

The Government of India set up Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) (Website: <http://www.bee-india.nic.in>) on 1st March 2002 under the provisions of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. The mission of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency is to assist in developing policies 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 stakeholders, resulting in accelerated and sustained adoption of energy efficiency in all sectors

Role of BEE

BEE co-ordinates with designated consumers, designated agencies and other organizations and recognize, identify and utilize the existing resources and infrastructure, in performing the functions assigned to it under the Energy Conservation Act. The Energy Conservation Act provides for regulatory and promotional functions.

Regulatory

The Major Regulatory Functions of BEE include:

- Develop minimum energy performance standards and labelling design for equipment and appliances
- Develop specific Energy Conservation Building Codes
- Activities focussing on designated consumers
- Develop specific energy consumption norms
- Certify Energy Managers and Energy Auditors
- Accredite Energy Auditors
- Define the manner and periodicity of mandatory energy audits
- Develop reporting formats on energy consumption and action taken on the recommendations of the energy auditors

Promotional

The Major Promotional Functions of BEE include:

- Create awareness and disseminate information on energy efficiency and conservation
- Arrange and organize training of personnel and specialists in the techniques for efficient use of energy and its conservation
- Strengthen consultancy services in the field of energy conservation
- Promote research and development
- Develop testing and certification procedures and promote testing facilities
- Formulate and facilitate implementation of pilot projects and demonstration projects
- Promote use of energy efficient processes, equipment, devices and systems
- Take steps to encourage preferential treatment for use of energy efficient equipment or appliances
- Promote innovative financing of energy efficiency projects
- Give financial assistance to institutions for promoting efficient use of energy and its conservation

- Prepare educational curriculum on efficient use of energy and its conservation
- Implement international co-operation programmes relating to efficient use of energy and its conservation

Mission

The mission of Bureau of Energy Efficiency is to "institutionalize" energy efficiency services, enable delivery mechanisms in the country and provide leadership to energy efficiency in all sectors of the country. The primary objective would be to reduce energy intensity in the economy.

The broad objectives of BEE are as under:

- To exert leadership and provide policy recommendation and direction to national energy conservation and efficiency efforts and programs.
- To coordinate energy efficiency and conservation policies and programs and take it to the stakeholders
- To establish systems and procedures to measure, monitor and verify energy efficiency results in individual sectors as well as at a macro level.
- To leverage multi-lateral, bi-lateral and private sector support in implementation of Energy Conservation Act, efficient use of energy and its conservation programs.
- To demonstrate delivery of energy efficiency services as mandated in the EC bill through private-public partnerships.
- To interpret, plan and manage energy conservation programs as envisaged in the Energy Conservation Act. Objectives
- Provide a policy recommendation and direction to national energy conservation activities
- Coordinate policies and programmes on efficient use of energy with shareholders
- Establish systems and procedures to verify, measure and monitor Energy Efficiency (EE) improvements

The Bureau would obtain inputs and co-opt expertise from private sector, nongovernmental organisations, research institutions and technical agencies, both national and international, to achieve these objectives.