



## BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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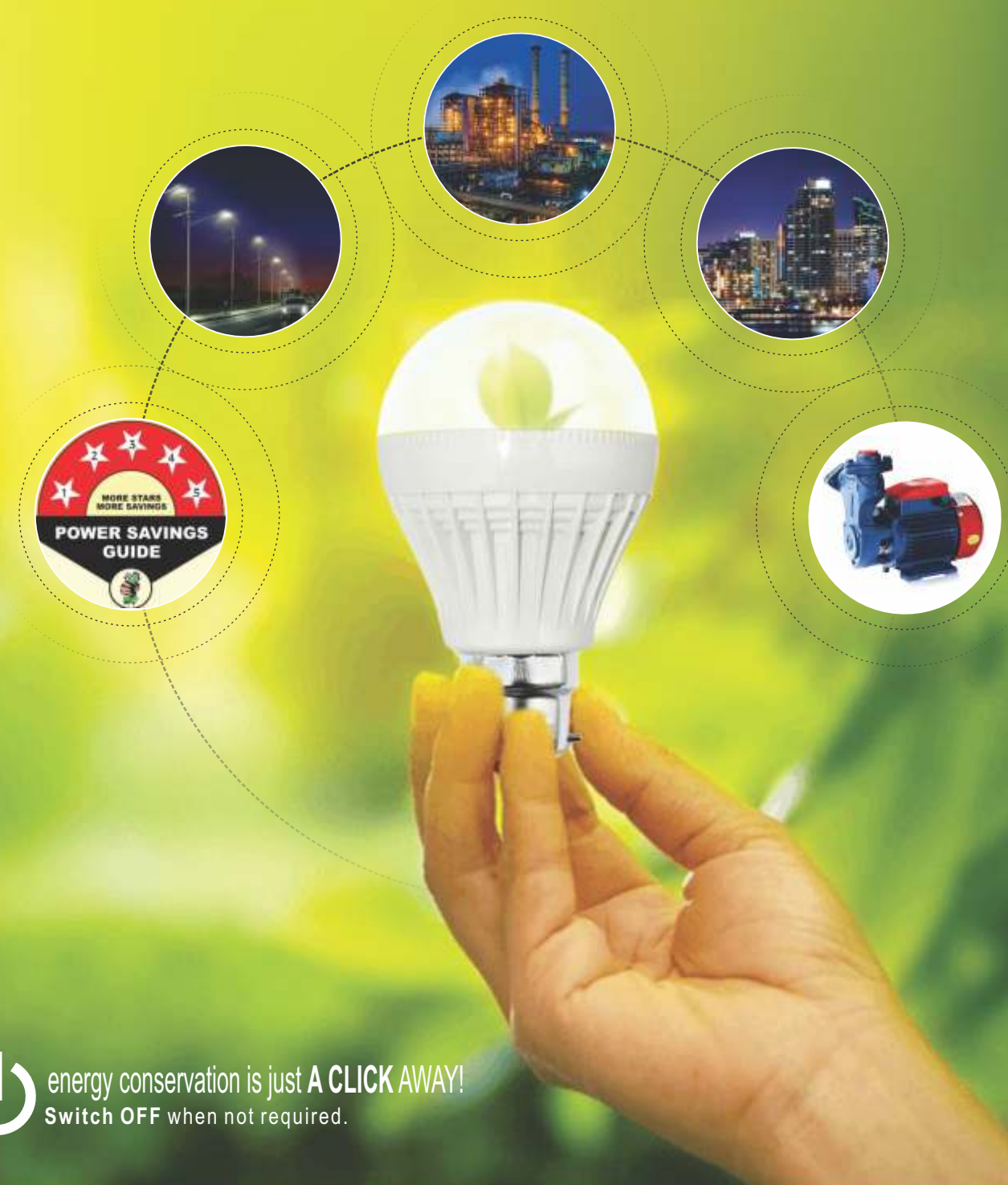
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# Annual Report 2019-20



**BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY**  
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## Creating Values Across Verticals



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# Annual Report 2019-20



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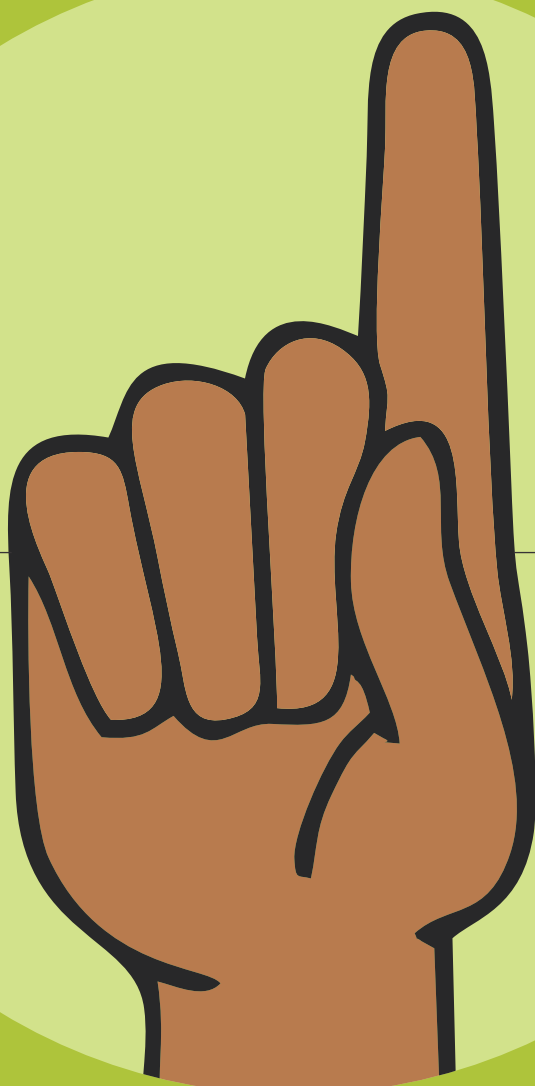




# C O N T E N T S

Index		Page No.
<b>General</b>		<b>05</b>
1.1	The Mission	06
1.2	The Objectives of BEE and its Role	06
1.3	Report of The Director General	08
1.4	Schemes of Bureau of Energy Efficiency	10
1.5	National Energy Conservation Award and Painting Competition	42
1.6	Governing Council Composition	49
<b>International Cooperation</b>		<b>51</b>
2.1	International Bilateral Programmes	52
2.2	International Multilateral Programme	63
<b>Accounts of Bureau</b>		<b>73</b>
3.1	Capital Structure	74
3.2	Summary of the Financial Result	74
3.3	Measures taken for Improving or Strengthening the Functioning of the Bureau	74
3.4	Annual Statement of Accounts	74
<b>Administration</b>		<b>113</b>
4.1	Grievance Redressal	114
4.2	Right to Information Act	114
4.3	Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	114
4.4	Welfare of Minorities	114
4.5	Implementation of Official Language	115
4.6	Vigilance	115
4.7	Welfare of persons with Disabilities (PwDs)	116





## General

- 1.1 The Mission
- 1.2 The Objectives of BEE and its Role
- 1.3 Report of The Director General
- 1.4 Schemes of Bureau of Energy Efficiency
- 1.5 National Energy Conservation Award and Painting Competition
- 1.6 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 (EC Act) with the primary objective of reducing energy intensity of the Indian economy. This will be achieved with active participation of all stake holders, resulting in accelerated and sustained adoption of energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy.

## 1.2 The Objectives of BEE and its Role

### Objectives of BEE

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

### Role of BEE

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

The Act provides regulatory mandate for: standards & labeling of equipment and appliances; energy conservation building code for commercial buildings; and energy consumption norms for energy intensive industries.

The EC Act was amended in 2010 to incorporate few additional provisions required to better equip BEE to manage ever evolving sphere of energy efficiency in the country. The main amendments made to the original Act are given below:





- The Central Government may issue the energy savings certificate to the designated consumer whose energy consumption is less than the prescribed norms and standards in accordance with the procedure as may be prescribed.
- The designated consumer whose energy consumption is more than the prescribed norms and standards shall be entitled to purchase the energy savings certificate to comply with the prescribed norms and standards
- The Central Government may, in consultation with the Bureau, prescribe the value of per metric ton of oil equivalent of energy consumed
- Commercial buildings which are having a connected load of 100 kW or contract demand of 120 kVA and above brought under the purview under the EC Act.

### **Promotional Role**

#### **The major Promotional Role of BEE includes:**

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

### 1.3 Report of the Director General

We are living through extraordinary times. Govt. of India has embarked upon clean energy transition through increasing energy efficiency and deployment of renewables while ensuring access to affordable energy for sustainable development and climate change mitigation.

The globally recognized Industrial energy efficiency programme of India - Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme is in its sixth cycle now. The scheme now covers 1073 energy intensive industries / establishments from 13 sectors. The recently concluded second cycle of the PAT scheme has resulted in energy savings of 13.28 Million Tonne of Oil Equivalent (MTOE). The energy savings exceeded the target of 11.20 MTOE by about 18%. This saving is worth INR 31,000 crores and contributed in reduction of 61.34 Million Tonne of carbon dioxide emissions.

The standard and labelling (S&L) for appliances has been very successful to provide the consumer an informed choice about energy intensive appliances and equipment. The star labelling program for Solar Water Heater was launched on 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 on voluntary basis. Further, BEE has expanded the coverage by including Energy Efficient “Deep Freezers” and “Light Commercial Air Conditioners (LCAC)” in March, 2020 on voluntary basis. With these additions, the programme now covers 26 appliances out of which 10 appliances are under the mandatory regime while the remaining 16 appliances are under the voluntary regime.

Presently, 14 States and 2 UT namely, Rajasthan, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Karnataka, Haryana, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar have notified ECBC for their states. As on 31 March, 2020, 16 ULBs have incorporated provisions of ECBC for building approval process.

“National Conclave on Enhancing Energy Efficiency in MSME sector” was organised during September 23-24, 2019. This Conclave focused on identifying and analysing the principal barriers that continue to thwart the adoption and scaling up of energy efficient technologies (EETs) among MSMEs. A knowledge portal namely Simplified Digital Hands-on Information on Energy Efficiency in MSMEs (SIDHIEE) was developed. The portal hosts variety of knowledge resources like case studies, best operating practices, details of latest energy efficient technologies etc.

Urja Dakshata Information Tool (UDIT) is a first ever initiative taken by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) to create a database to monitor energy efficiency and showcase India's actions to achieve sustainability towards achieving Nationally Determined



Contribution (NDC) goals. The tool was launched on 2nd March, 2020, by Secretary (Power), Government of India.

“Roadmap of Sustainable and Holistic Approach to National Energy Efficiency” (ROSHANEE), a booklet on Revised National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency was launched on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2019 by Secretary (Power). The document is a detailed action plan till 2030. The revised mission includes all existing activities of BEE that have contributed significantly towards enhancing energy efficiency and consequent CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation as well as the activities proposed in future, some of which have been identified and others which need to be explored.

The National Energy Conservation day of year 2019 was celebrated in the august presence of Shri R.K. Singh, Minister of State (I/C) for Power and New & Renewable Energy on 14<sup>th</sup> December. In NECA 2019, 355 Units have participated and collectively achieved an annual monetary savings of ₹5283 crores and saved 10566 Million units of electrical energy. The National Painting Competition witnessed participation of over 84 lakh school children from class IV to IX from all States and UTs across the country.

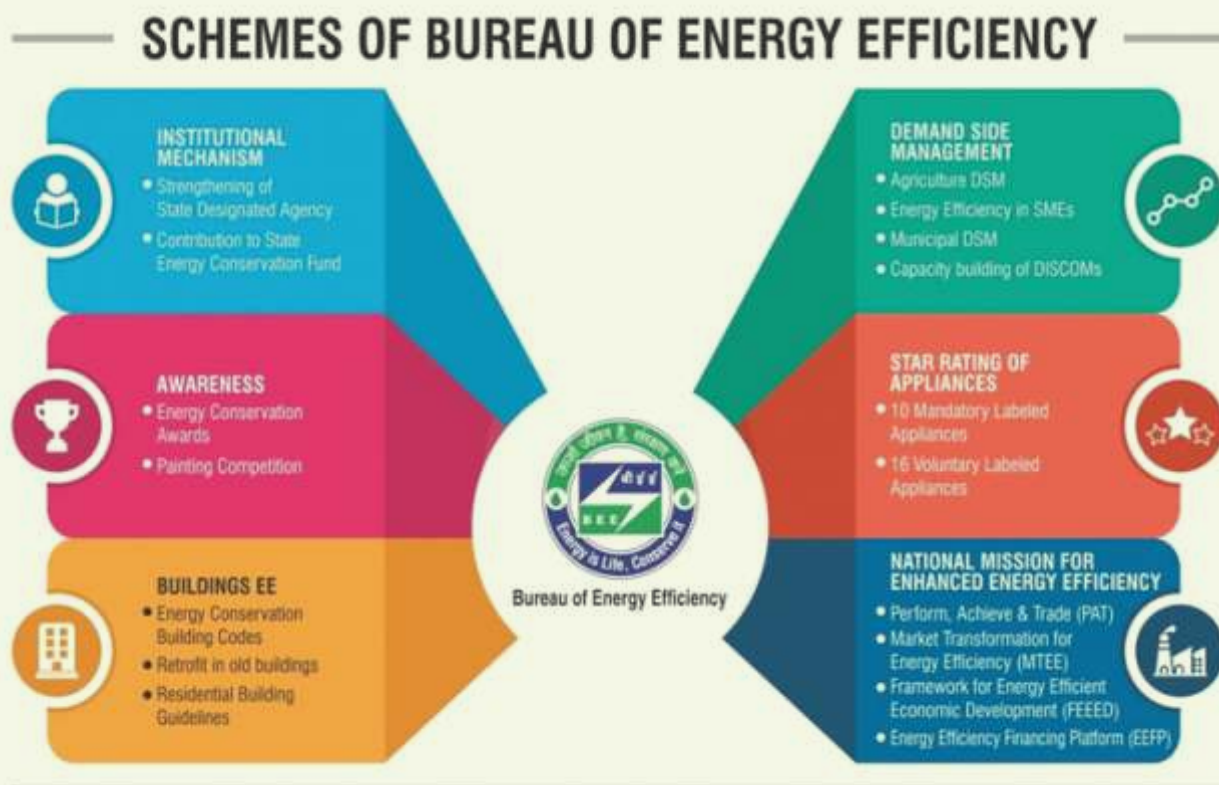
BEE has done extensive work in creating awareness among the consumers via media (digital, print and television). The awareness activities also include Social Media to encourage consumers to purchase BEE star rated appliances.

**Successful implementations of energy efficiency programs in 2018-19 as evaluated through by third party has led to:**

- ◆ Electrical energy savings of 136.4 Billion Units, worth INR 67,039 crores
- ◆ Thermal energy savings of 12.00 Million Tonnes of oil Equivalent, worth INR 22,083 crores
- ◆ Total energy savings of 23.73 Million Tonnes of oil Equivalent i.e. 2.7% of total primary energy supply of the country
- ◆ Total cost savings worth INR 89,122 crores approximately which is equivalent to reduction in carbon dioxide emission of around 152 Million Tonnes

In the current context of the COVID-19 pandemic, where many nations are facing the prospect of economic slowdown, recession, and rising unemployment, energy efficiency can play a role in stimulating the economy as well as supporting progress towards clean energy transition.

## 1.4 Schemes of Bureau of Energy Efficiency



### 1.4.1 National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) – Annual Report

National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) is one of the eight national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) that was released in June 2008 by the Government of India. The primary objective of the mission is to develop regulations and policies that are instrumental in strengthening the market for energy efficiency. The thrust of the NMEEE for promoting energy efficiency is on self-regulation and market principles by putting in place the following four initiatives:

1. **Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme** – aimed at reduction of Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) in energy intensive sectors.
2. **Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE)** – aiming at transformation of market towards the use of energy efficient appliances
3. **Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP)** - for providing a platform for capacity building of financial institutions and other stakeholders on energy efficiency financing
4. **Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED)** – developing fiscal instruments to leverage finance for financing Energy Efficiency (EE) projects.



In order to gear towards the commitments made under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), BEE started work related activities having climate benefits warranted consolidation and alignment with the NDC goals. As the erstwhile NMEEE did not include many of the activities having climate mitigation attributes, in light of the alignment with NDC goals, it necessitated that all such activities to be consolidated. Therefore, NMEEE was revised to **“Roadmap of Sustainable and Holistic Approach to National Energy Efficiency (ROSHANEE)”** a broader version of the Mission and includes all the current and potential areas of energy efficiency in each sector. The revised Mission includes all the existing activities of BEE as well as new activities which have been identified and some yet to be explored in a much more focused way. For instance, expanding the scope of demand side management programs to cover the entire range of industry i.e. from large to small, agriculture to municipalities, commercial buildings to households towards a nationally aspired goal of energy efficiency support by dedicated eco-system such as technology and finance.

The status of key initiatives of NMEEE is as follows:-

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

PAT is a mechanism designed to achieve the required energy efficiency in energy intensive sectors. Energy consumption norms and standards are set by the BEE for intensive industry sectors. Selected energy intensive entities are identified as Designated Consumers (DCs) within certain key sectors, who are required to comply with the notified norms, rules and regulations framed under Energy Conservation (EC) Act, 2001. The norms are primarily based on Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) in the manufacturing sectors such as Cement, Iron & steel etc. and other corresponding metric for energy efficiency in sectors such as Railways and DISCOMs.

It involves assessment of Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) etc. in the baseline year and projected SEC in the target year covering different forms of net energy going into the boundary of the plant and the products leaving it over a particular cycle. PAT is a multi-cycle programme with each cycle of 3 years in which SEC reduction targets are assigned to industrial units called Designated Consumers (DCs). It is a market-based mechanism where in excess energy savings are converted into a tradable instrument called Energy Savings Certificates (ESCerts) that can be traded at the Power Exchanges. In March, 2020, a new PATNet platform was launched for DCs, SDAs, EmAEAs and other stakeholders for submission of their forms in respective PAT cycles.

The implementation of PAT cycle –I that completed in the year 2015, has led to total energy saving of 8.67 MTOE translating in to avoiding of about 31 million tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> emission. Trading of ESCerts in PAT cycle –I resulted into trading of about 12.98 lakhs ESCerts leading to a business of about INR 100 crores during 17 weekly sessions.



PAT cycle -II (2016-19) was notified in March, 2016 covering 621 DCs from 11 sectors which included eight existing sectors and three new sectors viz. Railways, Refineries and DISCOMs. PAT cycle –II ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 and has resulted into total energy savings of about 13.28 MTOE. This energy saving is equivalent to avoiding emission of about 61.34 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. The total investment reported in all the sectors on energy efficiency related projects to improve the performance in terms of specific energy consumption is about INR 43,721 crores.

PAT cycle –III was notified with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017. PAT scheme in its third cycle seeks to achieve an overall energy saving target of 1.06 MTOE for which SEC reduction targets have been assigned to 116 DCs from six energy intensive sectors. PAT cycle –III ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 and verification of energy savings obtained from its implementation is under process.

Subsequently, PAT cycle-IV was commenced with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 in which 109 Designated Consumers have been notified from the existing sectors and two new sectors i.e. Petrochemicals and Commercial Buildings (Hotels). PAT cycle –V was notified with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019. Under PAT cycle –V, 110 DCs from the existing sectors of PAT i.e. Aluminum, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Commercial Buildings (Hotels), Iron & Steel, Pulp & Paper, Textile and Thermal Power Plant have been notified. The total energy consumption of these DCs comes out to be 15.244 MTOE and it is expected to get total energy savings of 0.513 MTOE by implementing PAT cycle –V.

Recently, PAT cycle VI has commenced with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020. Under PAT Cycle-VI, 135 DCs from six sectors, i.e. Cement, Commercial buildings (Hotels), Iron & Steel, Petroleum Refinery, Pulp & Paper and Textiles, have been notified. Cement grinding units has been notified separately as a sub-sector of cement with threshold of 10,000 TOE. The total energy consumption of these DCs is about 23.298 MTOE and they are expected to achieve a total energy savings of 1.277 MTOE.

It is envisaged that implementation of PAT scheme will result into energy savings of about 25 MTOE by 2023 i.e. till completion of PAT cycle –VI.

Further, in June 2020, for the Indian Railways, all eight production units, and workshops consuming total annual energy consumption of 750 MTOE; and the Airports having annual energy consumption of 500 MTOE under commercial buildings have been notified for inclusion under future PAT Cycles.

For the remaining sectors under the Schedule of EC ACT, viz., Sugar, Chemicals and Transport, feasibility study of the Sugar and Chemicals has been completed. To include more sectors beyond the list of energy intensive sectors included under the Schedule of the EC Act, feasibility study for the sectors such as Glass, Ceramics, and Non-Ferrous



Metals (Zinc and Copper) is being conducted.

Also, for supporting implementation of Energy Management Systems (EMS) in Industries, Bureau of Energy Efficiency initiated a pilot programme where ISO 50001:2018 was implemented in 10 modal industries belonging to energy intensive sectors such as Thermal Power Plants, Cement, Iron and Steel, Fertilizer, Pulp and Paper and Chlor-Alkali.

A pilot efficiency gap mapping of thermal power plants was also completed wherein 10 most inefficient thermal power plants have been shortlisted and gaps were identified and recommendation for improving efficiency were provided to respective plants.

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

This initiative under the Mission aims to accelerate the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors through innovative measures to make the products more affordable. Under MTEE two programmes were introduced for the promotion of energy efficient products in the market viz. Bachat Lamp Yojna (BLY) and Super-efficient Equipment Programme (SEEP).

- The Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) was developed for the replacement of inefficient bulbs with Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs). BLY program involved support to LED deployment under UJALA by providing technical assistance to partner agencies such as EESL and REC.
- Super-Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP) is a program designed to bring market transformation for super-efficient appliances by providing financial stimulus innovatively at critical point/s of intervention.

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

The objective of EEFP is to upscale energy efficiency financing in India by providing a platform where Financial Institutions (FIs) can interact with industries for financing and implementation of energy efficiency projects, technologies and appliances. Under this programme, MoUs were signed by BEE with M/s PTC India Ltd, M/s. SIDBI, HSBC Bank, Tata Capital, Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and IFCI Ltd to promote financing for energy efficiency projects.

BEE launched training workshops for financial institutions on Energy Efficiency financing in June 2015. Total 682 participants from 72 banks/NBFCs received training on EE financing from different parts of the country. The programme was successfully concluded in March 2019 by covering all public sector banks and approx. 80% of private sector banks in India.

In coordination with IREDA and rating agencies a grading methodology has been prepared for energy efficiency projects. BEE also prepares tax incentive proposals for different sectors annually by seeking inputs from various stakeholders.

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

To build the market for energy efficiency it is imperative to ease the financing of energy efficiency projects, appliances and technologies. Under the initiative of Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED), BEE has created two financial instruments – Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency (PRGFEE) and Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE) – to help financial institutions and VCFs actively engage with industries, large commercial establishments, and project implementation agencies and provide funds for energy efficiency projects across the country. In view of new payment banks and Micro Finance Institutions in India, BEE is in process of designing new financing instruments under FEEED.

### **1.4.2 Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)**

#### **Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) for commercial Buildings.**

Energy Conservation Building Code or ECBC has been updated in 2017 and is known as ECBC 2017. The purpose of the Code is to provide minimum requirements for the energy-efficient design and construction of buildings and it applies to large commercial buildings with connected load of 100 kW and above or 120 kVA and above. ECBC focuses on building envelope, mechanical systems and equipment including heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, interior and exterior lighting systems, electrical system and renewable energy, and it also takes into account the five climates zone (Hot Dry, Warm Humid, Temperate, Composite and Cold) present in India.

The upgraded 2017 version of the code incorporates many features like Passive design strategies, Technology neutrality, Daylight and renewable energy integration and Incremental energy performance levels of buildings.

