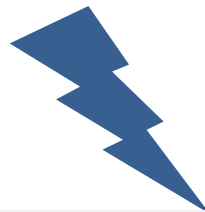


A monthly newsletter of
Indian Association of Energy Management Professionals

The Urja Watch

April-May 2010, Vol. III/Issue 22

It is about “Conscience Keeping on Energy Matters.”



**INSIGHTS INTO
NATIONAL ENERGY
INITIATIVES**

INSIGHTS INTO NATIONAL ENERGY INITIATIVES

What's inside...?

❖ From the Editor...	
Time for Energy Efficiency to Take-off	3
❖ Milestones in Energy Saving Initiatives	5
❖ Insights into NMEEE	6
❖ Status of initiatives under the EC Act, 2001	12
❖ Upcoming Events	21

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The Urja Watch will be published bi-monthly. - Editor

From the Editor's Desk...

Time for Energy Efficiency to Take-off

If India is to sustain an 8-10% growth rate and improve the living standards for the vast majority of people, the country has to overcome its rising energy shortages. To address this issue, the government is already



armed with the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 that provides a legal mandate for the implementation of energy efficiency measures through the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and designated state agencies. The precise results of various programmes launched by these agencies are yet unclear but it is anticipated that these measures would result in a saving of 10,000 MW by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan in 2012.

In recent years, the government has launched many other initiatives to actively promote energy efficiency throughout the country. Let's take a quick look at some of the major initiatives:

In 2006, the Integrated Energy Policy was adopted. Its key provisions included promotion of energy efficiency in *all* sectors and emphasis on renewable energy. In the same year, BEE launched an energy labeling programme for a variety of electrical products.

In the following year 2007, to optimize energy usage in the building sector, an Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) was introduced in the country. Compliance with ECBC norms may reduce the energy consumption of buildings by 30-40%. Energy audits were made mandatory in large energy-consuming plants in nine specific industrial sectors.

Initiated by the prime minister, a National Action Plan (NAP) was shaped in 2008. The plan identified eight specific national "missions" for focused energy and climate policy interventions including energy efficiency. The underlying principles for the national energy efficiency mission included: devising efficient and cost-effective strategies for end-use demand side management; effective implementation of energy efficiency programmes through unique linkages such as Public, Private and People (PPP) partnerships, which bring together and government institutions.

To enhance energy efficiency, the NAP presented four new initiatives:

- A cost-effective market-based mechanism to promote energy efficiency in energy-intensive large industries and trade certified energy savings.
- Make energy efficient appliances in designated sectors more affordable.
- Create mechanisms to help finance demand-side programmes in all sectors.
- Develop fiscal instruments to promote energy efficiency.

The government has also launched the Energy Conservation Fund (ECF) aimed at providing state governments with financial help to promote energy efficiency.

With an array of government-sponsored initiatives in place, why is it that energy efficiency is still not taking off in the country? Since the 1980s, conferences, seminars and workshops have been battling with this key question. While there are several recognized barriers to energy efficiency, the primary obstacle seems to be a combination of consumer attitudes, lack of awareness, aversion to changes and above all, the need for a powerful leadership to meet the mighty challenges in implementing the government initiatives. History of BEE's growth indicates that though it was formed in 2002, the organization faced severe teething problems for the first three years as it lacked top professional staff to address multiple energy-related issues spanning a vast country like India.

Let's face it. Energy Efficiency is a hard sell. Motivating people and organizations to adopt energy efficiency measures is a highly complex task that requires demonstrated superior technical, marketing and communication skills. Today, the country desperately needs a strong energy efficiency leadership that will have unfettered freedom and the multiple skills to work with a clear focus, lead innovatively, take full responsibility to speedily implement the various government initiatives and be held accountable for results. After decades of pursuit and waiting, isn't it time for energy efficiency to take off?

As always, your views and suggestions are most welcome!

Energetically,

Sundaresan Subramanian
Editor

Milestones in Energy Saving Initiatives

1976: The Ministry of Oil and Petroleum, Government of India formed the Petroleum Conservation Action Group to promote the conservation of oil. It was reconstituted as the Petroleum Conservation Research Association in 1978 with the objectives of creating awareness on the importance, methods and benefits of conserving petroleum products; to promote research & development in the field, especially in fuel efficient technologies; to provide training and technical assistance for better economy and increased efficiency in use of energy and also to promote the substitution of petroleum products by alternative sources of energy.

