

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF
FORUM OF REGULATORS (FOR)

VENUE : “Magnolia” Hall, Convention Centre
India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

DATE : 18th June, 2010.

The meeting was chaired by Dr. Pramod Deo, Chairperson, CERC/FOR. The list of participants is at **Annexure-I**.

In his opening remarks, Chairperson said that certain instances are being quoted where the chairperson or member of an Electricity Regulatory Commission has accepted the responsibility of chair or member of a committee constituted by the Government and in some other cases a part-time activity along with remuneration. He said that in CERC a decision was taken not to accept such a regular assignment in view of the fact that the office of the chairperson or member is a full time job and also that there could be conflict of interest. During the discussions on this issue, various other instances were referred to. A member of the Appellate Tribunal also has accepted the membership of a committee constituted by the Government. Some members also felt the need of further deliberations on the earlier proposal of formulating a code of conduct for the electricity regulators. There were also suggestions that this issue could be discussed in FOIR which had participation from other sectors also. Some other members raised the issues relating to consultancy assignments being taken by the retired chairperson or members of the Commissions.

On the suggestion of formulating a code of conduct, while many members felt the need of setting up a working group to deliberate on the issue, a few members suggested caution in the matter in view of likely misuse of such provisions by the disgruntled elements. After discussions, it was felt that the issue of formulating a code of conduct should be left to the discretion of the individual Electricity Regulatory Commission. On the issue of accepting part-time assignments within the Government setup, or outside along with remuneration, it was felt that ideally such an assignment should be accepted only if it involves occasional contribution in the area of one's expertise in the overall interest of the society. It was also felt that accepting remuneration perhaps would not be in order in view of the fact that the office of chairperson or a member is a full time job. While accepting any such additional responsibilities, an additional criteria should be avoiding any conflict of interest and utmost caution and restraint would be advisable before deciding where there would be a conflict of interest.

Agenda Item No.1: Confirmation of the Minutes of the 17th Meeting of “FOR” held during 20th – 21st April, 2010 at Shillong (Meghalaya).

The minutes of the 17th Meeting of FOR held at Shillong were confirmed and the Action Taken Report was perused. Regarding the regulations on REC, Chairperson, PSERC said that they would bring out a comprehensive regulation including RPO and REC in due course as the issue of RPO was being studied.

The proposed Terms of Reference for engaging the consultant by FOR for exploring various options available before the SERCs for effective implementation of SOP regulations were approved.

Agenda Item No.2: Assessment of various Renewable Energy Resources Potential in Different States, Determination of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) Trajectory and its Impact on Tariff.

A presentation was made by Shri Sushanta K. Chatterjee, Dy. Chief (RA), CERC on the key revisions in the study report. A copy of the presentation is at **Annexure-II**. After in-depth discussions, the Forum took the following decisions:

- a) After noting the report, broadly the Scenario-2 i.e. enhancing RPO at uniform rate was recommended.
- b) A copy of the report may be forwarded to all the SERCs for further necessary action.
- c) It was noted that the study report has rightly discarded the CAGR approach for estimating the likely capacity additions in next five years as the past trend may not be a correct indicator. Still some members suggested that the estimates of likely capacity additions could be further refined. FOR Secretariat was directed to request MNRE to undertake an assessment of existing potential of RE resources in various States and also the likely capacity additions in next five years. A more accurate all India picture about the likely capacity additions could then be arrived.
- d) There was a need to support and encourage new capacity additions for exploiting the available potential without linking it with RPO in a host State, in view of the availability of REC mechanism. SERCs could set the RPOs taking into account the study report and after doing due diligence.
- e) In response to a concern whether building up transmission facilities for evacuation of the projected capacity addition would not be a barrier, there was a general consensus that most of the RE based generation would be consumed locally as it would be decentralized.

Agenda Item No. 3: Issue regarding Determination of Tariff for SEZ in its Capacity as Deemed Distribution Licensee.

After considering the agenda note, the spirit of the proposal was appreciated by the FOR and there was a consensus that individual SERCs may consider taking action accordingly in cases of SEZs. However, the proposed action of fixing only ceiling of tariff would not absolve the second licensee from fulfilling other obligations as required under the Electricity Act.

During the discussions, the Chairman, MERC and Chairman, HERC mentioned many cases of multiple licenses working/proposed in their States but having additional aspects. In Maharashtra, one of the licensees in the same area was permitted to supply to the consumers through use of network of the other licensee. The other licensee was now claiming the cross-subsidy surcharge. Chairman, HERC said that MES would also be a second licensee. Whether the dispensation similar to SEZ would be applicable to it? He also quoted the cases where the developers of new townships wanted to undertake distribution. FOR Secretariat was directed to prepare a separate paper on these issues and bring it for discussion in the next meeting.

Agenda Item No. 4: Discussion on Implementation of regulated multi-State DSM programme developed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).

A presentation was made by Secretary, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, a copy of which is at **Annexure-III**. After discussions, the FOR agreed and in principle approved the proposal of Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

Agenda Item No. 5: Issues raised during Roundtable convened by CERC on “Grid Management : Regulatory Challenges” on 12th May, 2010.

The agenda was deferred for discussion in the next meeting.

Agenda Item No. 6: Open Access to Consumer - Issues

After discussions, the proposal was approved and the FOR Secretariat was directed to take further action for evolving a model regulation on open access to consumers.

Agenda Item No.7: Methodology of AT & C Loss Computation.

After discussions, the proposed modifications to the methodology for computing AT&C losses were approved.

Agenda Item No. 8: Consideration of report of study on “Analysis of Tariff Orders and other orders of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs).

After discussions, FOR directed that the study report be finalized after incorporating additional facts, if any, conveyed by the SERCs.

FOR also decided to set up a working group to study further the various practices being followed by the SERCs regarding different aspects of tariff determination and to recommend the best practices. The FOR Chairperson was authorized to constitute the working group. MPERC volunteered to be the member of the Group. FOR Secretariat was directed to identify the key aspects of tariff determination regarding which the best practices could be recommended by the Working Group.

On a suggestion from Chairperson, TNERC, FOR Secretariat was also directed to propose a list of key issues on which the relevant judicial pronouncements should be compiled and updated by the FOR Secretariat. Such a list should be finalized after seeking suggestions from the SERCs and thereafter further action be taken for compiling the judicial pronouncements issue-wise for use by ERCs.