As per a study conducted by USAID, if ECBC is implemented religiously throughout India it has approximate potential to save 300 BU of Energy and over 15GW of peak demand reduction which would result in a saving of around 35,000 Crore rupees. Subsequently, GHG emission reduction of over 250 mtCO<sub>2</sub>e is estimated.

While BEE has developed ECBC and its subsequent version, implementation of the code lies with the State/UT governments. The code and rules suitably modified, as per the local requirements and then the process of integration with the present building approval process is undertaken, which subsequently paves way for enforcement and implementation of the code in the said jurisdiction.





- **Regulatory framework for ECBC enforcement:**
  - ♦ 7 new ECBC cells have been established in addition to existing 17 ECBC Cells established in 2018-19. The aim is to provide technical assistance for effective implementation and enforcement of ECBC in the States/UTs. These ECBC cells oversee ECBC related activities in 28 states and 7 UTs.
  - ♦ ECBC 2017 was notified by West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Island
  - ♦ ECBC Rules notified by Karnataka, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Island
  - ♦ Government Order issued in Andhra Pradesh to enforce ECBC implementation in the state.
  - ♦ Telangana and Kerala have incorporated ECBC in their State Municipal Act.
- **ECBC Implementation and Compliance:**
  - ♦ Implementation of ECBC has started in Telangana, Kerala, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, and Uttarakhand.
  - ♦ 214 No. of buildings are approved by ULB at design stage and these buildings are at different stages of construction in 2019-20. A total of 350 buildings have been approved for construction in 5 states namely Telangana (264), Punjab (69), Andhra Pradesh (20), Kerala (10) and Uttarakhand (9).
- **Pilot demonstration of ECBC compliance in building projects:**
  - ♦ Technical assistance has been provided for ECBC demonstration projects. About 106 building projects for different categories of buildings in different climatic zones were supported to showcase ECBC compliance across the Country.
  - ♦ Template building design have been prepared for 27 states/ UTs in consultation with the PWD to ease ECBC compliance, showcase energy efficiency measures to be incorporated in design, its impact and financial implications.
- **Training and capacity building on ECBC:**
  - ♦ 51 ECBC awareness program and 107 ECBC technical training programs has been conducted in States/UTs which had participation from both Public and private sectors.
  - ♦ Council of Architecture (COA) conducted 2 workshops on "Provisions of ECBC" covering approx. 144 architects.
  - ♦ Training and awareness workshop held for CPWD officials on the details of Energy conservation Building Code.

- ♦ A technical session of Core Advisory committee for preparation of Regional Plan 2041 for National Capital Region (NCR) was held to deliberate on the incorporation of ECBC features.

### **Energy Efficiency in Existing Commercial Buildings.**

In order to promote a market pool for energy efficient buildings, Bureau of Energy Efficiency developed a voluntary Star Rating Program for buildings which is based on the energy usage in the building over its area expressed in kWh/sqm/year. This program rates buildings on 1-5 scale, with 5 star labelled buildings being most efficient. Star Labels for day use office buildings, BPOs, Hospitals and Shopping Malls have been developed.

A total of 262 buildings have been star rated under different categories of commercial buildings up to March, 2020.

### **Energy Efficiency in Residential Buildings**

Rapid increase in residential building stock, coupled with increase in electricity use for space conditioning, is resulting in rapid increase in electricity use in residential buildings. Projection done by NITI Aayog indicates that the electricity consumption for the residential sector is expected to increase 6-13 times by 2047. Data collected from a sample of urban middle-income apartments shows that electricity for providing thermal comfort contribute to 30- 60% of the annual electricity consumption. Another important aspect is thermal comfort, which is of utmost importance in all kinds of housing, but more so in case of affordable housing, so as to ensure health and well-being of the occupants. BEE envisaged a phased approach for the development of the residential building energy conservation code. Making houses energy efficient is certainly a way of avoiding a long-term futile electricity consumption liability in residential buildings.

### **Eco-NiwasSamhita 2018 (Part-I)**

The Eco NiwasSamhita (ENS), Part – I Building Envelope (Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Sector) is developed and launched in 2018 on the occasion of National Energy Conservation Day by Hon'ble speaker of Lok Sabha and Hon'ble Minister of Power, New & Renewable Energy. It has been developed to set minimum building envelope performance standards to limit heat gains (for cooling dominated climates) and to limit heat loss (for heating dominated climate) while ensuring adequate natural ventilation and day lighting. The code is applicable to all residential use building projects built on plot area  $\geq 500$  m<sup>2</sup>. The code has been developed with special consideration for its adoption by the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) into building byelaws

**Eco NiwasSamhita (ENS), Part -2** of the code which will provide energy efficiency standards for electro-mechanical systems of residential buildings is presently in final stage of development and deliberation with technical committee members. It is likely to be launched by the year end.



**Eco-NiwasSamhita Compliance (ENS) Tool:** An online compliance tool has been developed by BEE to ensure ease of compliance and adoption by ULB's, home owners and developers.

**ENS Cell:** Eco-NiwasSamhita (ENS) Cells were established in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka and Maharashtra for implementation of the residential Code.

**ENS Trainings:** Many stakeholder's workshops and trainings have been conducted across India to appraise participants with the code and its benefits

- International Conference (ANGAN) on Building Energy Efficiency was held in Delhi during 9th to 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2019. Over 800 participants, 100 International Delegates from 15 countries participated.
- Eight 2-day workshops on "Energy Efficiency in Residential Buildings" were held in different states on awareness and implementation of Eco NiwasSamhita Part 1 (Building Envelope) and consultation on Eco NiwasSamhita Part 2 (Electro-Mechanical Systems).
- Indo- Swiss Building Energy Efficiency Programme (BEEP) Camp was held between December 15<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2019 at Ahmedabad, to train architecture and engineering students and professionals on building energy efficiency.
- 1-day workshop and 2 Media Engagement Programs on Energy Efficiency in Residential Buildings was conducted for government officials in Rajasthan.
- Two Technical Committee Meetings for the development of Eco-NiwasSamhita Part-2 (Electro-Mechanical Systems) were conducted in November, 2019 and January, 2020.

### **Energy Efficiency Label for Residential Buildings**

Energy Efficiency Label for Residential Buildings" was launched by Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for Power and Renewable during the conference of Ministers for Power, New & Renewable Energy of States & Union Territories held at Gurugram, Haryana in 2019.

The key objective of the programme is to make a transparent instrument over the energy performance of a home which will gradually lead to an effective model taken into consideration while deciding over the home prices in future. The objective of the labeling program is to make the energy performance of a home an instrument of comparison while deciding over the home prices in the future. It also aims to provide a benchmark to compare one house over the other on the energy efficiency standards to create a consumer-driven market transformation solution for energy efficiency in the housing sector.

This program is another step towards realizing the vision of an energy surplus India with 24\*7 power to all. Proposed Labelling program will cover all types of residential buildings in India. All the envisaged objectives can be achieved through the proposed labeling

mechanism by making it as mandatory information required in any real estate transaction/leasing.

### **PAT for Building Sector**

Buildings are identified as one of the most Energy Intensive Sector in India. There is a huge scope of energy saving from Building sector. ECBC are limited to new buildings only and can be implemented at design and construction phase only. However, existing buildings can also save a lot of energy.

In order to conserve energy and to promote energy efficiency in existing buildings, Commercial Buildings Sector was covered under PAT Cycle -IV. To start with, 37 Hotels were notified as DCs under Commercial Building regime. In PAT Cycle-IV, hotels having energy consumption more than 1000 TOE (Tons of oil equivalents) were notified as a Designated Consumer while in PAT Cycle -V and forthcoming cycles of PAT threshold consumption has been revised to 500 TOE to qualify a hotel/commercial building as DC. In PAT cycle V, 31 more Hotels were added as DCs with the saving potential of 1360 TOE till 2022. Similarly in PAT cycle VI, 64 more Hotels were notified as a designated consumer with the target saving of 4154 TOE till 2023. Now, cumulatively 132 Hotels as DCs are covered under the PAT Scheme.

### **Energy Efficiency in Transport Sector**

BEE has been working on development of the Fuel Economy norms for all segments of the vehicles in India. The aim is to reduce the fuel consumption due to rise in fleet size which is increasing day by day. The projected fuel consumption due to vehicles will not only increase the crude oil import but also the pollution levels in India. Also, BEE has got directions from Government of India to boost the penetration of Electric vehicles.

The Fuel economy norms for Light & Medium Commercial Vehicles having Gross Vehicle Weight ranging between 3.5 Tonnes to 12 Tonnes were published in the Gazette of India on 16th July 2019 vide no. S.O. 2540 (E). The norms are applicable to the BS-IV complied vehicles, while to obtain target fuel consumption for BS-VI complied vehicles a suitable correction factor will be applied on the equations as mentioned in the aforesaid notification. The derivation of the correction factor is under process. BEE has constituted a committee to “Derive the correction factor for BS-VI Complied vehicles”. The first meeting of the committee was convened in February 2020 to initiate the process.

Apart from the Fuel Economy norm for the vehicles BEE has also initiated action for the development of Fuel Economy norms for the tyres, since tyres have an important role in the fuel consumption of the vehicle. Study shows that tyres account for up to 20% fuel consumption of the vehicle. Tyre market is mainly dominated by their replacement by the vehicle owners. Approximately 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the total sales is replacement market rest is by OEMs. The owners of the vehicles are mostly unaware of the wastage of the fuel due to inefficient tyres. Through the norms BEE aims to push efficient tyres having lower Rolling Resistance Coefficient (RRC) but keeping Wet Grip Index in safe limits.



One of the important initiatives i.e. the Development of Computer based simulation tool for assessment of the fuel efficiency of the vehicles for which BEE constituted a committee is also in the development process. The committee has finalized the basic requirements and ARAI has been given assignment to develop the simulation tool. The tool is provisionally named as Bharat Energy Efficiency Tool (BEET) and will be developed from VECTO tool by suitably modifying it as per the requirements of India specific conditions.

### **1.4.3 Standards and Labeling Scheme**

Standards and Labelling (S&L) program was initiated in the XIth five year plan with the key objective of providing consumers an informed choice regarding the energy savings and the cost saving potential of various energy consuming appliances. S&L scheme covers the star labelling program for 26 appliances, out of which 10 appliances are under mandatory regime and remaining 16 appliances are under voluntary regime.

The vital benefits of S&L scheme are:

- (i) Significant impact on consumers while purchasing energy efficient appliances through a structured consumer awareness program.
- (ii) Market Transformation from inefficient appliances to energy efficient ones

With the continuous efforts, Standards & Labeling has reached the following milestones during the 2019-20 Financial Year:

- (i) Introduction of Voluntary Energy performance standards for Deep Freezers, Solar Water Heaters and Light Commercial Air conditioners.
- (ii) Revision of the performance standards for Ceiling Fans, LED bulbs, ACs, and Pump sets.
- (iii) Empanelment of 22 NABL accredited laboratories for check testing of star rated appliances.

BEE has done extensive work in creating awareness about the Standards & Labeling Programme among the consumers via media (digital, print and television). The awareness activities include the following:

- (i) TV commercials & Radio Jingles to encourage consumers to purchase BEE star rated appliances.
- (ii) Awareness related information regarding the proper usage of energy efficient appliances via social media handles of BEE.
- (iii) Retailers Training Programme to disseminate knowledge on star Label particulars among the retailers to enable them to explain and convince customers to prefer energy efficient appliances at the time of purchase. Retailers were trained in the programme, organized in 48 cities across India in the Third Phase.



#### 1.4.4 Municipal Demand Side Management (MuDSM) Scheme

In order to tap the energy savings potential of municipalities, BEE initiated nation-wide Municipal Demand Side Management (MuDSM) programme to address Energy Efficiency in drinking water and sewage water pumping system, street lighting and public building across the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Municipalities.

Under MuDSM programme, Capacity building workshops for the officials of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Public Water Bodies, Urban Development Directorates (UDDs), Municipal Corporations (MCs) and other implementing agencies in cities under AMRUT project have been conducted with an aim to promote and ensure the use of EE pump sets in drinking water and sewage water pumping system. Several workshops under MuDSM programme have been organized in 10 states Nationwide with over 2500 participants.

Glimpses of some events organized for capacity building of the officials of ULBs, UDDs and MCs held under MuDSM programme.



Shri. Ramashankar Singh Patel (Hon. Minister of State, Dept. of Energy and Additional Energy, UP Govt.)- addressing at Capacity building programme in Lucknow, U.P



LEDs being distributed to participants of the MuDSM programme in Lucknow, U.P



Shri D. Rajanikant, Director (Energy Management), National Productivity Council, Hyderabad addressing participants at MSTC, Hydernagar



Participants of MuDSM Workshop, Hyderabad, Telangana.



#### 1.4.5 Agricultural Demand Side Management (AgDSM) Scheme

Agriculture Sector in India is the third largest energy consuming sector after industry and domestic sector with 18 percent of Energy Consumption. Conceptualizing the Energy saving potential in agriculture sector in India, BEE offers a unique way to influence and change the equipment buying habits of end use consumers so that they prefer to adopt Energy Efficient (EE) technologies in agriculture sector. The benefits are realized through reduction in overall power consumption, improving efficiencies of ground water extraction, reducing subsidy burden on state utilities and also investment in power plants through avoided capacity.

To promote the EE practices among the farmers, States like Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry, Kerala, Odisha and Uttarakhand have mandated use of EE pumps (above 3 star rating) for getting new electricity connection for Irrigation purpose.

To inculcate the importance of Energy Efficiency among the farmers and other stakeholders, an MoU has been signed between BEE and ICAR (Indian Council for Agriculture Research) so as to provide training and awareness programmes for farmers/ stakeholders/ pump technicians on “Energy and water conservation”, promoting the use of Energy Efficient pump sets in agriculture sector. 155 farmer training workshops have been conducted by SDAs through KrishiVigyan Kendra (KVKs)/ATARI (Agriculture Training and Research Institute) on “Energy and water conservation”. Around 11,114 farmers/ pump technicians attended and benefitted by these workshops.

A step ahead, demonstration projects for promoting smart and Energy Efficient agriculture practises on “IoT based devices/ equipment like smart controller for pumps, IoT based micro irrigation, soil moisture sensors etc.,” have been implemented in Nagaland and in process of implementation in Uttarakhand which can help to achieve higher energy savings for the farmers. Endeavours to promote EE have been made by creative awareness initiatives using print and electronic media in states of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka by printing of pamphlets and posters and radio advertisements.

Glimpses of some events organized as a part of training and awareness programmes for farmers promoting the use of Energy Efficient pumpsets in agriculture sector.



Training Program at KVK Samrala (Ludhiana), Punjab



Training Program at KVK SBS (Nawanshaher), Punjab

### 1.4.6 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

#### Introduction to Sector

The Micro, Small and Medium enterprise (MSME) sector accounts for a large share of world economic activity. The MSME sector contributes immensely towards economic growth, job creation, poverty alleviation and inequality reduction. For developing economies like India, the MSME sector assumes even greater importance due to its close linkages with socio-economic aspects; contribution in fostering entrepreneurship and generating employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital costs.

Over the years, the MSMEs in the country have moved up the value chain from manufacture of simple goods to sophisticated products. There are 64 million MSME units in India providing employment to over 110 million people and contributes to about 28% of the GDP. The MSME sector in India is characterized with presence of industrial clusters representing various energy intensive sectors like ceramics, brick, glass, textile, metallurgy etc.

Energy Efficiency (EE) is the centre of improving the competitiveness of the MSME sector and reducing carbon emissions. Adoption of Energy Efficient Technologies (EET) and best operating practices in industrial process is of vital importance for mitigating greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and tackling climate change. The sector holds immense potential in fostering energy efficiency and upgradation of technologies.

To make Energy Efficient India and follow a path of sustainable development, it is important that the MSME sector adopt the green and efficient manufacturing processes. Various programme/schemes of Govt. of India and BEE remain a key driving force of energy conservation/uptake of energy efficiency among the SMEs. While these programmatic interventions have made an impact, there is a long way to go before majority of SMEs voluntarily increase their uptake of energy efficiency interventions.

#### National Programme on Energy Efficiency and Technology Upgradation of MSMEs

To improve energy efficiency in the MSME sector, BEE has placed significant and consistent efforts since 2007 through strategic initiatives and at the same time strengthened various activities through bilateral partnerships exclusively for MSME sector. Due to sector being informal, many gaps still remain in the industrial ecosystem for providing suitable EE services to MSMEs.

Henceforth, Bureau has envisaged strategic initiatives during FY 2019-20 to continue the efforts and march ahead towards energy efficient India by integrating multi-disciplinary stakeholders allied to MSME Sector, encourage them to revisit their achievements and support the manufacturing units to absorb the knowledge and transfer of them effectively. In this FY (2019-20),





- BEE has developed Energy Conservation (EC) Guidelines for 25 energy intensive MSME sectors of India. The adaptation of EC guidelines will make the units as best energy performer SMEs in their respective sector/cluster, motivating other SMEs in the cluster/sector for enhancing its competitiveness.
- Further, to understand the consumption of energy and its flow within the MSME facilities along with the classification of energy usage and its relationship to processes and production outputs in current scenario, Energy Mapping activities in 9 energy intensive SME sectors (Foundry, Forging, Steel, Glass & Refractory, Paper, Chemical, Bricks, Pharma and Dairy) has been started.
- AnMoU was inked with Office of Development Commissioner, MSME to strengthen the energy security of MSMEs in India by uptake of energy efficiency of MSMEs.
- A comprehensive list of more than 150 Energy Efficient Technologies was prepared, and recommended to Ministry of MSME for inclusion of these technologies under eligible technologies for their CLCSS-TU scheme.
- A knowledge portal namely Simplified Digital Hands-on Information on Energy Efficiency in MSMEs (SIDHIEE) was developed. The portal hosts variety of knowledge resources like case studies, best operating practices, details of latest energy efficient technologies etc.
- Fifty (50) multimedia tutorials on Energy Efficient Technologies (EETs) were developed covering more than 20 energy intensive SME sectors. The tutorials showcase the benefits over conventional technologies through real images & animation. The tutorials intend to help MSME units to replicate those EETs in a comprehensive manner that can be referenced repeatedly. These tutorials were widely disseminated to most stakeholders in the MSME and made freely available to download through SIDHIEE portal.
- “National Conclave on Enhancing Energy Efficiency in MSME sector” was organised during September 23-24, 2019. This Conclave focused on identifying and analysing the principal barriers that continue to thwart the adoption and scaling up of energy efficient technologies (EETs) among MSMEs. Deliberations were held on various initiatives that have been undertaken to address and overcome these barriers, and their outcomes; and outlining the new/improved strategies and initiatives that must be undertaken in coming years from policy to grassroots levels. An exhibition, showcasing breakthrough energy efficient technologies in MSME sector, was also organized during this conclave.



Glimpses of National Conclave on Enhancing Energy Efficiency in MSME sector

### Global Environment Facility (GEF) supported programmes in MSME Sector –

Bureau of Energy Efficiency is also implementing EE technologies in many energy intensive clusters of India with the support from Global Environment Facility to implement focused initiatives for Promotion of EE and Financing MSMEs by partnering with UNIDO and World Bank, facilitating the development of the SME sector in India through the promotion and adoption of clean, energy efficient technologies and practices.

#### GEF – UNIDO – BEE Project

The project "Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Selected MSME Clusters in India" has an objective to develop and promote market environment for introducing energy efficient technologies and enhancing the use of renewable energy technologies in process applications.

The project was initially operational in 12 MSME clusters across India in five sectors, and the project now scaled up to 11 new clusters in in order to reach out to MSME's at national level after observing success in the first phase. The clusters are listed below. Lessons-learnt, knowledge and experience from the 12 clusters is being used to fast-track the implementation of EE/RE measures in the newly identified clusters so as to work in tandem in all the 23 clusters in the remaining timeframe of the project.

Sector	Clusters
<b>Brass</b>	Jamnagar
<b>Ceramics</b>	Khurja, Thangadh, Morbi and Himmatnagar
<b>Dairy</b>	Gujarat, Sikkim, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab
<b>Foundry</b>	Belgaum, Coimbatore, Indore, Ahmedabad and Howrah
<b>Hand Tools</b>	Jalandhar and Nagaur
<b>Mixed Engineering</b>	Indore & Sikkim



**Key achievements of this programme during FY 2019-2020 are as below:**

- Trained 45 units owners, plant managers, shop-floor personnel on energy auditing and best operating practices through 3-days residential capacity building and training workshops for Morbi and Sikkim Clusters.
- Project won the “20th National Award for Excellence in Energy Management 2019” organized by CII under High Impact Programme in Energy Efficiency category.
- Three ‘Energy Clinics’ were organized in Coimbatore cluster with more than 100 participants.
- Developed 10 Training modules that can be used by plant personnel for efficient process related operations in the MSME units.
- Energy Management Centre in Sikkim cluster was inaugurated.
- 27 dissemination workshops were organized to generate interest among the MSME units to participate in the upscaling activities of the project.
- Developed 25 cluster specific EE and RE based Technology Compendiums consisting about 20-30 major energy saving measures that can be implemented in the MSME units in all the 23 clusters.
- Facilitated installation of solar photovoltaic roof-top systems in 7 ceramic plants at Thangadh with a cumulative capacity of 500 kWp. Total roof-top PV installations in the cluster reached about 1.5 MWp.
- Benchmarking & Data Analytical Tool is also being developed for cluster/unit base energy-use database and benchmarking. This will provide the MSME entrepreneurs with simple way to keep round-the-clock track of the energy consumption in the industry. This will ensure avoidance of any energy loss in the operations by taking timely precautionary measures in the units.

**Overall indicators achieved by the project till March 2020**

- Implemented 603 EE & RE measures in 345 MSME units.
- Achieved an energy savings of 10850 MTOE and avoided 62,868 Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per year.
- Achieved a monetary saving of INR 58.58 Crores and with an investment of INR 89.76 Crores by MSME units.

**GEF-UNIDO-BEE –Facility for Low Carbon Technology Deployment (FLCTD)**

FLCTD is jointly implemented by BEE and UNIDO, which is supported by GEF. This is a five-year programme aimed to promote innovation of low-carbon technologies and its deployment in industrial and other related sectors of Indian economy. The project is implementing annual 'Innovation Challenge' competitions that will identify innovative low

carbon technologies and solutions to improve efficient end-use of energy, which in turn will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the long run. The challenge was focused on three areas (Waste Heat Recovery, Space Cooling and Pumping and Pumping Systems).

- In **2018 Innovation Challenge**, 13 winners were identified by the expert panel to demonstrate the innovative technical solutions.
  - ♦ Issued contracts aggregating to ₹3.5 Crores for validation of innovations in field condition.
  - ♦ Among 13, 7 winners have completed technology demonstration, 5 have been recognized by BEE. The remaining are expected to complete the demonstration by June 2020.
- In **2019 Innovation Challenge**, 17 winners were identified by the expert panel to demonstrate the innovative technical solutions. The team,
  - ♦ Will be Issuing contracts aggregating to ₹5.3 Crores for validation of innovations in field condition.
- An accelerator programme was launched in November 2019, to provide training to the entrepreneurs that were shortlisted by the expert panel members and build their capacity to access project funding support in subsequent cycle of innovation challenge.

This year for the next round, the areas of challenge has been expanded to Industrial IoT, Resource Efficiency and Energy Storage.

#### **GEF – World Bank – BEE Project**

The project, having the objective of increasing demand for energy efficiency investments in targeted MSME clusters and to build their capacity to access commercial finance in more than 25 MSME clusters, was concluded in May 2019. Implementation Completion Report of the project indicated that the project has created overall confidence and thrust in MSMEs for adopting energy efficient technologies, and was able to satisfactorily achieving its envisaged outcome.

Following are the **key achievements** of the project:

1. **More than 9,000 entrepreneurs were reached out** through extensive interactions with individual MSMEs and industrial associations to explain the benefits of EE investment adoption.
2. **1257 IGDPs were developed.** Energy auditors and Financial Institution personnel were trained for using these DPRs as a document which justified financing investments towards EE measures in MSMEs.