1981: The Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Energy Conservation was instituted by the Government of India in August 1981 to recommend policies and programs for achieving the targets of energy saving.

1989: Energy Management Centre came into existence as a registered body under the Department of Power, Government of India. With assistance from the United Nations and various agencies of the United States, the Energy Management Centre coordinated energy auditing of consumers both in industrial and commercial sector in different regions of the country with the National Productivity Council as the local lead agency.

Two Indian states, viz. Kerala (1992) and West Bengal (1995) at their own initiatives had introduced mandatory Energy Audit for large consumers, by issuing orders from their respective Departments of Power

2000: The Energy Conservation Bill, introduced in the parliament.

2001: The Bill finally became the Energy Conservation Act -2001.

2002: The Bureau of Energy Efficiency established to promote energy efficiency.

2006: Government adopts the Integrated Energy Policy.

2007: Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) was introduced in the country.

2008: Prime Minister initiates the National Action Plan on Energy and Climate Change.

**Non-cooperation with evil is as much a duty as is co-operation with good.
-Mahatma Gandhi**

Insights into the National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)

In this column, we reproduce the comments made by Mr. G.G. Dalal on NMEEE and circulated to the members of IAEMP. – The Editor

Government of India is designing National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE), which is one out of eight missions planned under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. We would like to invite comments on the proposed initiative. This note presents a short overview of the planned actions. Please note, that this document cannot include all the details of the activities; it is rather meant to give an overview of the actions being considered to tackle major inefficiencies in the country.

Comments:

Question of "enhanced" energy efficiency comes only when "energy efficiency" has made some progress or made something agreeable. As the market share of "energy efficiency" in the country is negligible as it has not taken off nor made any breakthrough in the country, despite passing of EC Act, since 2001, question of "Enhancement" does not arise at this stage. So call it "Speedy implementation of EC Act, 2001".

Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT)

The Perform Achieve and Trade scheme is a market-based mechanism to enhance energy efficiency in the 'Designated Consumers' (large energy-intensive industries and facilities). The scheme includes the following project steps:

- Goal setting: Set a specific energy consumption (SEC) target for each plant, depending on level of energy intensity (specific energy consumed = energy use / output) of that plant. The target will specify by which percentage a plant has to improve its energy intensity from the base line value in a period of three years.
- Reduction phase: Within a three-year period (2009-2012) the designated consumers try to reduce their energy intensity according to their target.
- Trading phase: Those consumers who exceed their target SEC will be credited tradable energy permits. These permits can be sold to designated consumers who failed to meet their target.

Designated Consumers who fail to achieve their target have to compensate this failure by buying permits. If they fail to do either of this, they may have to pay penalties. The energy consumption reported by designated consumers is based on audit by any of the BEE accredited agencies. The BEE may verify correctness of reported values.

Comments:

It is clearly mentioned in EC Act, 2001 that BEE shall effectively co-ordinate with DCs, designated agencies and other agencies, recognise and utilise the existing resources and infrastructure in performing the function assigned to it by or under EC Act. as per Section 13 (1) and recommend to the central government the norms for processes and Energy Consumption Standards required to be notified under clause (a) of section 14 of EC Act, 2001. This has not been done by BEE since 1st March, 2002.

The "Perform Achieve and Trade scheme", in short is a recycled proposal for "trading of energy saving certificates" with reward - penalty provisions, introduced under NMEEE. This is only "to get around and dispel the provisions of EC Act for appointing Adjudicator & Appellate Tribunal for energy conservation and is nothing short of delaying the implementation of EC Act even after Five years of promotional phase ending on 1st March, 2007. Such diversions will stimulate preempting vital clauses of the EC Act only for its tacit defiance. In case, BEE realised that EC Act had serious deficiencies, it should have been got amended during the last seven years through parliament legislation.

Is this not the reason for deliberately, not notifying sections 30 to 45 of EC Act, 2001, stipulating appointment of adjudicators & Appellate Tribunals as yet? Further the common people are paying for the cost of system right now in wasted energy. So for reversing the energy waste and fulfillment of other vital objectives for the common good, the EC Act, 2001 was passed by Parliament in September 2001 and notified on 1st October 2001. But the recent trend appears to delay the energy saving in the country by keeping on hold the EC Act, 2001.