Agenda Item No.9: To consider and approve the Balance Sheet and the Audited Accounts of “FOR” for the year 2009-10.

The balance sheet and the audited accounts were considered and approved.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ATTENDED THE EIGHTEENTH MEETING
OF

FORUM OF REGULATORS (FOR)

HELD ON 18TH JUNE, 2010

AT INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, NEW DELHI.

S. No.	NAME	ERC
01.	Dr. Pramod Deo Chairperson	CERC – in Chair.
02.	Shri A. Raghotham Rao Chairperson	APERC
03.	Shri B.K. Halder Chairperson	BERC
04.	Shri Manoj Dey Chairperson	CSERC
05.	Shri Berjinder Singh Chairperson	DERC
06.	Dr. P.K. Mishra Chairperson	GERC
07.	Shri Bhaskar Chatterjee Chairperson	HERC
08.	Shri Yogesh Khanna Chairperson	HPERC
09.	Shri Mukhtiar Singh Chairperson	JSERC
10.	Dr. V.K. Garg Chairperson	JERC for Goa & all UTs except Delhi
11.	Shri K.J. Mathew Chairperson	KSERC
12.	Shri V.P. Raja Chairperson	MERC
13.	Shri P.J. Bazeley Chairperson	MSERC
14.	Shri S.I. Longkumer Chairperson	NERC
15.	Shri Bijoy Kumar Das Chairperson	OERC

16.	Shri Jai Singh Gill Chairperson	PSERC
17.	Shri D.C. Samant Chairperson	RERC
18.	Shri S. Kabilan Chairperson	TNERC
19.	Shri Rajesh Awasthi Chairperson	UPERC
20.	Shri Vishwanath Hiremath Member	KERC
21.	Shri K.K. Garg Member	MPERC
22.	Shri Alok Kumar Secretary	CERC
23.	Shri Sushanta K. Chatterjee Deputy Chief (Regulatory Affairs)	CERC

Assessment of various Renewable Energy resources potential in different States, determination of RPO trajectory and its impact on Tariff

**Presentation before the Members of Forum of Regulators (FOR)
June 18, 2010**



FORUM OF REGULATORS (FOR)

17th FOR Meeting- all suggested points have been incorporated

S No	MOM- 17 th FOR Meeting	Remarks
1	Boundary conditions for various scenarios should be reconciled with the existing installed capacity.	Boundary conditions have been reconciled. & 'Required RE Capacity' have been recalculated taking <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ the updated actual 'Installed capacity for FY10'▪ incremental capacity (required for the incremental energy requirement) keeping in view the pipeline in various states▪ taking the state-wise CUF (weighted average for all RE sources)
2	Assumptions regarding CUF for new capacities in various scenarios should be reworked.	Revised CUF has been calculated taking the CUF as specified by the respective SERC and corroborated by CERC specified CUF for respective zone/state.
3	While comparing the incremental impact in various scenarios, time value of money should also be taken into account.	Discount factor has been taken as 9.35% (as specified by CERC for bid evaluation for procurement of power by distribution licensees).

17th FOR Meeting- all suggested points have been incorporated

S No	MOM- 17 th FOR Meeting	Remarks
4	Incremental impact on the average cost of service should also be worked out .	Both discounted impact on Average Cost of Service and the discounted incremental impact has been worked out and included in the study.
5	The North-Eastern States and the Union Territories should be re-grouped.	Both North Eastern States and the Union Territories have been regrouped. The earlier single group has been divided into 6 parts.
6	The data about RPO in various states should be updated.	All relevant data have been updated and used in the revised calculation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For HP revised RPO target for FY15 is 10% ▪ For Chhattisgarh revised RPO target for FY15 is 9%


MOM- 17th FOR Meeting

< Point # 1 & 2 >


- Boundary conditions for various scenarios should be reconciled with the existing installed capacity.
- Assumptions regarding CUF for new capacities in various scenarios should be reworked.

Point # 1& 2, MOM- 17th FOR Meeting

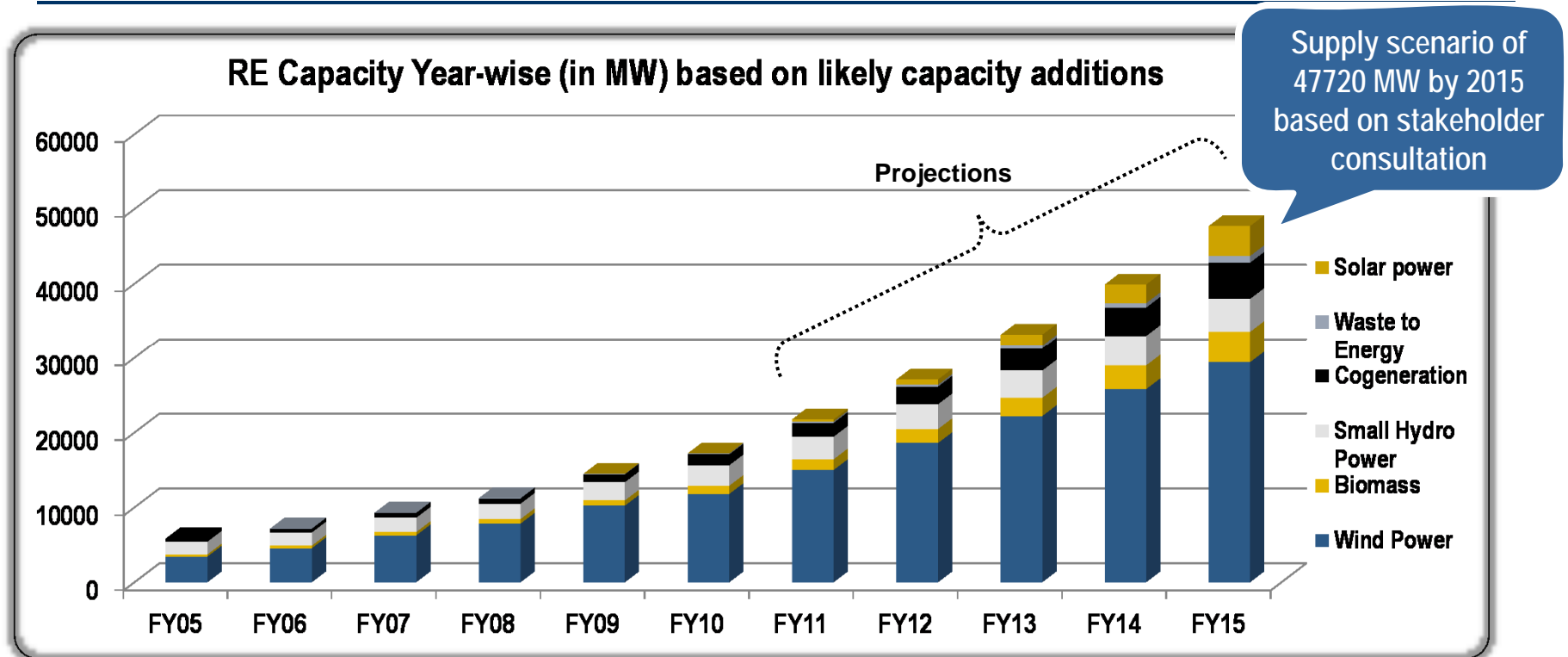
Calculations re-looked considering:

- 
- Updated actual Installed Capacity for FY 10 as 17220 MW (Source: MNRE)
 - Incremental capacity (required for the incremental energy requirement) keeping in view the pipeline in various states
 - Year- wise incremental RE based energy requirement based on RPO trajectory
 - Year-wise incremental RE capacity (MW) requirement based on RE (MUs) requirement and weighted average CUF

Revised CUF calculation:

- 
- Taking the CUF as specified by the respective SERC and corroborated by CERC specified CUF for respective zone/state
 - For e.g.: CUF for wind has been taken as Tamil Nadu- 27.2%, Maharashtra- 22%, Gujarat- 23%, AP- 24.5%, Karnataka- 26.5%, Rajasthan- 20.5%, MP-22.5%.
 - Pan India weighted average for wind CUF- 23.7%
 - For other RE sources, CUF as specified by CERC for different States have been used
 - Pan India average CUF : FY11- 32.23%, FY12- 32.13%, FY13- 32.19%, FY14- 32.45%, FY15- 32.8%

RE Supply will not be a constraint in meeting 2015 target



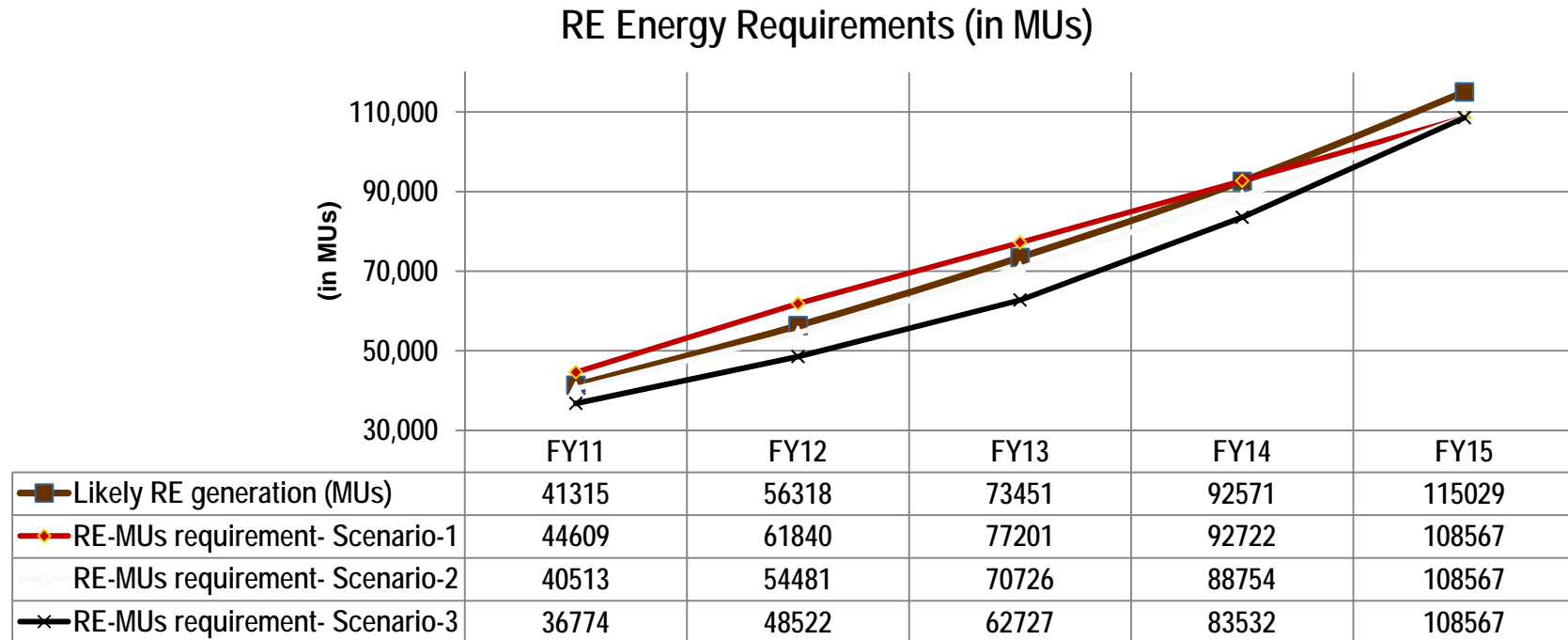
Estimation of RE supply scenario considering

- RE potential of 84776 MW
- Past trend
- Stakeholder consultation including with SNA & industry

RE supply scenario of 43720 MW by 2015 estimated as against trend scenario of 54800 MW (excluding solar)

Solar would add another 4000 MW by 2015 considering various schemes and the pipeline envisaged by the industry (& NAPCC)

RE supply enough to meet Scenarios 2 & 3.

