









International Conference on Standby Power $2^{nd} - 3^{rd}$ April 2008 New Delhi, India

Progress of Standards and Labeling programme in India

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Total Installed Capacity

Fuel		MW	%age
Total Thermal		90,895.84	64.6
	Coal	75,002.38	53.3
	Gas	14,691.71	10.5
	Oil	1,201.75	0.9
Hydro		35,208.76	24.7
Nuclear		4,120.00	2.9
Renewable		10,855.24	7.7
Total		1,41,079.84	

Renewable Energy Sources(RES) include SHP, BG, U&I and Wind Energy. Abbreviation:-

- •SHP= Small Hydro Project
- •BG= Biomass Gasifier
- •BP= Biomass Power
- •U & I=Urban & Industrial Water Power
- •RES=Renewable Sources.

ENERGY DEMAND AND SUPPLY

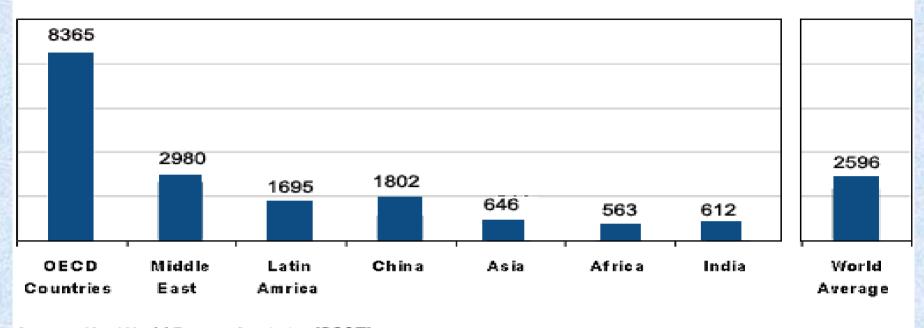
- 70% of the total petroleum product demand is being met by imports
- Power Shortages

Peak shortage – 14 %

Average shortage - 9 %

Additional 100,000 MW required by 2012

COMPARATIVE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY (kWh)



Source: Key World Energy Statistics (2007)

The per capita consumption in India is too low as compared to developed countries and approx. 20% of the world average. The per capita consumption is targeted to grow to about 1000 kWh per year by 2012

Less than 50% of households have access to electricity, LPG and Kerosene

Goal of Electricity for all by 2012

Supply of energy has to increase

The efficient use of energy and its conservation is the least- cost option to mitigate the gap between demand and supply

Government of India has enacted the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 and established the

Bureau of Energy Efficiency



On

1st March 2002

THE ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT 2001

- BEE created as a nodal statutory body to improve energy efficiency through:
 - Standards and Labeling for equipments/appliances (S&L)
 - Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC)
 - Energy consumption norms for Designated Consumers
 - Certification and accreditation of energy auditors and energy managers
 - Dissemination of information and best practices
 - Capacity Building
 - Establish EE delivery systems through Public-Private Partnerships
- The Act creates the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) in the centre, and State Designated Agencies (SDAs) in the states
- 30 states have created SDAs

Standards anc Labeling

Energy Conservation Act, 2001

- Act empowers Bureau and Central Government to specify Energy Consumption Standards.
- Prohibit manufacture or sale or import of equipments and appliances that do not meet standards
- Require display of Energy performance labels on equipments and appliances

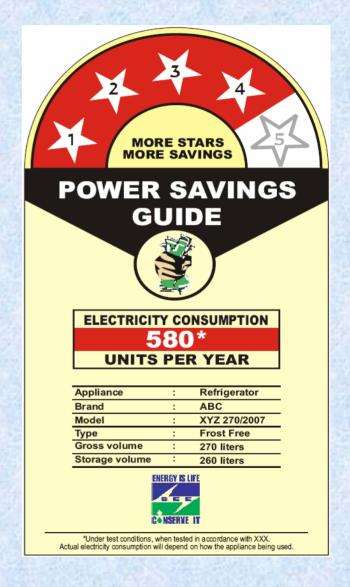
Standards & Labeling

Standard

Energy-efficiency standards are procedures and regulations that prescribe the energy performance of manufactured products, sometimes prohibiting the sale of products that are less energy efficient than the minimum standard, often called Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS).