It is remarkable that Gujarat State took unique lead in making its own laws on energy conservation & energy audit in 2000 and it is the only state which is now boasting of 24 Hrs availability of supply to the state compared to rest of the country. Even for collating data for setting up a target of a specific energy consumption or standard for each plant, BEE (then with a staff of 6 and now with 20 after pointing out through RTI) is finding multiple difficulties. On the other hand, over 5000 energy auditors, certified by BEE itself but rendered redundant since last 4 years, are not utilised for such National Mission.

2. Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE)

Accelerated shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors will be enabled through innovative measures. These products would be made more affordable. This target would be achieved by DSM measures, supported with CDM financing wherever possible. The initiative includes the following activities:

→ National CDM Roadmap

Comments: Should have quantitative targets like real saving in MW otherwise it would be repetition of past many failed DSM projects.

- Programmatic CDM: BEE is exploring undertaking CDM Programme of Activities for the following sectors: lighting (Bachat Lamp Yojana), Municipal DSM, Agricultural DSM, SME sector, Commercial Building sector and for Distribution Transformers.
- Standards and Labeling: Step by step notification for mandatory labeling for Equipment & Appliance for Domestic Sectors, Hotel Equipments, Office equipments, Industrial Products, Transport Equipments.
- Public procurement: Amendment of procurement rules to explicitly mandate procurement of energy efficient products for all public entities.

Technology program: Replacement of inefficient appliances by efficient products such as efficient lighting, ballasts, AC, refrigerators in domestic sector. Reduction of Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses:

Comments: *Already included in EC Act & Action Plan and nothing new, novel or innovative.*

Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC): Mandate maximum energy consumption norms (per square feet) for new commercial buildings and existing buildings (through retrofit).

ESCOs Promotion: Assuring ESCO quality through accreditation. Promoting their capacity through set of 1200 bankable efficiency retrofit demonstration projects covering all sectors and the entire country.

Capacity building and information: Creating a pool of trained manpower in states, government agencies, banks and financial institutions. Continuing the training of Energy Auditors and Energy Managers.

Policy transparency:

Comments: *It is unfortunate that BEE could not ensure this attribute since its inception. There is no grievance communication cell and feedbacks requested by BEE are never responded except by the tools of RTI only.*

3. Financing of Energy Efficiency

The initiative focuses on the creation of mechanisms that would help finance demand side management programmes in all sectors by capturing future energy savings. The initiative includes the following:

Fiscal instruments: Tax exemptions for the profits and gains made from energy efficiency projects by ESCos and Venture Capital funds. Reduction of VAT for energy efficient equipment (e.g. CFLs)

Revolving fund: To promote carbon finance

Partial Risk Guarantee Fund: To provide commercial banks with partial coverage of risk exposure against loans made for energy efficiency projects. The fund will charge a small fee on all projects seeing the risk guarantee.

Comments: *Almost all these are covered in "Action Plan" prepared by & for BEE that was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on dated 23.08 2002.*

4. Power Sector Technology Strategy

This strategy is aimed to enhance energy efficiency in power plants.

- Adopt energy efficient generation technologies in new plants including supercritical boilers
- Enhance energy efficiency in existing plants
- Roadmap for IGCC demonstration plants

Development of know-how for advanced super-critical boilers

Comments: *Though the idea of advanced super-critical boilers & IGCC with higher efficiencies is very good, however when NavRatna industries like NTPC have in the past resorted to sustained import of coal for their pit-mouth power stations due to extreme inadequacy to run thermal plants, it demonstrates proof of coal crisis in India which boast of 4th largest coal producing country in the World.*

- Road map for fuel shift

Comments: Road map of fuel shift can not ensure solution unless faulty coal pricing policy based on UHV is changed by universally accepted GHV with narrow bands of CV & ash contents.

5. Other initiatives

In addition to the above mentioned activities, following activities will supplement the overall plan.