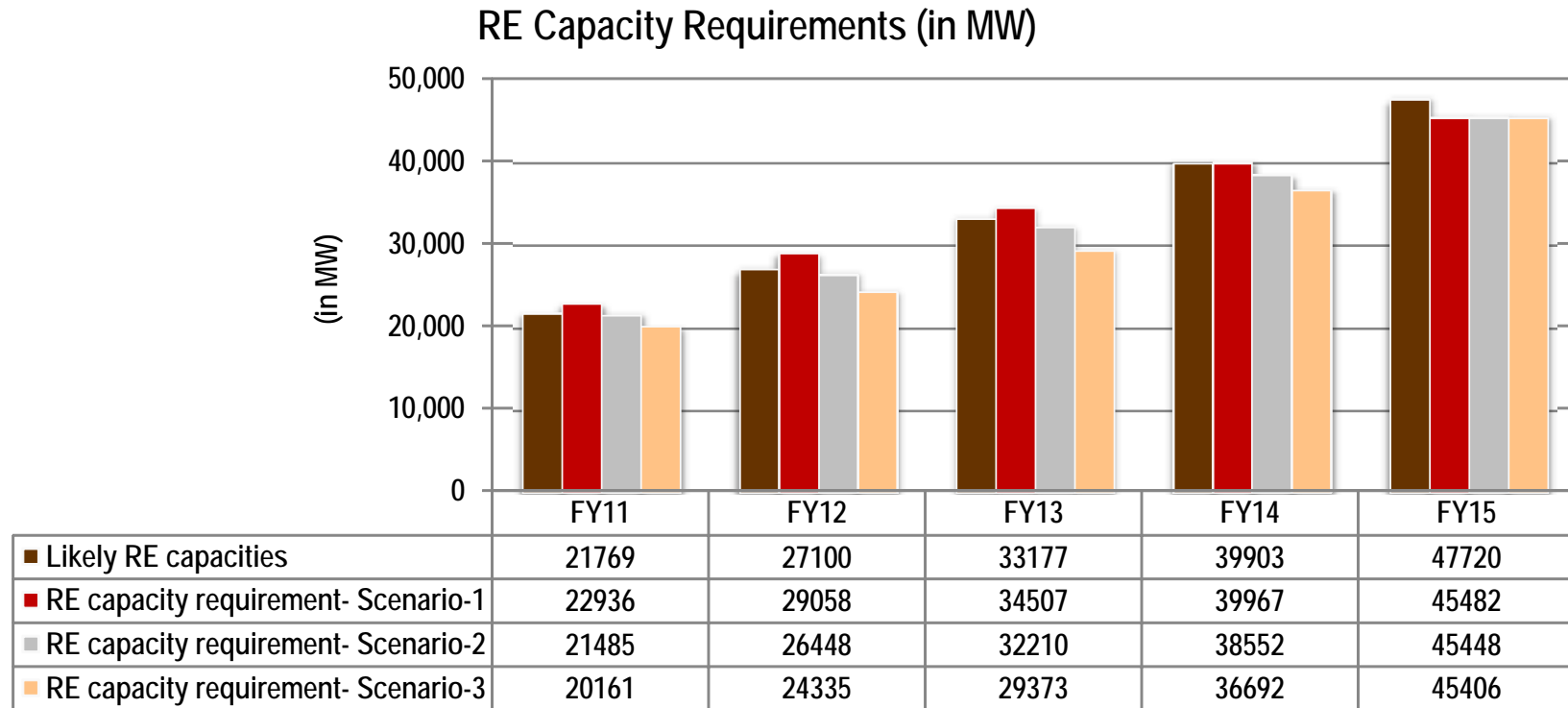


During the initial years, the RE capacities requirement for scenario-1 is more than the likely RE capacities. This leads to exclusion of Scenario-1.

For both scenario-2 and 3, the RE capacities requirement is well within the likely RE capacities for each year.

Scenario-2 is suggested to be adopted by States.

RE supply enough to meet Scenarios 2 & 3.



During the initial years, the RE capacities requirement for scenario-1 is more than the likely RE capacities. This leads to exclusion of Scenario-1.

For both scenario-2 and 3, the RE capacities requirement is well within the likely RE capacities for each year.

Scenario-2 is suggested to be adopted by States.

MOM- 17th FOR Meeting

< Point # 3 & 4 >

- While comparing the incremental impact in various scenarios, time value of money should also be taken into account Assumptions regarding CUF for new capacities in various scenarios should be reworked.
- Incremental impact on the average cost of service should also be worked out .

Minimal impact on PPC

			FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
<u>Incremental impact on PPC (discounted)</u>							
Scenario-1	P/unit		2.4	1.2	0.7	0.0	-0.4
Scenario-2	P/unit		1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1
Scenario-3	P/unit		0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6

Discount Factor: 9.35% as specified by CERC for bid evaluation for procurement of power by distribution licensees

Key Takeaways:

- Pan India incremental impact on PPC is less than 1.5 paisa per unit for the suggested Scenario-2; and reduces to almost zero for FY15.
- State-wise maximum incremental impact on PPC is up to 4.2 paisa per unit.
- Impact is not substantial and could be accommodated by the State utilities.

Minimal impact on Average Cost of Service

			FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
<u>Incremental impact on Av Cost of Service (discounted)</u>							
Scenario-1	P/unit		3.4	1.7	1.0	0.0	-0.6
Scenario-2	P/unit		2.1	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.1
Scenario-3	P/unit		1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9

Discount Factor: 9.35% as specified by CERC for bid evaluation for procurement of power by distribution licensees

Key Takeaways:

- Pan India incremental impact on Average Cost of Service is less than 2.1 paisa per unit for the suggested Scenario-2; and reduces to almost zero for FY15.
- Impact is not substantial and could be accommodated by the State utilities.

MOM- 17th FOR Meeting

< Point # 5 & 6 >

- The North-Eastern States and the Union Territories should be re-grouped.
- The data about RPO in various states should be updated.

