

BEE LABEL

The new sign of Savings

INFLATED ELECTRICITY BILLS NO MORE, SAVINGS MORE & MORE.

Always look for **BEE Label** on

Tubelights, Refrigerators and Air-Conditioners.

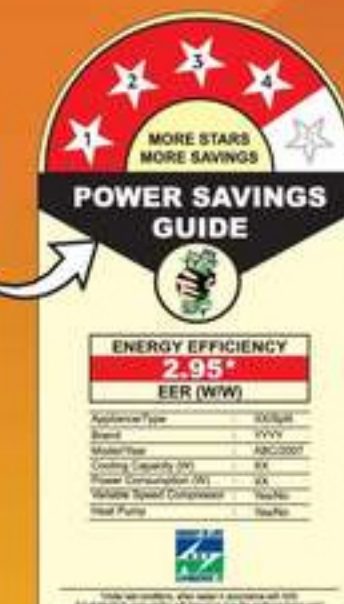


BEE Label for Refrigerators



STAR RATING	BEE STAR RATING PLAN				
	1	2	3	4	5
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

BEE Label for Tubelights



BEE Label for Air-Conditioners



Whether you are buying a refrigerator, air-conditioner or tubelight, follow one simple directive- follow the stars! They guarantee a system to rate the refrigerator, air-conditioner & tubelight on energy efficiency-the most energy efficient appliances have 5 stars and the least have 1 star. Make an informed choice. Insist on the BEE Label and cut down on your electricity bill.

Save Energy the Easy Way!

- Switch-off lights when not required.
- Use CFL instead of conventional bulbs.
- Use electronic chokes in place of ordinary chokes in tubelights.
- Use a table lamp for reading.
- Keep lamps and light fixtures dust free.
- Wash full loads on your washing machine.

Standards And Labeling - India

Under the Standards & Labeling Program, appliances are rated on a scale of 1 to 5 stars, with the most efficient carrying a 5 star label and the least efficient carrying a 1 star label. The program has been developed in a collaborative and consensus driven approach with active participation from all the stakeholders. A self-regulatory mechanism has been adopted for implementing the program.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE

- Manufacturers of equipment/importers/persons-in-trade can participate by entering into an agreement with BEE.
- Application forms submitted, along with
 1. Copy of Test Reports, 2. Label details and sample label, 3. Registration Fee, 4. Security Deposit
- BEE reviews the application for completeness and correctness BEE within 30 days
- BEE will maintain a web site with details of labels for each approved applicant/product

Ensuring Credibility of Standards and Labeling Programme

- The program will be managed by the Bureau under the guidance of an Implementation Committee.
 - Manufacturers test their equipment and self declare the rating level.
 - Manufacturers have to print and affix labels as per the label design, manner of display, and the rating plan prescribed for the particular equipment.
 - Manufacturers are responsible for accuracy of the information displayed on the label or any public claim for label level and quality of equipment.
 - BEE will conduct verification tests on a regular basis to verify the accuracy of labels.
 - The label can be challenged by other manufacturers, consumer associations, etc.
 - If the equipment is incorrectly labeled, and manufacturers do not rectify the errors as directed, then BEE will inform the consumers through wide publicity.
- BEE will conduct the check testing in accredited independent laboratories to maintain the credibility of the program and ensure consumer confidence.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency

The Government of India introduced the Energy Conservation Act (EC Act) in August 2001. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) was created as a statutory body to implement the Act. BEE began functioning in March 2002, implementing various program areas identified under the EC Act. BEE has formulated an Action Plan in consultation with all the stakeholders during the early stages of the X plan. The Action Plan released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 23rd August, 2002 serves as a road map for BEE in charting out its activities. Thrust areas identified are-

- Indian Industry Programme for Energy Conservation, • Demand Side Management • Standard and Labeling Programme, • Energy Efficiency in Buildings and Establishment • Energy Conservation Building Codes, • Professional Certification and Accreditation • Manual and Codes, • Energy Efficiency Policy Research Programme, • Energy efficiency and conservation in School Education, • Delivery Mechanisms for Energy Efficiency Services, • BEE will maintain a web site with details of labels for each approved applicant/product

Energy-Efficiency Standards And Labels

Standards

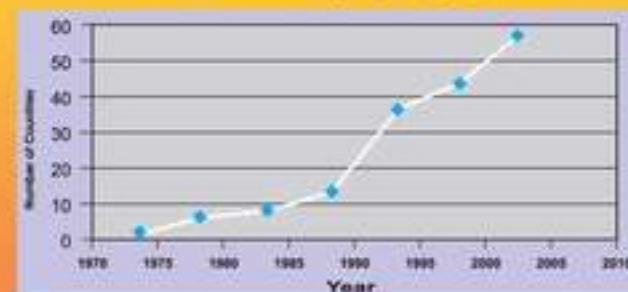
Energy-efficiency standards are procedures and regulations that prescribe the energy performance of manufactured products, sometimes prohibiting the sale of products that are less energy efficient than the minimum standard, often called Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS). MEPS prescribe minimum efficiencies (or maximum energy consumption) that manufacturers must achieve in each and every product, specifying the energy performance but not the technology or design details of the product.

Labels

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 And Labeling Programme- Worldwide

The programme has been used as an effective tool by many countries worldwide to achieve desired results. There has been a steady growth in the number of countries adopting this programme as is indicated in the graph:



For a list of labelled products, visit our websites:

www.bee-india.nic.in
www.energymanagertraining.com



BUREAU OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
MINISTRY OF POWER

Introduction

Energy is one of the major inputs for the economic development of any country. Economic growth is desirable for developing countries, and energy is essential for economic growth. In the case of the developing countries, the energy sector assumes a critical importance in view of the ever-increasing energy needs requiring huge investments to meet them. However, the relationship between economic growth and increased energy demand is not always a straightforward linear one. As the world becomes increasingly dependent on electrical appliances and equipment, energy consumption rises rapidly. Each country can accommodate its natural growth in the demand for energy services by some combination of supplying more energy and improving the efficiency of energy consumption. In all sectors, improving energy efficiency before increasing energy supply is generally the more economically efficient national strategy.

Energy Conservation and Efficiency

The country, despite having an installed capacity of over 130,000 MW, still faces a peak and energy shortages of about 13% and 9% respectively. Further, almost two-thirds of the electricity generation in the country is from fossil fuels that are not only limited but have adverse impact on climate and environment. The need for efficient use of energy and its conservation assumes significance in the overall context of energy security and sustainable development of the economy. The energy intensity of the economy needs to be reduced while balancing it with the developmental concerns.

Standards and Labeling Programme

The Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling programme is a key thrust Area of BEE. Central Government, under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 has powers to:

- Direct display of labels on specified appliances or equipment (14.d)
- Enforce minimum efficiency standards by prohibiting manufacture, sale, and import of products not meeting the minimum standards (14.c)

The objectives of this program is to provide the consumer an informed choice about the energy saving, and thereby the cost saving potential of the marketed household and other equipment. Along-with the fact that this would impact the energy savings in the medium and long run, it will also position domestic industry to compete in such markets where norms for energy efficiency are mandatory.

The Minister of Power, Government of India announced the Standards & Labeling programme on 18th May 2006 initially on a voluntary basis. The programme will be made mandatory after the voluntary phase. Frost Free (No-Frost), Direct cool Refrigerators, Air conditioners and Tubular Fluorescent Lamps are currently a part of the voluntary scheme. Other products like General Electric Motors, Distribution Transformers, Submersible pump sets and Ceiling Fans will be introduced in a phased manner.