- **Set up Energy Efficiency Services Ltd.:** A public sector company is planned to be set up to facilitate the progress and to address all the issues / barriers which impede investments in energy efficiency projects. This company will be an implementing agency, while BEE will concentrate on its quasi-regulatory role. In addition to being an implementing body; this company will also function as consultancy organization, resource centre and an Osco.
- **Strengthening of State Designated Agencies (SDAs):** The scheme seeks to build institutional capacity of the newly created SDAs to perform their regulatory and facilitative functions in the respective states.

Comments: Even after 6 National Certificate Examinations, not a single technical staff from SDAs could qualify as CEM or CEA and to lead by example. It shows their inability to function as monitoring, regulating & facilitating agency.

- **Strengthening of BEE:** Government funding for infrastructure creation that is necessary for BEE to implement 8 new projects/ schemes through the country with an allocation from the XIth plan.
- **Awareness Programs:** Information campaigns in schools, industry, commercial, agriculture and domestic sector. National painting competition, Energy Award, publication of Manuals and Codes for energy efficiency etc.

It is envisaged that all missions under the NAPCC would report once a year to the PMO. The PM has specified that these mission document would be an evolving document, which would be enriched using the learning and new insights.

Comments: EC Act 2001 is one of the potentially neglected areas in the country (with a statutory mandate unlike other voluntary missions) however its implementation appears more difficult for India than landing on Moon.

There is prolonged delay in its implementation, since last more than six years. Any further delay in EC Act implementation and denying accreditation to 5,000 Certified Energy Auditors across the country will be a monumental folly. This has almost halted the energy conservation movement to the peril of the country.

Lastly, as per great visionary thought of Einstein," Nothing is more destructive of the respect for the laws of the land than passing the laws which can not be enforced". Will India take some lessons?

Feedback from IAEMP members

The SDA and BEE should do some good demonstrated homework first. Even the reporting formats and testing protocols for different systems have not been compiled with co-relation to their application in the industry. These should be uniformly applicable throughout India so that the question of company setting its own targets would become transparent on evaluation and there is uniformity of approach as this would be a national mission.

There are so many SME's and we are all very well aware about the financial engineering being done to suit convenience. So the energy accessor would also become one who would file the energy returns rather than concentrating on energy saving. Can BEE evaluate the findings as mentioned in the draft?

Your comments are all very correct and evaluated in-depth.

Lalit Joshi
Jaipur

BEE was established 7 years ago on 1st March, 2002 under the EC Act, 2001. On this occasion, I congratulate the DG and other officials of BEE and wish them all the best in exercising the powers and carryout functions under the section 13 of the Act and also issue the necessary regulations under section 58 of the Act.

Sunil Sood
Ranchi

If you think you are too small an entity to play any role in the fight against corruption think of the potential of an atom.

(From a document posted in the web site of Central Vigilance Commission www.cvc-govt.in)

Status of initiatives under the EC Act, 2001

Compiled by Sunil K. Sood

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

In order to achieve the assigned mission, the BEE and the Ministry of Power has taken several initiatives to 'institutionalize' energy efficiency in the country. In order to find out the status of those initiatives and the likely benefits from such initiatives, we filed a series of applications under the RTI Act, 2005 to seek the authentic information. It is presented in the following paragraphs in the form of questions and answers. The replies from the concerned authorities are marked in red colour.

1.0 Promotion of ESCOs

1. Please let me know under which section of the EC Act, 2001, the accreditation of ESCOs was undertaken by BEE.

The accreditation of ESCOs is a market driven activity.

2. What were the criteria fixed for accreditation of ESCOs and the basis of such criteria?

Track record and market position, organizational risk, financial risk and the detailed criteria as uploaded on BEE's website.

3. What was the fee prescribed by BEE for accreditation? None.
4. How many applications were received by BEE for accreditation? 42.
5. Please let me know the fee structure for different grades and the total fee collected by BEE from the applicants. None
6. Please let me know the total amount spent by BEE for accreditation of ESCOs.

5 Lakhs x 35 = 1.75 crores

7. Please let me know the break-up of fee paid to CRISIL and ICRA.

19 ESCOs for CRISIL @ 5 Lakh per Lakh per ESCO.

18 ESCOs for ICRA @ 5 Lakh per ESCO.

8. Please let me know the date up to which the accreditation is valid and what the criteria for renewal of accreditation are.

24th Nov 2010

9. Please let me know the rules under which BEE had directed the State Designated Agencies that Investment Grade Audits be got done only from ESCOs.