3. The gap between **MSMEs and technology vendors was bridged through 14 B2B vendor interface workshops**. 1120 personnel from 75 FIs and 750 energy audit professionals were also trained to underscore the relevance of underlying monetary benefits of EE investments.
4. Implementation **assistance was provided to 50 SMEs** in adoption of Energy Management System (EnMS) as per ISO 50001 standard to derive benefits of EE on a sustained basis and institutionalizing a culture of energy conservation.
5. **More than 300 Cr. Direct EE investment were made** under the project which **resulted into 2.72 million tCO<sub>2</sub> lifetime carbon emission reduction**.

Although the energy saving potential is vast in this sector which BEE intends to unlock, there are several operational and unforeseen challenges faced by Indian SME entrepreneurs which are risk averseness, cumbersome documentation and lack of awareness/motivation. With the collective efforts of Bureau towards improving the energy performance, the current state of awareness, perception and responsiveness towards energy efficiency programmes for this segment has become the mainstream across the country. With the extensive banked knowledge, engagement with national and international stakeholders, Bureau of Energy Efficiency envisaging larger programme for MSMEs in 2020 and beyond, taking forward awareness, market for EE and industrial transformation matching global standards emissions.

#### **1.4.7 Capacity Building of DISCOMs**

DSM programs help utilities to reduce their peak power purchases thereby lowering their overall cost of operations. The capacity building and other support is essential for the DISCOMs to implement DSM in their respective areas. In this context, Bureau of Energy Efficiency had launched a programme for capacity building of DISCOMs. This has helped in capacity building of DISCOMs officials and development of various mechanisms to promote DSM in their respective areas. Initially, 34 DISCOMs (Phase I) have participated in this programme and the activities like establishment of DSM cell, Load research and Preparation of DSM Action Plan for these DISCOMs, manpower/consultancy support, capacity building of officials of DISCOMs have been completed and implementation of DSM action plan by each of the DISCOM is under process.

During 2017-2020, the tripartite MoU has been signed between BEE, additional 28 DISCOMs and their respective SDAs for implementation of activities under this programme. The activities viz. carrying out load research activity & finalization of DSM action plan, conducting the training of trainer's programmes to create master trainers, capacity building of circle level officials of DISCOMs and providing of manpower support to DISCOMs are being carried out by engaging Project Management Consultants (PMCs) for each of the DISCOMs under this programme.



## **Achievements:**

### **Second Phase (FY 2017-20)**

- 28 DISCOMs have been identified on PAN India level as beneficiary DISCOMs under this programme.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed amongst BEE, the selected 28 DISCOMs and respective SDAs for smooth and effective implementation of necessary activities.
- DSM Cell have been established by 27 DISCOMs for 2nd phase DISCOMs.
- BEE has engaged zone wise 5 Project Management Consultants for implementation of following activities:
  - ♦ Conducting load research and finalization of DSM action plans for 28 new DISCOMs. 17 DISCOM's load research activity has been completed and their DSM action plans have been finalised.
  - ♦ Organizing 28 nos. of Training of Trainers' (ToT) programmes for creation of about 1000 Master Trainers on DSM and Energy Efficiency. 27 Nos. of ToT programs have been organised training around 950 Master Trainers on DSM and Energy Efficiency.
  - ♦ Capacity Building of 4000 circle level officials of DISCOMs on DSM and Energy Efficiency by organizing 112 training programmes for 28 new DISCOMs. Till March 2020, about 1750 officials have been trained on DSM and Energy Efficiency by organizing 42 nos. of training programmes.
  - ♦ Providing the manpower support to both 28 new and existing 33 DISCOMs for better implementations of DSM activities under this programme.
- DSM regulations have been notified for 29 States and UTs. Remaining states are pursuing to notify their DSM regulations for their states.
- Five regional meetings for five zones (southern, western, north-east, northern and eastern region) have been organized by BEE in association with SDAs for DISCOMs, SDAs and SERCs/JERCs to highlight the roles and responsibilities of officials of each stakeholder under this programme and to further understand the needs of the DISCOMs in-order to effectively implement the program



## A. Regional meet organized for DISCOMs



## B. Training of Trainers program for DISCOMs on DSM and Energy Efficiency



### C. Capacity building of circle level officials of DISOCMs on DSM and Energy Efficiency



#### 1.4.8 Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDAs)

The Energy Conservation Act (EC Act) mandates creation of a two-tier organization structure to promote the efficient use of energy and its conservation in the country with BEE as the nodal agency at central level and SDAs as nodal agencies at State / Union Territory (UT) level. Section 15(d) of the EC Act stipulated that the State Government/UT Administration may designate any agency at the State level to co-ordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of the Act within the State/UT. Till date, 36 States/UTs have nominated a SDA in their respective State/UT. These agencies differ from state to state with Renewable Energy Development Agency comprising 44%, Power Department comprising 22%, Electrical Inspectorate comprising 17%, Distribution Companies comprising 11%, and stand-alone SDA comprising only 6%.

In order to stimulate EE & EC activities at State level with emphasis on building institutional, technical and financial capacities of the SDAs, the MoP had approved the scheme for "Providing financial assistance to the SDAs to coordinate, regulate and enforce efficient use of energy and its conservation at State level". This scheme has been supplemented by "Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)" scheme. To continue with the efforts and future endeavors on EE & EC and to realize substantial energy savings in each State, the scheme for "Strengthening of SDAs to promote efficient use of energy and its conservation at State level" was approved by MoP for the period 2017-20 with the budget outlay of ₹134.0 crore comprising of the components namely: Providing financial assistance to the SDAs to coordinate, regulate and enforce efficient use of energy and its conservation at the State level (₹118.0 crore) and Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund (₹16.0 crore).





**A) Providing financial assistance to the SDAs to coordinate, regulate and enforce efficient use of energy and its conservation at the State level**

During FY 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 44.01 crore was disbursed to 33 SDAs for implementation of EE & EC activities under the following sub-components.

- **State Partnership for Energy Efficiency Demonstrations (SPEED):** This sub-component involves implementation of demonstration projects in the areas of street lighting, water pumping (drinking water supply systems, agricultural water pumping systems, etc.), retrofitting of electrical equipment/appliances in buildings, installation of smart-meters in municipalities, Government buildings, etc., waste heat recovery, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, etc. Following are the main objectives of these demonstration projects.
  - To showcase the effectiveness of energy efficient devices/technologies through practical demonstrations.
  - To facilitate the State Governments in replicating these demonstration projects through various departments/agencies.
- **Model Energy Efficient Village Campaign:** This sub-component is undertaken by the SDAs wherein villages comprising of 200 – 250 households (may be relaxed for North Eastern states, UTs and other special category states) are converted to energy efficient villages by replacing existing inefficient equipment/appliances with star labeled appliances which may include water pumps, fans, induction cook stoves, diesel generators, water heaters, street lights and household lighting. While two to three villages in each state are likely to be covered under this campaign, more villages are likely to be benefitted with legislators' push for similar interventions through other resources to showcase the effectiveness of energy efficient devices/technologies in villages falling under their jurisdiction.
- **Institutionalization of enforcement machinery at State level:** Main objective of this sub-component is to develop robust enforcement mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of Bureau's various programmes like PAT, ECBC, S&L, etc. and undertake capacity building of the enforcement machinery at State level including Inspecting Officers appointed at SDAs, Adjudicating Officers at SERCs and other government officials who may be associated with carrying out enforcement of the said programmes.
- **Manpower support to SDAs:** This constituent of the programme for Strengthening of SDAs enables SDAs to engage manpower at their offices who

assist them in executing their functions smoothly and effectively.

- **State Energy Efficiency Research & Outreach Programme:** This sub-component has the following main objectives.
  - To strengthen partnership between policy makers & educational / technical / research institutions to forward energy efficiency drive.
  - To enhance the outreach activities undertaken by SDAs.
- **Workshops / capacity building of energy professionals:** Main objective of this sub-component is to enable SDAs take all measures necessary to disseminate information for efficient use of energy and its conservation to all concerned stakeholders at State level.
- **Analysis and survey of the impact of energy conservation activities by SDAs:** Main purpose of this constituent of the scheme is to enable SDAs document outcomes of various EE & EC activities undertaken by them at State level.
- **Maintenance and updation of Internet platform and other database created:** Primary objective of this part of the scheme is to enable SDAs to regularly update contents of their established website and various databases available on it. Information availed through websites of SDAs is beneficial and valuable for various stakeholders and all sections of the society.
- **Student Awareness / Student Capacity Building Programme (SCBP):** Following are the major activities being undertaken by SDAs under this component:
  - Development and incorporation of chapters on EC for School/ State Boards/ ITI/ Dip. Engg. College Curriculum.
  - Training of School Teachers/ Lecturers on new modules/chapters.
  - Debate and Quiz competitions in Schools and at Degree College level, ITI, Diploma Engineering Colleges (polytechnic), Engineering Colleges upon creation of energy clubs.

#### **B) Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund**

Section 16(1) of the EC Act 2001 requires State Governments/UT Administrations to constitute a fund called State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF) for the purposes of promotion of efficient use of energy and its conservation within the state. In this context, a scheme titled “Contribution to SECF” was approved by the



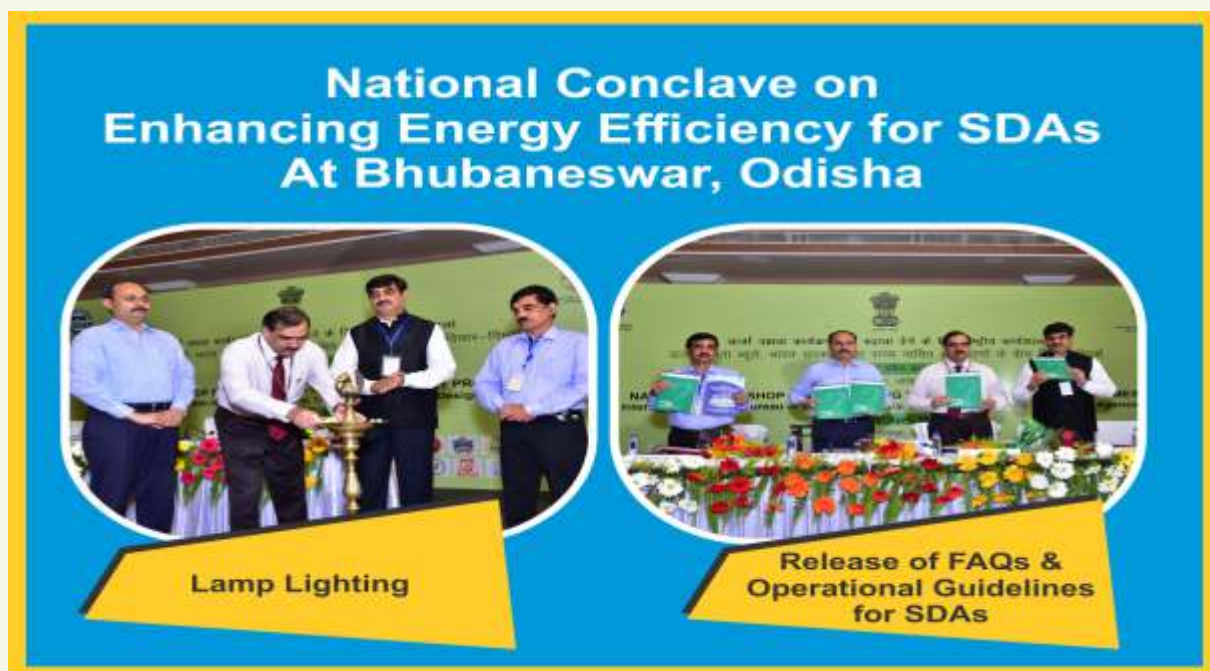
MoP, during the XI plan which was continued during the XII plan and for the period 2017-20.

The SECF can facilitate to overcome major barriers in implementation of EE projects. For undertaking EE projects from SECF, major part of the funds disbursed under SECF is to be earmarked separately as Revolving Investment Fund (RIF). This RIF may be used to finance implementation of EE projects in public buildings including Central Government, State Government and Central or State Government undertakings' / agencies' buildings, EE street-lighting or common area lighting projects, EE projects in public drinking water pumping stations and water pumping in agricultural fields, EE projects in MSME industrial units in different clusters, etc.

The contribution under SECF is made to those State Governments/UT Administrations who have created their SECF and finalized the rules and regulations to operationalize the same. The scheme is for contribution by BEE to all the State/UTs with a maximum ceiling of ₹4.0 crore for any State/UT provided in two installments of ₹2.0 crore each. The second installment under contribution to SECF is released only after the states have provided a matching contribution to the BEE's first installment. The matching contribution by State Government for North Eastern States and UT Administrations is relaxed to ₹25.0 lakh instead of ₹2.0 crore. As on date, 31 states have established their SECF out of which 26 states have provided their matching contribution.

### **National Workshops for SDAs**

BEE organizes 2-3 meetings involving all the SDAs across the country annually. Main objective of these national meetings/workshops is to review the physical and financial progress of activities undertaken by the SDAs and to deliberate upon and set their future targets in keeping with the Annual Action Plan for the FY for respective SDA. Further, these workshops provide the SDA officials with the required training and capacity building regarding their roles and responsibilities in implementation of these programmes. Through these workshops, personnel of SDAs are also apprised about the latest developments made in respective programmes and their future course of action thereunder. During FY 2019-20, BEE organized 2 national workshops for SDAs – one at Bhubaneswar, Odisha and the other at New Delhi.



### State Energy Efficiency Index

BEE has developed the State Energy Efficiency Index to:

- Help drive EE policies and programme implementation at the state and local level
- Highlight best practices and encourage healthy competition among States
- Track progress in managing the States' and India's energy footprint
- Set a baseline for EE efforts and provide a foundation to set state-specific EE targets
- Institutionalize data capture and monitoring of EE activities by States, especially by SDAs

The first such Index, the State Energy Efficiency Preparedness Index, was launched on August 1st, 2018. The State Energy Efficiency Index 2019 draws on the previous index and has enhanced the indicator framework to include ECBC 2017, initiatives for adoption of e-mobility, energy efficiency in MSME clusters, energy savings and institutional reforms such as independent SDAs and collaboration between SDAs and State departments.

Further, "State Energy Efficiency Index (SEEI) – 2019" was released by the Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for Power and New & Renewable Energy during the Review, Planning & Monitoring (RPM) meeting held in January, 2020 at New Delhi. Moreover, the Hon'ble MoSP(I/C) have forwarded the report of SEEI 2019 to Hon'ble Chief Minister of all States/UTs and recommended them to advise the concerned departments in their State/UT to implement energy efficiency initiatives on an extensive scale. The 2019 Index has 97 indicators covering all demand sectors – buildings, industry, municipalities,





transport, agriculture and DISCOMs. Thirty-six (36) States and Union Territories have been assessed in State EE Index 2019.



#### 1.4.9 Miscellaneous

National Certification Examination for Energy Managers and Energy Auditors

As per the Energy Conservation Act 2001, it is mandatory for all the designated energy consumers to get energy audit conducted by an Accredited Energy Auditor and to designate or appoint an Energy Manager.

BEE has regularly conducted the National Certification Examination, nation-wide, for Energy Managers and Energy Auditors since May 2004 and has created a cadre of professionally qualified energy managers and auditors with expertise in energy management, project management, financing and implementation of energy efficiency projects.

The country has now total 17, 256 no. of Energy Auditors and Energy Managers, out of which 10,456 are qualified as Certified Energy Auditors, from the previous 20 examinations conducted during 2004-2019. 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.

##### i) Accreditation of Certified Energy Auditors

The Energy Conservation Act, 2001 provides powers to the Central Government to designate energy intensive industrial units and other establishments as “Designated Consumers”, who inter-alia, periodically have to get the energy audit carried out by Accredited Energy Auditors. The Act also mandates the Bureau of Energy Efficiency to accredit energy auditors for this purpose.

The certified energy auditors are assessed and recommended for accreditation by the Accreditation Advisory Committee, which is chaired by the Director General,

BEE and members drawn from Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Coal. These recommended names are then approved by the Management Advisory Committee of the Bureau.

At present there are **263 Accredited Energy Auditors in the country**.

**ii) Empanelment of Accredited Energy Auditor Firms under PAT**

It is mandatory for all Designated Consumers (DCs) to get Measurement & Verification (M&V) work from Accredited Energy Auditor empanelled firms. At present total no. of **74 empanelled Accredited Energy Auditor firms** are operating to undertake the function of verification and check verification including Measurement & Verification (M&V), regarding compliance with the energy consumption norms and standards and issue or purchase of energy saving certificates, under Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme.

**iii) Refresher Course for the renewal of Energy Manager Certificate**

As per the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, an Energy Manager is one who has passed three papers (General Aspects of Energy Management & Energy Audit; Energy Efficiency in Electrical Utilities; Energy Efficiency in Thermal Utilities) of the National Level Certification Examination conducted by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) annually.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) issues certificate to the qualified Energy Managers/ Energy Auditors. Under Regulation 8 of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Certification Procedures for Energy Managers), 2010, this certificate has to be renewed after every five years, by attending a refresher training course conducted by the Bureau or approved institute or organization. The main objective of this course is to update these energy managers about the latest technologies for energy management while implementing energy norms and standards and also to boost their confidence and motivate them to take up challenging assignments.

**BEE has conducted 90 workshops in two phases and about 2,356 Energy Managers/ Energy Auditors have attended the course.**

**1.4.10 Awareness and Outreach**

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) launched an 'Awareness Campaign' to create consciousness regarding energy conservation among the public. According to the guidelines laid down by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the campaign through electronic, outdoor and print media was carried out through the Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) erstwhile Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP) and the National Film Development Corporation of India (NFDC). Advertisements educating people about energy conservation were also released in print in Hindi and vernacular languages. To encourage people participation, BEE announced 'National Painting Competition' and 'National Energy Conservation' Awards in 17 different local magazines and newspapers. The radio programme 'Bachat Ke Sitare' was broadcasted on the All India Radio in 19 languages.



During the financial year, BEE participated in many exhibitions i.e **5<sup>th</sup> Smart Cities India Expo** from May 22, 2019 to May 24, 2019 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi to display its achievements regarding various schemes. The visitors received promotional material including leaflets/brochures/newsletters by the BEE. Besides, the Bureau also took part in **Government Achievements & Schemes Expo** held from August 01 to August 03, 2019 at New Delhi to showcase technology and innovation. BEE also participated in the **107<sup>th</sup> Indian Science Congress** from January 03 to January 07, 2020 at Bangalore to showcase its various energy-efficient policies, achievements, programmes, schemes, and activities. During the last quarter of the year, Bureau participated in the **Global Exhibition on Services** from November 26-28, 2019 at Bangalore to exhibit the importance of growing service sector in global economy both in developed and developing countries with significant contributions to their Gross Domestic Product. BEE also participated in the **International Workshop on Policy Framework to deploy EV charging infrastructure in India** on November 19, 2019 in New Delhi and the **International Engineering Sourcing Show** from March 04th-06th, 2020 at Coimbatore highlighting how technology and innovation can enable the Indian industry to upgrade its technological and market competitiveness apart from organising the **International Workshop on Energy Efficient Cooling** on December 12, 2019 at New Delhi.

### Awareness Campaign Strategies

#### Promoting BEE Programmes related to Energy Efficiency by engaging Shri Amitabh Bachchan

- Engaging Shri Amitabh Bachchan to promote energy conservation exhorting consumers across households, businesses and offices to save electricity. “Bijli Bachayege to Roshan Hoga India” message was the tagline used in the creative.



### ‘Raise it by One Degree’ Campaign

An awareness campaign promoting Optimum Temperature Setting of Air conditioners by increasing one degree temperature was conceptualized and played through various platforms. “#Ak Degree Aur” was used as tagline.

- Awareness campaign “Raise it by One Degree” was run on BEE’s social media handles to encourage air conditioner users to raise AC temperature by 1°C to save electricity.
- Under this campaign, various creative were also developed to disseminate information on benefits of raising temperature of ACs’ by 1 Degree , through social media handles.



### Branding of Lajpat Nagar Metro Station

Bureau of Energy in its endeavour to promote energy efficiency hired Lajpat Nagar Metro Station for branding and displaying awareness messages. The station having strategic location provided unique promotional avenues like grafittee on walls. Various messages were displayed to cater to the general public commuting through the area.

Salient features of this activity is as below:

- Campaign for metro-branding in metropolitan city was initiated, on the same lines Semi Naming/Co-branding of Lajpat Nagar Metro Station was carried out in FY 2019-20.





- Campaigns to draw attention to energy conservation measures through efficient means were started using visual displays.
- Displayed several messages on Energy Conservation through back/front lit billboards.
- In addition to the backlit and front lit electric boards, energy conservation tips through graffiti were displayed at all the pillars and big walls having large public view
- All the station name boards were used to brand the station by displaying BEE logo.



### **'Go Electric' Campaign**

Developed a nationwide media campaign "Go Electric" to educate the public about the installation of charging infrastructure for EV and increasing awareness in public regarding advantages for electric vehicles.



**BEE has adopted innovative ideas to enhance community awareness.**

#### **Van Activation and Promotion Program**

- A major activity carried out in FY 2019-20 included the “Van Activation and Promotion Program” in eight states to create mass awareness on energy conservation measures. Direct one-to-one contact with the consumers was achieved through this ground activity comprising videos, games, etc. The campaign was carried out in Maharashtra, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi NCR, and Gujarat. State Designated Agencies (SDAs) concerned were also involved for effective implementation and close monitoring of these vans. The campaign was conducted over 30 days across 63 locations. Some glimpses of the Van campaign are shown below:



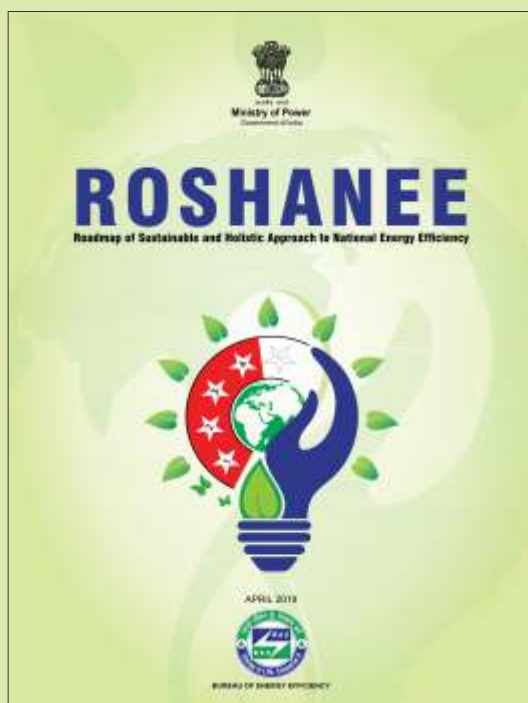
- Such a vast portfolio along with premier locations helped to achieve an unmatched coverage in the market. The program with some other agenda could also be extended in the rural areas covering more states and new products like Stoves, Solar Cookers etc. apart from LEDs in order to target the rural population.
- Retailer training program was organised to increase knowledge among the retailers to enable them explain and convince customers to choose energy efficient appliances. 18 such programs were organised in 6 metro cities - Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Chennai and Hyderabad and more than 2000 retailers were trained in these programs.