Point # 5& 6, MOM- 17th FOR Meeting



- North Eastern States & Union Territories have been separated
- North Eastern States are further separated into Assam, Meghalaya and other North Eastern States (having annual energy requirement less than 1000 MUs)
- Union Territories further separated into Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Chandigarh and other UTs



All relevant data have been updated and used in the revised calculation. This includes:

- Updating of RPO figures for States
- Updating of energy requirement figures
- For HP RPO target for FY15 has been revised to 10%
- For Chhattisgarh RPO target for FY15 has been revised to 9%

Summary



RE Supply will not be a constraint in meeting 2015 target

- 10% RPO level in FY15 is achievable
- CAGR based Supply scenario of 58800 MW by 2015
- Likely Supply scenario of 47720 MW by 2015



RE supply enough to meet scenario-2 & 3



Scenario-2 is suggested (i.e. equal increase in RPO in all years)

- Pan India increase in RPO of 1.2% every year till FY15



Minimal Impact on PPC and Average Cost of Service

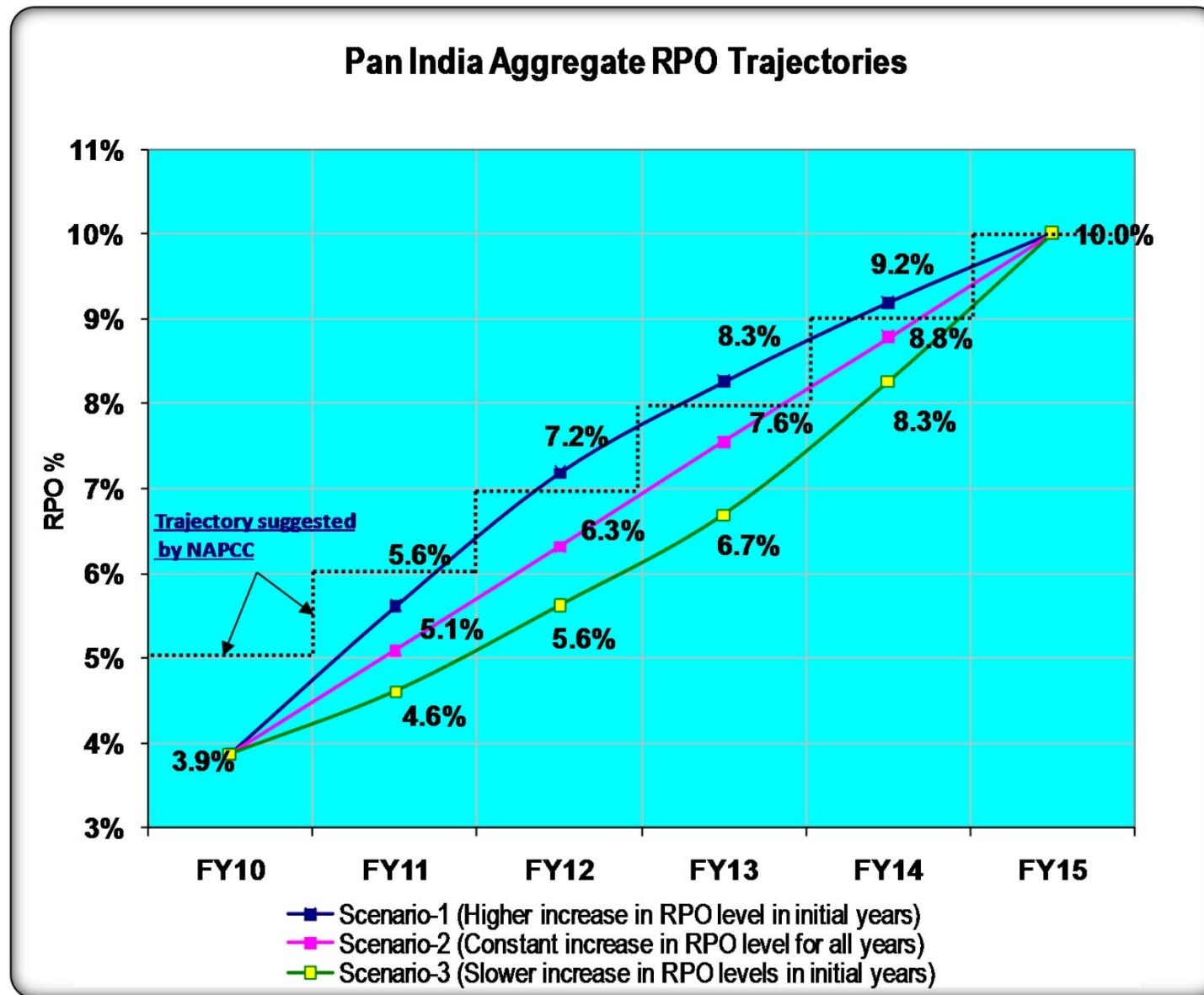


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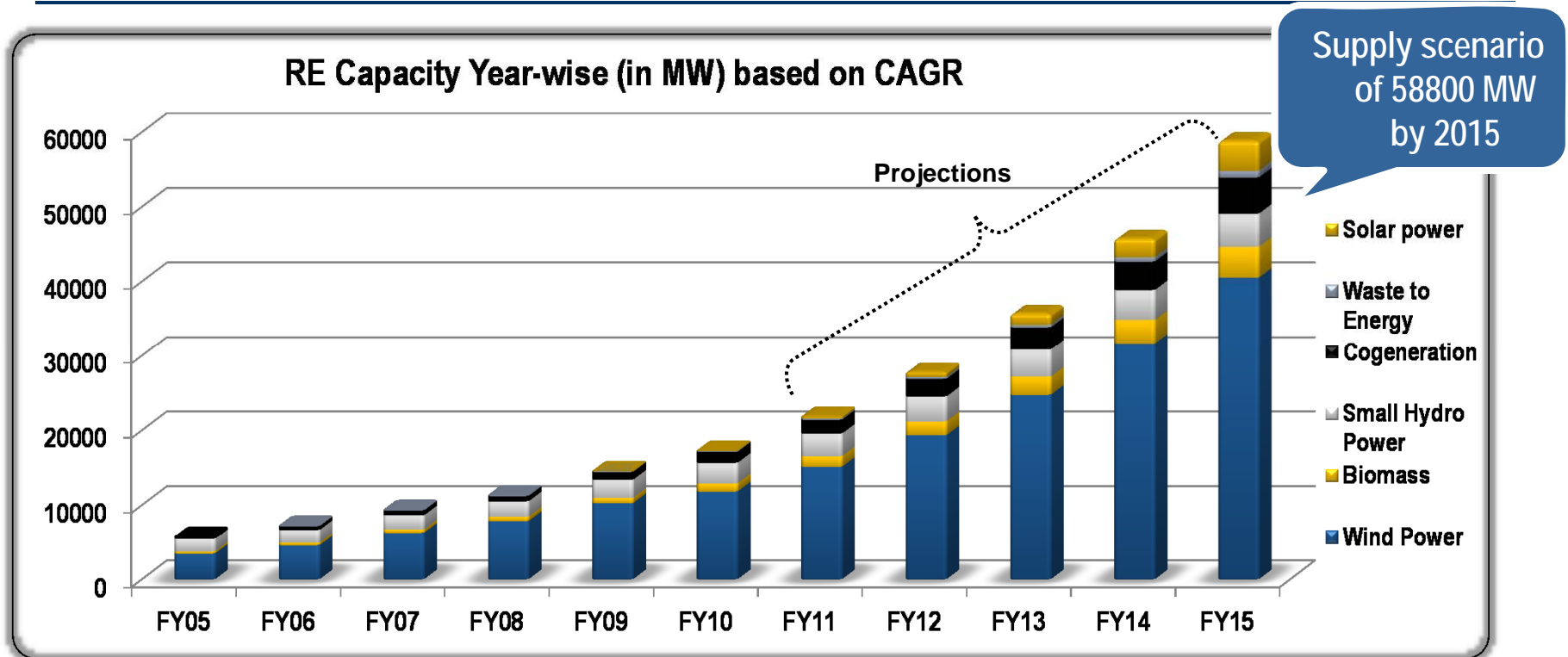
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ANNEXURES