There are no such rules.

10. What is the procedure adopted by BEE to monitor the performance of ESCOs and to ensure that ESCOs do not take undue advantage of the accreditation.

The ESCOs have been accredited by CRISIL & ICRA on a 1 to 5 scale and empanelled with BEE for a period of two years. At the end of two years these ESCOs would have to get themselves re-evaluated by rating agencies. The rating agencies would evaluate them based on the projects implemented by these ESCOs. Thereafter ESCOs would further seek empanelment with BEE.

11. What are the conditions when an accredited ESCO may be black listed.

There is no such procedure adopted by BEEs to blacklist any ESCO from the existing empanelment.

12. Please let me know the purpose of Grading (Grade 1 to 5) of ESCOs and how it is linked with the eligibility of ESCOs to undertake projects on shared savings basis.

Advantages of Accreditation:

Technical due diligence: The exercise of accreditation of ESCO by BEE through rating agencies CRISIL/CRA helps in providing technical due diligence to Govt. agencies.

Enhance Credibility: Enhance credibility to the nascent industry and increase investor confidence.

Potential ESCO: Equal opportunity of potential ESCO is adequately addressed through these rating.

Create large pool: Increase the number of ESCOs and encourage market transformation.

Market Position: The market position of the ESCO in terms of the total existing business and his position as compared to its competitors.

The competitiveness of the contractor: Achievements of targeted savings in energy and the price will affect his market position.

Quality of project executed: The quality of future projects in terms of achievements of the targeted saving within the budgeted cost.

The grading is not linked with the eligibility of ESCOs to undertake projects on shared-saving basis.

2.0 Status of regulations under section 58(2) of the EC Act, 2001

- (a) the times and places of the meetings of the Governing Council and the procedure to be followed at such meetings under sub-section (1) of section 5;

Notified, and is available in BEE web site www.bee-india.nic.in

- (b) the members of advisory committees constituted under sub-section (2) of section 8;

Notified, and is available in BEE web site www.bee-india.nic.in

- (c) the powers and duties that maybe exercised and discharged by the Director-General of the Bureau under sub-section (6) of section 9;

Draft under consideration of Ministry of Power

- (d) the levy of fee for services provided for promoting efficient use of energy and its conservation under clause (n) of sub-section (2) of section 13;

Draft under consideration of Ministry of Power

(e) the list of accredited energy auditors under clause (o) of sub-section (2) of section 13;

Have been submitted to Ministry of Power for conveying their approval in consultation with Legislative Dept. of the Ministry for enabling BEE to adopt these regulations finally

(f) the qualifications for accredited energy auditors under clause (p) of sub-section (2) of section 13;

Same as in (e)

(g) the manner and the intervals or time in which the energy audit shall be conducted under clause (q) of sub-section (2) of section 13;

Same as in (e)

(h) certification procedure for energy managers under clause (r) of sub-section (2) of section (13);

Same as in (e)

(i) particulars required to be displayed on label and the manner of their display under clause (d) of section 14;

Regulations in respect of four equipments(Room Air-conditioners, Household Frost Free Refrigerators, Distribution Transformers and Tubular Fluorescent Lamps) have been notified and is available in BEE web site www.bee-india.nic.in

(j) the manner and the intervals of time for conduct of energy audit under clause (h) or clause (s) of section 14;

Draft regulations under preparation

(k) the manner and the intervals of time for conducting energy audit by an accredited energy auditor under clause (c) of section 15;

Draft regulations under preparation

(l) Any other matter which is required to be, or may be, specified.

Draft regulations under preparation

3.0 Exercise of Powers by Central Government under section 56 of the EC Act, 2001

- (e) performing such other functions by the Bureau, as may be prescribed, under clause (u) of sub-section (2) or section 13;

Not required for the present

- (f) the energy consumption norms and standards for designated consumers under clause (g) of section 14;

Rules shall be prepared after norms for energy consumption for Designated Consumer have been finalized which are under preparation in consultation with the notified Designated Consumers.