#### **Important Publications brought out by Bureau during 2019-20:-**

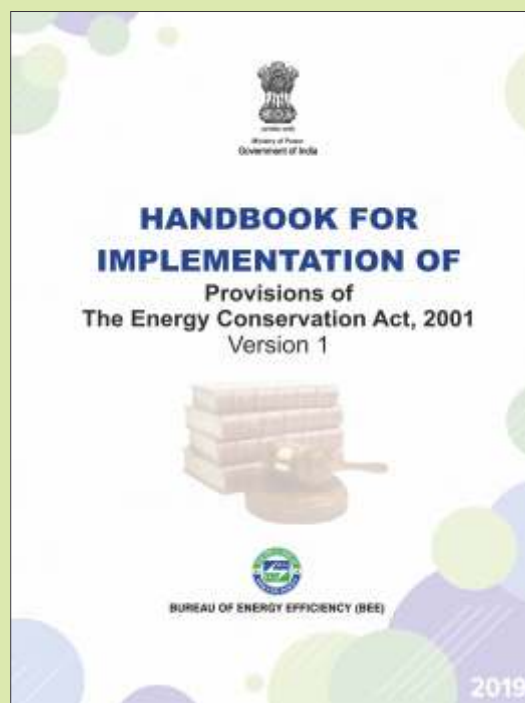
Bureau published many documents and reports during the year. The copies were distributed to concerned stake holders and were also uploaded on the website for wider dissemination. The list of such documents and reports are given below:



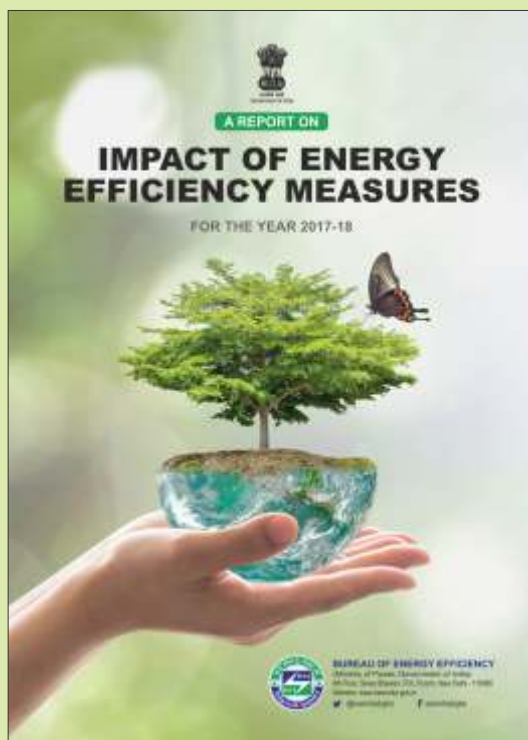
**Roadmap of Sustainable and Holistic Approach to National Energy Efficiency (Roshanee)**



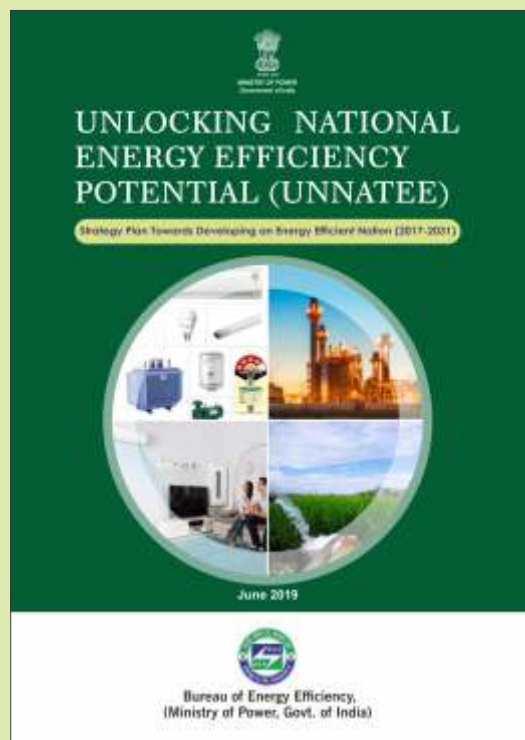
**Hand Book for Implementation of Provisions of Energy Conservation Act - Version 1**



**Impact of Energy Efficiency Measures for the Year 2017-18**



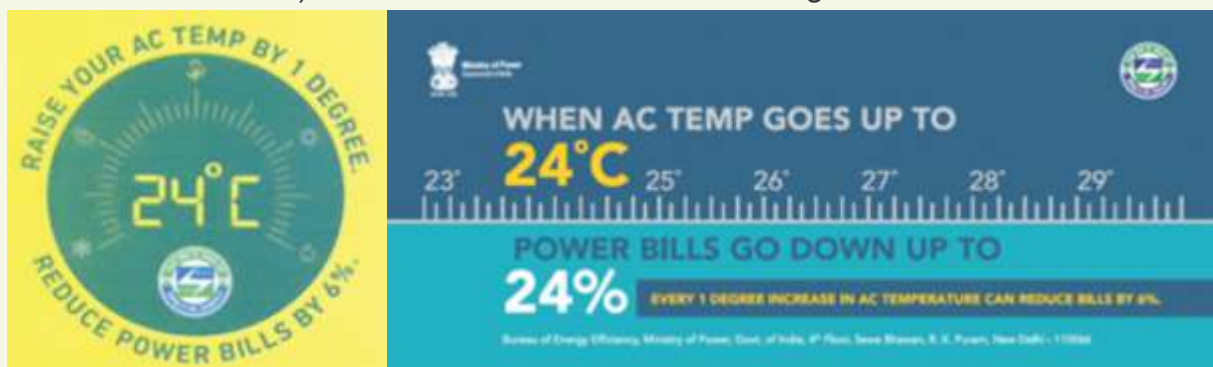
**Unlocking National Energy Efficiency Potential (UNNATEE)**





### Other Awareness Generation Measures

- Information and awareness messages. were regularly disseminated through BEE's web portal, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube channel
- A Mascot Designing Competition was also carried out by the BEE through crowdsourcing at MyGov portal in March-April 2020.
- Print, electronic, and social media platforms were used effectively to propagate messages on energy conservation and its efficacy.
- Created awareness videos for the Perform Achieve and Trades scheme and also uploaded them on the BEE website.
- To promote efficient use of air conditioners, the BEE developed the "24 Degree" campaign.
- The "24 Degree" campaign was promoted through 1 crore push messages in all the 22 TRAI circles of India during Sept/October 2019. The campaign was promoted using the following means:
  - ♦ Creation of promotional material (two types of posters, three kinds of stickers) and distribution to all SDAs and designated customers.



- Distribution of mugs, umbrella, pens, etc. with customized messages during exhibitions.
- Distribution of 1000 Mateo Cards (space temperature measuring cards) to professionals and operators through CPWD/ PWD/ SDAs.

## 1.5 National Energy Conservation Award and Painting Competition

### 1.5.1 National Energy Conservation Award

One of the important endeavor under awareness and outreach programme has been the Energy Conservation Awards. To raise awareness on energy efficiency and its conservation, the BEE, under the guidance of Ministry of Power, recognizes and encourages endeavors of industrial units, institutions and establishments in reducing energy consumption by felicitating them with Energy Conservation Awards on the occasion of National Energy Conservation Day, celebrated on 14<sup>th</sup> December every year.



The awards were given for the first time on December 14, 1991, which was declared as the 'National Energy Conservation Day'. Since then, National Energy Conservation Awards (NECA) has been attracting the attention of all the stakeholders and has witnessed increasing participation level year after year. These awards are presented on EC day by eminent dignitaries and highest functionaries such as Hon'ble President, Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Union Minister of Power etc.

For 2019 year, the Award Committee has selected 18 units for First prize, 13 units for Second Prize, 26 units for Certificate of Merit and 7 Awards for the Most Energy Efficient Appliance of the Year.

The National Energy Conservation day of year 2019 was celebrated in the august presence of Shri R.K. Singh, Minister of State (I/C) for Power and New & Renewable Energy and Minister of State in the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2019.



For NECA 2019, 355 Units have participated and collectively achieved an annual monetary savings of ₹ 5,283 crores and saved 10,566 Million units of electrical energy



The list of Award Winners in Industry, Building, Transport, Institutions and Energy Efficient Appliance Manufacturers is:

### NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION AWARD 2019

S. No.	Category	Sector	No. of Units	First Prize	Second Prize	Certificate of Merit
1	Industries	Chemicals	9	Grasim Industries Limited, Chemical Division, Rehla, Dist. Palamau (Jharkhand)	BEEPEE Coatings Pvt. Ltd., Anand (Gujarat)	Jubilant Life Sciences Limited, Unit-1, Dist. Bharuch, (Gujarat)
2		Consumer Goods	7	Panasonic Life Solutions India Pvt. Ltd., Vill. Bhimpore, Nani Daman (Daman & Diu)	Samsung India Electronics Private Limited, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd., Mohali (Punjab)
3		Manufacturing	20	Endurance Technologies Ltd. Transmission Plant, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	Granules Omni Chem Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	1. Subros Limited, IMT Manesar (Haryana) 2. Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited, Nashik (Maharashtra)
4		Edible Oils / Vanaspat	3	-----	-----	KTV Health Food Pvt. Ltd., Dist. Tiruvallur (Tamilnadu)
5		Foundries	22	Technosystems, Belgam (Karnataka)	Porwal Auto Components Ltd., Dist. Dhar (Madhya Pradesh)	BakgiyamEngg Works- Foundry Division, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
6		Integrated Steel Plants	14	Rashtriyalspat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam, (Andhra Pradesh)	Tata Steel Limited, Kalinganagar, Jajpur (Odisha)	SAIL, IISCO Steel Plant, Dist. West Burdwan (West Bengal)
7		Ordnance Factories	38	Ordnance Factory Medak, Dist. Sangareddy (Telangana)	Ammunition Factory, Khadki, Pune (Maharashtra)	1. Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) 2. Ordnance Factory, Dumdum, Kolkata (West Bengal)
8		Petrochemicals	5	GAIL India Limited, Pata, Auraiya (Uttar Pradesh)	-----	Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd., Haldia, Dist. Purba Mednipur (West Bengal)
9		Sponge Iron	9	Nalwa Steel and Power Limited, Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)	Kirloskar Ferrous Industries Limited, Dist. Koppal (Karnataka)	JSW Steel Coated Products Ltd., Kalmeshwar, Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra)



S. No.	Category	Sector	No. of Units	First Prize	Second Prize	Certificate of Merit
10		Textiles (Large)	43	Arvind Limited, Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	-----	1. GBTL Limited (formerly known as Grasim Bhiwani Textiles Limited), Bhiwani (Haryana) 2. Grasim industries Ltd, Unit- Jaya Shree Textiles, Rishra. (West Bengal) 3. Raymond Limited, Valsad, (Gujarat)
		Textile(Small)		Zenitex. Surat, (Gujarat)	BMD Pvt.Ltd. Banswara, (Rajasthan)	Rishab Spinning Mills. Ludhiana, (Punjab)
11		Railway Production Units	21	Diesel Loco Modernization Works, Patiala (Punjab)	Chitraranjan Locomotive Works, PaschimBurdwan (West Bengal)	Integral Coach Factory, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
12	Transport	Zonal railways	15	Western Railway, Churchgate, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Northern Railway, Baroda House (New Delhi)	1. South Central Railway, Secunderabad (Telangana) 2. Southern Railway, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
13		Metro Railways	3	Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	-----	-----
14		Metro Stations	15	Mandi House Metro Station, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (New Delhi)	-----	Janpath Metro Station, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (New Delhi)
15	Buildings	Engineering Institutes/ Universities	33	Gita Vidya Mandir Girls College, Sonipat (Haryana)	Indian Railways Institute of Electrical Engineering (IRIEEN), Nasik road, (Maharashtra)	1. Electric Traction Training Centre, Vijayawada Division, South Central Railway, Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) 2. 2.ST. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam (Kerala)
		Schools		Railway Senior Secondary School, Salem Division, Southern Railways, Erode (Tamil Nadu)	---	Railway Mixed High School, Podanur, Salem Division Southern Railways, Salem (Tamil Nadu)
16	Institutions	State Designated Agencies	18	Energy Management Centre – Kerala	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA)	1. Uttar Pradesh New & Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA)

S. No.	Category	Sector	No. of Units	First Prize	Second Prize	Certificate of Merit
						2. New and Renewable Energy Department (HAREDA (Haryana))
17		Performance Awards for CPWD, PHED & State PWDs	39	LekhaBhavan, Secunderabad (Telangana)	Divisional Railway Manager Office, Western Railway, Rajkot (Gujarat)	1. Kacheguda Heritage Building, Secunderabad (Telangana) 2. Divisional Railway Manager's Office, Bhavnagar (Gujarat)
18		Financial Institutions (Banks / NBFCs)	3	-----	-----	Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) (New Delhi)

S. No.	Category	Appliance	No. of Applications	No. of Models	Most Energy Efficient Appliance of the Year
19	Most Energy Efficient Appliances of the Year	<b>Air Conditioners</b> (Fixed Speed & Variable Speed AC)	35	369	LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd., Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh) (Model No. - KS-Q18ENZA)
		<b>Ceiling Fans</b>		23	1. Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited, Ponda (Goa) (Model No. HS Plus) 2. Usha International Limited, Gurgaon (Haryana) (Model No. - Energia)
		<b>Refrigerator</b> (Direct Cool Refrigerator & Frost Free Refrigerator)		402	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd., Mumbai (Maharashtra) (Model No. RD EDGE Pro 190 PDS INV 5.2)
		<b>Storage Water Heater</b>		259	Havells India Limited, Sector-126, Expressway, Noida (Uttar Pradesh) (Model No. Puro Turbo 25)
		<b>Pumps</b> (Monoset, Open well, Submersible Pumps)		123	C.R.I. Pumps Private Limited, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) (Model No- CRI 4R-5/07)
		<b>Colour Television</b>		0	No award or Certificate, as no Participants
		<b>LED Bulb</b>		51	Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited, Baroda (Gujarat) (Model No. 9W LED Bulb CDL)
		<b>Distribution Transformers</b>		37	No award or Certificate, as only single participant in the group



### 1.5.2 Painting Competition on Energy Conservation for School Children

BEE on behalf of Ministry of Power organized National Painting Competition on energy conservation with the help of 11 PSUs and SDAs. In year 2019, School Level Painting Competition was organized from July, 2019 to October, 2019 Public announcement was made through release of vernacular advertisement in all the 36 States and UTs in the month of September 2019.

State level painting competition was organized on 14<sup>th</sup> Nov, 2019 in all the States/UTs. National Level competition for Category 'A' (for 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> standard) was organized by NTPC Ltd. In NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh) and Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd organized for Category 'B' (for 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> Standard) in Gurugram, Haryana on 12<sup>th</sup> of December, 2019

School Principal selected 2 best paintings from each category and sent them for further selection for State Level Painting Competition. Eminent jury selected 50 best paintings from each category. 50 selected students had participated in each category in State Level Competition of their respective State/UT. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> winners of each category from 36 States and UTs were invited to participate in National Level Competition.

The National Painting Competition witnessed participation of over 84 lakh school children from class IV to IX from all States and UTs across the country. 13 Awards (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Consolation prizes) were given away to Students from each category (Category 'A' and Category 'B') on National Energy Conservation Day-14<sup>th</sup> December, 2019

#### Participation status of National Painting Competition-2019

States /UTs	Student Participation (Category 'A' and Category 'B')
Andhra Pradesh	3,487
Arunachal	18,157
Assam	5,43,210
Bihar	32,461
Chhattisgarh	38,610
Goa	21,545
Gujarat	13,671
Haryana	23,15,573
Himachal Pradesh	7,27,876
Jammu & Kashmir	10,863
Jharkhand	2,19,450

States /UTs	Student Participation (Category 'A' and Category 'B')
Karnataka	42,729
Kerala	4,717
Madhya Pradesh	11,85,134
Maharashtra	19,539
Manipur	54,941
Meghalaya	6,625
Mizoram	4,583
Nagaland	4,360
Odisha	6,15,100
Punjab	7,27,859
Rajasthan	6,831
Sikkim	11,124
Tamil Nadu	52,342
Telangana	24,284
Tripura	4,970
Uttar Pradesh	2,34,706
Uttarakhand	18,766
West Bengal	76,432
A & N Islands	3,058
Chandigarh	49,370
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12,685
Daman & Diu	4,530
Lakshadweep	629
Puducherry	26,797
Delhi	12,80,136



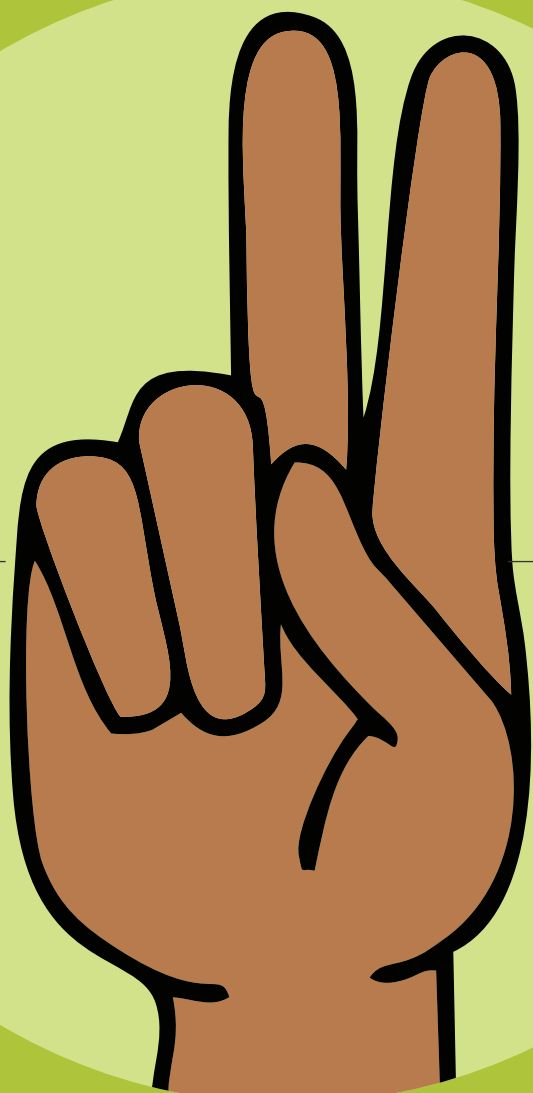


## 1.6 Governing Council Composition

The general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs of the Bureau vest in the Governing Council which consist of not less than twenty, but not exceeding twenty six, members to be appointed by the Central Government. The Governing Council consists of the following members:

- (a) The Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government dealing with the Power – ex officio Chairperson
- (b) The Secretary to the Government of India, in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government dealing with the Power – ex officio member
- (c) The Secretary to the Government of India, in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government dealing with the Petroleum and Natural Gas – ex officio member
- (d) The Secretary to the Government of India, in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government dealing with the Coal – ex officio member
- (e) The Secretary to the Government of India, in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government dealing with the Non-conventional Energy Sources – ex officio member
- (f) The Secretary to the Government of India, in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government dealing with the Atomic Energy – ex officio member
- (g) The Secretary to the Government of India, in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government dealing with the Consumer Affairs – ex officio member
- (h) Chairman of the Central Electricity Authority – ex officio member
- (i) Director-General of the Central Power Research Institute – ex officio member
- (j) Executive Director of the Petroleum Conservation Research Association – ex officio member
- (k) Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Central Mine Planning and Designing Institute Limited – ex officio member
- (l) Director-General of the Bureau of Indian Standards – ex officio member
- (m) Director-General of the National Test House, Department of Supply, Ministry of Commerce and Industry – ex officio member

- (n) Managing Director of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited  
– ex officio member
- (o) One member each from the five power regions representing the States of the region to be appointed by Central Government  
– Member
- (p) Such number of persons, not exceeding four as may be prescribed, to be appointed by the Central Government as members from amongst persons who are in the opinion of the Central Government capable or representing industry, equipment and appliance manufacturers, architects and consumers  
– Members
- (q) Such number of persons, not exceeding two as may be nominated by the Governing Council as members  
– Members
- (r) Director-General of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency  
– ex officio Member-Secretary



## International Cooperation

- 2.1 International Bilateral Programmes
- 2.2 International Multilateral Programme

## **2.1 International Bilateral Programmes**

### **A. Countries with Active Participation**

#### **1. Indo-German Energy Programme**

##### **- Indo German Energy Forum (IGEF)**

Under the Indo-German Energy Forum there are 3 sub-groups. Sub-group 1 is efficiency enhancement in fossil fuel-based power plants, sub-group 2 is renewable energy and sub-group 3 is demand side energy efficiency and low carbon growth strategies. In the sub-group 3, the Indian Ministry of Power (MOP) and the German Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi), together with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Buildings and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) are working together to put in place a positive environment for enhancing energy efficiency in their respective countries. This is achieved by facilitating a constructive dialogue between decision-makers in Government and the private sector in both countries.

Eight IGEF meetings have been held with the last meeting held on 1st November, 2019. For the Sub-Group 3 meeting, the Indian side was co-chaired by ShriAbhayBakre - Director General, Bureau of Energy Efficiency while German side was co-chaired by Dr. Georg Maue, Deputy Head of Division, General issues of energy efficiency Federal Ministry for Economics and Energy (BMWi), Government of Germany. The meeting was attended by representatives of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Embassy of Germany, KfW and GIZ.

Three Implementation Agreement signed with GIZ/IGEF during the sidelines of IGEF in December 2019:

- a) Implementation Agreement of Energy Efficient Cooling.
- b) Supplementary Agreement for cost-neutral extension of Technical Cooperation projects
- c) Implementation Agreement for IGEF Support Office Phase 4

The activities undertaken through the Sub Group 3 are as below:

- In the residential buildings sector, Fraunhofer institute and TERI jointly developed an energy performance assessment tool which calculates energy saving potential for various energy efficiency measures in the residential buildings in India.
- For developing an international internet-based knowledge platform for energy efficiency in various fields, the German side established a platform i.e. big EE which means "Bridging the Information Gap on Energy Efficiency".
- Report launched on 'Demand Analysis for Cooling by Sector in India in 2027'. The report highlights that the country's cooling energy demand will rise to 2.2 times the existing level by 2027 and interventions can help cut it down by 17 per cent in the



next decade It explores India's cooling demand in buildings, mobile air-conditioning, refrigeration, cold-chain and process cooling in industries, and identifies key technological, operational and market interventions for the largest energy and carbon savings in cooling.

- Report launched on 'Energy Efficiency Potential in India' which underlined the potential of saving energy and greenhouse gas emissions, through energy efficiency measures.

During the negotiations on Development Co-operation between India and Germany held in November 2019, the following were agreed upon:

- German side committed to provide technical assistance up to EUR 4 million for promoting energy efficiency in steel, pulp and paper or any other similar industry sector.
- German side indicated its willingness to provide support for energy efficiency investment to the tune of EUR 150 million loan at reduced interest



IGEF Meeting November 2019



### **UDIT Portal:**

The Urja Dakshata Information Tool (UDIT) – Bureau of Energy Efficiency's data visualization Portal in collaboration with WRI and GIZ and funded by BMUB; showcases the energy efficiency status of India through the Bureau of Energy Efficiency schemes.

The open access platform will raise awareness, incentivize action among policy makers, journalists, industrialists and researchers to enable better decision making with accessible data, and enhance monitoring and evaluation systems by tracking progress against BEE's goals and their contribution to India's climate goals. It aims to put systems in place for evidence-based, data-driven policy decisions.

The data visualization platform will help policy makers acquire current as well as historical data on energy efficiency policies by providing snapshots of energy savings and consumption and emission reductions across different schemes.

### **- Indo German Energy Programme (IGEN)**

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

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

- BEE and GIZ under the framework of IGEN has signed supplementary agreement (w.r.t to the existing Implementation agreement between BEE and GIZ under IGEN) to collaborate in the residential buildings sector.
- An online tool - ECO-NIWAS has been jointly developed by BEE and GIZ to guide the public in incorporating energy efficiency elements in their homes, such as building materials, its design features and appliances.
- The support from the German side has been instrumental in successful completion of PAT cycle – I and the partnership has been continued by taking up subsequent cycles of PAT through expansion of coverage by inclusion of new sectors as well as enhancing industries covered under the existing sectors of PAT. Also, in order to penetrate energy efficiency in the residential buildings sector, BEE and GIZ have been working together for formulating energy efficiency building codes for the multi-storey residential buildings.



- Support to BEE towards conducting annual National Painting Competition and National Energy Conservation Awards through GIZ.
- Technical Assistance towards development of National Energy Efficiency Standards for New Large Residential Buildings.
- Support to incorporate provisions regarding mandatory introduction of Energy Efficiency Standards in New Multi-Storey Residential Building.



