, development of the cluster specific energy efficiency manuals, preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) on energy efficient technologies and capacity building and knowledge enhancement of workforce involved in SMEs. Under the XI plan Situation analysis was completed in selected 35 SME clusters out of which 25 SMEs clusters (12 Sector Type) were undertaken for detailed interventions.

The achievements in the XI plan have been as follows:

- a. Situation analysis completed in selected 35 SME clusters.
- b. 25 SMEs clusters (12 Sector Type) taken up for further interventions
- c. Comprehensive energy audit and technology gap assessment completed in 25 SMEs clusters.
- d. 375 DPRs on energy efficient technologies prepared and peer-reviewed.
- e. National level LSP workshop for 25 SME clusters completed.
- f. Information dissemination and awareness workshops in 51 SME clusters completed.
- g. Implementation of SGA in 9 units of 3 clusters.



- h. Capacity building of Local service providers/Technology providers in 26 SMEs clusters. The cumulative impacts of the BEE-SME programme in XI plan assessed through impact assessment of various activities carried out under the scheme are as following:
1. The total energy savings, assessed from 988 units of 26 clusters quantifies to Rs.15.58 Crore per annum or 4934.45 toe / annum with voluntary investment of Rs 28.06 crore already made by the units (988 units).
  2. Based on the recommendation of impact assessment report of XI plan, 5 SME sectors Pali ( Textile), Varanasi (brick), Batala, Jalandhar, Ludhiana (Forging), Kochi (sea food) and Jodhpur (Lime stone ) are proposed to be covered in 12th plan in close coordination with MoMSME.

### **Barriers Identified**

Several barriers including lack of technical capacities with the unit owners, lack of confidence in the new technologies and lack of financing capacity were identified by BEE during its XI plan. In order to overcome these barriers, BEE proposes to focus 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**

In the XII plan, energy saving to the tune of 131 MW is envisaged by direct or indirect energy efficiency intervention targeting intervention in about 1500 SME units across the country through the support of different executing agencies working for energy efficiency in this sector. BEE proposes to take up following major interventions in the SME sector during XII plan.

1. Implementation of 100 demonstration projects of 10 best technologies in 5 SME sectors. The proposed sectors are Pali (Textile), Varanasi (Brick), Jodhpur (Lime stone) Batala Jalandhar, Ludhiana (Forging) 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 subsidy to carry out demonstrations of energy efficient technologies in 5 sectors to showcase the benefits of EE technologies and to encourage other units to implement the same. It is proposed to provide subsidy upto Rs 10 lakh per demonstration will be released directly to the unit owners post implementation of the projects.

### **Summary of Results (FY 2011-12)**

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

- Situation analysis completed in selected 25 SME clusters.
- 25 SMEs clusters (18 Sector Type) undertaken for further interventions
- Comprehensive energy audit and technology gap assessment completed in 25 SMEs clusters.
- 375 DPRs on energy efficient technologies prepared and peer-reviewed.
- National level LSP workshop for 25 SME clusters completed.
- Information Dissemination and awareness workshop in 51 SMEs clusters completed.
- Implementation of SGA in 9 units of 3 clusters.
- Capacity building of Local Service Providers/Technology Providers in 25 SMEs clusters.

- Energy saving potential of 0.66 MTOE in 25 SMEs clusters which is 15% of the total energy consumption.
- Saving reported (Provisional) from various clusters is estimated to be 14300 toe and Verified saving is 8309 toe in 13 clusters till 31st December, 2011.

### 1.6.7 CAPACITY BUILDING OF DISCOM

#### Background:

Demand Side Management (DSM) measures in the Energy Sector is a cost effective tool. As a customer strategy, DSM programs encourage the installation of end-use technologies that consume less energy, thereby reducing and/or shifting the customers' overall electric bill. In the short term, DSM program can reduce energy costs for utilities, and in the long term, DSM programs can help limit the need for utilities to build new power plants, distribution, and transmission lines.

In this context, Bureau of Energy Efficiency has launched a programme for capacity building of 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 & Labelling programme. This programme will help in integration of these activities with activities managed by Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) for Demand Side Management. Further, this programme will help in capacity building of DISCOMs and development of various mechanisms to promote DSM in their respective states.

#### Rationale:

Barriers affecting customer uptake include lack of information and knowledge about energy efficiency and financial considerations such as affordability, competing investment priorities or access to financing. These barriers can be removed through appropriate government policy and regulation, and by careful design of DSM programs. This programme will help capacity building of DISCOM officials and implementation of DSM measures in their state.

#### Objective of the Programme:

- The objective of the programme is capacity building of DISCOMs for carrying out load management programme, energy conservation programme, development of DSM action plan and implementation of DSM activities in their respective areas. This programme would help the DISCOMs for reducing peak electricity demand so that they can delay building further capacity.

#### Overall Mechanism of the project:

The expected deliverables under the program are as follows.

- In first phase of this scheme, 30 DISCOMs will be selected and MoU will be signed between BEE and DISCOM.
- DSM cells would be established by the DISCOMs.
- Manpower support would be provided by BEE to these DISCOMs to facilitate DSM activities and providing support to officials of DISCOMs.
- A training agency would be engaged by BEE for the training of Master trainers. Few officials of DISCOMs will be trained by the above agency and the trained professionals will impart training to other officials of DISCOM.
- Capacity Building Workshops would be organized by DISCOMs for these training programmes and



financial support would be provided by BEE.

- Financial Support would also be provided to DISCOMs for engagement of Consultants for load surveys, load research, load strategies etc. and preparation of DSM Action Plans.

### 1.6.8 Capacity Building of State Designated Agencies

**Background:** To implement various provisions of the Energy Conservation Act, State Designated Agencies (SDAs) are set up by assigning additional responsibilities to one of the existing departments under section 15(d) of the Act at the state level. In order to kick start the energy conservation activities at the state level with an emphasis on building institutional capacities of the SDAs, Ministry of Power had approved the scheme of Providing financial assistance to the State Designated Agencies for strengthening their institutional capacities and capabilities during the XI plan. The sanctioned amount of the scheme was Rs. 49.41 crores. This was further supplemented with the approval of the Enhancement of the scheme for providing financial assistance to the State Designated Agencies for strengthening their institutional capacities and capabilities of Rs. 20.82 crores. Thus, the total outlay of the both the schemes put together is Rs. 70.23 crores. The major activities under which financial support was provided were:

- Annual Action Plan which includes creation of database for Energy Managers / Energy Auditors / Designated Consumers, organizing training programmes / workshops, awareness campaigns etc.
- Demonstration Projects on energy efficient street lighting, revamping of drinking water pumping system and energy efficiency in SME cluster
- Investment Grade Energy Audit of Govt. Buildings
- LED Village Campaign

**Rationale:** In order to kick start the energy conservation activities at the state level with an emphasis on building institutional capacities of the SDAs, Ministry of Power had approved the scheme of Providing financial assistance to the State Designated Agencies for strengthening their institutional capacities and capabilities. This scheme has been supplemented by Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF) scheme. The financial support to the SDAs by the State Govt. for the energy efficiency area is limited or nil. The progress of activities by SDAs will be obstructed without the financial support of BEE which is the primary source of funding for implementing such activities. Therefore, to continue with the efforts and future endeavors on energy conservation activities and to achieve energy savings in each state, during the XII plan the scheme for strengthening of SDAs has been approved comprising the following three components:

- Providing financial assistance to the State Designated Agencies to strengthen their institutional capacities and capabilities
- Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund
- Human Resource Development for Promoting Energy Efficiency

**Objective & Achievement:** Most of the SDAs had no experience in energy efficiency which resulted in the need for building capacity, enhancing understanding and knowledge about energy efficiency, having a common action plan to implement measures to reduce energy intensity of the State. Some of the major achievements of the scheme are provided below:

- 28 SDAs have established a separate website highlighting energy efficiency measures undertaken in the State. All these SDAs have linked their websites with that of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and with other SDAs to facilitate ease of information exchange.
- Workshops / training programmes involving the Energy Managers / Energy Auditors and Designated

Consumers appraising about their roles as per the mandate of the Energy Conservation Act 2001 have been organized by the SDAs.

- Media / awareness campaign in all the States has been undertaken by the SDAs. The major focus area were promotion through electronic and print media, translation of BEE materials to local languages, awareness campaign in schools / colleges, and through brochures, banners etc.
- Most of the SDAs are celebrating Energy Conservation Day with due recognition given to those who have taken lead in promoting the cause of energy efficiency in the State.
- Till date, 42 demonstration projects in the areas of street lights and water pumping systems have been successfully completed by SDAs.
- 28 SDAs have successfully implemented the LED Village Campaign till date.
- Under IGEA of the Govt. Buildings, 491 Govt. buildings have been taken up for energy audit by BEE empanelled ESCOs. The implementation of the Energy Conservation measures of some of the buildings have been taken up by the state Govt. and some of them are being taken up under ESCO mode.

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

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. Furthermore, for the financial year 2013-14, amount of Rs 27.493 crores has been disbursed to SDAs.

### 1.6.9 State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)

Clause 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 is 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 15 states have also provided matching contribution.

During the financial year 2012-13, amount of Rs 2 crores each was provided as 2nd installment to Puducherry, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh towards SECF upon receipt of matching contribution to 1st installment from U.T Administration / State Government.

Rs 4.0 crores were provided to Maharashtra as 1st and 2nd installment towards SECF. The 1st installment was provided upon notification of SECF by Maharashtra and finalization of rules and regulations to operationalize it. The 2nd installment was disbursed upon providing matching contribution to 1st installment



of Rs 2.0 crores provided by BEE under contribution to SECF.

During the financial year 2013-14, an amount of Rs 6 crores have been released towards Contribution to SECF for the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Goa. Jammu and Kashmir was provided the 1st installment of Rs 2 crores while the State Government of Gujarat and Goa received 2nd installment towards SECF.

#### 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 Conservations 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. In keeping with the developments in the area of energy efficiency and conservation, the coverage and syllabus has also been revised in the latest edition of the guide books prepared in 2010.

The country has now 11482 Certified Energy Managers, out of which 7828 are also qualified as Certified Energy Auditors, from the previous 14 examinations conducted during 2004-2013.

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

Exhibitions: BEE participated in the India International Trade Fair during 14<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2013



at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi and other exhibitions on power sector with a stall on them to display the achievements of BEE.

#### (iv) Energy Efficiency and Conservation in School Education

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

The Key objectives of this phase will be:

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

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

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

The outcome expected from the projects is:

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

### 1.7 Schemes of Ministry of Power

- NECA and Painting Competition
- Energy Efficiency in Large Industries

#### 1.7.1 National Energy Conservation Award and Painting Competition

The National Energy Conservation Awards are presented to industry and other establishments and prizes 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, buildings, zonal railways, state designated agencies; and municipalities 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.

39 sub-sectors of Industry, thermal power stations, office buildings, BPO buildings, hotels, hospitals, shopping malls, zonal railways, railway workshops, municipalities, State Designated Agencies and manufacturers of BEE Star labeled appliances/equipment are included in the Awards. The responses among the industrial and commercial units have become very encouraging as is evident from the increasing participation level (from 123 in 1999 to 829 in 2013 ). 1.7.2

### 1.7.2 National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)

The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) was approved in 24th June, 2010 with a financial outlay of Rs. 235.35 crores. Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power (MoP) is entrusted with the task of preparing the implementation plan for the NMEEE. To operationalize the mission, NMEEE spelt out following four initiatives:

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

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

PAT is a market based mechanism to enhance energy efficiency in large industries. Eight Industrial sectors has been identified for intervention in PAT Cycle I. Bureau has prepared Energy Conservation Rules, 2012 (PAT rules) and also notified Energy consumption reduction target for 478 Designated Consumers (DCs) on 30th March, 2012. The expected Energy saving from PAT Cycle I at the end of 2014-15 is 6.686 Million Tonne of Oil Equivalent.