Label

Energy-efficiency labels are informative labels affixed to manufactured products to describe the product's energy performance (usually in the form of energy use, efficiency, or energy cost); these labels give consumers the data necessary to make informed purchases



Standards & Labeling

The most significant benefits are:

- 1. Provides information on energy use to consumers
- 2. Enables consumers to reduce energy bills
- 3. Reduces capital investment in energy supply infrastructure
- 4. Strengthens competitive markets
- 5. Mitigates climate change goals
- 6. Reduces urban/regional pollution

Standards and Labeling - Worldwide

The first mandatory minimum energy-efficiency standard was introduced in Poland during **1962.**

Russia introduced the efficiency information labels and performance standards from **1960** onwards.

French government introduced standards for refrigerator (1968) and for freezers (1978).

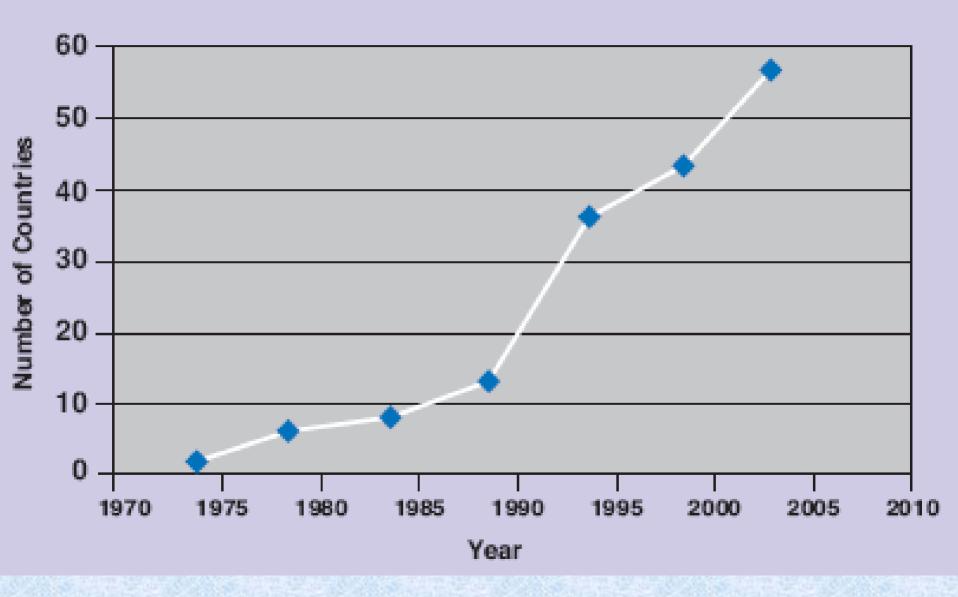
The state of California, U.S introduced the energy-efficiency standards in 1976

Around the world 43 governments have introduced the standards and labeling during 2000 and it is increased to 65 in the year 2007.

Recently, a number of countries have initiated programs of voluntary endorsement labeling for energy efficient products.

Many other countries including Australia, Canada, China, Brazil, Thailand, Japan, and the United Kingdom (U.K.) have subsequently implemented national programs.

Standards and Labeling – Worldwide





शुभारम

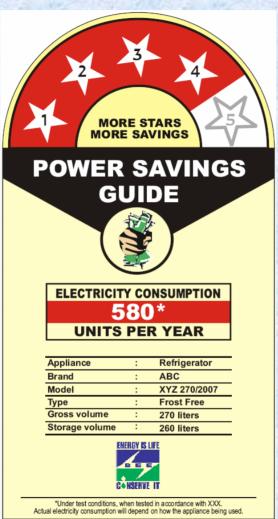
Standards and Labeling Technical and Steering committee

1. Director General	-	Chairman
2. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)		Member
3. Consumer Organization	-	Member
4. Test Laboratories		Member
5. Equipment/appliance manufacturers		Member
6. Manufacturers Association	2	Member
7. Technical Experts/consultants		Member
8. Officer in-charge	-	Member
		Secretary