GIZ officials at 19<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day of BEE

## 2. Indo —Japan Energy Dialogue

As an outcome of the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to Japan in December 2006, Indo-Japan Energy Dialogue co-chaired by Deputy Chairman Planning Commission and Minister of Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry METI was initiated to promote cooperation in energy sector. The 9th meeting of the Japan-India Energy Dialogue, co-chaired by His Excellency Mr. Hiroshige Seko, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan, and His Excellency Mr. Raj Kumar Singh, Minister of State for Power, and New and Renewable Energy of India was held in Delhi on 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2018.

- **ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN:**

• **Development of Energy Conservation Guidelines and Energy Management Manual**

A meeting was organized at Bureau of Energy Efficiency on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 to discuss about the Energy Conservation Guidelines and Energy Management Manual that are being used by the Industries in Japan having the participation of officials of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), The Energy Conservation Centre, Japan (ECCJ), The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and Designated Consumers (DCs) representing various industry sub-sectors. The benefits of the Energy Conservation Guidelines and Energy Management Manuals that are being used by the industries in Japan were highlighted. These guidelines and manuals would help Indian Industries in achieving energy efficiency.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency in consultation with Energy Conservation Centre, Japan, has developed the Energy Conservation Guidelines for large energy intensive industries. The draft Energy Conservation Guidelines were released for public comments and peer review on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2018 in New Delhi. Subsequently, the final Energy Conservation Guidelines for large industries were launched by Shri R.K. Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Power on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2018 at New Delhi.

Further, for implementation of Energy conservation guidelines and development of Energy Management Manuals, 9 model factories from various PAT sectors were selected. The 1<sup>st</sup> Japanese Expert visited India during the period from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> December 2018 to assist the model factories to develop the sample manual for some of the energy consuming equipment or utility which can further be replicated for other equipments. A workshop was conducted on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2018 in India Habitat Centre, New Delhi to review and comment on the draft EM manuals prepared by all the 9 model factories.

To conduct interim review on EM Manual development and to acquire knowledge regarding devolving and utilizing EM Manual in accordance with EC Guideline, a workshop was conducted by ECCJ in Tokyo, Japan during 21<sup>st</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2019.

The Working Group meeting on Energy Efficiency (EEWG) under Indo-Japan Energy Dialogue was held on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2019 at Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the co-chairmanship of Shri Abhay Bhakre, Director General, BEE and Mr. Masaomi Koyama, Director, METI to review the outcome of the ongoing projects and future areas of corporation are identified.



**Workshop for implementation of EC Guidelines in new DCs in Sept. 2019**

A workshop was organized by ECCJ, Japan in January 2020 on “Development of verification system for compliance with Energy Conservation Guidelines”. Indian delegation consisted officials from BEE and SDAs.



**ECCJ workshop, Tokyo, Japan, 21<sup>st</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2019**



### 3. India — US Collaboration

The Indo- US Energy Dialogue was launched in May, 2005 and has the following objectives:

- To enhance mutual energy security,
- Promote increased energy trade and investment,
- Facilitate the deployment of clean energy technologies.

U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) and India's Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) collaborate under the aegis of the Power and Energy Efficiency Working Group. The main goal of the collaborations was to support development and implementations of energy efficient policies and best practices that can help achieve national energy efficiency goals and significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. For implementation of projects identified in the Working Group (Power and Energy Efficiency), "Partnership to Advance Clean Energy –Deployment (PACE-D)" programme is working in the areas of Building Energy Efficiency, Industrial Efficiency, Energy Efficiency Financing and Institutional strengthening.

The tenure of the collaboration under PACE-D was completed in June, 2017 and currently, BEE and USAID are working together to formulate Annual Work plan in the areas of Building Energy Efficiency and Appliances.

#### **Current Progress:**

Following new Joint Working Groups have been constituted under new 'INDO-US STRATEGIC ENERGY PARTNERSHIP' which is co-chaired by MoPNG. BEE is part of Joint Working Group on Power and Energy Efficiency.

Joint Working Group on Oil & Gas

Joint Working Group on Power and Energy Efficiency

Joint Working Group on Clean and Renewable Energy

Joint Working Group on Coal

Under Joint Working Group on Power and Energy Efficiency, three new proposals have been envisaged to be taken up by BEE, which are

- A.** MAITREE (Market and Transformation for Energy Efficiency Initiative) focusing on Energy Efficiency in buildings, sustainable cooling and training & outreach. The duration of program is from October, 2018 to September, 2019. The three tasks proposed to be taken up under the program are:

**Task-1** ECBC Implementation support: Technical assistance to Delhi and Maharashtra ECBC Cell. Online ECBC compliance tool integration.





**Task-2** Scaling up the commercial building energy efficiency labelling program

**Task-3** Support development of ECBC centre for Excellence

**B.** Development of Energy productivity roadmap for India.

**C.** Joint study with LBNL on space cooling

Also, BEE attended the Digital Video Conference (DVC) of Power and Energy Efficiency Pillar under the US-India Strategic Energy Partnership on 4th June 2019 where BEE had highlighted three areas for collaboration, which are an online tool for ECBC compliance; program for labeling of commercial buildings; and net zero energy buildings program to promote building energy efficiency in the country to be covered under the MAITREE programme of USAID. Further, a meeting was held between BEE and US-DOE/USAID officials to prepare a joint workplan with timelines for all items pertaining to energy efficiency as discussed during the meeting held on June 4, 2019 via Digital Video Conference (DVC) of Power and Energy Efficiency Pillar under the US-India Strategic Energy Partnership.

#### **4. India - UK**

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and the United Kingdom on cooperation in the energy sector was signed during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to UK during November, 2015.

The MoU provides framework for technical assistance, including in-kind grant, and other support, as mutually agreed, through relevant projects initiated by the United Kingdom. The MoU also encourage development of project specific agreements on time-to-time basis.

Most of the progress focused on UK support to the Knowledge Exchange Platform (KEP) on Industrial Energy Efficiency

##### **Activities Undertaken**

- Sector level best practice/ technology exchange events organized for three sectors (Petroleum Refinery, Cement, and Aluminum). These workshops helped to showcase/exchange benefits of best practices/ technologies and creating awareness about international technologies and services (including from the UK)
- National Workshop cum Technology Exhibition for Promoting Energy Efficient and Cleaner Production for Sustainable Industrial Growth' organized from 8th to 9th March, 2018 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. It led to cross-sectoral exchange of best practices, technologies and approaches on energy efficiency, provided a platform to UK technology suppliers to showcase their products and services (e.g., Power Star, Bristol Blue Green Limited, SEaB Energy)
- Participatory audits, in-plant capacity building, led to energy savings of 21 million

kWh/year; avoided coal usage - 652 tonne/year & 8 kL of oil/year only across 7 plants spanning cement, textile and aluminium sectors in just 4 months

Task Force meeting on Energy Efficiency was held on 16th August, 2018 in the office of Bureau of Energy Efficiency. For the energy dialogue to be held on 13th September, 2018 it was decided during the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the task force on energy efficiency that one of the proposed announcements will be related to scaling up of the Knowledge Exchange Platform on industrial energy efficiency. BEE has provided its comments on the Concept note and Technical PPR on “India-UK - new partnership programme of Technical Assistance on Energy and Green Growth” and have mentioned the areas and themes for technical cooperation in future programmes

## 5. Indo-Switzerland

The Indo-Swiss Building Energy Efficiency Project (BEEP) is a bilateral cooperation between the Ministry of Power (MoP), Government of India and the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) of the Swiss Confederation. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is the Implementing agency on behalf of the MoP while the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is the agency on behalf of the FDFA.

Consequent to the Cabinet Approval by the Govt. of India, an MoU for a five-year joint project with an overall objective to reduce energy consumption in new buildings in India was signed between the two governments on 8th November 2011 and was valid till 7th November 2016. The successful implementation of the project during 2011-2016, resulted in the two governments agreeing to extend the MoU for 5 years. Hence, the extension of the MoU for a follow-up phase of BEEP (8<sup>th</sup> November 2016 – 7<sup>th</sup> November 2021) was signed in the month of November 2016. The MoUs for the follow-up phase were exchanged between the two countries on 28<sup>th</sup> November 2016 at the BEEP International Conference in the presence of Mr. Piyush Goyal, the then Minister of State (IC) for Power, Coal, New & Renewable Energy, Mines, Govt. of India.

Activities completed under the bilateral (FY 2019-20):

- **Eco-Niwas Samhita Implementation:** BEEP is providing technical support to BEE with the implementation of Energy Conservation Building Code for Residential Buildings or Eco-Niwas Samhita (ENS). BEEP supported BEE with the organization of regional awareness workshops and organized four regional workshops at Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Vijayawada, and Chennai. BEEP also initiated work on providing technical support to 3 partner states i.e. Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Andhra Pradesh with ENS implementation. BEEP developed new resources, like an online tool to check compliance and Films. Technical documentation of the methodology for the development of ENS, Part I was published as research papers.



- **Architecture & Engineering Student Education & Training:** BEEP is focusing on training under-graduate and post-graduate Architecture & Engineering students in integrated energy-efficient building design. A week-long BEEP student camp was organized in partnership with the CEPT University at Ahmedabad from 15<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2019. The camp received an overwhelming response and around 50 selected students and young professionals belonging to 16 states participated in the camp. In addition, BEEP initiated work with IIT, Bhilai and Sri Sri University, Bhubaneswar to develop curricula and teaching material for under-graduate Engineering and Architecture programmes.
- **Media Engagement on Energy Efficient Buildings:** BEEP is supporting BEE in increasing media engagement on the issue of energy efficiency in buildings. BEEP has partnered with the Centre for Media Studies (CMS) to launch a series of workshops on the topic with journalists. During 2019-20, three workshops were organized at Delhi, Jaipur and Ahmedabad for media professionals. A programme to provide Fellowships to 12 selected Journalists to write on the topic was also launched.
- **BEE-ECBC National Awards:** With an aim to recognize and award exemplary commercial and residential buildings which comply with ECBC and ENS, BEEP is assisting BEE with the launch and implementation of the BEE-ECBC national awards. In consultation with BEE the award concept and methodology was finalized, the first set of awards are planned to be given during 2020-21.
- **International Outreach:** With an objective to share knowledge generated in India under BEE- BEEP collaboration, BEEP is actively working towards dissemination of this knowledge at international platforms. BEEP Swiss expert, Mr. Pierre Jaboyedoff was a core Faculty in the International Energy Agency (IEA) training programmes on Energy Efficient Buildings held at Paris, Bangkok, and Singapore. BEEP also made presentations at the World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland in January 2020 as well as at the UN Climate Change Conference COP 25 at Madrid, Spain in December 2019.

## 6. India - France

A declaration of cooperation was signed between Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power and the French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME), on Feb 20, 2006. The MoU between BEE and ADEME was renewed on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2009 for a period of 2 years.

Achievements of the Indo-French Cooperation: -

- (i) Energy Information centres for creating awareness on energy efficiency have been established at two state designated agencies HAREDA and PEDDA.
- (ii) DSM Internet Portal has been successfully created and commissioned with assistance of ADEME.

- (iii) Benchmarking and Mapping the MSMEs energy consumption: Data collected from BEE was analysed for various SME clusters following which Interim report was circulated.

In order to revive the cooperation in the field of energy efficiency, and subsequently upon receiving necessary approvals, the MoU was signed on 17<sup>th</sup> October 2018 between BEE and ADEME. Following are the scope of cooperation between BEE and ADEME:

- Development of sustainable mobility, with specific focus on electric transport (charging infrastructure, smart chargers, smart grid interaction, etc.);
- Development of tools for collection, use and analysis of energy efficiency related data across sectors leading to energy efficiency indicators;
- Development of tools for collection, use and analysis of CO2 emissions and GHG data for tracking global emissions for INDCs.

## 7. India - Russia

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between BEE and Russian Energy Agency (REA) in February, 2020 at Moscow to promote cooperation in the area of Energy Efficiency. The MoU was signed by Sh. R.K. Rai, Secretary, BEE and Sh. Alexey Bednov, Deputy Director General, REA. The sides noted the interest in cooperation in the field of energy audits and participation in international Energy Efficiency festivals.



MoU signing between BEE and Russian Energy Agency (REA) in February, 2020



## 2.2 International Multilateral Programme

### 1. International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC)

- The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) is a high-level international forum which includes developed and developing countries. Its purpose is to enhance global cooperation in the field of energy efficiency (EE) and to facilitate policies that yield energy efficiency gains across all sectors globally. Its foundation in May 2009 represents a key milestone in the improvement of energy efficiency. The IPEEC promotes energy efficiency worldwide by exchanging information related to energy efficiency, developing partnerships between energy efficiency sectors and supporting energy efficient initiatives. IPEEC supported initiatives are open to both member and non-member nations as well as the private sector.
- IPEEC members included Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Russian Federation, South Africa, South Korea, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The visibility of IPEEC has significantly enhanced with the announcement of the G20 Energy Efficiency Action Plan. India is participating in the four work streams viz. Energy Efficiency Financing, Industrial Energy Management, Transport and Electricity Generation. The Partnership relies on voluntary contributions (VCs) of IPEEC members and other entities. These VCs include financial as well as in-kind contributions.
- The IPEEC is run by an Executive Committee (ExCo), a Policy Committee (PoCo) and a Secretariat. So far 16 meetings of Policy Committee meetings have been held with the last meeting convened on February, 2019 and 20 meetings of Executive Committee meetings have been held with the last meeting convened in September 2018.
- The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) is likely to be dissolved and to foster collaboration and synergies to enhance energy efficiency work globally; “Energy Efficiency Hub” is being created. The Hub, as outlined in the principles, is intended to foster collaboration and synergies to enhance energy efficiency work globally. It would have a distinct identity and ring-fenced budget with supporting staff and would be focused on collaboration, rooted in the task groups of IPEEC adding value to, and not duplicate, existing activities and ensuring appropriate integration within the IEA. The Hub work programme would be overseen by an independent Hub Steering Committee. These principles also elaborate on the establishment of a secretariat for the Hub which would be open to nationals from all Hub countries.
- The IPEEC was dissolved by member countries w.e.f December, 2019.



## 2. Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)

Created in 2010, the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) is a global forum where major economies and forward leaning countries work together to share best practices and promote policies and programmes that encourage and facilitate the transition to a global clean energy economy.

- There are 28 participating member countries in CEM: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand (observer), Norway, Poland (observer), Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- 22 wide ranging CEM work-streams (initiatives and campaigns) help drive the global clean energy transition. These are yearlong activities which are led by one or more CEM members with coordination with one or more departments within the countries.
- Several of the world's best technical expert organisations (such as IRENA, IEA, UNEP, UNIDO, NREL, LBNL, etc.) lend their technical assistance and advice to support the work of the CEM.
- The 10<sup>th</sup> CEM meeting took place in Vancouver, Canada on 27<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2019.
- The 11<sup>th</sup> Clean Energy Ministerial Preparatory Meeting and the Mission Innovation Gathering was held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia between 1<sup>st</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2020. Shri Abhay Bakre, Director General, BEE, attended the 11<sup>th</sup> Clean Energy Ministerial Preparatory Meeting and the Mission Innovation Gathering



The 11<sup>th</sup> Clean Energy Ministerial Preparatory Meeting and the Mission Innovation Gathering held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia -1<sup>st</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> February 2020



### **BEE's Engagement in CEM:**

#### **a) SEAD (Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment)**

Fostering governments working together to save energy, turn knowledge into action, and advance global markets to encompass energy efficient products. SEAD is a voluntary collaboration among governments working to promote the manufacture, purchase, and use of energy-efficient appliances, lighting, and equipment worldwide. SEAD's 19 member governments engage with global initiatives, industry and civil society, and each other to identify and share best practices and promote policies and programs that encourage, facilitate, and accelerate the pace of market transformation for energy efficient equipment and appliances.

#### **b) ACC (Advanced Cooling Challenge)**

The Advanced Cooling Challenge (ACC) urges governments, companies, and other stakeholders to make, sell, promote, or install super-efficient air conditioner or cooling solutions that are smart, climate friendly, and affordable. The campaign seeks commitments, supporting actions, and endorsing statements from energy and related government agencies, public sector organisations, manufacturers, retailers, institutional buyers, and foundations.

#### **c) EMWG (Energy Management Working Group)**

EMWG activities focus on Energy Management Systems (EnMS) such as ISO 50001 due to the vast potential for energy savings. The ISO 50001 standard is technically rigorous and globally relevant, providing a reliable means of measuring progress toward corporate goals, as well as national and international climate commitments. The framework encompasses all aspects of energy use within an organisation and engages management, functional and business unit teams, and all employees.

#### **d) EMC (Energy Management Campaign)**

A campaign under the Energy Management Working Group (EMWG) Initiative, the Energy Management Campaign provides an easy mechanism to drive concrete actions and elevate visibility of ISO 50001 and increase partnership opportunities among governments, institutions and private sector organisations. The Campaign, launched in 2016, enabled the EMWG leverage its resources for greater impact.

#### **e) EV-30@30**

The EV30@30 Campaign sets a collective aspirational goal to speed up deployment and reach a 30% sales share for electric vehicles by 2030 among the

participating countries. The campaign supports the market for electric passenger cars, light commercial vans, buses and trucks (including battery-electric, plug-in hybrid, and fuel cell vehicle types). It also works towards the deployment of charging infrastructure to supply sufficient power to the vehicles deployed.

### 3. **BRICS**

The BRICS forum consists of 5 member countries namely, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. In 2006, the four countries initiated a regular informal diplomatic coordination, with annual meetings of Foreign Ministers at the margins of the General Debate of the UN General Assembly (UNGA). This successful interaction led to the decision that the dialogue was to be carried out at the level of Heads of State and Government in annual Summits. At the First Summit, held in Yekaterinburg in 2009, the depth and scope of the dialogue among the Members of BRIC – which became BRICS in 2011 with the inclusion of South Africa – was further enhanced. More than an acronym that identified countries emerging in the International economic order, BRICS became a new and promising political-diplomatic entity, far beyond the original concept tailored for the financial markets.

India has been the active member of the BRICS forum and enjoys very special status in its agenda and dialogue undertaken by the BRICS member countries. Currently, the BRICS presidency is with Russia since April, 2015 and will be passed onto India in 2021.

Russia after assuming the Presidency of BRICS in April, 2015 proposed to initiate cooperation in the field of energy, efficiency and sustainable development. In this regard, a representative from member countries met at the BRICS High-Level Meeting on Energy Efficiency in Merida, Mexico, on 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2015 to coordinate their actions in response to increasingly unfair competition in international energy markets and artificial restrictions on the free movement of capital and energy-efficient technology trade. As part of meeting, the Russian side circulated copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Energy Savings and Energy Efficiency promotion for consideration of BRICS member countries.

The MoU was signed on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2015 at Russia during the first meeting of the Energy Ministers of BRICS member countries. Under the framework of this MoU, a Working Group on Energy Savings and Energy Efficiency was established. The first Working Group meeting on “Energy Savings and Energy Efficiency” was held in Vizag on 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2016. The second meeting of Energy Ministers was held in Beijing China on 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2017.

As a pre-cursor to the 3rd Ministerial Meeting, a Third Working Group meeting on Energy Savings and Energy Efficiency was held at Cape Town, South Africa on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2018. The purpose of the meeting was to engage into high level (ministerial) discussions



and endorsements towards the outcome of Energy Efficiency Working Group actions and deliberations. The high-level engagements by the ministers of member countries pushed forward joint collaboration and the knowledge sharing in the field of energy efficiency as well as Renewable energy programmes.

In continuation to the first and second meeting of Energy Ministers held earlier, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministers meeting was hosted by South Africa in Gauteng Province in the city of Johannesburg during 28<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> June, 2018.

Further, the Senior Officers meeting in connection with 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of BRICS Energy Ministers was held on 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2019 in Brasilia, Brazil. The Indian delegation was led by Economic Advisor and In-charge (EC), Ministry of Power and accompanied by Director, Bureau of Energy Efficiency. All the Senior Officers representing from all BRICS member countries were present in the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to finalise the Communique for BRICS Energy Ministers meeting and Terms of Reference of the BRICS Energy Research Cooperation Platform (ERCP).



**Figure: First BRICS ERCP meeting, 17-18 June 2019, Moscow**

Thereafter a BRICS Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) was held at Moscow, Russia on 20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2020 under Russian Presidency to take forward the BRICS Energy Research Cooperation (ERCP) Terms of Reference (ToR) which was finalised during the last BRICS Energy Ministers meeting held at Brasillia, Brazil on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2019.



#### 4. G20 (Group-20)

The G20, or Group of 20, is the main international forum for economic, financial and political cooperation: it addresses the major global challenges and seeks to generate public policies that resolve them. It is made up of the European Union and 19 countries: Germany, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, South Korea, United States, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, United Kingdom, Russia, South Africa and Turkey.

Together, the G20 members represent 85% of the global gross product, two thirds of the world population and 75% of international trade. India provided its stand on various issues during the finalization of Energy Minister's Communique on LNG, Carbon capture and Storage, Financing for developing countries, Energy Data Transparency and Digitalisation.

During Japan's Presidency of G20 from 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2018 to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2019, G-20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transition and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth was held at Karuizawa, Japan from June 15 - 16, 2019. The meeting was attended by a delegation from India under the Leadership of Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) Power and New and Renewable Energy, Govt of India. This meeting was organised under the Presidency of Japan to engage Apex level dialogue among the Energy Ministers of G-20 Member countries. During the ministerial, the ministers stressed the importance of international cooperation and private finance in strengthening research, development, and deployment of innovative technologies and approaches for a clean energy transition and issued the G20 Karuizawa Innovation Action Plan on Energy Transitions and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth. Also, the joint energy and environment communique noted the importance of continued commitment to implementing the Paris climate agreement. The key environment-related deliverable was the agreement to establish a new international framework that aims to reduce marine plastic litter.



G-20 Ministerial Meeting on Energy Transition and Global Environment for Sustainable Growth, Karuizawa, Japan, June 15 - 16, 2019





Kingdom of Saudi Arabia assumed the rotating Presidency of the G20 for the period of 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2019 to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2020. The ETWG is now renamed as Energy Sustainability Working Group (ESWG) under the present Saudi Arabia presidency. There is separate track on Climate Sustainability Working Group, which is dealt by MoEFCC. The first meeting of the G20 ESGW was held on 7<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (KSA). The G20 presidency outlines priority areas and accordingly the Saudi Arabia presidency has circulated the following 4 Priority areas prior to the first meeting:

Cleaner and more sustainable energy systems for the new era - Advancing energy systems that consider socioeconomic contexts of G20 Members through an approach of Circular Carbon Economy (CCE).

Universal access to affordable and sustainable energy - Address poverty eradication by focusing on access to all sources of energy.

More secure energy markets - Acknowledging the importance of global energy security as one of the guiding principles of energy systems.

Institutional framework for energy market stability - Focusing on role of investments in promoting energy stability and sustainability.

## **5. IEA (International Energy Agency)**

The cooperation between India and the IEA intensified and broadened significantly as a result India's participation in the IEA 2009 and 2011 Ministerial meeting, and the endorsement of a joint statement by the Ministry of power, Government of India and the International Energy Agency (IEA) on both occasions during the November 2013 IEA Ministerial meeting.

In March 2017, after a series of intensive consultations with all the relevant ministries, India joined the IEA as an Association country. This was a major milestone for global energy governance and another major step towards the IEA becoming a truly global energy organisation and strengthening ties with the key energy players. Since then, Indian delegations have actively participated in IEA committees, meetings and workshops. The IEA launches major publications in New Delhi to share our findings with Indian energy communities and policy-makers. The International Energy Agency (IEA) released the first in-depth review of India's energy policies in January 2020.