Baseline energy audit of units under identified sectors has been undertaken. An online portal PAT-Net for submission of online data related to PAT was launched. Further, sector/ sub-sector specific Normalization Factors were developed to neutralize the effects on specific energy consumption (SEC) in the assessment year as well as baseline year so that undue advantages or disadvantages could not be imposed on any DCs while assessing the targets. For development of such factors, Sub-committees were formed for each sector/sub-sector with representation from DCs as well. Several rounds of meetings were held to identify and develop normalization factors.

Bureau has prepared Sector Specific Form-1 (annual energy return form) along with Sector specific Normalization Factors to streamline the monitoring and verification (M&V) process. Bureau has put in place a process of accreditation of Energy Auditors who will be engaged to execute the M&V process of DCs to assess their performances. Preliminary work on the deepening of PAT towards identification of new DCs to be included in the PAT Cycle II has already been started. Development of EScerts trading infrastructure is in process in collaboration with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

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

The primary objective of MTEE is to accelerate the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors through innovative measures to make the products more affordable. The Super Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP) is aimed towards bringing accelerated market transformed for Eas under this component of NMEEE.

- **Super Energy Efficient Products (SEEP)**

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

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

- (iii) **Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP)**

Background:

The market for energy efficiency products and services in India has gained momentum in the recent years. This is due to both regulatory impetus and commercial incentives for industrial process efficiency. However, the main challenge still remains that ESCOs and building owners lack adequate access to project finance for meeting their upfront costs of energy efficiency projects. Financing of energy efficiency projects the sector faces following challenges:

- Lack of capacity in financial institutions to understand the business proposals of energy efficiency projects, Measurement & Verification Agents, and project hosts.
- Difficulties in risk assessment and management due to limited collateral for project financing
- High project development & transaction cost
- Lack of information on new Energy Efficiency technologies
- Lack of communication between project developers and bankers
- Limited funds for investment in Energy Efficiency projects

Hence, creation of a platform for encouraging financing for energy efficiency projects is the need of the hour.

Programme objective:

To address the issues regarding financing of Energy efficiency projects.

Programme rationale:

EEFP aims at creating platform to ensure availability of finance at reasonable rates for energy efficiency projects.

Summary of the activities

- MoUs with some banks who are major players in the market have been signed by BEE to promote financing for energy efficiency projects. Main objective of these MoUs is to promote lending in the areas of performance contracting, DSM initiatives, energy efficiency in commercial sector, industrial complexes, power plants etc.
- BEE has developed modules in collaboration with HSBC for training of financial institutions for lending in energy efficiency projects. These modules will be utilized for the training of risk officers for appraisal of energy efficiency projects.
- BEE has also conducted round table meeting with financial institutions for financing of energy



efficiency projects in designated consumers sectors to encourage direct interaction between PFI and designated consumers.

#### Future Plan

To encourage financing in Energy Efficiency projects through development of innovative financing mechanisms.

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

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

#### Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency (PRGFEE)

##### Background:

Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency (PRGFEE) is risk sharing mechanism to provide commercial banks with a partial coverage of risk involved in extending loans for energy efficiency projects. The amount paid out will be equal to the agreed-upon percentage of the outstanding principal and will not cover the interest or other fees owed to the bank. The Guarantee will not exceed Rs 3 crores per project or 50% of loan amount, whichever is less. Initially the support was provided to only government building and municipalities; however, in the twelfth plan it has been extended to cover SMEs and industries too. Government of India has approved around Rs. 312 crores for PRGFEE.

Programme rationale: To address credit risk and barriers for structuring the transactions involved in financing energy-efficiency projects.

Programme objective: To promote energy efficiency in India through the ESCO route

##### Summary of the activities

- Constitution of Supervisory Committee under PRGFEE
- Development of documents and evaluation models under PRGFEE
- Development of revised PRGFEE rules with a new operational structure where Guarantees shall be approved by the Implementing Agency, which will be a Public Financial Institution and BEE shall empanel Financial Institutions which will be participating under PRGFEE. Supervisory Committee shall be an apex body that will be monitoring the progress of the PRGFEE fund.

#### Future Plan

To operationalize the PRGFEE programme for easing financing in energy efficiency projects.

#### Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE)

##### Background:

The 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 INR 2 Crores. The Fund shall provide last mile equity support to specific energy efficiency projects, limited to a maximum of 15% of total equity required, through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) or INR 2 Crores, whichever is less. The support under VCFEE is limited to Government buildings and municipalities. The support has been provided to only government building and municipalities. Government of India has approved around Rs. 210 crores for VCFEE.

Programme rationale:

To remove investment barrier faced by energy efficiency sector investors through equity financing of these projects i.e. availability of equity capital for start-up, operation and expansion stage of high potential ventures that may be perceived as risky.

Programme objective:

To support long term development of energy efficiency market in India

Summary of the activities

- Constitution of Board of Trustees under VCFEE
- Trust deed for VCFEE has been vetted by Ministry of Law in April 2013 and seeking approval from Ministry of Power on final Trust deed for VCFEE.
- Development of documents and evaluation models under VCFEE
- Development of revised rules for VCFEE with a new operational structure where fund shall be managed by a Fund Manager, who will be a Public Financial Institution.

Future Plan

To operationalize the VCFEE programme for easing financing in energy efficiency projects

### Public Procurement Policy

BEE has initiated Public Procurement Policy for promotion of energy efficiency in procurement of energy consuming products, which are sold in a competitive market. In this regard, on the basis of life cycle cost analysis carried out by BEE for Split Air Conditioners, Frost Free Refrigerators, Ceiling fans and Water heaters, the Ministry of Finance had issued an Office Memorandum on 21st January 2013 for all Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices. As per this Office Memorandum, the public procurement agency, while procuring appliances mentioned above, will ensure that the appliances carry the threshold or higher BEE star rating. First training programme for Government officials on “Public procurement of Energy efficiency appliances” was held on 31st October, 2013 in New Delhi Punjab has been the first state in which SDA has also notified the procurement of energy efficient appliances.

### Fiscal incentives policy

Background:

Large scale roll out of the energy efficiency products and services requires to overcome the cost disadvantage vis-à-vis comparable energy consuming products and services. In order to generate and grow a market for such products and services, there is a need for efficiency in the cost for manufacture, development and procurement of these products and services. BEE has been making proposal for tax exemptions (including direct as well as indirect tax) for promotion of energy efficiency for the Union Budget.



Programme rationale:

To rationalize the cost of energy efficiency measures for up scaling energy efficiency market.

Background:

Large scale roll out of the energy efficiency products and services requires to overcome the cost disadvantage vis-à-vis comparable energy consuming products and services. In order to generate and grow a market for such products and services, there is a need for efficiency in the cost for manufacture, development and procurement of these products and services. BEE has been making proposal for tax exemptions (including direct as well as indirect tax) for promotion of energy efficiency for the Union Budget.

Programme rationale:

To rationalize the cost of energy efficiency measures for up scaling energy efficiency market.

Programme objective:

To provide fiscal instruments and monetary policy for stimulating cost push factors in energy efficiency market.

Summary of the activities

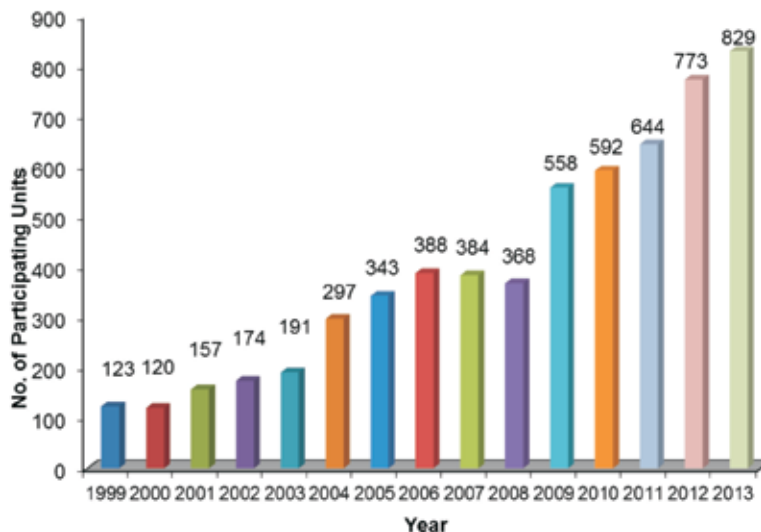
- In the Union Budget 2012-13, some benefits have been given in indirect tax regime, which are:
- full exemption from basic customs duty is being extended to tri band phosphor for use in the manufacture of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL).
- LEDs required for the manufacture of LED lamps are also being exempted from Special Additional Duty.
- Excise duty on LEDs has been reduced from 10% to 6%.
- In Union Budget 2013-14, under the direct tax regime 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.

Future Plan

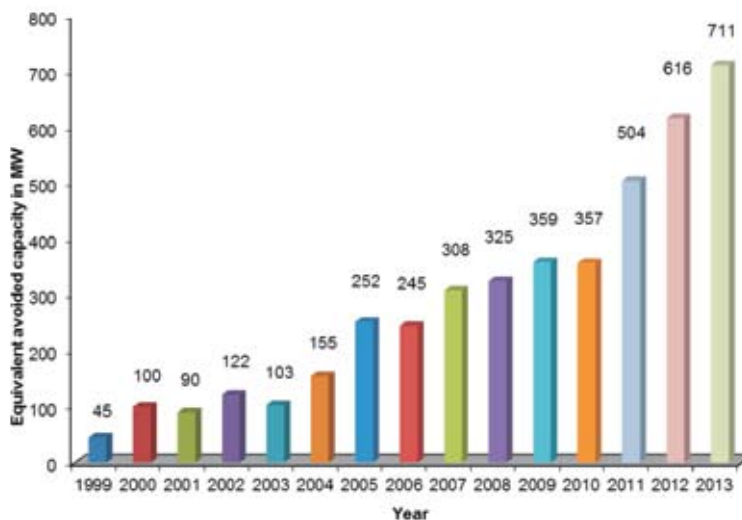
To explore additional fiscal incentives and instruments for monetary policy to promote energy efficiency in India

To provide fiscal instruments and monetary policy for stimulating cost push factors in energy efficiency market.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE FROM INDIAN INDUSTRY AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION AWARD SCHEME (1999-2013)



ELECTRICAL ENERGY SAVINGS IN TERMS OF EQUIVALENT AVOIDED CAPACITY (MW) PER YEAR BY THE PARTICIPATING UNITS THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY SAVING PROJECTS (1999-2013)





One Top Rank Award , 34 First prize,34 second prize and 43 units were selected for certificate of merit. Participating units invested Rs.4537 Crores in energy conservation measures, and achieved monetary savings of Rs. 4141 Crores. Participating units also saved electrical energy of 4354 Million kWh, which is equivalent to the energy generated from a 711 MW thermal power station. Hon'ble President of India presented the awards to winners on 16th Dec, 2013 at Vigyan Bhawan.