- (g) prescribing the different norms and standards for different designated consumers under the proviso to clause (g) of section 14;

Same as in(f) above

- (h) the form and manner and the time within which information with regard to energy consumed and the action taken on the recommendations of the accredited energy auditor be furnished under clause (k) of section 14;

Notified, and is available in BEE web site www.bee-india.nic.in

- (k) the form and manner for preparation of scheme and its implementation under clause (o) of section 14;

Yet to be prepared

- (l) the energy conservation building codes under clause (p) of section 14;

Under Preparation

- (m) the matters relating to inspection under sub-section (2) of section 17;

In final stage for notification

(n) the form in which, and the time at which, the Bureau shall prepare its budget under section 22;

Draft under preparation in consultation with Ministry of Power and Ministry of Finance

(o) the form in which, and the time at which, the Bureau shall prepare its annual report under section 23;

Notified, and is available in BEE web site www.bee-india.nic.in

(p) the form in which the accounts of the Bureau shall be maintained under section 25;

Notified, and is available in BEE web site www.bee-india.nic.in

(q) the manner of holding inquiry under sub-section (l) of section 27;

Notified, and is available in BEE web site www.bee-india.nic.in

(r) the form of and fee for filing such appeal under sub-section (2) of section 31;

Held in abeyance on account of proposed deletion of sections 30 to 44

(s) the salary and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal and Member of the Appellate Tribunal under section 35;

Same as in (r) above

(t) the salary and allowances and other conditions of service of the officers and other employees of the Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (3) of section 39;

Same as in (r) above

(u) the additional matters in respect of which the Appellate Tribunal may exercise the powers of a civil court under clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 40;

Same as in (r) above

- (v) Any other matters which is to be, or may be, prescribed, or in respect of which provision is to be made, or may be made by rules.

Not required for the present

4. Conduct of Certification Examination for Energy Auditors and Energy Managers

CONSULACY ASSIGNMENTS/WORK ORDERS AWARDED BY BEE TO NPC			
SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CONSULTANSY ASSINGNMENT / WORK ORDER	DATE AND AWARD	VALUE OF ASSIGNMENT IN RUPEES (LAKHS)
1	Conduct of 1st National Level Certification Examination for Energy Manager and Energy Auditor (22nd - 23rd May 2004)	31-03-2003.	80
2	Conduct of 2nd National Level Certification Examination for Energy Manager and Energy Auditor (28th - 29th May 2005)	01-Jun-05	94
3	Conduct of 3rd National Level Certification Examination for Energy Manager and Energy Auditor (22nd - 23rd April 2006)	16-08-2005	113
4	Conduct of 4th National Level Certification Examination for Energy Manager and Energy Auditor (28th - 29th April 2007)	27-12-2006	122
5	Conduct of 5th National Level Certification Examination for Energy Manager and Energy Auditor (17th - 18th Nov 2007)	08-Mar-07	71
6	Conduct of 6th National Level Certification Examination for Energy Manager and Energy Auditor (26th - 27th April 2008)	02-Aug-08	76
7	Conduct of 7th National Level Certification Examination for Energy Manager and Energy Auditor (22nd - 23rd Nov 2008)	08-Apr-08	86
8	Conduct of 8th National Level Certification Examination for Energy Manager and Energy Auditor (23rd - 24th May 2009)	30-04-2009	86
9	Conduct of 9th National Level Certification Examination for Energy Manager and Energy Auditor (19th- 20th December 2009)	15-09-2009	44
TOTAL			770

5. BEE-TERI Partnership

BEE TERI CONTRACT			
SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION OF CONSULTANSY ASSINGNMENT / WORK ORDER	DATE AND AWARD	VALUE OF ASSIGNMENT IN RUPEES
1	Partnership between BEE & TERI for promotion of energy efficient technologies in SME / Industry	4/6/2007	97,69,900
2	Partnership between BEE & TERI for promotion of energy efficient technologies in SME / Industry	unto 31st March 2012	2,06,76,000
TOTAL			3,04,45,900

6. Agricultural DSM

SL. NO.	Description of consultancy assignment / work order	Date of award	VALUE IN RUPEES
1	MITCON , Pune contract for DPR preparation for state of Maharashtra	1st Feb 2008	21,00,000.00
2	MITCON , Pune contract for DPR preparation for state of Gujarat	July, 2009	15,50,000.00
3	TUV - Subcontract for DPR preparation for state of Punjab	July, 2009	26,17,274.00
4	Conzev Schneider, Gurgaon contract for DPR preparation for state of Haryana	July, 2009	24,45,000.00
5	Aryan Sanrakshan , Jaipur contract for DPR preparation for state of Rajasthan	July, 2009	14,15,000.00
TOTAL			1,01,27,274.00