### **Activities so far:**

The International Energy Agency and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) of the Government of India co-hosted the first ever Energy Efficiency Training Week for India, from 10 to 13 December in New Delhi. The event, which coincided with India's 28<sup>th</sup> National Energy Conservation Day on 14 December, brought together over 100 energy efficiency professionals from government institutions and supporting organisations across all levels of government in India. Officials and industry professionals from over 20 Indian states participated in the IEA Training Week programme, exchanging best practices, expanding their knowledge of energy efficiency and expanding professional

networks. The Training Week consisted of four parallel courses on energy efficiency policy in buildings, appliances and equipment, industry, and municipal and utility services. Since 2015, IEA has been organizing Energy Efficiency Training Week in Paris to share experiences on planning, implementing and evaluating energy efficiency policy in emerging economies on Industry, Buildings, DSM, Municipalities, Data Indicators. There has been representation of State Designated agencies along with officials from BEE and Ministry of Power during these energy efficiency training weeks.

Residential buildings and construction energy efficiency Roadmap initial Roundtable with IEA held in August, 2019.

BEE and IEA organised an international workshop on energy efficient cooling on 12-13 December, 2019 in Delhi. The workshop explored policies, technologies, innovation, new approaches and business models across space cooling, mobile cooling and cold chains. It also highlighted action plans, international best policy practices, measures to stimulate innovation and deliberate on steps forward.

BEE and IEA organised a half day stakeholder consultation alongside the sidelines of Foundation Day of BEE on 2nd March 2020. The roundtable served as a knowledge sharing platform providing opportunities to the key multilateral, bilateral institutes and foundations along with BEE and

The Three Percent Club is a collaboration of governments and supporting organizations that commit to working together to put the world on a path to 3% annual efficiency improvement. The Three Percent Club was launched at the UN Climate Summit in September 2019 with support from core partners including the International Energy Agency, Sustainable Energy for All, United Nations Environment Programme, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the EE Global Alliance, The Global Environment Facility and UNEP DTU Partnership Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency. The partners also include the Energy Efficiency Accelerators and Hub, which represent the largest global network of energy efficiency organizations.

BEE is in the process of joining the Three Percent Club as one of its Founding Members.

## **6. Global Cooling Prize**

The Global Cooling Prize is rallying a global coalition of leaders to solve the critical climate threat that comes from growing demand for residential air conditioning. By harnessing the power of innovation, we can provide cooling solutions that enhance people's lives without contributing to runaway climate change.

BEE played an important role to finalize the criteria for deciding the winner of Global Cooling Prize held in November 2019. BEE will also play a crucial role to disseminate these solutions amongst the masses to augment the energy efficiency standards of their AC models in the coming years.

## **7. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations' global development network. It advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge,



experience and resources to help people build a better life for themselves. It provides expert advice, training and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries. It promotes technical and investment cooperation among nations.

UNDP in co-ordination with BEE has submitted a project proposal titled “Accelerating adoption of super-efficient technologies for sustainable thermal comfort in buildings in India” for the Project Identification Form (PIF) Clearance for Work Program Inclusion and Project Preparation Grant Approval to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Secretariat for consideration under GEF-7.

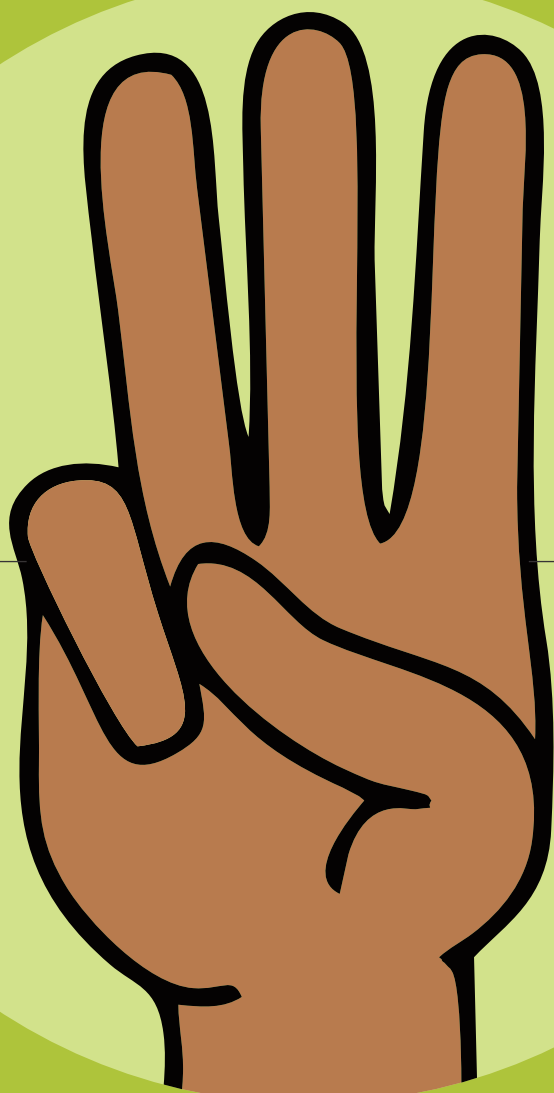
The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. The GEF unites 183 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. An independently operating financial organization, the GEF provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury, sustainable forest management, food security, sustainable cities.

## **8. World Bank (WB)**

Established in 1944, the World Bank Group is headquartered in Washington, D.C. The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans and grants to the governments of developing countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects. The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. The World Bank Group has two ambitious goals, end extreme poverty within a generation and boost shared prosperity. The World Bank is made up of 189 member countries.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), out of the total farm produce, food lost between the farm gate and the market is around 40 percent which is primarily due to the massive shortage of cold-chain infrastructure in India. Keeping in mind the strategic significance of the cold chain sector, and the anticipated capacity additions in the coming years, which is expected to lead to substantial additional energy needs, BEE and the World Bank Energy and Extractives Global Practice in India collaborated on an assessment of options for enhancing energy efficiency in the cold chain with the specific focus on pack houses, as the segment where significant capacity addition is anticipated over the next two decades in order to create an integrated agricultural cold chain, with corresponding increase in energy demand. To this end, the World Bank, with funding from the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), engaged AEEE to support the BEE in the assessment of energy efficiency potential and development of regulatory tools for promoting EE in pack-houses. The study is titled “Cold Chain Energy Efficiency in India: Analysis of Energy Efficiency opportunities in Packhouses” and is under progress.





## Accounts of Bureau

- 3.1 Capital Structure
- 3.2 Summary of the Financial Result
- 3.3 Measures taken for Improving or Strengthening the Functioning of the 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. 1<sup>st</sup> 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 ₹45.00 crore has been received from Ministry of Power towards Augmentation of BEE Corpus Fund. An amount of ₹2.74 crore has been earned as an interest by investing this Corpus Fund of ₹45.00 crore in fixed deposits with nationalised bank during financial year 2019-20. The total of BEE Corpus Fund along with this addition stands to ₹95.00 crore as on 31/03/2020.

### 3.2 Summary of the Financial Results

During the financial year 2019-20, Bureau had earned ₹424.00 lakhs as interest on Corpus Fund of ₹50 crore invested with M/s. NTPC Ltd. and, 274.21 lakhs as interest on additional Corpus Fund of ₹45.00 crore invested with Nationalized Bank. Further, the Bureau also earned ₹429.07 lakhs from the fee charged from the candidates for the 20<sup>th</sup> National Certification Examination for Energy Managers & Energy Auditors. The expenditure of the BEE on Establishment, Administration expenses, Non Recurring and Project expenses had been ₹780.16 lakhs, ₹225.90 lakhs, ₹16.90 lakhs and ₹1.56 lakhs respectively. Further, an expenditure of ₹403.67 lakhs was incurred towards 20<sup>th</sup> National Certification Examination for Energy Managers & Energy Auditors. The surplus of income over expenditure of ₹314.29 lakhs has been transferred to the Corpus Fund.

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

02 Joint Directors were promoted as Directors w.e.f. 13.02.2020, 01 consultants (Admn) and 01 consultants (Mop) were appointed on contract basis during the year 2019-20.

### 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 ACCOUNTS OF BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY (BEE), NEW DELHI FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

1. we have audited the attached Balance Sheet of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), New Delhi as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, the Income & Expenditure Account/Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended on that date under section 19(2) of the comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, powers & conditions of Service) Act, 1971 read with Section 25(2) of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of BEE's Management. our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. this 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 transactions with regard to compliance with the Law, Rules & Regulations (Propriety and Regularly) and efficiency-cum-performance aspects etc., if any, are reported through Inspection Reports/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, evidences supporting the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by 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/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. Balance Sheet**

#### **Investment from Earmarked/ Endowment Funds (Schedule 9) - ₹547.45 crore**

As per Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts and Records) Rules 2007 (notification issued by the Ministry of Power dated 28 February 2007), amount held as 'Bank Balances against earmarked/endowment funds' should be separately disclosed in Schedule 11- Current Assets, Loans, Advances etc.

Audit noticed that the above includes ₹45.00 crore held in Vijaya Bank Fixed deposits (for one-year duration) and ₹452.45 crore held in Vijaya Bank savings & Sweep Accounts for various schemes i.e. corpus fund, PRGFEE, VCFEE, S&L Fee etc. which should have been shown under 'Bank Accounts with Scheduled Banks' held against earmarked funds.

This has resulted in overstatement of 'Investments from Earmarked Funds' (Schedule 9) and understatement of 'Current Assets, Loans, Advances etc. (Schedule 11) by ₹497.45 crore each.

### **B. Grants-in-aid**

Out of the Grants in aid of ₹239.19 crore (comprising unspent opening balance of ₹40.46 crore from previous year, amount received during the year of ₹196.67 crore and interest earned Rs.2.06 crore), BEE could utilize a sum of ₹121.70 crore during the year leaving a balance of ₹117.49 crore as unutilized on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

### **C. Management Letter**

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

- v. Subject to our observation in the preceding paragraphs, we report that the Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Account/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 the Annexure-I to this Separate Audit Report, give a true and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India:



- a) in so far as it relates to the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of Bureau of Energy Efficiency as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020; and
- b) in so far as it relates to Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of income over expenditure for the year ended on that date.

**For and on behalf of C&AG of India**

**Sd/-**

**(D.K. Sekar)**

**Director General of Audit (Energy),  
New Delhi**

**Place: New Delhi**

**Date: 17 November 2020**

**Annexure-I**  
**{Referred to in Para a (vi)}**

1. Adequacy of Internal Audit System	Internal Audit wing does not exist in BEE. Internal Audit of BEE is conducted by Pay & Accounts office (Ministry of power). Internal Audit Report for FY 2018-19 was forwarded to PAO, MoP on 08.10.2020 after Certification audit of BEE for the year 2019-20 and Internal audit for FY 2019-20 has not yet been conducted.
2. Adequacy of Internal Control System	Internal Control System is commensurate with the size of the entity Bureau of Energy Efficiency has been following By-laws of Energy Management Centre for day-to-day functioning. BEE needs to strengthen monitoring system in order to ensure timely submission of utilization certificates by concerned states under "Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDAs) in compliance of GFR Rules".
3. System of verification of fixed Assets	Physical Verification of fixed assets for the year FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 has been done by a committee consisting of four members of BEE. Physical Verification report of fixed assets for the FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 was finalised after certification audit of BEE for the year 2019-20. Fixed assets worth ₹36.05 lakh purchased during the renovation and refurbishment work of conference room and west block have not been included in the 'Register of Fixed Assets' and hence not included in the Fixed Assets in the Balance Sheet.
4. System of Physical Verification of Inventory	Physical Verification report of Inventory was not submitted.
5. Regularity in payment of Statutory Dues applicable to them.	As per the Income Tax Act, 1961, the income of BEE is exempted from Income Tax. Other dues are paid in time.
6. Significant risk to financial reporting observed during the course of audit	No significant risk Perceived.
7. Details of loss of cash or Government property due to theft, misappropriation, fraud and embezzlement etc. during the year	Management certified that no case was reported during the year 2019-20

Director General of Audit (Energy)





## **SEPARATE AUDIT REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA ON THE ACCOUNTS OF BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY (BEE), NEW DELHI FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

### **A. COMMENTSONACCOUNTS**

#### **1. Balance Sheet**

##### **Investment from Earmarked/ Endowment Funds (Sch. 9)-₹547.45 crore**

As per the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts and Records) Rules 2007 (notification issued by the Ministry of Power dated 28 February 2007), amount held as 'Bank Balances against earmarked/endowment funds' should be separately disclosed in Schedule 11- Current Assets, Loans, Advances etc.

Audit noticed that the above includes ₹45.00 crore held in Vijaya Bank Fixed deposits (for one year duration) and ₹452.45 crore held in Vijaya Bank Savings & Sweep Accounts for various schemes i.e. corpus fund, PRGFEE, VCFEE, S&L Fee etc. which should have been shown under 'Bank Accounts with Scheduled Banks' held against earmarked funds.

This has resulted in overstatement of 'Investments from Earmarked Funds' (schedule 9) and understatement of 'current Assets, Loans, Advances etc. [schedule 11) by ₹497.45 crore each.

#### **Reply**

Please refer Notes & instructions for schedules in Notified Common Format. Against Schedule-9 - Investment from Earmarked/ Endowment Funds, it is to mention that all residual investments are to be shown in Schedule-9. This ₹ 45.00 crore BEE received from GOI towards Augmentation of BEE CORPUS for meeting the Establishment expenditure of NMEEE Officials. Accordingly, the same has been shown in schedule -9. Further, it is also to inform that all figures shown in schedule -9 are not part of BEE's Income & Expenditure Account, whereas, it goes directly to Balance Sheet.

However, if audit suggests that this amount has to be shown in Schedule - 11 instead of schedule - 9 the same can be reflected from next year onwards.

### **B. Grants-in-aid**

Out of the Grants in aid of ₹239.19 crore (comprising unspent opening balance of ₹40.46 crore from previous year, amount received during the year of ₹196.67 crore and interest earned ₹2.06 crore), BEE could utilize a sum of ₹121.70 crore during the year leaving a balance of ₹117.49 crore as unutilized on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

## Reply

The amount of ₹117.49 crore remained unutilized as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020. This being committed liabilities, is being utilized during 2020-21. The interest of ₹2.06 crore earned during 2019-20 has been refunded on 24.08.2020 through Bharat Kosh to PAO (Sectt.), Ministry of Power vide BEE's letter No.01/205 /Accts./2011 dated 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2020. A copy of the same is enclosed for reference.

### **Annexure-I**

1. Adequacy of Internal Audit System	Internal Audit wing does not exist in BEE. Internal Audit of BEE is conducted by Pay & Accounts office (Ministry of power).  The Internal Audit Report for FY 2018-19 was forwarded to PAO, MoP on 8/10/2020 after Certification audit of BEE for the year 2019-20 and Internal audit for FY 2019-20 has not yet been conducted.	<b>Reply:</b> As BEE's source of income is through Government Grant, hence. Internal Audit of BEE is conducted by Pay & Accounts office (Ministry of power). The internal audit report for 2018-19 has already been forwarded to PAO, MoP on 8/10/2020. Internal audit for 2019-20 yet to be initiated by PAO, MoP.
2. Adequacy of Internal Control System	Internal Control System is commensurate with the size of the entity (Bureau of Energy Efficiency has been following By-laws of Energy Management Centre for day-to-day functioning. BEE needs to strengthen monitoring system in order to ensure timely submission of utilization certificates by concerned states under "Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDAs) in compliance of GFR Rules.	<b>Reply:</b> Noted for future compliance.
3. System of verification of fixed Assets	Physical verification of fixed assets for the Year FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 has been done by a committee consisting of four members of BEE. Physical Verification report of fixed assets for the FY 2018-19 and	<b>Reply:</b> Physical verification of fixed assets for the Year FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 has been done by a committee consisting of four members of BEE. The committee's



		2019-20 was finalized after Certification audit of BEE for the year 2019-20. Fixed assets worth ₹36.05 lakh purchased during the renovation and refurbishment work of conference room and west block have not been included in the 'Register of Fixed Assets' and hence not included in the Fixed Assets in the Balance Sheet'	report has been shown to CAG Audit team who are in BEE office for transaction audit for the Year 2019-20.  As rightly pointed out the necessary corrections will be carried out accordingly and the same will be shown during the next audit.
4.	System of Physical Verification of Inventory	Physical verification report of inventory was not submitted.	<b>Reply:</b> The inventories are Physically verified by a committee every year end.
5.	Regularity in payment of Statutory Dues applicable to them.	As the Income Tax Act, 1961, the income of BEE is exempted from Income Tax. Other dues are paid in time.	-
6.	Significant risk to financial reporting observed during the course of audit	No significant risk perceived.	-
7.	Details of loss of cash or Government property due to theft, misappropriation, fraud and embezzlement etc. during the year	Management certified that no case was reported during the year 2019- 20	-

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

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

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2020

(Amount - ₹)

CORPUS FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
ENERGY CONSERVATION FUND	1	6,40,44,38,229	5,21,90,74,498
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2	-	7,778
EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	3	1,22,12,66,584	48,00,63,593
SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	4	-	-
UNSECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	5	-	-
DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES	6	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	7	18,20,99,872	14,09,74,874
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,80,78,04,685</b>	<b>5,84,01,20,743</b>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
FIXED ASSETS	8	1,39,49,716	1,55,96,517
INVESTMENTS - FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS	9	5,47,45,13,528	4,33,70,91,906
INVESTMENTS - OTHERS	10	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	11	2,31,93,41,441	1,48,74,32,320
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE (to the extent not written off or adjusted)			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,80,78,04,685</b>	<b>5,84,01,20,743</b>
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25		

Date : 24th June, 2020

Place : New Delhi

**Rakesh Kumar Gupta**  
Finance & Accounts Officer

**Rakesh Kumar Rai**  
Secretary

**Abhay Bakre**  
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, 2020**

(Amount - ₹)

	Schedule	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>INCOME</b>			
Income from Services	12	-	-
Grants/Subsidies	13	-	-
Fees/Subscriptions	14	4,30,32,476	4,47,50,627
Income from Investments (Income on Invest from earmarked /endow. Funds transferred to Funds)	15	6,98,21,773	5,71,16,296
Income from Royalty, Publication etc.	16	-	-
Interest Earned (Net)	17	6,04,54,146	5,09,85,079
Other Income	18	10,26,583	12,21,196
Increase/(decrease) in stock of Finished goods and works-in-progress	19	-	-
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>17,43,34,978</b>	<b>15,40,73,198</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Establishment Expenses	20	7,80,16,334	6,84,52,757
Other Administrative Expenses etc.	21	2,21,61,367	1,98,90,667
Other Administrative Expenses etc. (Prior Period)	21	4,28,720	10,61,428
Other Expenses (Project Expenses)	21	4,05,23,745	2,60,30,191
Expenditure on Grants, Subsidies etc.	22	-	-
Interest	23	-	-
Depreciation	8	13,65,098	15,32,613
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	8	4,09,846	30,282
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		<b>14,29,05,110</b>	<b>11,69,97,938</b>
<b>Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)</b>		<b>3,14,29,868</b>	<b>3,70,75,260</b>
Transfer to Special Reserve		-	-
Transfer to/from General Reserve		-	-
<b>BALANCE BEING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) CARRIED TO CORPUS FUND</b>		<b>3,14,29,868</b>	<b>3,70,75,260</b>
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	24		
CONTINGENT, LIABILITIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	25		

Date : 24th June, 2020

Place : New Delhi

**Rakesh Kumar Gupta**  
Finance & Accounts Officer

**Rakesh Kumar Rai**  
Secretary

**Abhay Bakre**  
Director General



RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 202084 ■ Annual Report 2019-20

# FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS) Name of the Entity BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2020

RECEIPTS	Details	Current Year	(Amount - ₹)		PAYMENTS	Details	Current Year	(Amount - ₹)	
			B/F	Previous Year				Previous Year	
		3,77,68,60,654		2,15,62,56,146	B/F		3,16,62,03,193	2,29,55,89,090	
<b>EAP</b>									
i.BEE-GEF-WB-MSME Project	2,49,781			8,80,328	Other Payments				
<b>EC</b>					Unpaid Cheques (Schedule - 7)				
i. Energy Conservation Awareness	51,61,449			71,25,661	India International Centre	96,610	96,610	2,042	
ii. National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency	90,21,640			66,59,951	PAO (BOC etc.)				
iii. Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLV)	-			577,339					
iv. Super Efficient Equipment Programme (SEEP)	-			14,29,474					
<b>IV. Interest Received</b>					Other current Liabilities (Others) (Schedule - 7)				
a) On Bank deposits (Schedule - 11 & 17)	5,06,90,123			3,03,99,450	UNDP Payable		18,88,566	-	
b) On Bank deposits (Standard & Labelling) (Schedule - 1 & 11)	17,78,92,177			13,50,56,183	Security Deposit (Assets) (Schedule - 11)				
c) Saving Account (Schedule - 17)	1,65,174			2,46,665	Deposit with MTNL (PRI Connection)		-	21,000	
d) Others (Schedule - 17)	-			83	Other Receivables (Assets) (Schedule - 11)				
<b>V. Other Income</b>					Standard & Labelling			68	
Miscellaneous Income (Processing Fee & RTI Fee) (Schedule - 18)	10,26,533			12,21,196	Security Deposit & Performance Security (Schedule - 7)				
Examination Fund-2018/19th Exam. (Schedule - 7 & 14)	4,29,07,476			4,39,24,127	Ayush Tours & Travels				
Energy Auditor Accreditation fee (Schedule - 14)	1,25,000			8,26,500	Darashaw & Co.			2,00,000	
<b>VI. Any other receipts</b>					ICF Consulting India Pvt. Ltd.			12,27,740	
Building Labeling Fee - ECBC (Schedule - 1)	9,00,000			18,00,000	K.K.Ghai				
Bid Processing Fee - PRGFEE (Schedule - 1)	-			5,000	Pricewaterhouse Coopers Pvt. Ltd. (Pwc)				
Sale of Fixed Assets	74,670			48,73,85,463	SARC & Associates				
Standard & Labelling (Regd./Label Fee) (Schedule - 1 & 9)	55,55,94,450			29,07,673	Shriomany Tyagi & Co.				
UNIDO (Rate Difference)	-			66,57,60,000	Sify Technologies Ltd.			25,000	
RECPDCL - PRGFEE (Schedule - 9)	58,91,42,082			1,14,57,11,202	Standard & Labelling			10,25,000	
<b>Refund of unutilised Grants from SDAs/Agencies (Schedule - 3)</b>					The Energy Research Institute (TERI)				
Cheques Write Back due to Expire					Vinod Singhal		28,47,155		
Unpaid Cheques (Schedule-7)									
Anish Singh	5,000			-	EMD Refund (Schedule - 7)				
DAVP	-			-	Aaditech Inspections & Service Pvt. Ltd.			20,000	
Dentsu Aegis Network Marketing Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	50,000			96,326	Active Energy OPC Private Limited			1,00,000	
M.N. Tekchandani	6,000			-	Blocon Consultants Private Limited			1,00,000	
PAO (Box etc.)	-			14,84,082	Chandra Engineers				
Piyush Mishra	6,000			-	Dentsu Aegis Network Marketing Solutions Pvt. Ltd.				
Praveer Punjabi	10,000			-	Ernst & Young			1,50,000	
Priyesh Kumar Singh	5,000			-	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)				
Raj Verma	-			-	Ganges Consultancy				
Rana Motors Pvt. Ltd.	18,936			5,250	Impact Communications				
SDA-Jammu & Kashmir	40,49,760			-	Infinity Advertising Services				
Walia & Co.	50,000			-	Jagran Solutions				
				42,00,696	KPMG Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.				
<b>Other current Liabilities (Others) (Schedule - 7)</b>					Lloyd Insulation India Ltd.				
UNDP Payable					Mahaaboudh Jan Sewasthya Even Sarvangini Vikas Kendra				
Security Deposit & Performance Security (Schedule - 7)				1,00,47,761	MCJ Energy Engineers			1,00,000	
Alakanda Advertising	-			-	NIN Energy India Pvt. Ltd.			1,00,000	
All India Institute of Local Self Government (AILSG)	3,43,200			10,000	NITCON				
Confederation of India Industry	2,50,000			-	Operative Energy Solutions				
Cyfuture India	32,200			1,00,000	Power Tech Consultants				
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India	1,42,568			-	Siri Energy & Carbon Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.				
Dentsu Aegis Network Marketing Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	-			22,93,000	Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)			2,00,000	
Digital Data Solution	-			10,000	Space-4 Business				
Dolphine Printo-Graphics	-			5,000	Tek Advertising & Management Pvt. Ltd.				
ELA Green	3,06,900			-	The Energy Research Institute (TERI)			2,40,000	
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)	2,40,000			-	TLC India				
				-	Walia & Co.				
				-	Wishmakers				
<b>CIF</b>					<b>CIF</b>				
		5,22,02,14,147		3,55,75,40,826			3,17,35,65,384	2,29,90,99,940	



# FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

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

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2020

RECEIPTS	Details	Current Year	(Amount - ₹)	PAYMENTS	Details	Current Year	(Amount - ₹)
B/F		5,22,02,14,147	3,55,75,40,826	B/F		3,17,35,65,384	2,29,90,99,940
<u>Security Deposit &amp; Performance Security</u> (Schedule - 7) (B/F)							
Fuel Communications	4,25,000		-				
GEED	3,99,750		-				
Global Cansugar Service Pvt. Ltd.	75,000		-				
Grammy Communications	-		5,000				
Green Tree Building Energy	4,00,000		-				
ICF Consulting India Pvt. Ltd.	19,25,000		1,00,300				
Idam Infrastructure Advisory Pvt. Ltd.	-		34,923				
L.G.Airconditioners	32,400		-				
MCJ Energy Engineers	3,00,000		-				
Munjil Trading Company	-		97,259				
Narinder Kumar & Sons	1,18,140		2,38,340				
National Productivity Council	1,15,000		-				
Pricewaterhouse Coopers Pvt. Ltd. (PWC)	1,84,055		3,90,000				
Saksham Office Automation	-		5,000				
SCS Enterprises	-		5,00,000				
S.S.Traders	2,000		-				
Steag Energy Service	1,63,100		-				
Saksham Office Automation	-		-				
The Energy Research Institute (TERI)	12,02,650		9,61,600				
Tuv Sud South Asia Pvt. Ltd.	2,54,300		-				
Vishal Taxi Service	-		4,50,000				
Vivekananda Global University	18,18,990	90,48,253	-				
VK Environmental	3,18,000		-				
<u>Security Deposit (Liabilities)</u> Standard & Labeling (S&L) (Schedule - 7)		1,31,50,000	1,32,58,000				
<u>Earnest Money Deposit (Schedule-Z)</u>							
Active Energy OPC Private Limited	50,000		-				
Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)	-		1,00,000				
Alaknanda Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	10,000		-				
All India Institute of Local Self Government (AILSG)	1,00,000		1,00,000				
ARS Energy Auditors	1,28,900		-				
Atira Energy Services Pvt. Ltd.	50,000		-				
Audittech Industrial Services Pvt. Ltd.	1,58,350		-				
Classic Instrumentation	-		30,000				
Confederation of India Industry	3,50,000		-				
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India	7,50,000		-				
Denisu Agis Network Marketing Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	-		50,000				
Ernst & Young LLP	2,00,000		-				
Environmental Design Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	5,00,000		-				
Enzen Global Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (EGSPL)	1,00,000		-				
ELA Green	1,00,000		1,00,000				
Electrical Research & Development Association (ERDA)	14,000		-				
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)	5,50,000		11,00,000				
Ganges Consultancy	-		50,000				
GEED	1,00,000		-				
Global Cansugar Service Pvt. Ltd.	50,000		-				
Global Evolutionary	-		1,00,000				
ICF Consulting India Pvt. Ltd.	2,00,000		-				
IDBI Intech	50,000		-				
Impact Communications	-		50,000				
Infinity Advertising Services	-		50,000				
Invicta Advertising	10,000		-				
Jagran Solutions	-		50,000				
<b>C/F</b>		<b>5,24,24,12,400</b>	<b>3,57,53,61,288</b>	<b>C/F</b>		<b>3,17,35,65,384</b>	<b>2,29,90,99,940</b>

# FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

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

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2020

RECEIPTS	Details	(Amount - ₹)		PAYMENTS	Details	(Amount - ₹)	
		Current Year	Previous Year			Current Year	Previous Year
<b>B/F</b>		<b>5,24,24,12,400</b>	<b>3,57,53,61,288</b>	<b>B/F</b>		<b>3,17,35,65,384</b>	<b>2,29,90,99,940</b>
<u>Earmest Money Deposit (Schedule-7) (B/F)</u>				<u>VII. Closing Balances (Schedule - 11)</u>			
Kerala State Productivity Council	94,500	-	-	a) Cash in Hand	-	2,430	18,04,54,679
Kishore Kumar Elec. & Mechanical Engineering	10,000	-	-	b) Bank Balances	12,54,37,744		69,95,38,897
KPMG Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	2,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	i) Savings Accounts - BEE	76,65,70,803		40,46,32,334
Lloyd Insulation India Ltd.	-	-	1,00,000	ii) Deposit Accounts	1,18,29,61,713	2,07,49,70,260	
Mahaboudh Jan Sewasthya Evam	-	-	50,000	iii) Savings Accounts - Plan Scheme			
Sarvangin Vikas Kendra	-	-	1,00,000				
MCJ Energy Engineers	50,000	-	50,000				
Mitcon Consultancy Services	1,00,000	-	50,000				
MSME Technology Development	1,00,000	-	25,000				
Munjial Trading Company	-	-	-				
National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology	1,00,000	-	-				
National Productivity Council	6,50,000	-	50,000				
NIN Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	10,000				
Nirman Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	1,00,000				
North India Technical Consultancy	1,00,000	-	-				
Organization Ltd. (NITCON)	-	-	-				
North India Textile Research Association (NITRA)	1,00,000	-	5,000				
Novelty Flowerist	-	-	1,00,000				
Operative Energy Solutions	-	-	1,00,000				
Power Tech Consultants	-	-	1,00,000				
Pricewaterhouse Coopers Pvt. Ltd. (Pwc)	-	-	50,000				
Sarthak Associates	-	-	10,000				
SGS India Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	50,000				
Sirl Energy & Carbon Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	50,000				
Space-4 Business	-	-	50,000				
Tek Advertising & Management Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	50,000				
The Energy Research Institute (TER)	7,50,000	-	50,000				
TLG India Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-				
TUV India Pvt. Ltd.	50,000	-	-				
URS Verification	92,325	-	-				
VK Environmental	1,00,000	-	50,000				
Walia & Company	-	-	50,000				
Wishmakers	-	59,68,075	-				
<u>Security Deposit (Assets) (Schedule-11)</u>							
Security Deposit (Leased Rent - Bandana Rai - S.K.Khandare)	-	-	52,000				
Service Tax Authority (Deposit against appeal)	-	-	61,16,960				
<u>Other Receivables (Assets) (Schedule-11)</u>							
Abhay Bakre	11,537	-	-				
Ashok Kumar	11,572	-	-				
India International Centre	11,400	-	-				
Millind B. Deore	6,926	-	-				
Nova Acr Services India	-	-	11,040				
NTL Lemnis India	-	-	2,000				
NTPC Ltd.	1,16,164	1,57,599	2,82,562				
POSOGO	-	-	-				
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,24,85,38,074</b>	<b>3,58,37,25,850</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,24,85,38,074</b>	<b>3,58,37,25,850</b>

Date : 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2020  
Place : New Delhi

Rakesh Kumar Gupta  
Finance & Accounts Officer

Rakesh Kumar Rai  
Secretary

Abhay Bakre  
Director General



**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, 2020**

SCHEDULE 1 & 2

(Amount - ₹)

<b>SCHEDULE 1 - ENERGY CONSERVATION FUND</b>	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>	
<u>1. Corpus Fund</u>				
Opening balance brought forward				
Balance as at the beginning of the year (BEE)	50,00,00,000		50,00,00,000	
Contribution towards Corpus Fund (Augmentation of Corpus Fund)	31,49,11,500		15,00,00,000	
	81,49,11,500		65,00,00,000	
Add: Addition during the year Contribution towards Corpus Fund (Augmentation of Corpus Fund)	13,50,88,500		16,49,11,500	
Closing balance carried forward				
Balance as at the beginning of the year (BEE)	50,00,00,000		50,00,00,000	
Contribution towards Corpus Fund (Augmentation of Corpus Fund)	45,00,00,000	95,00,00,000	31,49,11,500	81,49,11,500
<u>2. Standard &amp; Labeling Fee (S&amp;L)</u>				
Opening balance brought forward	2,78,56,36,722		2,27,63,43,077	
Less: Fund transferred to Scheme during the year	39,74,41,650		15,36,72,086	
Add: Addition during the year	55,56,06,568		48,73,85,463	
Add: Interest during the year	20,83,10,012	3,15,21,11,652	17,55,80,268	2,78,56,36,722
<u>3. Building Labeling Fee</u>				
Opening balance brought forward	45,00,000		27,00,000	
Add: Addition during the year	9,00,000	54,00,000	18,00,000	45,00,000
<u>4. PRGFEE</u>				
Opening balance brought forward	41,23,12,428		1,05,65,32,747	
Less: Expenditure during the year	17,09,305		66,64,70,639	
Add: Addition during the year	58,91,42,082		5,000	
Add: Interest during the year	4,18,35,776	1,04,15,80,981	2,22,45,320	41,23,12,428
<u>5. VCFEE</u>				
Opening balance brought forward	46,57,48,319		44,23,99,937	
Less: Expenditure during the year	3,49,849		20,856	
Add: Interest during the year	2,24,45,755	48,78,44,225	2,33,69,238	46,57,48,319
<u>6. E-Certs Trading Fee</u>				
Opening balance brought forward	62,40,958		62,40,245	
Add: Addition during the year	1,05,974	63,46,932	713	62,40,958
<u>7. Opening Balance of Excess of Income over Expenditure</u>	72,97,24,571		69,26,49,311	
<u>Add: Balance of net income transferred from the Income &amp; Expenditure Account</u>	3,14,29,868	76,11,54,439	3,70,75,260	72,97,24,571
<b>BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR - END</b>		<b>6,40,44,38,229</b>		<b>5,21,90,74,498</b>

<b>SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS:</b>	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>	
<u>1. Capital Reserve: [Grants-in-Kind (USAID)] - (BEE)</u>				
As per last Account	7,778		9,150	
Less : Sale of Assets during the year	50		-	
Less : Loss on Sale of Assets during the year	7,728		-	
Less : Depreciation on Assets under Grant	-	-	1,372	7,778
<u>2. Revaluation Reserve:</u>				
As per last Account	-		-	
Addition during the year	-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
<u>3. Special Reserve:</u>				
As per last Account	-		-	
Addition during the year	-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
<u>4. General Reserve:</u>				
As per last Account	-		-	
Addition during the year	-		-	
Less : Deductions during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>7,778</b>



**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2020**

Annual Report 2019-20 ■ 89

# FORM OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS)

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

## SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2020

SCHEDULE 3 - EARMARKED FUNDS (OTHERS)										(Amount - ₹)	
	UNDP-GEF-BEE PROJECT FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDING		UNIDO-GEF-BEE PROJECT		STANDARD & LABELING PROGRAMME		Total				
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year			
A. Grants in Cash											
a) Opening balance of the funds	-	493	6,34,61,934	7,79,83,248	-	-	6,34,61,934	7,79,83,741			
b) Additions to the Funds:											
i. Donations/grants	-	-	-	-	39,74,29,532	15,36,72,086	39,74,29,532	15,36,72,086			
ii. Income from investments made on account of funds/Saving interest	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	83			
iii. Other additions/Rate difference	-	-	-	29,07,673	-	-	-	29,07,673			
TOTAL (a+b)	-	576	6,34,61,934	8,08,90,921	39,74,29,532	15,36,72,086	46,08,91,466	23,45,63,583			
c) Utilisation/Expenditure towards objectives of funds											
i. Capital Expenditure											
- Fixed Assets	-	-	1,03,890	64,049	-	30,43,252	1,03,890	31,07,301			
- Check Testing Equipments (Stock in Hand)	-	-	-	-	35,29,904	7,48,149	35,29,904	7,48,149			
Total	-	-	1,03,890	64,049	35,29,904	37,91,401	36,33,794	38,55,450			
ii. Revenue Expenditure											
- Salaries, Wages and allowances etc.	-	-	95,33,007	68,71,710	1,11,54,891	64,15,831	2,06,87,898	1,32,87,541			
- Other Administrative/Project expenses	-	-	2,22,55,007	1,04,93,228	38,27,44,737	14,34,64,854	40,49,99,744	15,39,58,082			
- Amount refunded/transferred	-	576	-	-	-	-	-	576			
Total	-	576	3,17,88,014	1,73,64,938	39,38,99,628	14,98,80,685	42,56,87,642	16,72,46,199			
TOTAL (c)	-	576	3,18,91,904	1,74,28,987	39,74,29,532	15,36,72,086	42,93,21,436	17,11,01,649			
Amount transferred to Income & Expenditure A/c	-	-	3,15,70,030	6,34,61,934	-	-	3,15,70,030	6,34,61,934			
NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR END (A)											
B. Grants in Kind											
a) Opening balance of the funds	-	-	60,917	37,478	88,25,547	18,01,839	88,86,464	18,39,317			
b) Additions to the Funds:											
i. Donations/grants (Laptop acquired from interest income)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ii. Income from investments made on account of funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
iii. Other additions/ Assets/ Funds transfer	-	-	1,03,890	64,049	-	30,43,252	1,03,890	31,07,301			
iv. Assets transferred from 12th Plan	-	-	-	-	-	1,51,452	-	1,51,452			
v. Check Testing Equipments (Stock in Hand) transferred from 12th Plan	-	-	-	-	-	35,50,833	-	35,50,833			
vi. Check Testing Equipments (Stock in Hand)	-	-	-	-	35,29,904	7,48,149	35,29,904	7,48,149			
TOTAL (a+b)	-	-	1,64,807	1,01,527	1,23,55,451	92,95,525	1,25,20,258	93,97,052			
c) Utilisation/Expenditure towards objectives of funds											
i. Capital Expenditure											
- Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
- Sale/ Loss of Check Testing Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ii. Revenue Expenditure											
- Salaries, Wages and allowances etc.	-	-	45,144	40,610	6,57,270	4,69,978	7,02,414	5,10,588			
- Other Administrative expenses (Depreciation)	-	-	45,144	40,610	6,57,270	4,69,978	7,02,414	5,10,588			
Total	-	-	90,288	81,220	13,14,540	9,39,956	14,04,828	10,21,176			
NET BALANCE AS AT THE YEAR END (B)											
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	-	-	3,16,89,693	6,35,22,851	1,16,98,181	88,25,547	4,33,87,874	7,23,48,398			
					</						



**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, 2020**

**SCHEDULE 4**

(Amount - ₹)

<b>SCHEDULE 4 - SECURED LOANS AND BORROWINGS</b>	<b>Current Year</b>		<b>Previous Year</b>	
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>		-		-

## 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, 2020

SCHEDULE 5 & 6

Amount - ₹)

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

SCHEDULE 6 - DEFERRED CREDIT LIABILITIES	Current Year	Previous Year
a) Acceptance secured by hypothecation of capital equipment and other assets	-	-
b) Others	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</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, 2020

#### SCHEDULE 7

(Amount - ₹)

SCHEDULE 7 - CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	Current Year		Previous Year	
<b>A. CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Sundry Creditors</b>				
Sundry Creditors (Others)		1,20,21,504		18,06,345
<b>Earnest Money Deposits</b>		1,03,39,220		69,01,005
<b>Security Deposit</b>		1,66,86,314		1,00,35,216
<b>Security Deposit (Standard &amp; Labelling)</b>				
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Airconditioning)	1,29,00,000		1,12,25,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Lighting)	26,50,000		26,50,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Refrigeration)	94,50,000		75,25,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Transformers)	2,32,25,500		2,23,25,500	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Ballast)	2,25,000		2,25,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Ceiling Fan)	89,75,000		83,50,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Computers)	14,25,000		12,75,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (CTV)	93,00,000		71,50,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (DG Set)	3,75,000		2,00,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Gas Stove)	20,30,000		20,80,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Geysers)	2,25,000		2,25,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Inverters - Acs)	1,08,000		1,08,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Inverters)	1,00,000		1,00,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (LED Lamps)	59,50,000		50,50,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (LPG Gas)	4,50,000		4,75,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Microwave Oven)	6,00,000		-	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Motors)	11,75,000		11,75,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Office Automation Products)	1,00,000		1,00,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Pump)	1,39,25,000		1,39,25,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Monoset Pump)	2,25,000		2,25,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Open Well Submersible Pump Set)	6,50,000		5,75,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Submersible Pump Set)	15,75,000		14,50,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Washing Machine)	19,75,000		3,00,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Water Heater)	2,00,75,000		1,85,75,000	
Security Deposit (Standard & Labelling) - (Chiller)	6,25,000	11,83,13,500	3,25,000	10,56,13,500
<b>Duties &amp; Taxes</b>		62,36,330		6,73,673
<b>Other Current Liabilities</b>		1,85,03,004		1,59,45,135
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>18,20,99,872</b>		<b>14,09,74,874</b>
<b>B. PROVISIONS</b>				
1. For Taxation		-		-
2. Gratuity		-		-
3. Superannuation/Pension (Leave Salary/Pension Contribution for deputationist)				
Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Railway	-		-	
Accounts Officer (Cash) TEC	-	-	-	-
4. Accumulated Leave Encashment		-	-	
5. Trade Warranties/Claims		-	-	
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		-		-
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>		<b>18,20,99,872</b>		<b>14,09,74,874</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, 2020**

SCHEDULE 8			(Amount - ₹)											
S. No.	SCHEDULE 8 - FIXED ASSETS DESCRIPTION	Rate of Depreciation	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION BLOCK				NET BLOCK			
			As on 01/04/19	Additions during the year	Sale	Adjustment	As on 31/03/20	As on 01/04/19	for the year	Sale	Adjustment	As on 31/03/20	As on 31/03/19	
BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY														
(A)	Tangible Assets													
1	Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	1,50,62,587	2,10,316	9,42,784	-	1,43,30,119	92,81,703	5,34,232	6,40,377	-	91,75,558	57,80,884	
4	Office Equipments	15%	1,01,03,979	2,55,873	7,25,975	-	96,33,877	76,46,029	3,61,969	5,91,092	-	74,16,906	24,57,950	
5	Vehicle	15%	28,07,424	-	-	-	28,07,424	21,02,372	96,263	-	-	21,98,635	7,05,052	
6	Computer	40%	2,30,52,543	4,27,499	48,47,712	-	1,86,32,330	2,24,59,863	3,50,104	48,09,391	-	1,80,00,576	5,92,680	
(B)	Intangible Assets													
1	Computer - Software	40%	2,89,17,163	-	16,63,800	-	2,72,53,363	2,88,59,915	22,530	16,63,223	-	2,72,19,222	57,248	
	TOTAL		7,99,43,696	8,93,688	81,80,271	-	7,26,57,113	7,03,49,882	13,65,098	77,04,083	-	6,40,10,897	95,93,814	
ASSETS UNDER GRANT IN KIND														
(A)	Tangible Assets													
1	Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Building		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Furniture & Fixtures	10%	5,00,845	2,21,252	-	-	7,22,097	1,62,266	44,921	-	-	2,07,187	3,38,579	
4	Office Equipments	15%	1,02,09,345	-	1,34,500	-	1,00,74,845	63,02,676	5,83,462	1,25,350	-	67,60,788	39,06,669	
5	Vehicle	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Computer	40%	97,43,044	5,76,050	17,22,180	-	85,96,914	89,33,522	4,63,868	17,06,417	-	76,90,973	8,09,522	
(B)	Intangible Assets													
1	Computer - Software	40%	1,12,33,006	-	4,09,828	-	1,08,23,178	1,02,85,073	3,78,872	4,09,359	-	1,02,54,586	9,47,933	
	TOTAL		3,16,86,240	7,97,302	22,66,508	-	3,02,17,034	2,56,83,537	14,71,123	22,41,126	-	2,49,13,534	60,02,703	
	GRAND TOTAL		11,16,29,936	16,90,990	1,04,46,779	-	10,28,74,147	9,60,33,419	28,36,221	99,45,209	-	8,89,24,431	1,55,96,517	
	PREVIOUS YEAR		10,78,60,191	41,60,030	3,90,285	-	11,16,29,936	9,34,03,925	29,29,960	3,00,466	-	9,60,33,419	1,44,56,266	



**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, 2020**

**SCHEDULE 9 & 10**

(Amount - ₹)

<b>SCHEDULE 9 - INVESTMENT FROM EARMARKED/ENDOWMENT FUNDS</b>		<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
1. In Government Securities		-	-
2. Other approved Securities		-	-
3. Shares		-	-
4. Corpus Fund			
i. Bonds of NTPC (20 year)	50,00,00,000		50,00,00,000
ii. Vijaya Bank - FDR (Augmentation of Corpus Fund)	45,00,00,000	95,00,00,000	30,00,00,000
5. Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
6. <u>Others</u>			
Vijaya Bank - PRGFEE	1,04,15,80,981		41,23,12,428
Vijaya Bank - VCFEE	48,78,44,225		46,57,48,319
Vijaya Bank - S&L Fee	2,99,50,88,322	4,52,45,13,528	2,65,90,31,159
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,47,45,13,528</b>	<b>4,33,70,91,906</b>

(Amount - ₹)

<b>SCHEDULE 10 - INVESTMENT - OTHERS</b>		<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
1. In Government Securities		-	-
2. Other approved Securities		-	-
3. Shares		-	-
4. Debentures and Bonds		-	-
5. Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
6. Others		-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</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, 2020

### SCHEDULE 11

(Amount - ₹)

SCHEDULE 11- CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	Current Year		Previous Year	
<b>A. CURRENT ASSETS:</b>				
<b>I. Cash-in-Hand</b>		2,430		-
<b>II. Bank Accounts</b>				
a) <u>With Scheduled Banks:</u>				
- FDRs with Scheduled banks (Vijaya Bank)	76,65,70,803		69,95,38,897	
- On Savings Accounts				
BEE (Vijaya Bank Saving & Sweep A/c - BEE)	9,46,98,186		16,73,58,355	
BEE (Vijaya Bank Saving & Sweep A/c - Plan Scheme)	1,18,29,61,713		40,46,32,334	
BEE (Vijaya Bank Saving - Examination)	3,05,05,627		1,26,56,673	
BEE (IOB, Chennai)	2,02,205		23,699	
BEE (IOB, Delhi)	31,726	2,07,49,70,260	4,15,952	1,28,46,25,910
<b>III. Postage Stamps in hand</b>		12,566		17,661
<b>IV. Check Testing Equipment (S&amp;L Project)</b>		95,04,304		59,74,400
<b>Total (11A)</b>		<b>2,08,44,89,560</b>		<b>1,29,06,17,971</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, 2020

SCHEDULE 11

(Amount - ₹)