(The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee presented the National Painting Competition Prizes, at the National Energy Conservation Awards function, in New Delhi on December 16, 2013. The Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Power, Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia and Secretary, Ministry of Power, Shri Pradeep Kumar Sinha are also seen)



## NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION AWARD WINNERS - 2013

<b>ALUMINIUM</b>		
Certificate of Merit	:	National Aluminium Company Limited, Mines and Refinery Complex, Damanjodi, Distt. Koraput (Odisha)
<b>AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd, Zaheerabad, Distt. Medak (Andhra Pradesh)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Ashok Leyland Ltd., Pantnagar, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarkhand)
Certificate of Merit	:	Tata Motors Limited, CVBU-Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
<b>AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING</b>		
<b>(Ancillary)</b>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Ashok Leyland Ltd., Alwar (Rajasthan)
Certificate of Merit	:	GKN Driveline (I) Ltd., Faridabad (Haryana)
<b>CEMENT</b>		
<b>(Clinker &amp; Grinding Unit)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd., Distt. Ariyalur (Tamil Nadu)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Madras Cements Limited, Alathiyur Work, Distt. Ariyalur (Tamil Nadu)
Certificate of Merit	:	1. Heidelberg Cement India Limited, Unit-Damoh, Distt. Damoh (Madhya Pradesh) 2. Ultratech Cement - Kotputli Cement Works, Kotputli, Distt. Jaipur (Rajasthan)
<b>CHEMENT (Grinding Unit)</b>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	ACC LTD, Thondebhavi Cement Works, Distt, Chikka ballapur (Karnataka)
Certificate of Merit	:	JAYPEE Roorkee Cement Grinding Unit (A Unit of Jai parkash Associates Limited, Roorkee (Uttarakhand)
<b>CERAMICS</b>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Asian Granito India Ltd., Distt. Sabarkanth (Gujarat)
Certificate of Merit	:	HSIL Ltd, Ceramic division-2, Distt. Nalgonda ( Andhara Pradesh)



<b>CHEMICALS</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Bayer Crop Science Limited, Ankleshwar (Gujarat)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	SI Group India Limited, Rasai Unit, Distt. Raigad (Maharashtra)
<b>CONSUMER GOODS MANUFACTURING</b>		
Certificate of Merit	:	Hindustan Unilever Limited, Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)
<b>DAIRY</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Heritage Foods (India) Limited, Distt. Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Surat District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limitec, Sumul Surat (Gujarat)
<b>DRUGS &amp; PHARMACEUTICALS</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Shilpa Medicare Ltd. Raichur (Karnataka)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	IOL Chemicals And Pharmaceuticals Limited, Barnala (Punjab)
Certificate of Merit	:	USV Limited Unit – 1, Baddi (Himachal Pradesh)
<b>EDIBLE OIL / VANASPATI</b>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Ruchi Soya Industries Ltd., Buti Bori, Distt Nagpur (Maharashtra)
Certificate of Merit	:	Ruchi Soya Industries Limited, Distt. Indore (Madhya Pradesh)
<b>FERTILIZERS</b>		
<b>(Urea)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Gujart Narmada Valley Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Distt Bharuch (Gujarat)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, Phulpur Unit-II, Allhabad (Uttar Pradesh)
<b>FERTILIZERS</b>		
<b>(Others)</b>		
Certificate of Merit	:	Coromandel International Limited, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)

<b>FOOD PROCESSING</b>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Perfetti Van Melle India Pvt. Ltd., Manesar Plant Gurgaon (Haryana)
Certificate of Merit	:	Jain Irrigation Systems limited, Food Park, Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
<b>FOUNDRY</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Central Foundry and Forge Plant, BHEL, Haridwar (Uttarakhand)
<b>GENERAL CATEGORY</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Certificate of Merit	:	1. Auma india Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore (Karnataka)
		2. Raychem RPG Pvt. Ltd., Distt. Pune (Maharashtra)
<b>GENERAL CATEGORY</b>		
<b>(SUBSECTORS OF EC AWARD)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Ordnance Factory Dumdum, Kolkata (West Bengal)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Belapur Railway Station Commercial Company Limited Navi (BRSCCL) Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra)
Certificate of Merit	:	Remi Edelstahi Tubulars Limited, Tarapur, Boisar (Maharashtra)
<b>GLASS</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Hindusthan National Glass & Industries Ltd., Jhajjar (Haryana)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Owens Corning India Limited, Distt. Raigad (Maharashtra)
<b>INTEGRATED STEEL</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Jindal Steel & Power Limited, Distt. Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)
<b>PAPER &amp; PULP</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	The Sirpur Paper Mills Limited, Sirpur-Kaghaznagar, Distt, Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh)
<b>PETROCHEMICALS</b>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Panipat Naptha Cracker, Panipat Refinery, Panipat (Haryana)
Certificate of Merit	:	Castrol India Limited-Patalgana, Distt. Raigad (Maharashtra)



<b>PLASTICS</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Max Speciality Films, Distt. Nawansher (Punjab)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Json Polymer Pvt. Ltd., Thane (Maharashtra)
<b>REFINERY</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Haldia Refinery, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Distt. Purba Medinipur (West Bengal)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Assam oil Division), Digboi Refinery Distt
<b>STEEL RE-ROLLING</b>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Jindal Stainless Limited, Hisar (Haryana)
<b>SUGAR</b>		
Certificate of Merit	:	K.C.P. Sugar and Industries Corporation Limited, Vuyyuru, Distt. (Andhra Pradesh)
<b>TEXTILE</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Zenitex Pvt. Ltd., Surat (Gujarat)
<b>TYRE</b>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Balkrishna Industries Ltd., Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
<b>OFFICE BUILDINGS</b>		
<b>(More than 10 lakh kWh/year Consumption)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Divisional Railway Manager (DRM) Office Building, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Infosys Limited, Software Development Block-B-6 & 8, Pune (Maharashtra)
Certificate of Merit	:	1. Main Telephone Exchange Buildings, BSNL, Hisar (Haryana) 2. Cognizant Technology Solutions- Golf View Campus, Bangalore (Karnataka)
<b>OFFICE BUILDINGS</b>		
<b>(Less than 10 lakh kWh/year Consumption)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Divisional Railway Manager Office, Ambala Cantt (Haryana)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Office of the Divisional Railway Manager, N.E. Railway, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

Certificate of Merit	:	Divisional Railway Manager Office Complex, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
<b>BPO BUILDINGS</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Infosys BPO Limited, BPO-1 Building, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Certificate of Merit	:	Infosys BPO Limited, BPO-1, Distt. Pune (Maharashtra)
<b>HOTELS</b>		
<b>(5 Star and above)</b>		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	The Leela Plaace, Bangalore (Karnataka)
<b>HOSPITALS</b>		
<b>(More than 10 lakh kWh/year Consumption)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Fortis Hospitals Ltd., Mulund, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	MMRI, Kamalnayan Bajaj Hospital, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
<b>HOSPITALS</b>		
<b>(Less than 10 lakh kWh/year Consumption)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Divisional Railway Hospital, North Eastern Railway, Izatnagar, Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Divisional Railway Hospital, South Central Railway, Guntakal (Andhra Pradesh)
Certificate of Merit	:	1. Fortis Hospitals, Nagarbhavi, Bangalore (Karnataka)
		2. Divisional Railway Hospital, West Central Railway, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
<b>STATE DESIGNATED AGENCIES (SDAs)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency, Pune
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Energy Management Centre, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)
Certificate of Merit	:	1. Punjab Energy Development Agency, Chandigarh 2. Renewable Energy Department, Haryana and Haryana Renewable Energy Development Agency (HAREDA), Chandigarh
<b>THERMAL POWER STATIONS</b>		
<b>(Gas fired plants &gt; 100 MW Capacity)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	NTPC Ltd, Kawas, Hazira Road, Surat (Gujarat)



<b>THERMAL POWER STATIONS</b>		
(Coal fired plants > 100 MW capacity)		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Captive Power Plant, Vedanta Aluminium Limited, Jharsuguda (Odisha)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	Adani Power Ltd., Distt. Kutch (Gujarat)
<b>THERMAL POWER STATIONS</b>		
(Coal and Gas fired plants < 100 MW capacity)		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Captive Power Plant, Chunar Cement Factory (A Unit of Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.) Chunar, Distt. Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)
Certificate of Merit	:	Captive Power Plant, Ultra Tech Cement Ltd. (Unit: Vikram Cement Works), Distt. Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh)
<b>ZONAL RAILWAYS</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	:	South East Central Railway, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)
Certificate of Merit	:	1. Central Railway, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai (Maharashtra) 2. Western Railway, Churchgate, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
<b>MANUFACTURERS OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Air Conditioner)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Panasonic India (P) Ltd., Gurgaon (Haryana)
Certificate of Merit	:	1. Daikin Airconditioning India Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon (Haryana) 2. Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
<b>MANUFACTURERS OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Refrigerator)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	Samsung India Electronics Limited, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
<b>MANUFACTURERS OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (Tubular Fluorescent Lamp)</b>		
Certificate of Merit	:	Crompton Greaves Ltd, Lighting Division, Vadodara (Gujarat)
<b>MANUFACTURERS OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (AGRICULTURE PUMP SET)</b>		
1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	:	CRI Pumps Private Limited, Saravanampatty, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

**MANUFACTURERS OF BEE STAR LABELED APPLIANCES (STORAGE WATER HEATER)**

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

**Painting Competition on Energy Conservation for School Children**

The habit of conservation is best introduced and inculcated at the school age. It has been seen that the Children are the best agents of change and in this case we need to equip them with the information and knowledge on energy conservation and create interest among them on this important subject.

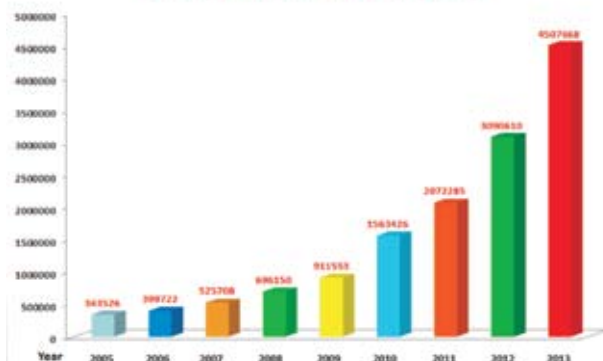
In this regard, Ministry of Power has taken an initiative and has been organizing Painting competition on Energy Conservation for students since the year 2005.



The competition is held in three stages, namely, School, State and National Level since 2005. In order to strengthen the campaign, higher classes of 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> standards are also being included from this year onward in addition to existing classes of 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Standards. Students of 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> standard students under Category 'A' and for 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> standard students under Category 'B' are eligible to participate in the competition.



Students Participated in the Last 9 Years



The paintings drawn by children reflected their interest in the energy conservation activities and their concern about energy crises and climate change, and have effectively conveyed inspiring ideas in their impressive paintings. The vibrant designs, the confident depiction of the topic and remarkable composition seen in these paintings reflects clear understanding of the subject themes in the minds of these young children.



(The President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee presented the National Painting Competition Prizes, at the National Energy Conservation Awards function, in New Delhi on December 16, 2013. The Secretary, Ministry of Power, Shri Pradeep Kumar Sinha is also seen)

### 1.7.3 Energy Savings Achieved

For the year 2012-13:

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



MW was the total avoided generation for the year (2011-12), as per verified reports.

### 1.8 Governing Council/ Composition

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

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

1. Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Power, Ex- officio Chairperson

#### Ex-officio Members:

2. Secretary, Ministry of Power
3. Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural gas
4. Secretary, Department of Coal,
5. Secretary, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
6. Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy,
7. Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs
8. Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority
9. Director General, Central Power Research Institute
10. Executive Director, Petroleum Conservation Research Association
11. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.
12. Director General, Bureau of Indian Standards,
13. Director General, National Test House
14. Managing Director, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.,
15. Member Secretary, North-Eastern Regional Power Committee
16. Member Secretary, Eastern Regional Power Committee
17. Member Secretary, Northern regional Power Committee
18. Member Secretary, Western regional Power Committee
19. Member Secretary, Southern Regional Power Committee

#### Other Members

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



20. Member, Shri P.V. Krishna, Director General, Indian Electrical & Electronics Manufacturers Association
21. Member, Shri Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry
22. Member, Shri Vijay Shrikrishna Sohoni, President, Council of Architecture, India Habitat Centre,
23. CEO Member, Shri Ashim Sanyal, CEO, Voluntary Organisation in Interest of Consumer Education (OICE),
24. Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests,
25. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development

**Ex- officio Member Secretary**

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



2

# International Cooperation

2.1 International Bilateral and Multilateral  
Programmes

2.2 Multilateral Programmes - Ongoing



## 2.1 International Bilateral Programmes

### 2.1.1 Indo- German Energy Programme

#### 1. INDO-GERMAN ENERGY FORUM (IGEF)

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

The bilateral with Germany is one of the most important and fruitful relationships for India in the field of energy efficiency. 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 demand side energy efficiency and low carbon growth strategies.

3 subgroups were constituted under IGEF and subgroup III: Demand side energy efficiency and low carbon growth strategies is co-chaired by Joint Secretary (Energy Conservation), Ministry of Power. The brief about the various activities undertaken under IGEF is provided below:

#### **Policy Framework and Promotional Schemes for Energy Efficiency:**

- IGEF support office 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.

#### **Tri-generation:**

- 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 was 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 this context, a multi-stakeholder workshop with EESL and FICCI was held in Delhi on 26th August, 2013 to create awareness for the technology.