7. SME Sector

SL. NO.	Description of consultancy assignment / work order	Date of award	VALUE IN RUPEES
1	Winrock International (INDIA) 1. Jamnagar (Brass) 2. Ahmedabad (Chemical)	June, 2009	39,45,252
		August, 2009	38,71,824
			-
2	APITCO 1. Warangal (Rice Mills) 2. Bhimavaram 3. E&W Godavari 4. Orissa (Sponge Iron)	June, 2009	12,70,000
		August, 2009	13,50,197
		August, 2009	14,28,790
		August, 2009	14,55,298
3	Seetecg Solution 1. Morvi (Ceramics) 2. Bhubaneshwar (Brass)	June, 2009	63,00,000
		August, 2009	-
4	PCRA 1. Pali (Textiles) 2. Bangalore (Machine tools) 3. Gujarat (Diary) 4. Jorhat (Tea)	June, 2009	66,04,000
		August, 2009	-
		August, 2009	-
		August, 2009	-
5	Zenith Energy 1. Solapur (Textiles) 2. Surat (Textiles) 3. Gunjam (Rice Mills) 4. Jogadhri (Brass & Aluminum) 5. Vapi (Dyes & Chemical) 6. Vellore (Rice Mills)	June, 2009	29,95,000
		August, 2009	36,05,000
		August, 2009	-
		August, 2009	-
		August, 2009	-
		August, 2009	-
6	CII 1. Alwar (Oil Mills) 2. Bangalore (Machine tools) 3. Jodhpur (Lime Kilnz)	August, 2009	-
		August, 2009	-
		August, 2009	-
7	IISWBN 1. Howrah (Galvanizing)	August, 2009	-
8	E & Y 1. Kochi (Sea Food)	August, 2009	-
9	Deloitte 1. Muzaffarnagar (Paper)		
		August, 2009	-

Upcoming Events

Clean Energy Council Conference Adelaide, Australia May 3-5, 2010
www.cleanenergycouncil.org.au/cec/mediaevents/cec_conference_2010

Renewable Energy:
Business opportunities for CO2 Reduction
Bangkok, Thailand June 2-3, 2010
www.renewableenergy-asia.com

Contact name: Ms. Aroonsri Pimpaporn

LNG Outlook Asia 2010 Singapore May 31, 2010-June 03, 2010
Raffles Convention Center
Organiser: Terrapin
www.terrapinn.com/2010/lngasia

Contact: Miss Yee Ling Chua Tel: + 65 6322 275

Regional Conference on Renewable Energy Asia: Market, Technology,
Trend and Development. June 2, 2010

Bangkok, Thailand

www.entechnotec-asia.com

Contact name: Ms. Aroonsri Pimpaporn

ICEE 2010 : International Conference on Energy and Environment
July 28, 2010

Paris, France

www.waset.org/conferences/2010/france/icee/

Share your experience

Do you have an area of expertise in energy management? Have you solved a difficult problem or have an interesting case study? Do you want to share a joke with others? Or just have a word of appreciation for this issue. Share your knowledge with others and promote yourself through **The Urja Watch**.

You may also tell us about upcoming energy-related events in your area. Be sure to mention the title of the event, organizers, dates, venue, city, and contact information to get more details of the event.

Please note the following points while making your submissions:

- ❖ Articles must be original, in electronic version, 500 words or less. If you are using material from external sources, please acknowledge them.
- ❖ Please include contact information (full name, title/organization, phone numbers, and email ID) with your submission.
- ❖ Articles should be in MS word, single spaced, with easily readable font, preferably Arial size 12. Photos should be of high resolution.
- ❖ Please e-mail your submissions to The Editor, “The Urja Watch” at tellsubi@gmail.com
- ❖ There are no deadlines for submissions. You may submit articles anytime.
- ❖ We reserve the right to edit, rewrite or reject any article.

We Need Your Feedback Too!

Please write your views and suggestions to the editor at: tellsubi@gmail.com
Letters must include the writer’s name, address, phone and email ID.

We appreciate your feedback and thank you for your support.

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