Refrigerators

Frost Free





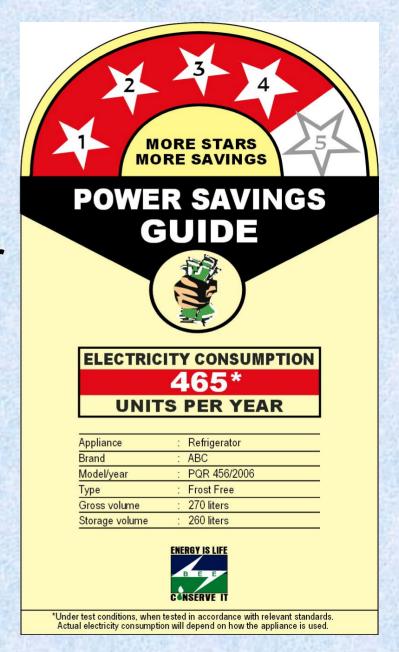
Direct Cool



Refrigerator

Label Information

Energy Consumption per Year Appliance
Brand
Model Name/Number, Year of Manufacturing
Type
Gross Volume
Storage Volume



List of BEE Labeled Frost Free and Direct Cool Refrigerators

Fro	Frost Free Refrigerators				
Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers				
1	LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.				
2	Whirlpool				
3	Godrej & Boyce Mfgt. Co. Ltd.				
4	Samsung India Elec. Pvt. Ltd.				
5	KENSTAR				
6	VIDEOCON Industries Ltd.				
7	Electrolux				
8	TOSHIBA India Pvt. Ltd.				
9	SHARP India Limited				
10	SANYO India Private Ltd.				

Direct Cool Refrigerators					
Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers				
1	LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.				
2	Whirlpool				
3	Godrej & Boyce Mfgt. Co. Ltd.				
4	Samsung India Elec. Pvt. Ltd.				
5	Electrolux				
6	Videocon Appliances Limited				
7	Kelvinator				
8	Kenstar (Kitchen appliances)				
9	Next Retail India Ltd.				
10	Haier Appliances (India) P. Ltd.				

Estimated Energy and Demand Saving

Refrigerator Sales for the Year 2007-08 (Approx.) Million						
Refrigerator Capacity	Consu	Annual Energy Consumption (Approx.)		Approx. Sales Qty	BEE labeled Qty.	Total annual energy
(Liters)	No star	3 Star	(Approx.)		(Approx.)	saving
	kWh	kWh	kWh	100%	40%	MU
170 _ 200	700	500	200			
201 _ 250	800	600	200			
251 _ 300	950	700	250	4.60	104	442
301 _ 450	1100	850	250	4.60	1.84	442
451 _ 500	1200	900	300			
Avg.	950	710	240			
Total Energy Saving (MU)						
Avoided capacity (MW)						

Tubular Fluorescent Lamp



1200 mm up to 40 W, Colour temp 6500 K, 4000 K and 2700 K



BEE STAR RATING PLAN								
STAR RATING	*	* *	***	****	****			
Lumens per Watt at 0100 hrs of use	<61	>=61 & <67	>=67 & <86	>=86 & <92	>=92			
Lumens per Watt at 2000 hrs of use	<52	>=52 & <57	>=57 & <77	>=77 & <83	>=83			
Lumens per Watt at 3500 hrs of use	<49	>=49 & <54	>=54 & <73	>=73 & <78	>=78			

Under test conditions when tested in accordance to IS 2418. Actual efficiency will vary as per site conditions.



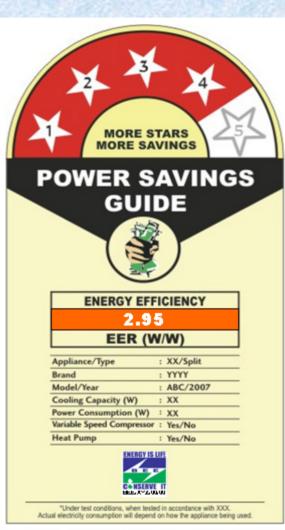
Star marking on the lamp

	Tubular Flourescent Lamps				
Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers				
1	Surya Roshni Ltd.				
2	Surya Galaxy				
3	Philips Electronics India Ltd.				
4	Indo Asian Fusegear Ltd.				
5	OSRAM India Pvt. Ltd.				
6	Wipro limited (Lighting Division)				
7	Crompton Greaves				
8	Hind Lamps Ltd.				
9	Bajaj Electricals Limited				
10	Anchor Daewoo Industries Ltd.				
11	Myna Electronics Ltd.				
12	CEMA				
13	General Electric				
14	Prestige Onida Ltd				
15	Sathe Lighting Pvt. Ltd				
16	Jindal lamps (Pvt.) Ltd				

