

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) about Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)

1. What is BEE?

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Power, Government of India established under provisions of the Energy Conservation Act 2001, to promote efficient use of energy and its conservation. The Government of India set up Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) on 1st March 2002

2. What is the Role of BEE?

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

3. What is the Mission of BEE?

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.

4. What are the objectives of BEE?

The Objectives of BEE is

- 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
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- To demonstrate energy efficiency delivery mechanism as, envisaged in the Energy Conservation Act, through private- public partnership.

5. What are the schemes of Bureau of Energy Efficiency?

The schemes of Bureau of Energy Efficiency are National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE), Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC), Standards and Labeling Scheme, Municipal Demand Side Management (MuDSM) Scheme, Agricultural Demand Side Management (AgDSM) Scheme, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Capacity Building of DISCOMs, Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDAs), General Awareness (Awareness and Outreach).

6. What is National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)?

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.

7. What are the Initiatives that come under NMEEE?

The initiatives that come under NMEEE are as follows:

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

8. What is 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

9. What is the objective of 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.

10. What is Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED)?

The Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED) is to build the market for energy efficiency it is imperative to ease the financing of energy efficiency projects, appliances and technologies.

11. What is Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)

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.

12. When was Energy Efficiency Label for Residential Building was launched?

“Energy Efficiency Label for Residential Buildings” 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 on 26th February, 2019.

13. What is Standard and Labeling Scheme?

Standards and Labeling (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.

14. For how many appliances S&L scheme covers the standards& labeling program?

S&L scheme covers the star labeling program for 28 appliances, out of which 10 appliances are under mandatory regime and remaining 18 appliances are under voluntary regime.

15. What are the benefits of S&L Scheme?

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

16. What is Demand Side Management?

Demand Side Management (DSM) has been traditionally recognized as one of the major intervention to achieve reduction in energy demands while ensuring continuous development. DSM interventions have helped utilities

not only to reduce the peak electricity demands and but also to defer high investments in generation, transmission and distribution networks.

17. What is 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.

18. What is Agricultural Demand Side Management (AgDSM) Scheme?

This programme promises energy efficiency through agriculture demand side management by 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

19. What are the efforts made by BEE to improve energy efficiency in MSME Sector?

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 multidisciplinary 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.

20. What is 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.

21. What is 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 established under section 15 (d) of EC Act 2001.

22. Till date how many States/UTs have nominated a SDA in their respective State/UT?

Till date, all 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%.

23. What are the awareness campaign strategies adopted by BEE?

- Promoting BEE Programmes related to Energy Efficiency by engaging Shri Amitabh Bachchan
- 'Raise it by One Degree' Campaign
- Branding of Lajpat Nagar Metro Station
- 'Go Electric' Campaign

24. What are the innovative ideas adopted by BEE to enhance community awareness?

Van Activation and Promotion Program

25. What is an EV?

EVs are electric vehicles with rechargeable batteries which can be charged by electricity from an external source.

26. What is an EV Supply Equipment (EVSE)?

EVSE includes the electrical equipment external to the EV that provides a connection for an EV to a power source for charging and is equipped with advanced features like smart metering, cellular capability and network connectivity.

27. What are the energy savings achieved by BEE?

Based on impact assessment report 2019-20, the following are energy savings achieved:

- Electrical energy savings of 158.24 Billion Units, worth INR 89,434 Crores and resulted in reduction of 129.7 Million tonnes of CO2 emissions

- Thermal energy savings of 15.59 Million tonnes of oil Equivalent, worth INR 28,683 Crores and resulted in reduction of 58.675 Million tonne of CO2 emission.
- Total energy savings of 29.18 Million tonnes of oil Equivalent i.e. 3.15% of total primary energy supply of the country
- Total cost savings worth INR 118,116 crores approximately which is equivalent to reduction in CO2 emission of around 188.4 Million tonnes
- Total CO2 reduction including LED bulbs sold by private industry is 314 Million tonnes.