



Total Sanctioned Strength = 29

**The Vision** of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE): To improve Energy Intensity of Indian Economy thereby contributing towards sustainable development of country.

**The Mission** of BEE is to develop policy and strategies with a thrust on self-regulation and market principles, within the overall framework of the Energy Conservation Act (EC 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.

**The primary objective** of BEE is to reduce energy intensity in the Indian economy. In order to translate the objectives into result-oriented action, the broad strategies of BEE include:

- ❖ To develop policies and programmes on efficient use of energy and its conservation with the involvement of stakeholders.
- ❖ To plan, manage and implement energy conservation programmes as envisaged in the EC Act.
- ❖ To assume leadership and provide policy framework and direction to national energy efficiency and conservation efforts and programmes.
- ❖ To demonstrate energy efficiency delivery mechanisms, as envisaged in the EC Act, through Private-Public Partnership (PPP).
- ❖ To establish systems and procedures to measure, monitor and verify energy efficiency results in individual sectors as well as at the national level.
- ❖ To leverage multi-lateral, bi-lateral and private sector support in implementation of programmes and projects on efficient use of energy and its conservation.
- ❖ To promote awareness of energy savings and energy conservation.

### **Function and Duties**

BEE co-ordinates with designated consumers, designated agencies and other organizations; recognizes, identifies and utilizes the existing resources and infrastructure, in performing the functions assigned to it under the Energy Conservation Act. The EC Act provides for regulatory and promotional functions which are assigned to the organisation.

### **Regulatory functions**

The major regulatory functions of BEE include:

- ❖ Develop minimum energy performance standards for equipment and appliances under Standards and Labelling
- ❖ Develop minimum energy performance standards for Commercial Buildings

- ❖ Develop Energy Consumption Norms for Designated Consumers
- ❖ Certify energy managers and energy auditors.
  - Accreditation of energy auditors.
  - Manner and periodicity of mandatory energy audits.

### **Promotional functions**

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 Efficiency.
- ❖ 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.

### **Any other details-the genesis, inception, formation of the department and the HoDs from time to time as well as the Committees/ Commissions constituted from time to time**

The Energy Management Centre being a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, was making efforts for efficient use of energy and its conservation. A need had been felt to provide for statutory measures to establish statutory authority by the name of Bureau of Energy Efficiency and confer upon the Central Government, State Government and the Bureau certain powers to enforce the said measures for efficient use of energy and its conservation.

To satisfy the need of legislation for efficient use of energy and its conservation the Energy Conservation Bill was introduced in Parliament and it was passed by both the Houses of Parliament and after receiving the assent of the President of India, it became the law of the land as The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 (52 of 2001)

Under the Umbrella of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, Bureau was established with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2002 by merging Energy Management Centre to effectively coordinate with Designated Agencies, Designated Consumers and other stakeholders for performing such functions and exercise such powers which may be necessary for efficient use of energy and its conservation.

The Director General of the Bureau is the Chief Executive Authority of the Bureau