Pan India Aggregate RPO Trajectories of 3 scenarios for each State



RE Supply will not be a constraint in meeting 2015 target



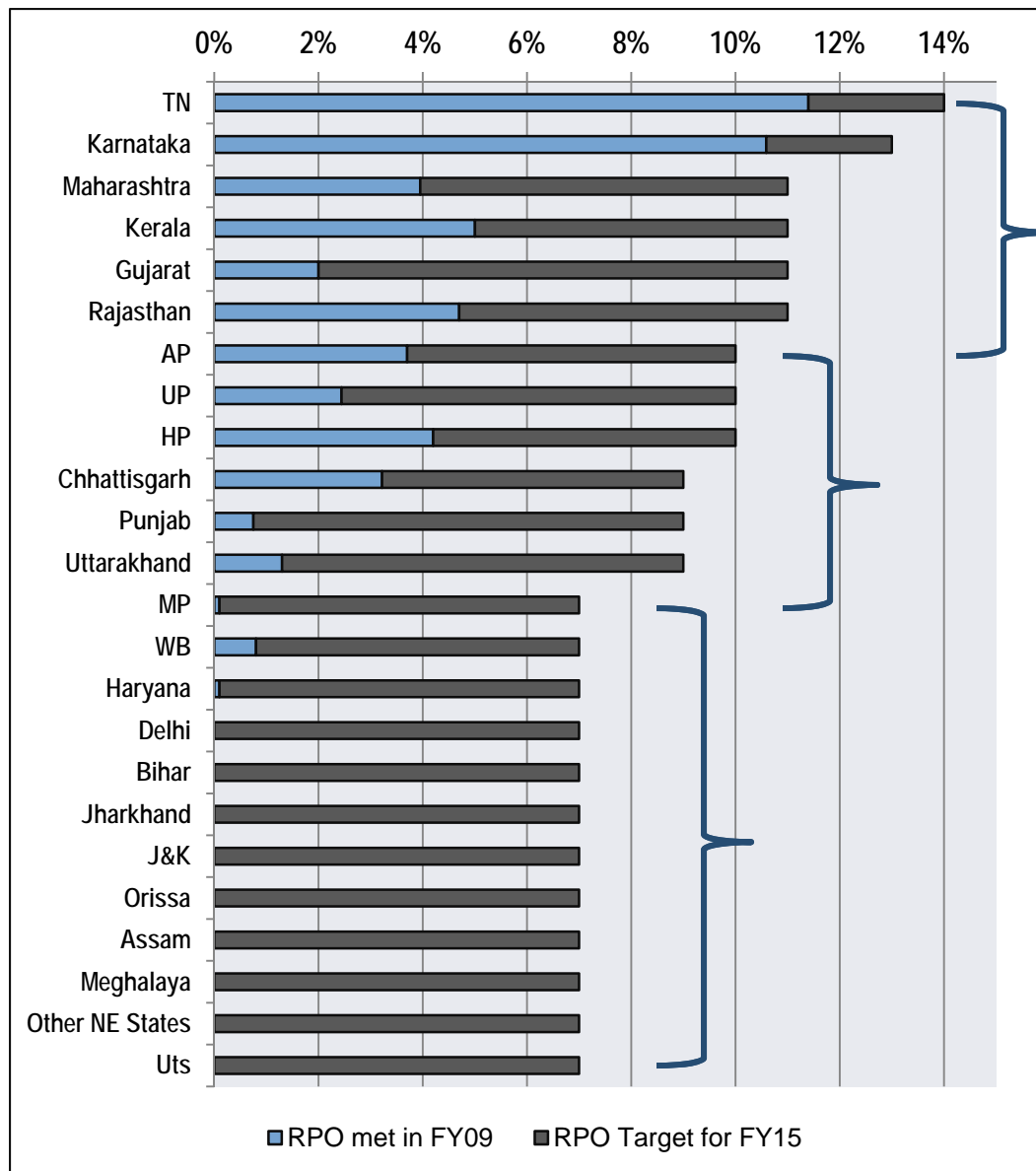
Estimation of RE supply scenario considering

- RE potential of 84776 MW
- Past trend
- Stakeholder consultation including with SNA & industry

RE supply scenario of 54800 MW by 2015 estimated as against potential of 84776 MW (excluding solar)

Solar would add another 4000 MW by 2015 considering various schemes and the pipeline envisaged by the industry (& NAPCC)

State segregated in three baskets- donor, receiver, medium



Key Takeaways:

The States can be divided into below mentioned 3 groups

Group-I: Net donor states; potential so as to fulfill their own RE demand and also to provide RE based energy to other states (or seller of REC).

States: TN, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala & Rajasthan

Group-II: medium potential states; states which would be able to meet their own RE requirement.