SCHEDULE 11- CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.	Current Year		Previous Year	
<b>B. LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS:</b>				
<b>I. Other Advances</b>				
Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore	6,76,872		6,76,872	
Conformity India International	10,00,000		-	
CSOI	50,000		-	
National Productivity Council, Chennai	-		87,15,000	
Old World Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	-		3,88,400	
The Taj Mahal Hotel	-		13,00,000	
SGS	10,00,000	27,26,872	-	1,10,80,272
<b>II. Staff Advances</b>				
Anil Rai	-		1,526	
Hemendra Kumar	1,17,628		-	
Ompal	1,200		-	
Saurabh Diddi	-		2,500	
Shyam Sunder Goyal	2,500	1,21,328	-	4,026
<b>III. Other Deposits (Security Deposits)</b>				
Balmer Lawrie & Company Limited (Travel Agent)	2,00,000		2,00,000	
Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS - Membership Security Deposit)	10,000		10,000	
India Habitat Centre (Membership Security Deposit)	1,50,000		1,50,000	
Deposit with MTNL (PRI Connection)	21,000		21,000	
Deposit with Petrol-Pump (Luxmi Super Services)	10,000		10,000	
Security Deposit (Reliance Jio - 6 Nos. of Dongle)	6,000	3,97,000	6,000	3,97,000
<b>IV. Income Accrued</b>				
On Investments/Fixed Deposit Receipts				
i. BEE	5,33,85,417		4,37,86,568	
ii. NMEEE	2,06,54,886		1,45,95,320	
iii. S&L	15,69,39,650	23,09,79,953	12,65,21,815	18,49,03,703
<b>V. Other Receivables</b>				
<b>BEE</b>				
Abhay Bakre	-		11,537	
Ashok Kumar	-		11,572	
India International Centre	-		11,400	
Milind B. Deore	10,500		6,926	
NTPC Limited	-		1,16,164	
Pankaj Kumar	-		3,606	
POSOCO	1,00,540		1,00,540	
Senior Post Master	354		201	
TUV SUD	6,000	1,17,394	6,000	2,67,946
<b>Standard &amp; Labeling (S&amp;L)</b>				
Vijaya Bank (Bill Desk)			68	
Future Retail Ltd.	500		500	
Johnson Electrical Appliances	1,000		1,000	
La Gajjar Machineries Pvt. Ltd.	59,470		59,470	
Oswal Pumps Pvt. Ltd.	2,000		2,000	
Rajeshwari Engineering Works	18,200		18,200	
Videocon Industries Ltd.	2,000		2,000	
Weather Makers	510	83,680	510	83,748
<b>VI. Prepaid Expenses</b>				
Prepaid Expenses (Airconditioner)	3,79,154		4,917	
Prepaid Expenses (Computer)	13,861		46,796	
Prepaid Expenses (Maintenance - Franking Machine)	-		16,172	
Prepaid Expenses (Maintenance - Aquagaurd Pure)	1,166		-	
Prepaid Expenses (Web Hosting Charges)	19,241		-	
Prepaid Expenses (Staff Car Insurance)	11,589		9,126	
Prepaid Expenses (Subscription - Swamy News)	643	4,25,654	643	77,654
<b>Total (11B)</b>		<b>23,48,51,881</b>		<b>19,68,14,349</b>
<b>Total (11A +11B)</b>		<b>2,31,93,41,441</b>		<b>1,48,74,32,320</b>

## 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, 2020

#### SCHEDULE 12 & 13

(Amount - ₹)

SCHEDULE 12 - INCOME FROM SALES/SERVICES	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>1) <u>Income from Sales</u></b>		
a) Sale of Finished Goods	-	-
b) Sale of Raw Material	-	-
c) Sale of Scraps	-	-
<b>2) <u>Income from Services</u></b>		
a) Labour and Processing Charges	-	-
b) Professional/Consultancy Services	-	-
c) Agency Commission and Brokerage	-	-
d) Maintenance Services (Equipment/Property)	-	-
e) Others	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

(Amount - ₹)

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





## 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, 2020

#### SCHEDULE 14 & 15

Amount - ₹)

SCHEDULE 14 - FEES/SUBSCRIPTION	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Entrance Fees	-	-
2. Annual Fees (National Level Certification Examination-2018/19th Exam.)	-	4,39,24,127
Annual Fees (National Level Certification Examination-2019/20th Exam.)	4,29,07,476	-
3. Energy Auditor Accreditation Fees	1,25,000	8,26,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,30,32,476</b>	<b>4,47,50,627</b>

(Amount - ₹)

SCHEDULE 15 - INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS	Investment from Earmarked Fund		Investment - Others	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
(Income on Invest. From Earmarked/Endowment Funds transferred to Funds)				
1. Interest				
a) On Govt. Securities	-	-	-	-
b) Other Bonds (NTPC - Corpus Fund)	4,24,00,001	4,24,00,000	-	-
c) FDR (Vijay Bank - Corpus Fund)	2,74,21,772	1,47,16,296	-	-
2. Dividends				
a) On Shares	-	-	-	-
b) On Mutual Fund Securities	-	-	-	-
3. Rents	-	-	-	-
4. Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,98,21,773</b>	<b>5,71,16,296</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## 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, 2020

#### SCHEDULE 16 & 17

(Amount - ₹)

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

(Amount - ₹)

SCHEDULE 17 - INTEREST EARNED		Current Year	Previous Year
1. On Term Deposits:			
a) <u>With Scheduled Banks</u>			
Interest Income - Vijay Bank (BEE - A/c - 01)	5,86,02,657		4,91,67,146
Interest Income - Vijay Bank (Examination - A/c - 06)	16,86,315	6,02,88,972	15,71,268
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	2,777		1,697
Interest Received - IOB Bank, Delhi	15,791		8,347
Interest Received - Vijay Bank, Delhi	1,24,101		2,23,217
Interest Received - Vijay Bank, Delhi (Examination)	22,505	1,65,174	13,404
b) With Non-Scheduled Banks		-	-
c) Post Office Savings Accounts		-	-
d) Others		-	-
3. On Loans:			
a) Employees/Staff		-	-
b) Others		-	-
4. Interest on Debtors and Other Receivables		-	-
5. Interest on Gratuity Fund		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,04,54,146</b>	<b>5,09,85,079</b>



**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, 2020**

**SCHEDULE 18, 19 & 20**

(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	50	-
2. Miscellaneous Receipts	10,26,533	12,21,196
3. Others (Sundry balances write back)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,26,583</b>	<b>12,21,196</b>

(Amount - ₹)

<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>

(Amount - ₹)

<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	5,89,39,459	5,81,93,419	5,38,91,641	5,43,83,738
b) Allowances and Bonus	29,48,172	30,76,300	23,96,792	23,96,792
c) EPF Charges	87,97,084	87,19,459	77,63,838	76,66,583
d) Others (Leave Salary)	3,54,397	3,54,397	5,13,678	9,66,930
e) Others (Pension Contribution)	7,80,189	7,80,189	10,22,701	19,08,837
f) Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits (Gratuity)	37,28,541	37,28,541	6,48,035	6,48,035
g) Expenses on Employees' Retirement and Terminal Benefits (Leave Encashment)	7,22,585	7,22,585	12,73,784	12,73,784
h) Staff Welfare Expenses	17,45,907	17,91,491	9,42,288	9,40,674
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,80,16,334</b>	<b>7,73,66,381</b>	<b>6,84,52,757</b>	<b>7,01,85,373</b>

**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, 2020**

**SCHEDULE 21**

**(Amount - ₹)**

<b>SCHEDULE 21 - OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ETC.</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) Repairs and Maintenance	1,16,77,351	1,20,45,114	15,42,735	15,15,794
b) Vehicle Running and Maintenance	10,88,375	8,03,458	11,79,059	15,06,227
c) Postage, Telephone & Communication Charges	4,82,993	4,96,581	9,76,337	9,67,111
d) Printing & Stationery	14,35,526	14,44,046	11,93,344	18,22,848
e) Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	33,44,224	29,90,130	45,20,598	44,58,989
f) Expenses on Workshop, Seminar & Training Programme	9,26,196	9,75,454	6,56,094	6,61,526
g) Auditor Remuneration	2,90,880	-	2,12,100	2,55,300
h) Legal & Professional Charges	11,05,520	15,04,590	4,45,520	2,49,720
i) Advertisement and Publicity	55,045	55,045	44,460	44,460
j) Contribution to IPEEC	-	-	65,27,544	65,27,544
k) Contribution to IEA (CEM)	6,18,849	2,30,449	3,94,388	7,82,788
l) Office Maintenance	11,36,320	20,29,177	21,98,417	13,74,176
m) Bank Charges	88	88	71	71
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>2,21,61,367</b>	<b>2,25,74,132</b>	<b>1,98,90,667</b>	<b>2,01,66,554</b>

**(Amount - ₹)**

<b>SCHEDULE 21 - PRIOR PERIOD 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) Audit Fee	-	-	1,73,340	1,73,340
b) Meeting Expenses	-	-	6,198	6,198
c) Office Maintenance	3,61,990	3,61,990	7,28,730	7,28,730
d) Professional Charges	-	-	66,245	66,245
e) Repairs and Maintenance	4,000	4,000	9,440	9,440
f) Staff Welfare	8,970	8,970	-	-
g) Subscription Expenses	30,525	30,525	1,866	1,866
h) Telephone Expenses	23,235	23,235	29,468	29,468
i) Vehicle Running and Maintenance	-	-	46,141	46,141
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	<b>4,28,720</b>	<b>4,28,720</b>	<b>10,61,428</b>	<b>10,61,428</b>



**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, 2020**

(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	4,03,67,435	3,14,68,225	2,59,83,446	2,60,72,873
Energy Auditors Accreditation	1,56,310	1,56,310	46,745	98,534
	4,05,23,745	3,16,24,535	2,60,30,191	2,61,71,407
<u>Grants-in-Aid Projects (Ministry of Power)</u>				
<u>BEE</u>				
Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC)	-	9,39,02,536	-	7,23,92,246
State Designated Agencies (SDA)	-	43,95,18,312	-	11,20,71,176
State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)	-	4,00,00,000	-	-
Human Resource Development (HRD)	-	-	-	1,20,74,400
Agriculture & Municipal Demand Side Management (Ag.DSM)	-	5,19,46,602	-	98,59,067
Municipal Demand Side Management (Mu.DSM)	-	4,03,24,624	-	30,54,568
Small Medium Enterprises (SME)	-	1,47,95,545	-	1,00,28,758
Capacity Building of DISCOMS	-	4,70,46,965	-	5,90,03,573
<u>EC</u>				
Energy Conservation Awareness (Awareness Campaign)	-	11,31,34,137	-	6,63,12,959
Nation Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)	-	17,65,57,698	-	11,35,48,928
Super Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP)	-	10,73,281	-	1,81,720
<u>EAP</u>				
BEE-GEF-WB-Project	-	2,40,98,786	-	1,43,47,834
	-	1,04,23,98,486	-	47,28,75,229
<u>Project Expenditure - (OTHERS)</u>				
UNDP Project	-	-	-	56,128
UNIDO Project	-	2,96,74,730	-	1,77,15,325
Standard & Labelling (S&L)	-	39,37,43,804	-	14,99,39,809
	-	42,34,18,534	-	16,77,11,262
TOTAL (C)	4,05,23,745	1,49,74,41,555	2,60,30,191	66,67,57,898
<b>TOTAL (A+B+C)</b>	<b>6,31,13,832</b>	<b>1,52,04,44,407</b>	<b>4,69,82,286</b>	<b>68,79,85,880</b>



## 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, 2020

#### SCHEDULE 22 & 23

(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>	-	-

(Amount - ₹)

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, 2020**

**SCHEDULE 24 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**1) ACCOUNTING CONVENTION**

- a. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and on the accrual method of accounting, unless otherwise stated.
- b. In case of expenses on account of Salary and Allowances to the permanent employees are booked on cash basis.

**2) INVENTORIES**

Inventories are valued at Cost.

**3) INVESTMENTS**

Investments are carried at cost.

**4) FIXED ASSETS**

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

**5) DEPRECIATION**

- a. Depreciation on Fixed assets is computed on written down value except on unserviceable items in accordance with the rate prescribed in the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- b. In respect of additions to/deductions from fixed assets during the year, depreciation is considered on pro-rata basis as under:-  
Assets acquired/put to use for up to 180 days = Depreciation for six months  
Assets acquired/put to use for more than 180 days = Depreciation for full year
- c. Assets costing ₹5,000/- or less each are fully provided.

- d. Depreciation is segregated into Fixed Assets and Fixed Assets representing Grant-in-Kind.
- e. Depreciation has not been provided on unserviceable assets.

**6) ACCOUNTING FOR GRANTS AND REVENUE**

Grants and Revenue including labeling fee received under Standard & Labeling Scheme are accounted for on 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.
- d. Expenditure incurred under various Schemes against Grants received from Ministry of Power, Government of India is accounted for the year of release of Grant.

**8) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS**

- a. Transactions denominated in foreign currency are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.
- b. Current assets, foreign currency loans and current liabilities are converted at the exchange rate prevailing as at the year-end and the resultant gain / loss is adjusted to cost under relevant Projects.

**9) LEASE**

Lease rentals are expensed with reference to lease terms.

**10) RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

- a. The Bureau has taken the Gratuity Policy with LIC of India 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, 2020**

**SCHEDULE 25 – NOTES ON ACCOUNTS**

**1) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

NIL

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

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

**3) TAXATION**

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

(a) The Bureau;

(b) The existing Energy Management Centre from the date of its constitution to the date of establishment of the Bureau.

Shall not be liable to pay any income-tax or any tax in respect of their income, profits or gains derived”.

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

**4) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS**

The Bureau has incurred the foreign currency expenditure on account of foreign travelling expenditure of its employee and technical fee and consultancy charges for projects.

**5) RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

The Bureau has booked expenditure of ₹37,28,541/- towards premium paid to LIC of India on account of Gratuity and ₹7,22,585/- on account of Leave Encashment Benefits for

regular employee of BEE and NMEEE. The increase in the premium of Gratuity is due to enhancement of ceiling from ₹10.00 lakh to ₹20.00 lakh vide GOI Notification No.1283 dated 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2018. Since, BEE maintains Gratuity / Leave encashment of its employees through LIC (a Government Body), LIC does the actuarial valuation for the employees of BEE and NMEEE. As per the certificates issued by the LIC, the actuarial value of the Gratuity fund and Group Leave Encashment Scheme as on 31/3/2020 are as follows:-

- i. Gratuity fund - ₹ 1,29,12,150/- (Previous year – ₹ 83,58,330/-)
  - ii. Group Leave Encashment Schemes - ₹ 1,02,25,670/- (Previous year – ₹ 88,48,475/-)
- 6) Bureau has earned interest income on sweep accounts with bank in respect of unutilized funds of various Government Schemes. Hence, Interest income calculated on the unutilized fund on the basis of monthly average balance has been credited to respective Schemes out of the Interest Income received and the same is being returned to Ministry of Power.
  - 7) Bureau has shown under Earmarked Fund (Schedule-I) ₹1,04,15,80,981/- (Previous year - ₹41,23,12,428/-) (Including interest earned during the year) under PRGFEE. The increase during the year is due to fund returned by IA (Implementing Agency) i.e., M/s RECPDCL. The balance under VCFEE is ₹48,78,44,225/- (Previous year - ₹46,57,48,319/-) this Includes interest earned during the year. The same has been deposited with Vijaya Bank in Separate accounts and shown in (Schedule-9).
  - 8) During the year an amount of ₹76,39,16,580/- (Schedule-1) including interest (Previous year – ₹66,29,65,731/-) has been received by the Bureau through the implementation of Standard & Labeling Programme under clauses (a), (b) and (d) of Section 14 of the EC Act. Bureau considered the labeling fee under Standard & Labeling Programme (S&L) on receipt basis to maintain the uniformity.
  - 9) The Standard & Labelling Programme proposed for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan was approved during the financial year 2014-15. In the EFC Meeting, it was decided that all expenditure pertaining to the scheme to be borne out of income generated in the scheme i.e., “Energy Conservation Fund”. Accordingly, an amount of ₹39.74 crore (Previous year – ₹15.37 crore) was transferred from Energy Conservation Fund” (Shedule-1) to Schedule-3 to meet the expenditure of the Scheme during the year.



10) During the year 2017-18, under PAT Cycle-I, the Scheme of E-Certs (Energy Saving Certificates) trading has been introduced vide Central Electricity Regulatory Commission Notification No.L-1/97/2016 dated 27/5/2016. Under the Scheme, BEE acts as Administrator of the Scheme and POSOCO acts as Registry. POSOCO will collect all the fee and charges from eligible entities and will maintain all books of accounts for the same. POSOCO will share fee and charges in the ratio of 50:50 between the Registry and the Administrator.

11) Check Testing Equipments amounting to ₹95,04,304/- (Previous Year ₹59,74,400/-) under Standard & Labeling Programme (S&L) have been shown as Current Assets, which are lying with third party (Test Labs) at different locations. These inventories are under the Standard & Labeling Programme and not for trade purpose. Product wise details of Check testing equipments as on 31/3/2020 are as follows:-

i. Air conditioners	-	₹	33,06,296/-
ii. Ceiling Fan	-	₹	11,340/-
iii. Induction Cooktop	-	₹	38,138/-
iv. Induction Motors	-	₹	3,58,682/-
v. Pump Set	-	₹	11,34,274/-
vi. Refrigerators	-	₹	26,75,047/-
vii. Television	-	₹	12,83,273/-
viii. Tubular Fluorescent Lamp	-	₹	92,255/-
ix. Water Heaters	-	₹	6,04,999/-
<b>Total</b>	-	₹	<b>95,04,304/-</b>

12) No depreciation has been charged on un-serviceable items (W.D.V - ₹95,993/-) which are included in the fixed assets.

13) Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is jointly executing a GEF funded project (Financing Energy Efficiency at MSMEs) with SIDBI. The implementing agency for the project is World



Bank. The project started in September, 2010 with project completion date as December 30, 2014. The project was restructured by World Bank in December, 2014. Under the scheme of restructuring, the project was extended for another 2 years i.e., upto December 30, 2016.

In November 2016, the project has been awarded an additional GEF grant of USD 5.19 million with a time extension till May 4, 2019. Allocation of budget for BEE under additional funding is USD 1.42 million.

An amount of ₹13.25 crore has been spent by BEE till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020. This includes an amount of ₹2.41 crore spent during the financial year 2019-20.

- 14) Bid Processing fee and RTI fee ₹10,26,533/- (Previous year – ₹12,21,000/- including RTI fee) has been shown as “Fees for Miscellaneous Services” under the Schedule-18 – Other Income.
- 15) In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (n), (o) and (p) of sub-section (2) of section 13, clauses (d), (e) and (f) of sub-section (2) of section 58 and section 8 of EC Act, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency with the previous approval of the Central Government, is conducting examination to identify Energy Managers & Auditors from 2004 onwards. The examination fee collected and expenditure thereon, is as follows:

Balance as on 1/4/2019	-	₹	30,98,34,574/-
Additions during the year	-	₹	4,29,07,476/-
Less: Expenditure during the year	-	₹	4,03,67,435/-
Balance as on 31/3/2020	-	₹	31,23,74,615/-

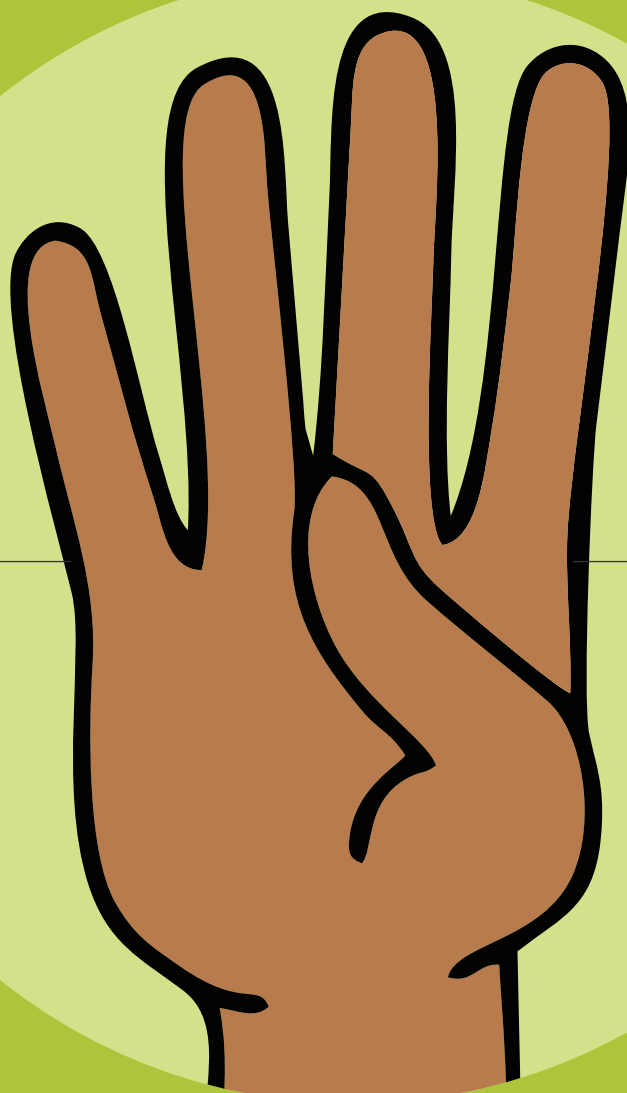
The above balance is included in “Excess of Income over Expenditure” under Schedule-1.

- 16) Provision for the pay & allowances for the month of March, 2020 has not been made in the accounts for regular employees of BEE and NMEEE, as the same is payable in the next year.  
DA arrears for the month of January to March, 2020 have been withheld by the Government.
- 17) Due to COVID 19 Pandemic and the lockdown thereafter, the payments which were to be released in March, 2020 got delayed. Hence, provision were made regarding payments pertain to March, 2020 as a special case during this financial year only.



- 18) Corresponding figures for the previous year have been re-grouped/re-arranged, wherever necessary.
- 19) Schedules 1 to 25 are annexed to and form an integral part of the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date.





## Administration

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- 4.1 Grievance Redressed
  - 4.2 Right to Information Act
  - 4.3 Welfare of SC/ST/OBC
  - 4.4 Welfare of Minorities
  - 4.5 Implementation of Official Language
  - 4.6 Vigilance
  - 4.7 Welfare of persons with Disabilities
-

#### 4.1 Grievance Redressed

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

#### 4.2 Right to Information Act

During the year 2019-20, in all 107 applications seeking information under RTI Act were received in BEE and all of these were replied to/transferred within the admissible time limit.

During the same period 09 appeals were also received by the Appellate Authorities, they were also disposed off within admissible time limit.

#### 4.3 Welfare of SC/ST/OBC

Representation of SC/ST/OBC in the Bureau of Energy Efficiency is indicated in proforma given below:-

Group	Total Employees as on 31.03.2020	Representation					
		SCs	SC%	STs	ST%	OBC	OBC%
A	14	02	14.28%	-	-	-	-
B	08	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>8.69%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 4.4 Welfare of Minorities

Representation of Minorities in the Bureau of Energy Efficiency is indicated in proforma given below:-

Group	Total Employees as on 31.03.2020	Representation of Minorities	Percentage of Minorities
A	14	01	7.14%
B	08	-	-
C	01	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>4.34%</b>



#### 4.5 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.

Hindi Pakhwara was organized in BEE during 12-26 September 2019. During the Pakhwara, seven competitions namely, Essay Competition, Noting & Drafting Competition, Dictation for officers & staff, Hindi Dictation Competition for Class-IV employees and Competition in General Knowledge regarding use of official language Hindi, Hindi Poem Recitation and Slogan Competition on energy efficiency were organized. Eight prizes viz. first prize, second prize, third prize and Five consolation prizes were given to the winners of the competitions. Certificates and prizes were given in the closing ceremony of Hindi Pakhwara by Director General (BEE).

Hindi workshops were held on 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2019, 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2019 and 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 each for two hours with participation of 16, 22 and 24 participants respectively. Deep knowledge and experiences of the Expert Guest Speakers who not only shared their views and knowledge but also helped to solve the problems being faced by the participants in doing their day to day official work in Hindi as per the requirement of the Official Language Act. Participation in these workshops had helped enormously in increasing the use of Hindi in the official work. After participating in these workshops employees had started typing notes through Unicode in Hindi in the files. No. of letters sent to 'A' & 'B' regions in Hindi are increasing in each quarter. Besides this, Quarterly meetings to review the progressive use of Hindi were held regularly under the Chairmanship of Director General (BEE).

#### 4.6 Vigilance

During the year 2019-20, there were no major complaint received and no disciplinary case initiated.



#### 4.7 Welfare of persons with Disabilities

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

Group	Total Employees as on 31.03.2020	Physically Challenged Employees				Percentage of Physically Challenged employees
		VH	HH	OH	Total	
A	14	-	-	01	01	7.14%
B	08	-	-	01	01	12.5%
C	01	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>8.69%</b>