Room Air Conditioners Up to 11 kW cooling capacity

Window Air Conditioner





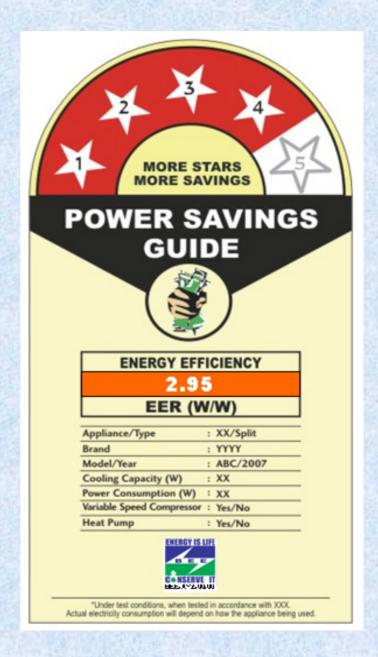
Split Air Conditioner



Air conditioner

Label information

Energy Efficiency Appliance Type Brand Model Name/Number, Year of Manufacturing Cooling capacity (W) **Power Consumption (W) Variable Speed** Compressor **Heat Pump**



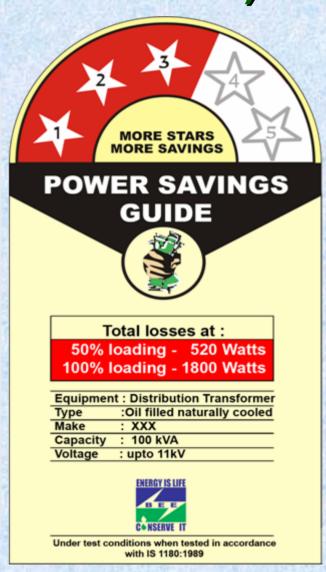
	Air Conditioners					
SI.No.	Name of the Manufacturers					
1	Carrier Air conditioning & Refrigeration Ltd.					
2	TOSHIBA					
2	Voltas Limited					
3	LG Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.					
4	Daikin AirConditioning India Pvt. Ltd.					
5	Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd.					
6	Blue Star Limited					
7	ONIDA (MIRC Electronics Ltd)					
8	Home Solution Retail (India) Ltd					
9	Whirlpool of India Ltd.					
10	Advantec Coils Pvt. Ltd.					
11	ETA General Pvt. Ltd.					
12	Videocon Industries Ltd (Brand-Videocon)					
13	Videocon Industries Ltd (Brand- Electrolux)					

Energy and Demand Saving

Air condition	Million	1.73				
Cooling Capacity (kW)	EER 2.2 No star	EER 2.80 (Avg.) 3 Star	Energy Saving per AC	Approx. Sales Qty	BEE labeled Qty. (Approx.)	Total annual energy saving
	kWh	kWh	kWh	100%	25%	kWh
2.37	1.08	0.85	0.23	34637	8659	3362841
3.16	1.44	1.13	0.31	398326	99582	51563975
4.75	2.16	1.70	0.46	1177662	294415	228675201
6.33	2.88	2.26	0.62	121230	30307	31386722
				1731854	432964	314988739
Total Energ	gy Saving (MU				315
Avoided ca	pacity (MV	V)				64

Distribution Transformer (16, 25, 63, 100, 160 and 200 kVA)