States: AP, UP, HP, Chhattisgarh, Punjab & Uttarakhand

Group-III: Net receiver states; states having less RE potential and which would be net importer of RE based energy (or buyer of REC). Comprising of all other states.



REGULATED MULTI STATE
DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMME (RMSDP)



Bureau of Energy Efficiency

PRESENTATION
TO
THE FORUM OF
REGULATORS

BY

SAURABH KUMAR
SECRETARY, BEE
18TH JUNE, 2010

Overview of Presentation

✓Background

✓Policy Opportunity to create and aggregate demand of Super Efficient Equipments (SEEs)

✓Mechanics of RMSDP

✓Timelines

✓Suggested way forward

Background

- **FOR in its meeting held on 15th January, 2010 gave in-principle go-ahead to BEE to prepare a detailed implementation plan for RMSDP**
- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) calls for measures to accelerate the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors through innovative measures to make the products more affordable by way of Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE)
- International effort for coordinated national activities underway – Super Efficient Appliances Deployment (SEAD) programme
- A similar concept for promoting LED lights have been approved by National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) on 19.5.2010

Background – Consultations

- BEE, in consultation with LBNL and PRAYAS Energy Group has prepared the detailed implementation plan
- The issue of aggregating demand to promote super efficient ACs was discussed with the Room Airconditioners Manufacturing Association (RAMA) in May, 2010 – in-principle agreement of concept
- In case of LEDs, detailed discussions with ELCOMA and other LED manufacturers have yielded positive results
- RMSDP concept presented to Joint Secretary, MOP during the EE Global meeting in Washington DC on 10th May, 2010- appreciation and support from several governments
- SEAD is an approved Task of IPEEC, with India as one of the participants.

Policy Opportunity

- ✓ Background
- ✓ **Policy Opportunity to create and aggregate SEE demand**
- ✓ Mechanics of RMSDP
- ✓ Timelines
- ✓ Suggested way forward

Key Barriers for Promoting SEEs

i. High initial cost of SEEs

- i. The cost of SEE is likely to be high- penetration in price sensitive market an issue – offtake of 5 STAR products is low as compared to others
- ii. Lack of availability of information – as in Standards and Labeling Programme – need a SEE Label

ii. Lack of motivation amongst manufacturers

- i. Manufacturers hesitant to introduce SEEs – lack of demand, and of willingness of consumers to pay
- ii. S&L Programme provides a time- table for achieving higher efficiencies – no incentive to accelerate the process

Key Policy Objectives of RMSDP

- ✓ Promote long term utility based DSM.
- ✓ Reduce transaction costs by bundling future demand across several states/ regions - higher demand to stimulate reduction in prices - necessary to sustain the market in the long run.
- ✓ Enhance the ease of administering the programme - simpler and more robust evaluation and monitoring, leading to greater transparency and accountability.
- ✓ Enable design and deployment of appliances that are better suited to Indian conditions and accelerated adoption of superior technology.
- ✓ Facilitate better coordination with the Standards and Labeling program and allow rapid ratcheting-up of energy performance standards.
- ✓ Significantly accelerate the pace of market penetration of super efficient appliances in the market.
- ✓ Enable India to take leadership position in designing, developing and implementing such a programme – eg. SEAD

Possible Impact of RMSDP

Type of appliance	Stock in million	Billion KWh/year	Total Billion KWh	Growth Rate (%)	% in HH Sector	Saving potential (%)	Savings in billion KWh
Fan	246	112	27.60	10	85%	29	8.0
Incandescent bulb	302	80	24.22	1	80%	73	17.7
Refrigerator	37	588	21.95	15	85%	45	9.9
Television (TV)	99	175	17.27	14	85%	30	5.2
Tube light	280	107	30.08	1	66%	27	8.1
Air conditioner	5	1199	6.05	25	60%	20	1.2
Room heater	9	555	5.00	7	65%	20	1.0
Electric Water heating (Geyser)	10	438	4.58	13	85%	25	1.1
Stand-by-power			3.06	20	80%	20	0.6
Washing machine	15	185	2.77	14	85%	25	0.7
Total			145.30				57.4

Could help save 38-40% of household energy consumption



Main Recommendations

- ✓ Background
- ✓ Policy Opportunity to create and aggregate LED demand
- ✓ **Mechanics of RMSDP**
- ✓ Timelines
- ✓ Suggested way forward

RMSDP – Leveraging Energy Savings

Establishment of SEE

Establish specifications for 'super-efficient' devices

Cost-benefit analysis and of period of incentive

Labeling of 'super-efficient' equipments (SEE)

Regulatory Approvals

Allow regulatory charge as a part of ARR of Utilities

Creation of DSM fund for collection of regulatory charge

Determination of incentives based on peak load reduction

Implementation of RMSDP

Monitoring sale of SEE in Utility coverage area

Allow payment of incentives to manufacturers

Monitoring sale of SEE, verification and incentive payout

RMSDP – 3 Different Interventions

I. Incentives for SEE

- ✓ The incremental cost of SEE is within reasonable limit as compared to normal equipment.
- ✓ The Standards and Labeling programme of BEE has initiated market

II. Direct Procurement by Utility

- ✓ The incremental cost of SEE is many times higher than a similar in-efficient equipment (like LEDs vis-à-vis the incandescent bulbs).
- ✓ The technical standards are in an evolutionary stage and the testing facilities are not adequate.

III. Project Based SEE Deployment

- ✓ Encourage project development by utilities to promote DSM under a regulatory oversight
- ✓ Provide a suitable payment security mechanism by leveraging the regulatory charge to encourage ESCOs.