#### **Policy Framework and promotional schemes for Energy Efficiency in Buildings:**

- 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.

### **Bridging the Information Gap on Energy Efficiency:**

- 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.

### **Promotion of ESCOs:**

- 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.

## **2. INDO-GERMAN ENERGY PROGRAMME (IGEN)**

The Indo-German Technical Co-operation in the field of Energy Conservation has been ongoing on 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.

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,

### **Energy Efficiency Component:**

- Support services with respect to promotion of energy efficiency and its conservation through implementation of programmes and activities as envisaged in Energy Conservation Act.
- Support development of Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme under NMEEE including preparation of Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) norms for each designated consumer, creating a panel of independent Energy Auditors, establishing transparent M&V of SEC, issuance of energy saving certificates, establishments of institutional arrangements etc.
- Support development of self-sustaining business model by PoA managing entities.
- Support up-gradation of institutional capacity of Sate Designated Agencies.

### **Power Plant Optimization Component:**

- Improvement in the availability and efficiency of the power plants by Epsilon software.

#### **2.1.2 Indo – Japan Energy Dialogue**

As an outcome of the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Japan in December, 2006, a High Level Indo – Japan Energy Dialogue Co-chaired by Dy. Chairman Planning Commission and Minister of METI to promote cooperation in energy sector in a comprehensive manner. Energy Efficiency is a key component of the Dialogue, BEE and Energy Conservation Centre for Japan (ECCJ) are implementing agencies from



two countries. Several working groups with chairs from Japanese and Indian side have been constituted to take the dialogue forward. Under the aegis of Indo-Japan Energy Dialogue, meeting of Energy Efficiency Working Group was held on 2nd September, 2013 under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (EC), Ministry of Power. The purpose of the meeting was to identify the key areas of cooperation for Energy Efficiency and Conservation between two countries.

The key areas of cooperation identified were as follows:

- a) Continuation of capacity building program for State-Designated Agencies (SDAs), Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and energy managers/energy auditors.
- b) Share information in the sectors where consumption of energy has been growing in recent years, such as steel, cement, machine tools, consumer electronics and transport, including in relation to SMEs. In addition, based on the fact that demand for energy is increasing in the transport sector in line with India's economic growth, both sides decided to explore the possibility of further cooperation in said area.
- c) Share information and exchange views on a regular basis through the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Working Group under the India-Japan Energy Dialogue and various research projects in the areas of steel, cement, machine tools, transportation, and Inverter AC
- d) Share information and exchange views on a regular basis on PAT scheme

Achievements under the Indo-Japan Energy Dialogue:

- Over 200 state officers have been trained in 6 training programs at Japan
- More than 135 energy managers in 13 batches from energy intensive industries have been trained on EE practices in Japan.
- More than 55 experts in 4 batches from SME industries have been trained on EE practices in Japan.
- Regional Energy Efficiency Centre (REEC) in Chennai has been established for hands on training of energy- using equipments such as furnaces, motors, compressors, etc.

### 2.1.3 India – US Collaboration

Bureau of Energy Efficiency is the part of Power and Energy Efficiency Working Group (PEEWG) of the U.S.-India Energy Dialogue. The India and U.S launched the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy (PACE) in November 2009, as part of the U.S.-India Energy Dialogue. As part of the PACE initiative, the U.S. agencies work closely with the Government of India ministries to accelerate the transition to high-performing, low-emission, and energy secure economies. The activities under the US-India Energy Dialogue and PACE are as under:

#### **A. Activities under the U.S.-India Energy Dialogue (US DoE)**

##### **1. ECBC (Energy Conservation Building Code) Implementation**

The cooperation aims to provide training, support on policy and financial incentives, and support on communication (ECBC website) for ECBC implementation in Chennai and Jaipur. The project may support the municipalities of Chennai and Jaipur in implementing ECBC. The support may include extensive training of municipality staff on the process of approval and enforcement.

##### **2. Energy Efficiency of Data Centers**

This activity fosters collaboration between U.S. and Indian stakeholders, including private sector, and NGOs (Data Center Dynamics, Confederation of Indian Industry, National Association of Software & Service Companies, Alliance for Energy Efficient Economy), and helps promote deployment of

energy efficiency technologies through training and outreach.

### 3. US-India collaboration for Air Conditioning

Bureau of Energy Efficiency in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Energy organized a workshop for 'Space Cooling Efficiency Enhancement and Demand Response' on June 24-25, 2014, in New Delhi. The collaboration was announced in June 2013 by Secretary of State, John Kerry and the then Honorable Minister of External Affairs, Shri Salman Khurshid, as part of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue. The goal of the workshop was to bring key stakeholders in the air conditioning and electricity provider communities (i.e., government, utilities, regulators, power exchanges, industry, civil society) together to come to a common understanding of the current unsustainable path of electricity demand projected for air conditioners and through a series of panel discussions, identify steps to meet the cooling needs of consumers while keeping in check the growth in peak electricity demand. The focus of the workshop was to develop innovative approaches to drive mass deployment and rapid uptake of high-efficiency and “demand-response ready” cooling equipment and technologies.

## **B. BEE Engagements under the PACE-D Programme**

### 1. Industrial Energy Efficiency: GOI Partner: Bureau of Energy Efficiency

The programme aims to focus on undertaking a systematic study on the potential for low grade waste heat utilization in two focus sectors, identify through a consultative process with key stakeholders; the technologies and help identify cost effective technologies and develop a strategy paper for BEE to promote WHU through appropriate policy mechanisms.

#### A. preliminary assessment of the WHU market in India, it has been decided to focus on low grade WHU technology development and deployment. Two sectors namely Textile and Sugar have been selected for potential assessment and implementation of technologies.

### 2. Building Energy Efficiency: GOI Partner: Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)

The Indo-US PACE-D programme is supporting BEE in promoting energy efficiency in the building sector. These activities under the PACE-D TA Contract build upon BEE's past activities in the buildings sector and will be centered on ECBC implementation under the 12th Plan, with a strategic vision of leapfrogging the vibrant Indian green building market towards the design and implementation of energy efficient buildings. The activities include ECBC implementation support, capacity building, updating ECBC 2007, provides support for development of Net Zero Buildings.

### 3. Institutional Development and policy and regulatory Strengthening, GOI Partner: State Designated Agencies, State Regulatory Commissions and State Utilities

The Indo – US PACE-D programme and BEE focuses on the institutional and regulatory strengthening for EE policy and technology deployment in three focus states namely Rajasthan, Karnataka and Haryana.

### 4. Energy Efficiency Financing, GOI Partner: BEE

BEE, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), and the SDAs aims to provide Technical Assistance (TA) and build capacity to design and implement innovative financing mechanisms. The assistance also aims to kick-start a significant scale up of investment in EE and RE initiatives and build the capacity of financial institutions towards energy lending in the energy efficiency sector.

The programme aims to provide technical assistance to BEE on its two finance instruments namely PRGFEE and VCFEE and develop the ESI (Energy Saving Insurance) concept for insurance companies to cover the commercial defaults only.

#### 2.1.4 BEE-ADEME – AFD (France)



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

- a) Energy Analysis, Simulation tools in Small & Medium Enterprises, Building and Municipalities.
- b) Rating, Standards and monitoring tool to indicate energy and environmental performance of small and medium Enterprises.
- c) Combustion and other potential technologies in the Small and medium enterprises and Large Industries.
- d) Cost effective energy efficient building practices, retrofit measures.
- e) Guidelines on development of energy efficient standards for residential buildings.
- f) Training programme for Small and Medium Enterprises, Buildings, Municipal, developing industrial benchmarks.
- g) Exchange of Technical experts and best practices from green Energy Act and Green Municipal Fund being implemented in Canada on Street and Public Lighting Area Lighting Waste & water Management.

#### 2.1.5 Indo – Russia

The MoU between the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and Russian Energy Agency was signed on 21st October, 2013 to cooperate in the following areas:

- Exchange of experience in the field of energy management, energy audits and energy services.
- Organization of conferences and seminars concerning issues on developing of energy efficiency, energy saving, RES and innovations.
- Technical assistance to the energy efficiency projects.
- Exchange of delegations.

#### 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.

3rd India – China Strategic Economic Dialogue was held at Beijing on March 17-18, 2014 under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Indian delegation and representatives from cement, steel and paper visited China to take part in the 3rd India – China Strategic Economic Dialogue. The seminars on the ESCO model and ISO50001 are conducted and field visits were also facilitated by the Chinese side.

#### 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. Ministry of Power signed a bilateral with Switzerland on 8th November, 2011 for enhancing the energy efficiency in buildings encompassing of the following areas:

#### Building Energy Efficiency Project (BEEP)

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

## 2.2 Multi Lateral Programmes - Ongoing

### 2.2.1 International Energy Agency (IEA)

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

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

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

#### Objectives :

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



Status: Task Completed

#### ii) COMPETITIVE ENERGY SERVICES (TASK XVI)

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

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

#### iii) DSM AND CLIMATE CHANGE (TASK XVIII)

##### Objectives

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

Status: task has been completed in September 2010

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

##### Objectives :

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

- Identify, develop and define packages of DR and energy savings services products for residential and SME customers, based on EUMF, TOU pricing and demand control to meet the above requirement.
- Develop mechanism to deliver DR and energy saving services products.
- Evaluate how ESSP/DAG business can provide DR and energy saving services products for residential and SMEs customers.
- Develop ESSP/DAG routes to market for residential and SME customers
- Make an overall assessment of common ground technologies to be shared with smart metering

infrastructure.

- Estimate incremental costs of implementation of products delivery system
- Quantify the business case for the provision of DR and Energy Saving Products;

Status: Task has been completed in April 2010

#### v) BRANDING OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY (TASK XX)

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

Sub-task 1: Energy Efficiency Offerings Analysis

Sub-task 2: Energy Efficiency Consumers Analysis

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

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

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

#### VI) Task XXII-Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards

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

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

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

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

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

SubTask II: Development of best practices in designs of EEPS

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

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

SubTask III: Communication And Outreach

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

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

Status: Activities completed in 2010

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



### 2.2.2 International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC)

1) 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.

The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) is an autonomous, independent organization that relies on voluntary contributions (VCs) of IPEEC members and other entities. India pays a VC of Euro 60,000 every year.

The IPEEC is run by an Executive Committee (ExCo), a Policy Committee 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.

Task Groups:

IPEEC's technical work programme spans several sectors. Member countries lead and participate in dedicated Task Groups that design and implement the IPEEC's technical work programme. The Secretariat leads two additional technical initiatives. The Task Groups are funded directly by their participating members.

Members:

India joined the IPEEC during the first meeting of the Executive Committee in September 2009. In October 2010, IPEEC members included Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union, France, Germany, India, Italy, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, the United Kingdom and the USA. Current membership is 16 ,( South Africa joining IPEEC in 2013).

Task Groups under IPEEC

The IPEEC is working on energy efficiency initiatives related to:

#### 1. Building Energy Efficiency Task Group (BEET) (led by Australia)

Buildings account for up to 40 per cent of energy consumption worldwide, and there are significant opportunities for cost-effective energy efficiency improvements. Recognizing these facts, the BEET was established to:

- Increase multilateral cooperation in the field of buildings energy efficiency, specifically in relation to:
- The development and implementation of national building energy efficiency rating systems.
- Enhance the development of instruments that enable effective implementation of energy efficiency policy measures.

Through the BEET, IPEEC member countries will work collaboratively to research, inform and support the development and implementation of effective building energy efficiency policies, with a core focus on building rating systems.

2. **EMAK - Energy Management Action Network for Industrial Efficiency (led by Japan).**

EMAK is working on creating a forum to promote energy management in industry. Its goal is to interconnect two groups of major actors; one of policymakers and the other of industry leaders. Networking these two groups is meant to serve as a platform to share best practices for managing and reporting industrial energy consumption.