Star Rating for Distribution Transformers

Rating	1 st	tar	2 s	tar	3 s	tar	4 s	tar	5 s	tar
kVA	Max Losses at 50% (Watts)	Max Losses at 100% (watts)								
16	200	555	165	520	150	480	135	440	120	400
25	290	785	235	740	210	695	190	635	175	595
63	490	1415	430	1335	380	1250	340	1140	300	1050
100	700	2020	610	1910	520	1800	475	1650	435	1500
160	1000	2800	880	2550	770	2200	670	1950	570	1700
200	1130	3300	1010	3000	890	2700	780	2300	670	2100

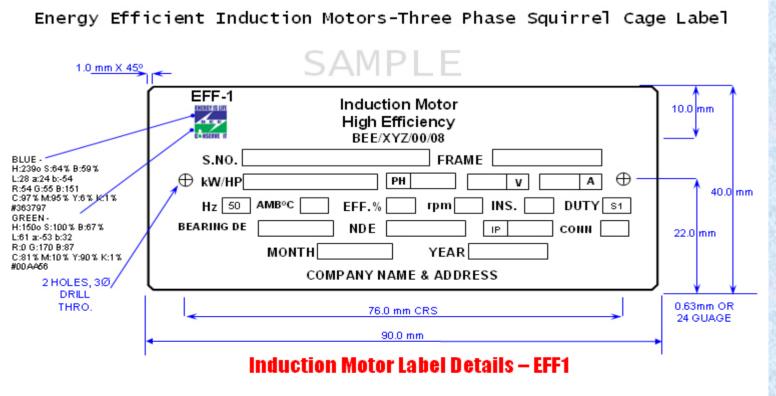
SI.No.	Name of the Manufacturers
1	Vijay Electricals Ltd.
2	M/s. Suvarna Transformers
3	Sree Rayalseema Green Energy Limited
4	Southern Power Equipment Company Pvt. Ltd.
5	Raikar Eletric Company
6	Kailash Transformers Pvt. Ltd.
7	Transcon Industries
8	Hi-Power Electrical Industries
9	Kanya Parameshwari Engg. Ltd.
10	Clasic technolines (P) Ltd
11	Techno Fabs
12	Techno Power Corporation

Energy Saving

Particulars	Transformer size (kVA)	Annual Sales (MVA)	No Load Losses (Watts) (Weighte	Load Losses (Watts)	Energy Saving (Million kWh) (Approx.)	
	25	3800	60	620		
	63	4400	163	1180		
Purchases of year 2007	100	7100	200	1700		
	160	300	395	2370		
	200	3500	400	2960		
				20 L		
	25	3800	50	500	46	
Energy Conservation	63	4400	141	1000	35	
case with Star 3	100	7100	160	1400	61	
(100% implementation)	160	300	240	1900	4	
	200	3500	300	2300	35	
					181	
	25	3800	25	400	103	
Energy Conservation	63	4400	70	1000	72	
case with Star 5	100	7100	110	1100	128	
(100% Implementation)	160	300	200	1359	6	
	200	3500	200	1542	73	
					382	

Induction Motors - Three Phase Squirrel Cage (0.37 kW to 15 kW)





Estimated Energy and Power savings due to penetration of Energy Efficient Motor (<15 kW)

Year	Sales in Millions (Approx.)	Hrs.of operation Per Year (Approx.)	Power saving per unit (kW)	Annual savings Million kWh	Avoided capacity MW
2008	0.39	4020	0.1295	83	20
2011	0.40	4020	0.1295	113	23
2015	0.42	4020	0.1295	217	57
2020	0.65	4020	0.1295	340	70