Building Blocks – Incentive and Procurement Interventions

- **In-principle approval of FOR** – *under consideration*
- **Approval of funds required from GOI** – *under consideration*
- **Selection of Equipments** – *to be taken up by BEE after FOR and GOI approvals - tentative list already indicated in the implementation plan*
- **Technical specifications of Selected Equipments** – *Technical Committees to be formed for selected equipment having stakeholder participation*
- **Calculating the amount to be recovered from ARR of utilities** – *to be taken up for each selected equipment based on the technical specifications decided by BEE – incentive or procurement price to be decided based on competitive bidding of aggregated demand by EESL – with adequate safeguards to ensure proper price discovery - **draft bidding documents prepared***

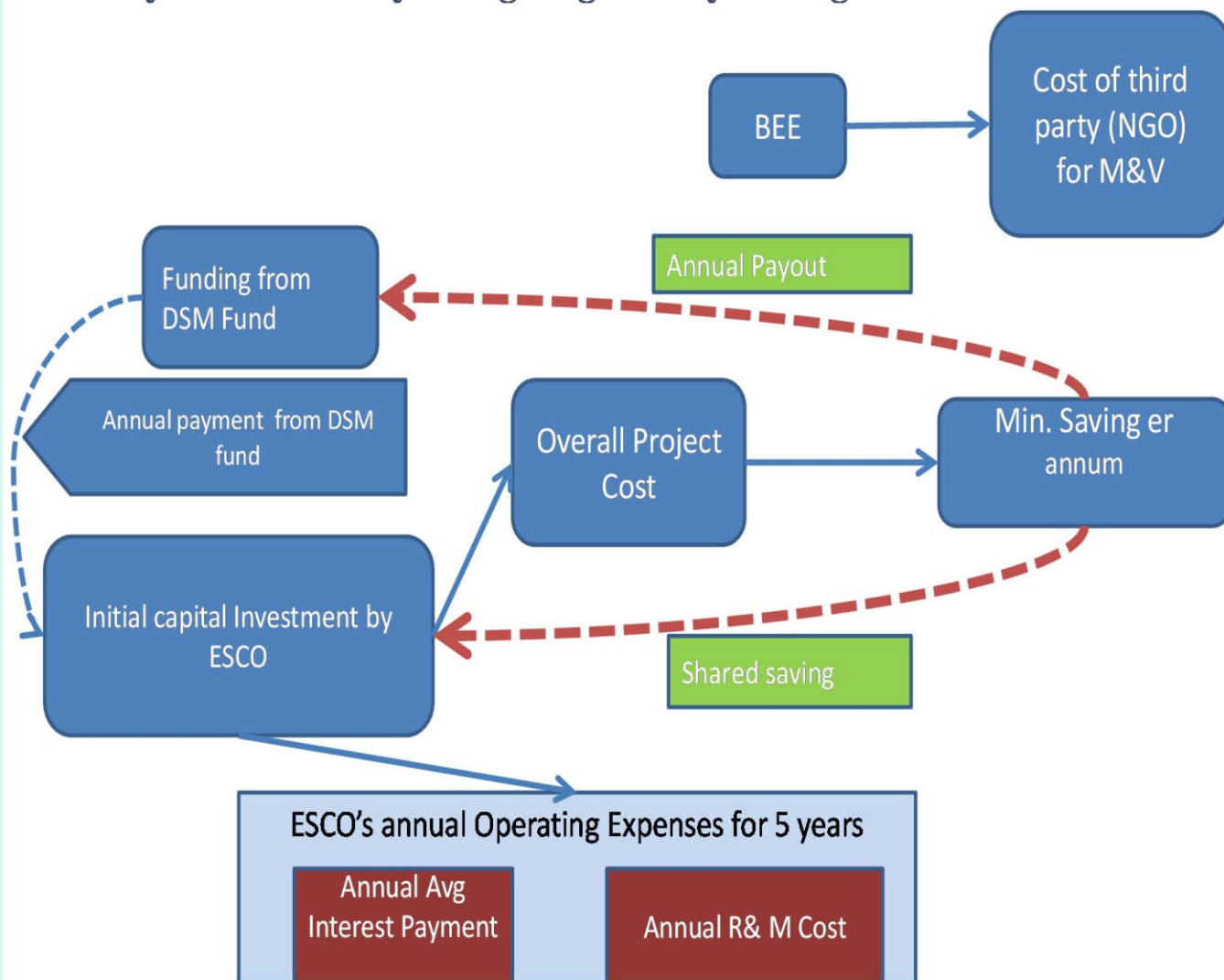
Building Blocks – Incentive and Procurement Interventions

- **Monitoring of RMSDP** – *EESL to monitor the sales of SEE in each of the participating state on behalf of FOR/ ERCs/ BEE – necessary draft contracts between EESL and the manufacturers prepared*
- **Payment of Incentives/Procurement Costs** – *Based on the monitoring of sales of SEEs, EESL to propose payment of incentive (or cost)*
- **State Specific Regulatory Approval** - *to be taken up on behalf of Utilities of participating states by EESL*
- **Evaluation and Impact Analysis** – *Through an independent agency*

Project Based SEE Deployment

- Energy savings by EE project captured under regulatory oversight
- Expenditure on project development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to be allowed as pass through in ARR
- Fixed annual payout to ESCO based on performance during the project lifecycle
- Sharing of savings with Utility

Payment Security using Regulatory Charge



Timelines

- ✓ Background
- ✓ Policy Opportunity to create and aggregate LED demand
- ✓ Mechanics of RMSDP
- ✓ **Timelines**
- ✓ Suggested way forward

Suggested Timelines

2010-11

- Formal approval of FOR and participating states (ERCs) - *BEE*
- Selection of equipments - *BEE*
- Technical Specifications of SEE - *BEE*
- Design of labels for SEE - *BEE*
- Necessary approvals by ERCs for aggregating demand – *EESL*
- Approval of financial expenditure by GOI – *BEE/ EESL*
- First global tender for SEE - *EESL*

2011-12

- Second global tender for SEE - *EESL*
- Monitoring/ verification and payouts – *EESL*
- Evaluation of the programme - *FOR*

Suggested Way Forward

- ✓ Background
- ✓ Policy Opportunity to create and aggregate LED demand
- ✓ Mechanics of RMSDP
- ✓ Timelines
- ✓ Suggested way forward

Way Forward

- ✓ National Steering Committee to be constituted under DG, BEE with participation from all States participating in the programme. The NSC would be the overall coordinating body for the programme- EESL to provide the Secretariat services to the NSC
- ✓ Technical Committee for two equipments (Fans and ACs) be constituted – with participation from all manufacturers, test labs, SDAs, other stakeholders – give recommendations for technical specification and label for SEE in a time bound manner – within 6 months
- ✓ BEE to move the MOP for seeking approval of the financial resources required for the programme

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