3. **GSEP - Global Superior Energy Performance (led by the USA).**

GSEP's aim is to cut global energy use:

1. By participating in energy performance improvements in industrial facilities and large buildings (which, put together, represent almost 60 percent of global energy use) and
  2. By promoting public-private partnerships for cooperation in individual energy-intensive sectors. In general, GSEP helps businesses, governments, and other owners/operators of industrial facilities and large buildings to identify and follow money-saving pathways to reduce energy use and greenhouse emissions.
4. **IPEEI - Improving Policies through Energy Efficiency Indicators (led by France)**  
IPEEI develops and implements methodologies for energy efficiency indicators that measure and report energy performance and explores the problems associated with the use of these methodologies. This is being achieved through a series of engagements between international experts and the sharing of technical expertise among nations.
5. **SEAD - Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment (led by USA)**  
SEAD aims at increasing the market penetration of super-efficient appliances through coordinated action and technical exchange by governments committed to market transformation for efficient appliances and equipment. SEAD focuses on appliances of common interest to participating countries emphasizing those with large energy savings potential and high probabilities of market transformation success.
6. **Top Ten Energy Efficiency Best Practices and Best Available Technologies Task Group (Top Ten) (led by China)**  
The IPEEC TOP TENS Task Group was established to enhance multilateral cooperation for sharing and identifying energy efficient best practices (BPs) and best available technologies (BATs), improve how energy end-users apply them, and develop a consistent criteria and methodology to compile, evaluate and disseminate such findings.  
Through TOP TENS, members will share the available information on best practices and technologies and create a refined list from this information, which will have broad international relevance and will be applicable to end-users in developed and emerging economies.
7. **WEACT - Worldwide Energy Efficiency Action through Capacity Building and Training (led by Italy)**  
WEACT facilitates the creation, improvement and implementation of energy efficiency policy-making capacity in developing & emerging economies. This initiative is being implemented via capacity building events that include a high-level policy seminar and six technical workshops on energy efficiency options in key sectors such as buildings, appliances, and transportation.
8. **MEER Database (led by IPEEC Secretariat)**  
The Making Energy Efficiency Real (MEER) database provides a list of multilateral energy efficiency initiatives in Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia and South Africa. MEER maps and evaluates international energy efficiency programs to explore how they complement national energy efficiency policies.



#### Strategic Objectives of India on GSEP Certification:

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



# 3

## Administration and 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 lacs each (Series XVII) for 20 years w.e.f. 1st May, 2003 stipulating inter-alia payment of ₹ 4.24 crore (approx.) per annum as interest. The interest is being utilized to meet the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the BEE and no fresh infusion of funds from Government was made during the year.

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

The total of BEE Corpus Fund along with this addition stands to ₹ 65.00 crore as on 31/3/2014.

### 3.2 Summary of the Financial Results

During the financial year 2013 -14, Bureau had earned ₹424.00 lakhs as interest on Corpus Fund of ₹ 50 crore invested with M/s. NTPC Ltd and ₹164.42 lakhs as interest on additional corpus fund of ₹15 crore invested with Vijaya Bank. Further, the Bureau also earned ₹ 354.45 lakhs from the fee charged from the candidates for the 14th National Certification Examination for Energy Managers & Energy Auditors. The expenditure of the BEE on Establishment, Administration expenses, Non-Recurring and Project expenses had been ₹ 492.21 lakhs, ₹ 265.60 lakhs, ₹ 6.51 lakhs and ₹ 3.73 lakhs respectively. Further, an expenditure of ₹158.00 lakhs was incurred towards the 14th National Certification Examination for Energy Managers & Energy Auditors. The surplus of income over expenditure of ₹ 431.81 lakhs had been transferred to the Corpus Fund.

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

During the year, 2013-14 Seven Project Engineers were appointed on contract basis to strengthen the organizational capacity of BEE.

M(S&HR) on Contract Basis as consultant w.e.f. 01.08.2013

Consultant (PR) w.e.f. 10.4.2013

### 3.4 Annual Statement of Accounts

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



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

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

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

#### 1.1 Balance Sheet-Corpus Fund and Liabilities

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

The above does not include labelling fee amounting to ₹ 34 lakh received in March 2013 but not accounted for in the books of accounts. This has resulted in the understatement of Energy Conservation Fund (Corpus Fund) (Schedule 1) as well as Investment from Earmarked/Endowment Funds (Schedule 9) by ₹ 34 lakh.



## 1.2 Income and Expenditure Account

1.2.1 Income ₹ 20.55 crore

Fees/Subscriptions (Schedule 14) ₹ 4.20 crore

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

Registration Fee (ECBC<sup>1</sup>) of ₹ 30.00 lakh has been wrongly accounted for in Fees/Subscriptions (Schedule 14) instead of accounting for in Earmarked/Endowment Funds (Schedule 3). This has resulted in overstatement of 'Excess of Income over Expenditure' and understatement of Earmarked/Endowment Funds (Schedule 3) by ₹ 30.00 lakh each.

### 1.2.2 Expenditure

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

## 2.0 General

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

### B. Grant-in-aid

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

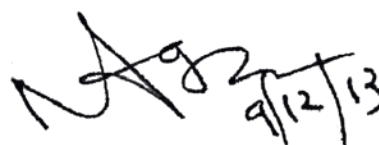
### C. Management Letter

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

- v. Subject to our observations in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- vi. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said financial statements read together with the Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts, and subject to matters mentioned in Annexure-I to this Separate Audit Report, give a true and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India:

<sup>1</sup> Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)

- a) In so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of BEE as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013; and
- b) In so far as it relates to Income & Expenditure Account, of the surplus for the year ended on that date.



(Naina A. Kumar)

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

Place : New Delhi  
Dated : 09.12.2013



Annexure I  
{Referred in Para 4 (vi)}

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

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

### A. Comments on Accounts

#### 1.1 Balance Sheet – Corpus Fund and Liabilities

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

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

#### Reply

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

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

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

In view of the above, comment may be dropped.

#### 1.2 Income and Expenditure Account

##### 1.2.1 Income ₹ 20.55 crore

##### Fees/ Subscriptions (Schedule 14) ₹ 4.20 crore

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

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

#### Reply

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

In view of the above, comment may be dropped.

##### 1.2.2 Expenditure ₹ 10.32 crore

Loss of ₹8.00 lakh on account of exchange rate variation as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 on the Grant under “UNIDO-GEF-BEE Project” has not been accounted for. This is in violation of Accounting Policy No.8 (b) of BEE



(Schedule 24) and has resulted in overstatement of 'Excess of Income over Expenditure' as well as Current Assets, Loans, Advance (Bank Balances) (Schedule 11) by ₹8.00 lakh.

- ₹ 3.01 crore

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

In view of the above, comment may be dropped.

### Reply

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

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

In view of the above, comment may be dropped.

## 2.0 General

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

### Reply

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

## B. Grant-in-aid

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

### Reply

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

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

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



## FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

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

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

(Amount - ₹)			
<b>CORPUS FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>Schedule</b>	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
ENERGY CONSERVATION FUND	1	3,31,24,44,856	2,86,49,62,261
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2	1,14,785	1,18,414
EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	3	42,20,10,130	35,09,77,204
SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	4	-	-
UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	5	-	-
DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES	6	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	7	8,50,58,569	15,50,12,448
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,81,96,28,340</b>	<b>3,37,10,70,327</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
FIXED ASSETS	8	2,08,18,843	2,50,00,301
INVESTMENTS - FROM EARMARKED/ ENDOWMENT FUNDS	9	2,79,72,46,150	2,44,20,80,618
INVESTMENTS - OTHERS	10	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	11	1,00,15,63,347	90,39,89,408
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE (to the extent not written off or adjusted)			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,81,96,28,340</b>	<b>3,37,10,70,327</b>
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25		

Date : 06.06.2014

Place : New Delhi

**K.K. Nair**  
Finance & Accounts Officer

**Bhaskar Jyoti Sarma**  
Secretary

**Ajay Mathur**  
Director General



## FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

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

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014

(Amount - ₹)			
<b>INCOME</b>	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
Income from Services	12	-	-
Grants/Subsidies	13	-	-
Fees/Subscriptions	14	3,54,45,850	4,19,80,600
Income from Investments (Income on Invest from earmarked/endow. Funds transferred to Funds)	15	5,88,42,823	5,82,28,744
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.	16	-	28,350
Interest Earned (Net)	17	4,38,04,618	10,48,48,629
Other Income	18	69,278	4,40,724
Increase/(decrease) in stock of Finished goods and works-in-progress	19	-	-
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>13,81,62,569</b>	<b>20,55,27,047</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Establishment Expenses	20	4,92,21,425	5,31,73,880
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21	2,65,60,889	2,68,10,129
Other Expenses (Project Expenses)	21	1,61,73,442	1,86,50,830
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	22	-	-
Interest	23	-	-
Depreciation	8	30,03,287	45,80,884
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	8	22,090	-
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		<b>9,49,81,133</b>	<b>10,32,15,723</b>
<b>Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)</b>		<b>4,31,81,436</b>	<b>10,23,11,324</b>
Transfer to Special Reserve		-	-
Transfer to/from General Reserve		-	-
<b>BALANCE BEING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) CARRIED TO CORPUS FUND</b>		<b>4,31,81,436</b>	<b>10,23,11,324</b>
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24		
CONTINGENT, LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25		

Date : 06.06.2014

Place : New Delhi

**K.K. Nair**  
Finance & Accounts Officer

**Bhaskar Jyoti Sarma**  
Secretary

**Ajay Mathur**  
Director General



# FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

## Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

### RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014

	(Amount - ₹)		(Amount - ₹)		
RECEIPTS	Current Year	Previous Year	Details	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>I. Opening Balances</b>					
a) Cash in Hand	-	-		4,94,39,552.00	5,27,58,527.00
<b>b) Bank Balances</b>				2,98,24,608.00	2,34,22,131.00
i) Savings Accounts	11,68,39,936.00	21,48,73,695.00			
ii) Deposit Accounts	50,77,41,312.00	1,16,41,17,486.00			
iii) Saving A/c - (UNIDO Dolor A/c)	10,33,78,184.00	-			
iv) Saving A/c - (UNDP)	1,98,745.00	72,81,53,177.00			
<b>II. Grants Received</b>					
a) From Government of India (12th Plan)					
<b>BEE</b>					
i. Standard & Labeling (S&L)	-	4,40,00,000.00			
ii. Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC)	-	1,00,00,000.00			
iii. Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDA)	27,49,30,000.00	25,70,00,000.00			
iv. State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)	6,00,00,000.00	10,00,00,000.00			
v. Human Resource Development (HRD)	2,91,85,000.00	-			
vi. Small Medium Enterprises (SME)	5,00,00,000.00	-			
vii. Agriculture Demand Side Management (Ag DSM)	5,00,00,000.00	40,00,000.00			
viii. Municipal Demand Side Management (Mu DSM)	7,71,00,000.00	-			
ix. Capacity Building of DISCOMs	10,00,00,000.00	-			
<b>EAP</b>					
i. BEE-GEF-WB-MSME Project	2,60,00,000.00	2,60,00,000.00			
<b>EC</b>					
i. Energy Conservation Awareness	15,98,60,000.00	9,98,64,500.00			
ii. National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency	-	27,00,00,000.00			
<b>iii. Income on Investments/ Other Receipts</b>					
a) i. Earmarked Funds (Corpus-BEE)	4,24,00,000.00	4,24,00,000.00			
ii. Earmarked Funds (Corpus-NMEEE)	1,64,42,822.00	1,58,28,744.00			
iii. PRGFEE	6,84,95,253.00	2,90,37,065.00			
iv. VCFEE	2,74,71,954.00	1,88,74,745.00			
b) Earmarked Funds					
<b>11th Plan</b>					
<b>BEE</b>					
i. Standard & Labeling (S&L)	-	11,01,008.00			
ii. Energy Conservation Building Codes (Sale of Manuals)	27,150.00	68,863.00			
iii. Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY-DSM)	1,73,515.00	6,88,522.00			
iv. State Designated Agencies	14,31,000.00	5,98,001.00			
v. Small Medium Enterprises (SME)	3,34,304.00	4,89,466.00			
vi. Agriculture & Municipal Demand Side Management (Ag. & Mu.DSM)	2,89,175.00	7,62,765.00			
<b>EC</b>					
i. Energy Conservation Awareness (Awareness Campaign)	-	48,183.00			
ii. National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency	45,15,062.00	98,82,699.00			
<b>12th Plan</b>					
<b>BEE</b>					
i. Standard & Labeling (S&L)	4,30,404.00	7,05,746.00			
ii. Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC)	2,10,523.00	1,40,955.00			
iii. Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDA)	10,65,244.00	18,89,532.00			
iv. State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)	-	10,00,000.00			
v. Small Medium Enterprises (SME)	14,79,549.00	-			
vi. Agriculture Demand Side Management (Ag DSM)	12,21,780.00	-			
vii. Municipal Demand Side Management (Mu DSM)	18,33,244.00	400.00			
viii. Capacity Building of DISCOMs	26,90,010.00	-			
<b>EAP</b>					
i. BEE-GEF-WB-MSME Project	8,75,142.00	-			
<b>EC</b>					
i. Energy Conservation Awareness	36,11,736.00	15,34,420.00			
<b>CF</b>	1,73,02,24,045.00	2,31,49,06,805.00	<b>CF</b>	1,19,37,91,657.00	1,90,58,80,286.00

**FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)**  
**Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**  
**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

RECEIPTS	(Amount - ₹)		DETAILS	PAYMENTS	(Amount - ₹)	
	Current Year	Previous Year			Current Year	Previous Year
<b>B/F</b>	1,73,02,24,045.00	2,31,49,06,805.00	<b>B/F</b>		1,19,37,91,657.00	1,90,58,80,286.00
<b>OTHERS</b>						
i. UNDP	3,14,37,792.00	-	3,14,37,792.00	V. Refund of surplus money/loans	3,01,44,827.00	14,31,77,343.00
ii. UNIDO	1,35,76,468.00	-	1,35,76,468.00	Surplus/Interest of Grants refunded to MOP/GOI	-	16,84,349.00
				Others (Surplus of UNDP Receipts refunded)	-	-
<b>IV. Interest Received</b>				<b>VII. Other Payments</b>		
a) On Bank deposits	9,31,07,327.00	7,08,41,836.00	9,31,07,327.00	i. PRGFEE	2,22,085.00	-
b) On Bank deposits (Standard & Labelling)	3,78,25,038.00	1,63,21,498.00	3,78,25,038.00	ii. VCFEE	2,22,084.00	4,44,169.00
c) Saving Account	2,20,824.00	3,89,237.00	2,20,824.00			
d) Saving Account (Standard & Labelling)	-	11,716.00	-			
e) UNDP Saving Account	-	48,745.00	-			
f) UNIDO Saving Account	-		-			
		13,11,54,189.00				
<b>V. Other Income</b>				<b>Advances</b>		
Miscellaneous Income (Processing Fee & RTI Fee)	69,278.00	4,40,724.00	69,278.00	Ashok Kumar	34,280.00	-
Sale of ECBC Books	-	28,350.00	-	Anil Rai	5,500.00	-
Examination Fund-2012/13th Exam.	-	3,89,80,600.00	-	Bhaskar Jyoti Sarma	70,506.00	-
Examination Fund-2013/14th Exam.	3,54,45,650.00	-	3,54,45,650.00	Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.	5,00,000,000.00	57,77,955.00
Examination Fund-2014/15th Exam.	52,69,800.00	-	52,69,800.00	National Productivity Council (Examination)	47,79,794.00	-
				Pranay Kumar	12,460.00	-
				Saurabh Diddi	2,500.00	-
				The Tajmahal Hotel	-	100,000.00
<b>VII. Any other receipts</b>						
AEEFM	14,53,098.00	-	14,53,098.00			
ECBC - Registrar/ Star Labeling Fee	4,00,000.00	16,00,000.00	4,00,000.00			
Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (BLY/ 3L)	-	2,17,984.00	-			
International Financial Corporation (IFC)	-	3,75,847.00	-	<b>Prepaid Expenses</b>		
NHPC	-	21,245.00	-	Computer Maintenance	-	6,000.00
NICSI	14,886.00	-	14,886.00	Insurance	-	3,255.00
Post Master (Postage Stamps)	21,110.00	20,140.00	21,110.00	Webhosting Charges	-	2,74,888.00
Sale of Check Testing Equipments	8,92,981.00	14,81,800.00	8,92,981.00	Advertisement - 14th Examination - 2013	-	5,43,709.00
Sale of Fixed Assets	1,500.00	-	1,500.00			
Standard & Labelling (Regd./Label Fee)	22,18,18,456.00	16,41,09,923.00	22,18,18,456.00			
Standard & Labelling	-	6,51,20,288.00	-			
UNDP - Bid Processing Fee	-	1,50,000.00	-			
UNDP Project	-	30,14,725.00	-			
UNIDO Project	-	10,33,78,184.00	-			
	22,46,02,031.00	2,78,14,60,847.00	22,46,02,031.00	<b>C/F</b>	1,27,92,85,693.00	2,05,74,47,765.00
<b>C/F</b>	<b>2,17,17,79,453.00</b>	<b>2,78,14,60,847.00</b>	<b>2,17,17,79,453.00</b>			



**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)**  
**Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**  
**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

RECEIPTS	(Amount - ₹)		Details	PAYMENTS	Details	(Amount - ₹)	
	Current Year	Previous Year				Current Year	Previous Year
<b>B/F</b>				<b>B/F</b>			
Cheques Write Back due to Expiry				Other Payments (Current Liabilities)			
Unpaid Cheques (Schedule-7)		28,402.00		Security Deposit/EMD Refund	25,000.00		1,56,000.00
Earnest Money Deposit				Air State Logistics			2,00,000.00
Air State Logistics		3,19,396.00		Ankur Corporate Wear Industries			
CBIP				APITCO			
Current Print				Ajunt Chhatwani (Vineeta Kanwal - Lsd. Rent)	37,800.00		
IFCI				Balvinder Kaur (Girja Shankar - Lsd. Rent)	40,000.00		
Impact Marketing				Chandra Prabhu Offset			2,75,210.00
Indo Asia Leisure Services				Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)			1,50,000.00
Jagran				Deloitte			50,000.00
K.W. Conferences				Earth Sense Recycle Pvt. Ltd.			1,000.00
Mitcon Consultancy Services Ltd.				Energ Engineering Projects Ltd.			50,000.00
Pranot Engineers Pvt. Ltd.				Ernst & Young			50,000.00
Shri Sai Aqua				Feedback Ventures			13,27,752.00
Skylark Express				FICCI			50,000.00
Sonex Print Pack Pvt. Ltd.				IFCI			
Tec India				IISWBM	3,00,000.00		
Trifolium/ Arch Concept				Kilburn office automation Ltd.			50,000.00
X.S.Productions				Meenakshi (S.K.Khandare - Lsd. Rent)	90,702.00		5,240.00
Wintex Apparel Ltd.				MITCON	1,00,000.00		
Security Deposit		3,02,000.00		MITCON Enterprises			50,000.00
Alha Shukla				Nisha Sharma (S.K.Khandare - Lsd. Rent)			63,000.00
Ananya Education Technology Consultancy Services				PCRA			75,000.00
Axis Infoline Pvt. Ltd.				Prabhat Kishore (P.Samal - Lsd. Rent)	38,700.00		2,00,000.00
Current Print Productions Pvt. Ltd.				Pranot Engineering Pvt. Ltd.			
Darashaw & Co.				Ritu Bansal (Milind Deore - Lsd. Rent)	60,000.00		8,36,097.00
Graphisads				Saket Projects			
Jitendra Sood				Sehaj Ram Printers	5,000.00		10,000.00
Nisha Sharma (S.K.Khandare - Lsd. Rent)				SEETECH			2,60,535.00
Rajiv Garg				Sonex Prints			
Saurabh Kumar				TUV SUD South Asia Pvt. Ltd.	3,71,635.00		50,000.00
Sify Technologies Ltd.				V. Anantha Narayana			750.00
Sonex Print				Vineet Jain (Milind Deore - Lsd. Rent)			46,000.00
Standard & Labeling (S&L)				WAACOS			50,000.00
Wintex Ties				Winrock International			1,00,000.00
Wintex Apparel Ltd.				Wintex Ties	1,15,937.00		
Vineet Jain (Milind Deore - Lsd. Rent)				Zenith Energy Pvt. Ltd.			3,00,000.00
		89,69,255.00				11,84,774.00	
				<b>VIII. Closing Balances</b>			
				a) Cash in Hand			11,68,33,936.00
				b) Bank Balances			50,77,41,312.00
				i) Savings Accounts - BEE			
				ii) Deposit Accounts		13,51,06,517.00	
				iii) Savings Accounts - Plan Scheme		44,12,62,821.00	
				iv) Saving A/c - (UNIDO Dollar A/c)		27,84,53,033.00	
				v) Saving A/c - (UNDP)		4,34,32,904.00	
				v) Saving A/c - (UNDP)		26,44,362.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,18,13,70,104.00</b>	<b>2,79,00,07,526.00</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,18,13,70,104.00</b>	<b>2,79,00,07,526.00</b>	

## SCHEDULE 1 & 2

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014**

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE 1 - ENERGY CONSERVATION FUND	Current Year		Previous Year	
<b>1. Corpus Fund</b>				
Balance as at the beginning of the year (BEE)	500000000		500000000	
Contribution towards Corpus Fund (Augmentation of Corpus Fund)	150000000	650000000	150000000	650000000
<b>2. Standard &amp; Labeling Fee (S&amp;L)</b>				
Opening balance carried forward	754268807		573826214	
Add: Addition during the year (includes interest)	308380121	1062648928	180442593	754268807
<b>3. Building Labeling Fee</b>				
Opening balance carried forward	-		-	
Add: Addition during the year	400000	400000	-	-
<b>4. PRGFEE</b>				
Opening balance carried forward	729837065		700800000	
Less: Expenditure during the year	222085		-	
Add: Addition/Interest during the year	68493253	798108233	29037065	729837065
<b>5. VCFEE</b>				
Opening balance carried forward	307974745		289100000	
Less: Expenditure during the year	222084		-	
Add: Addition/Interest during the year	27471954	335224615	18874745	307974745
<b>6. Opening Balance of Excess of Income over Expenditure</b>	422881644		320570320	
Add: Balance of net income transferred from the Income & Expenditure Account	43181436	466063080	102311324	422881644
<b>BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR - END</b>		<b>3312444856</b>		<b>2864962261</b>

SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS:	Current Year		Previous Year	
<b>1. Capital Reserve:</b> [Grants-in-Kind (USAID)] - (BEE)				
As per last Account	118414		122700	
Addition during the year				
Less : Depreciation on Assets under Grant	3629	114785	4286	118414
<b>2. Revaluation Reserve :</b>				
As per last Account	-		-	
Addition during the year	-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>3. Special Reserve:</b>				
As per last Account	-		-	
Addition during the year	-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>4. General Reserve :</b>				
As per last Account	-		-	
Addition during the year	-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>114785</b>		<b>118414</b>









## SCHEDULE 4

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014

(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		-		-
<b>TOTAL</b>		-		-



## SCHEDULE 5 & 6

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014

(Amount - ₹)		
<b>SCHEDULE 5 - UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS</b>	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
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	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-

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

## SCHEDULE 7

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

(Amount - ₹)					
SCHEDULE 7 - CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS		Current Year		Previous Year	
<b>A. CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
Sundry Creditors		10965714			91436936
Advances Received		5269800			-
Earnest Money Deposits		2671785			2794785
Security Deposit		4167895			3642291
<b>Security Deposit (Standard &amp; Labelling)</b>					
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Air-conditioning)	6600000			6475000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Lighting)	2725000			2425000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Refrigeration)	4650000			4550000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Transformers)	17275500			15625500	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Ballast)	225000			125000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Ceiling Fan)	4100000			3350000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Computers)	1075000			900000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (CTV)	825000			725000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Geysers)	225000			225000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (LPG Gas)	450000			475000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Motors)	1025000			1000000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Pump)	10425000			8500000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Washing Machine)	300000			300000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Water Heater)	9450000	59350500		6525000	51200500
<b>Duties &amp; Taxes</b>		1555069			2301115
<b>Other Current Liabilities</b>		835884			869412
<b>IPEEC Contribution Payable</b>		-	84816647		2475487
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>84816647</b>	<b>84816647</b>		<b>154720526</b>
<b>B. PROVISIONS</b>					
1. For Taxation		-		-	
2. Gratuity		-		-	
3. Superannuation/Pension (Leave Salary/Pension Contribution for deputationist)		-		-	
AG (A&E)-1, Maharashtra	-			181833	
AG (Odhisa), Bhubaneswar	136757			-	
Director, Pension Department, Rajasthan	105165	241922		110089	291922
4. Accumulated Leave Encashment		-		-	
5. Trade Warranties/Claims		-	241922	-	
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		<b>241922</b>	<b>241922</b>		<b>291922</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>		<b>85058569</b>	<b>85058569</b>		<b>155012448</b>



FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014

S. No.	SCHEDULE 8 - FIXED ASSETS DESCRIPTION	Rate of Depreciation	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION BLOCK			NET BLOCK		
			As on 01/04/13	Additions during the year	Sale/ Adjustment	As on 31/03/14	As on 01/04/13	for the year	Adjustment	As on 31/03/14	As on 31/03/13
<b>BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY</b>											
1	Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	1,35,95,837	1,06,164	43,411	1,36,58,590	48,32,699	8,79,564	22,833	56,89,430	87,63,138
4	Plant & Machinery, Office Equipments, Vehicle/Energy Vans	15%	1,48,22,289	71,000	10,265	1,48,83,024	75,69,658	10,96,060	7,253	86,58,465	72,52,631
5	Computer	60%	5,15,73,131	2,80,595	-	5,18,53,726	5,00,00,657	10,27,663	-	5,10,28,320	15,72,474
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,99,91,257</b>	<b>4,57,759</b>	<b>53,676</b>	<b>8,03,95,340</b>	<b>6,24,03,014</b>	<b>30,03,287</b>	<b>30,086</b>	<b>6,53,76,215</b>	<b>1,50,19,125</b>
<b>ASSETS UNDER GRANT IN KIND</b>											
1	Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	29,202	-	-	29,202	6,731	2,247	-	8,978	20,224
4	Plant & Machinery, Office Equipments, Vehicle/Energy Vans	15%	92,33,180	72,424	-	93,05,604	33,15,084	8,84,425	-	41,99,519	51,06,085
5	Computer	60%	1,47,35,911	1,21,200	-	1,48,57,111	1,32,64,410	9,19,292	-	1,41,83,702	6,73,409
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,39,98,293</b>	<b>1,93,624</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,41,91,917</b>	<b>1,65,86,235</b>	<b>18,05,964</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,83,92,199</b>	<b>57,99,718</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>10,39,89,550</b>	<b>6,51,383</b>	<b>53,676</b>	<b>10,45,87,257</b>	<b>7,89,89,249</b>	<b>48,09,251</b>	<b>30,086</b>	<b>8,37,66,414</b>	<b>2,08,18,843</b>
	<b>PREVIOUS YEAR</b>		<b>10,36,34,772</b>	<b>5,32,930</b>	<b>1,78,152</b>	<b>10,39,89,550</b>	<b>7,12,99,092</b>	<b>78,18,427</b>	<b>1,28,270</b>	<b>7,89,89,249</b>	<b>2,50,00,301</b>

Note:- Office Equipments of Rs.97,644/- (WDV) pertaining to Un- serviceable items are included in the value for which no depreciation has been charged for the year.

## SCHEDULE 9 & 10

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

### SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014

(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)	150000000	650000000	150000000
5. Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
6. Others			
Vijaya Bank - PRGFEE		798108233	729837065
Vijaya Bank - VCFEE		335224615	307974745
Vijaya Bank - S&L Fee		1013913302	754268808
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2797246150</b>	<b>2442080618</b>

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		-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	-



## SCHEDULE 11

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS) Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE II-CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	Current Year		Previous Year	
<b>A. CURRENT ASSETS:</b>				
Cash-in-Hand	-		-	
Bank Accounts	900899637		728153177	
Check Testing Equipment (S&L Project)	4550880	<b>905450517</b>	6547299	<b>734700476</b>
<b>B. LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS:</b>				
Other Advances	11882387		84147799	
Staff Advances	125246		36442	
Other Deposits (Security Deposits)	287452		146500	
Interest Accrued	82460209		84114854	
Other Receivables	841669		14886	
Prepaid Expenses	515867	96112830	828451	169288932
		<b>1001563347</b>		<b>903989408</b>
<b>DETAIL OF CURRENT ASSETS:</b>				
<u>Current Assets</u>				
Check Testing Equipment (S&L Project)		4550880		6547299
<u>Inventories:</u>				
a) Stores and Spares	-		-	
b) Loose Tools	-		-	
c) Stock-in-trade	-		-	
<u>Sundry Debtors</u>				
a) Debts Outstanding for a period exceeding six months	-		-	
b) Others	-		-	-
<u>Cash balances in hand</u> (including cheques/drafts and imprest)				
Cash in hand	-		-	
Cheques in hand	-		-	-
<u>Bank Balances</u>				
a) <u>With Scheduled Banks:</u>				
- On Current Accounts				
- FDRs with Scheduled banks (Vijaya Bank)	441262821		507741312	
- On Savings Accounts				
BEE (Vijaya Bank Saving & Sweep A/c - BEE)	134078203		116327010	
BEE (Vijaya Bank Saving & Sweep A/c - Plan Scheme)	278453033		-	
BEE (IOB, Chennai)	965000		179764	
BEE (IOB, Delhi)	63314		327162	
BEE (UNIDO Project - Vijaya Bank, Delhi)	43432904		103378184	
BEE (UNDP Project - Vijaya Bank, Delhi)	2644362	900899637	199745	728153177
b) <u>With Non-Scheduled Banks:</u>				
- On Current Accounts	-		-	
- On Deposit Accounts	-		-	
- On Savings Accounts	-		-	-
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>905450517</b>		<b>734700476</b>

## SCHEDULE 11

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS) Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE II- CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC. (Contd.)	Current Year		Previous Year	
<b>B. LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS:</b>				
<u>Loans:</u>				
a) Staff	-		-	
b) Other Entities engaged in activities/objectives similar to that of the Entity	-		-	
c) Other	-	-	-	-
<u>Advances and other amounts recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received:</u>				
a) On Capital Account				
b) Other Advances				
Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.	6346192		83221364	
M & M Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	575312		575312	
National Productivity Council (15th Examination)	4779794		-	
Postage Stamps in Hand	148648		230013	
Senior Post Master	32441		21110	
Taj Palace Hotel, New Delhi	-	11882387	100000	84147799
c) <u>Staff Advance</u>				
Advance to Staff (Imprest)	-		10000	
Ashok Kumar	34280		-	
Anil Rai	5500		-	
Bhaskar Jyoti Sarma	70506		-	
Pranay Kumar	12460		-	
Saurabh Diddi	2500		-	
A.K. Viswanathan (LTC-Advance)	-	125246	26442	36442
d) <u>Other (Deposits)</u>				
Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS - Membership Security Deposit)	10000		10000	
Deposit with Petrol-Pump (Luxmi Super Services)	10000		10000	
Security Deposit (Airtel - Abha Shukla)	-		5000	
Security Deposit (HUTCH - Satish Sabharwal)	250		250	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Nisha Sharma - S.K. Khandare)	-		75000	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Meenakshi Gupta - S.K.Khandare)	90702		-	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Vineet Jain - Milind B.Deore)	-		46000	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Ritu Bansal - Milind B.Deore)	60000		-	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Prabha Kishore - P. Samal)	38700		-	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Balvinder Kaur - Girja Shankar)	40000		-	
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Arjun Chhatwani - Vineeta Kanwal)	37800		-	
Water Dispenser	-	287452	250	146500
<b>C/F</b>		<b>12295085</b>		<b>84330741</b>



## SCHEDULE 11

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS) Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014

		(Amount - ₹)	
SCHEDULE II- CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC. (Contd.)	Current Year		Previous Year
B/F		12295085	84330741
<b>B. <u>LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS:</u></b>			
<u>Income Accrued:</u>			
a) On Investments from Earmarked/Endowment Funds	-		-
b) On Investments/Fixed Deposit Receipts			84114854
i. BEE	33724582		
ii. S&L	48735627		
c) On loans and Advances	-		-
d) Others (includes income due unrealised .....	-	82460209	-
			84114854
<u>Other Receivable</u>			
ITDC Ltd.	21029		-
Unique Identification Authority of India	4097		-
Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (Interest)	816543		
National Informatic Centre Services Inc. (NICS)	-	841669	14886
			14886
<u>Pre Paid Expenses</u>			
Prepaid Expenses (Computer Maintenance)	11030		6599
Prepaid Expenses (Postage - Franking Machine)	12707		-
Prepaid Expenses (Subscription)	506		-
Prepaid Expenses (Web-Hoisting - )	-		274888
Prepaid Expenses (Examination - NPC, Chennai)	480641		543709
Prepaid Expenses (Staff Car Insurance)	10983	515867	3255
			828451
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		<b>96112830</b>	<b>169288932</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>		<b>1001563347</b>	<b>903989408</b>



## SCHEDULE 12 & 13

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

	(Amount - ₹)	
<b>SCHEDULE 12 - INCOME FROM SALES/SERVICES</b>	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
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	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

<b>SCHEDULE 13 - GRANTS/SUBSIDIES</b>	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
(Irrevocable Grants & Subsidies Received)		
1. Central Government	-	-
2. State Government(s)	-	-
3. Government Agencies	-	-
4. Institutions/Welfare Bodies	-	-
5. International Organisations	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-



## SCHEDULE 14 & 15

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2014**

(Amount - ₹)		
<b>SCHEDULE 14 - FEES/SUBSCRIPTION</b>	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
1. Entrance Fees	-	-
2. Annual Fees (National Level Certification Examination-2012/13th Exam.)	-	38980600
Annual Fees (National Level Certification Examination-2013/14th Exam.)	35445850	-
3. Registration Fee	-	3000000
<b>Total</b>	<b>35445850</b>	<b>41980600</b>

<b>SCHEDULE 15 - INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>Investment from Earmarked Fund</b>		<b>Investment - Others</b>	
	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
(Income on Invest. From Earmarked/ Endowment Funds transferred to Funds)				
1. Interest				
a) On Govt. Securities	-	-	-	-
b) Other Bonds (NTPC - Corpus Fund)	42400001	42400000	-	-
b) FDR (Vijay Bank - Corpus Fund)	16442822	15828744	-	-
2. Dividends				
a) On Shares	-	-	-	-
b) On Mutual Fund Securities	-	-	-	-
3. Rents	-	-	-	-
4. Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>58842823</b>	<b>58228744</b>	-	-
<b>TRANSFERRED TO EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS</b>	-	-		

## SCHEDULE 16 & 17

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

(Amount - ₹)			
SCHEDULE 16 - INCOME FROM ROYALTY, PUBLICATION ETC.		Current Year	Previous Year
a) Income from Royalty		-	-
b) Income from Publications		-	28350
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>28350</b>

SCHEDULE 17 - INTEREST EARNED		Current Year	Previous Year
1. On Term Deposits:			
a) <u>With Scheduled Banks</u>			
Interest Received - Vijay Bank	42717055	42717055	103821153
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	73589		56324
Interest Received - IOB Bank, Delhi	32300		176564
Interest Received - Vijay Bank, Delhi	114935	220824	156349
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		254287	-
5. Interest on Gratuity Fund		612452	638239
<b>Total</b>		<b>43804618</b>	<b>104848629</b>



## SCHEDULE 18, 19 & 20

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

(Amount - ₹)		
<b>SCHEDULE 18 - OTHER INCOME</b>	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
1. Profit on Sale/disposal of Assets:		
a) Owned assets	-	-
b) Assets acquired out of grants, or received free of cost	-	-
2. Fees for Miscellaneous Services	69278	440724
3. Miscellaneous Income	-	-
4. Others	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>69278</b>	<b>440724</b>