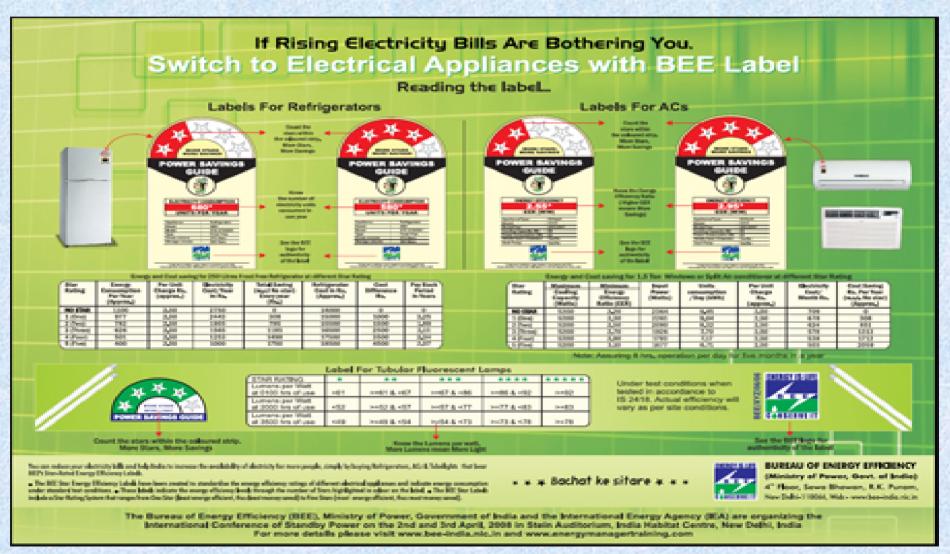
Check Testing of BEE labeled Equipments/appliances

Bureau has appointed M/s. RITES for conducting check testing of BEE labeled equipments / appliances

City	Refrigerator	Air Conditioner	Tubular Fluorescent Lamps			
Delhi 4		2	2			
Jaipur	4 2		1			
Mumbai	4	2	1			
Vadodara	3	1	1			
Kolkata	3	1	1			
Guwahati	3	1	1			
Chennai	3	1	1			
Bangalore	3	1	1			
Total	27	11	9			
Iotai	47					

Standards and Labeling Campaign and consumer awareness

S & L Advertisement in Print and Electronic (TV & Radio) media



Next Products in the queue

Agricultural pump sets
Ceiling fans
Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL)

Technical evaluation study initiated for the following equipments / appliances for labeling

LPG Stoves
Colour TVs
Set top boxes
Transport Sector

Future – Equipments / appliances for Standards & Labeling

Water Heaters
Washing Machines
Electronic Ballast
Computer Monitors
Kerosene Stoves
Consumer Electronics

Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) External Power Supplies (EPS) Battery Chargers (BCs)

Motor systems

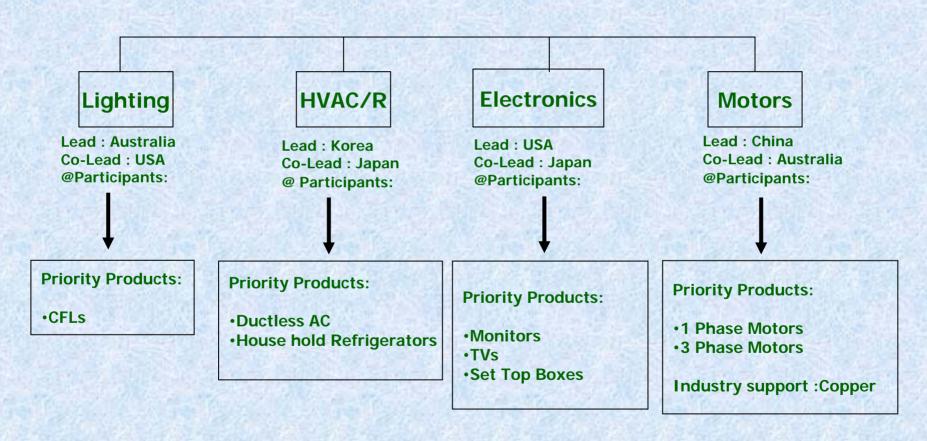
Motor & compressors Industrial Fans & Blowers

Standards & Labeling Programme

To reduce overall energy consumption by use of such equipments / appliances 18 BU by 2012 (~3000 MW)

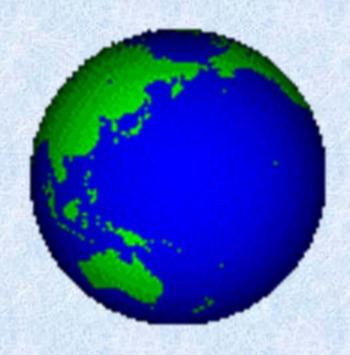


Lead: Korea/US/Japan Participants: Australia/China/India



Government

Industry



Consumer

Save Energy

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