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

<b>SCHEDULE 20 - ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES</b>	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>	
	<b>(I &amp; E)</b>	<b>(R &amp; P)</b>	<b>(I &amp; E)</b>	<b>(R &amp; P)</b>
a) Salaries and Wages	39192351	40181216	45264634	45315024
b) Allowances and Bonus	4347111	4273592	2733361	2782288
c) EPF Charges	3499552	3503649	3213404	3213404
d) Others (Leave Salary)	108324	46219	118658	118658
e) Others (Pension Contribution)	221360	194851	173264	242727
f) Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits (Gratuity)	644535	32083	670322	86189
g) Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits (Leave Encashment)	2039	2039	2161	2161
h) Staff Welfare Expenses	1206153	1205903	998076	998076
<b>Total</b>	<b>49221425</b>	<b>49439552</b>	<b>53173880</b>	<b>52758527</b>

## SCHEDULE 21

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

(Amount - ₹)				
SCHEDULE 21 - OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ETC.	Current Year		Previous Year	
	(I & E)	(R & P)	(I & E)	(R & P)
a) Repairs and Maintenance (Includes Prior Period of Rs.43,100/-)	1614280	1607681	2471265	2426165
b) Vehicle Running and Maintenance	2157656	1461032	1582533	1446753
c) Postage, Telephone & Communication Charges (Includes Prior Period of Rs.16,636/-)	1059315	1082726	1032196	1118712
d) Printing & Stationery (Includes Prior Period of Rs.2,30,638/-)	2371051	2111402	2986994	2993596
e) Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	4492936	4426982	5757849	5283391
f) Expenses on Workshop, Seminar & Training Programme	6704946	6625975	3185992	2701759
g) Auditor Remuneration	637080	921684	891010	680355
h) Legal & Professional Charges (Includes Prior Period of Rs.96,000/-)	204658	204658	159863	159863
i) Advertisement and Publicity	681415	681415	924913	924913
j) Contribution to IPEEC	1823361	5751946	5131487	3087172
k) Contribution to IEA	1004080	1004080		
l) <u>Others</u>				
Office Maintenance (Includes Prior Period of Rs.55,508/-)	3809571	3944487	2684338	2597219
Bank Charges	540	540	1689	2233
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>26560889</b>	<b>29824608</b>	<b>26810129</b>	<b>23422131</b>



## SCHEDULE 21

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

(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 (Includes Prior Period of Rs.10,41,472/-)	15800042	18978525	17688383	7613065
Energy Auditors Accreditation	373400	373400	962447	962447
	16173442	19351925	18650830	8575512
<u>Grants-in-Aid Projects (Ministry of Power)</u>				
<u>XI PLAN</u>				
<u>BEE</u>				
Agriculture & Municipal Demand Side Management (Ag. & Mu.DSM)	-	5990917	-	12374898
Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY-DSM)	-	2726896	-	17116476
Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC)	-	-	-	3392969
Small Medium Enterprises (SME)	-	3325104	-	4935507
Standard & Labelling (S&L)	-	1606506	-	61615829
State Designated Agencies (SDA)	-	-	-	21341131
State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)	-	-	-	3564583
<u>EC</u>				
Energy Conservation Awareness (Awareness Campaign)	-	-	-	2456709
Nation Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)	-	131455380	-	69834619
<u>EAP</u>				
BEE-GEF-WB-Project	-	-	-	5420364
	-	145104803	-	202053085
<u>XII PLAN</u>				
<u>BEE</u>				
Agriculture & Municipal Demand Side Management (Ag.DSM)	-	44284653	-	-
Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC)	-	3592455	-	5573311
Municipal Demand Side Management (Mu.DSM)	-	77120000	-	3980000
Small Medium Enterprises (SME)	-	774026	-	-
Standard & Labelling (S&L)	-	7071493	-	33791530
State Designated Agencies (SDA)	-	217144431	-	253527658
State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)	-	60000000	-	100000000
<u>EC</u>				
Energy Conservation Awareness (Awareness Campaign)	-	131715734	-	74317524
<u>EAP</u>				
BEE-GEF-WB-Project	-	23267053	-	5554104
	-	564969845	-	476744127
<u>Project Expenditure - (OTHERS)</u>				
UNDP Project	-	28917335	-	1330376
UNIDO Project	-	395798	-	230512
	-	29313133	-	1560888
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	<b>16173442</b>	<b>758739706</b>	<b>18650830</b>	<b>688933612</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>42734331</b>	<b>788564314</b>	<b>45460959</b>	<b>712355743</b>

## SCHEDULE 22 & 23

### FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

Name of Entity **BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

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

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



**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATION)**  
**Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**  
**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

**SCHEDULE 24 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**1) ACCOUNTING CONVENTION**

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

**2) INVENTORIES**

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

**3) FIXED ASSETS**

- a) Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition inclusive of duties and taxes, identifiable direct expenses and expenses on Installation and are net of depreciation provided thereon.
- 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.

**4) DEPRECIATION**

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

**5) INVESTMENTS**

Investments are valued at cost.



**6) ACCOUNTING FOR GRANTS AND REVENUE**

Grants and Revenue are accounted for on the 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 on realization basis and are shown as Income under Grants received from Central Government.

**8) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS**

- a) Foreign currency transactions 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, Resultant gain / loss is adjusted in respective Project account.

**9) RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

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



**FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATION)**  
**Name of Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**  
**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2014**

**SCHEDULE 25 – NOTES ON ACCOUNTS**

**1) CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES**

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

**2) TAXATION**

Under Section 49 of The Energy Conservation Act, 2001, Exemption from tax on Income – “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;”

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.

**3) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS**

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

The Bureau has received USD 1899985 as Grant under “UNIDO-GEF-BEE PROJECT” in the Financial Year 2012-13. During the year USD 1171245 equivalent to Rs.7,16,14,772/- has been transferred to BEE’s bank account for meeting Project expenses in INR. The balance USD 728740 is kept with our banker i.e., Vijaya Bank in a Separate Foreign Currency Bank Account. As on the closing date of Balance Sheet, the USD 728740 are valued at Rs.4,34,32,904/-. The effect of Exchange rate variation of Rs.1,16,69,492/- has been shown as Other Additions in Schedule-3 (Earmarked Funds – Others) under “UNIDO-GEF-BEE PROJECT”.

**4) RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

The Bureau has provided Rs.6,44,535/- towards premium to LIC of India on account of Gratuity and Rs.2,039/- 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.

- 5) 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.
- 6) Bureau has shown under Earmarked Fund (Schedule-I) Rs.79,81,08,273/- (Including interest earned during the year) under PRGFEE and Rs. 33,52,24,615/- under VCFEE (Including interest earned during the year). The same has been deposited with Vijaya Bank in Separate accounts and shown in (Schedule-9).
- 7) During the year an amount of Rs.30,83,80,121/- (Schedule-1) including interest (Previous year – Rs.18,04,42,593/-) 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.
- 8) During the year the total income decreased to Rs.13.81 crores in comparison to Rs.20.55 crores in the previous year. This is mainly due to shifting of interest earned on labeling fee from BEE's income to Standard & Labeling Fee Account of Energy Conservation Fund (Schedule-1).
- 9) Check Testing Equipments amounting to Rs.45,50,880/- (Previous Year Rs.65,47,299/-) under Standard & Labeling Programme (S&L) have been shown as Current Assets, which are lying with third party (Test Labs) at different locations. During the year Bureau has disposed off the Check testing equipment of Rs.19,52,839/- through MSTC Limited out of the stock. The sale proceeds on account of disposal of assets have been credited to the Project. The details of Rs.45,50,880/- is as under:-
- |                               |   |   |             |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| i) Refrigerators              | - | ₹ | 15,71,436/- |
| ii) Air conditioners          | - | ₹ | 11,17,349/- |
| 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 | - | ₹ | 19,789/-    |
| Total                         | - | ₹ | 45,50,880/- |
- 10) BEE has been executing 'Financing Energy Efficiency at MSMEs' Project (BEE-GEF-World Bank Project). The cost of the project activities to be executed by BEE, as per the grant agreement, is Rs.10.51 crore (USD 2.25 million). An amount of Rs.4.91 crore has been spent by BEE till 31st March 2014. This includes Rs.2.30 crore spent during 2013-14.



- 11) Bid Processing fees and RTI fee has been shown as “Fees for Miscellaneous Services” under the Schedule-18 – Other Income.
- 12) During the year Bureau has booked the following expenses which are related to previous year (Prior Period Expenditure)
- |      |  |   |   |             |
|------|--|---|---|-------------|
| i)   | Repair & Maintenance                     | - | ₹ | 43,100/-    |
| ii)  | Postage, Telephone & Communication       | - | ₹ | 16,636/-    |
| iii) | Printing & Stationery                    | - | ₹ | 2,30,638/-  |
| iv)  | Legal & Professional Charges             | - | ₹ | 96,000/-    |
| v)   | Office Maintenance                       | - | ₹ | 55,508/-    |
| vi)  | National Level Certification Examination | - | ₹ | 10,41,472/- |
- 13) Corresponding figures for the previous year have been re-grouped/re-arranged, wherever necessary.
- 14) Schedules 1 to 25 are annexed to and form an integral part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2014 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date.



# 4

## Administration and Accounts

- 4.1 Grievance Redressal
- 4.2 Welfare of SC/ST/OBC
- 4.3 Welfare of Minorities
- 4.4 Progressive use of Hindi
- 4.5 Vigilance
- 4.6 Welfare of persons with Disabilities (PwDs)



#### 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. During 2013-14, there were no grievance cases.

#### 4.2 Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

Representation of SC/ST/OBC is as given below:-

##### **BEE**

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2014	Representation					
		SCs	SC%	STs	ST%	OBC	OBC%
A	09	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	02	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	07	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

##### **NMEEE**

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2014	Representation					
		SCs	SC%	STs	ST%	OBC	OBC%
A	06	01	16.66%	-	-	01	16.66%
B	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	-	-	<b>01</b>	<b>12.5%</b>

#### 4.3 Welfare of Minorities

Representation of Minorities is as given below:-

##### **BEE**

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2014	Representation									
		Muslim	Muslim %	Christian	Christian %	Sikh	Sikh %	Budhist	Budhist %	Parsis	Parsis %
A	09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## NMEEE

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2014	Representation									
		Muslim	Muslim %	Christian	Christian %	Sikh	Sikh %	Budhist	Budhist %	Parsis	Parsis %
A	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>08</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 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 their more and more official work in Hindi as per the rules under the Official Language Act.

BEE organized Hindi workshops quarterly on 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> may, 2013 and 24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2013 during the Hindi Pakhwara (14-27 September, 2013). 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. No. of letters sent to 'A' & 'B' regions in Hindi are increasing in each quarter.

Besides this, Hindi Pakhwara was organized during 14-27 September 2013. During the Pakhwara, five competitions namely, Essay competition in Hindi, Noting & Drafting competition in Hindi, Dictation in Hindi competition in General knowledge regarding use of official language Hindi and Hindi poem recitation, five prizes viz. first prize, second prize, third prize and three consolation prizes were given to the winners of the competitions. Besides this, three special prizes were also given to create interest about reading Hindi books and a certificate of participation along with the prizes were given on the closing ceremony of Hindi Pakhwara.

On 24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2013 two day Hindi workshop were held with participation of 20 participants each day. Deep knowledge and experiences of the Expert Guest Speaker who not only shared his 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.

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 2013-14, there were no major complaints received and no disciplinary case initiated.



#### 4.6 Welfare of persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

##### **BEE**

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2014	Physically Challenged Employees				Percentage of physically challenged employees
		VH	HH	OH	Total	
A	09	-	-	-	-	-
B	02	-	-	-	-	-
C	07	-	-	01	-	14.28%
D	--	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	-	-	<b>01</b>	-	<b>5.55%</b>

##### **NMEEE**

Group	Total employee as on 31/03/2014	Physically Challenged Employees				Percentage of physically challenged employees
		VH	HH	OH	Total	
A	06	-	-	-	-	-
B	01	-	-	-	-	-
C	01	-	-	-	-	-
D	--	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>08</b>	-	-	-	-	-