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Title : Motion for consideration of the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Motion Adopted and Bill Passed).

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): Madam Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on 30th June, 2008, which recognizes the need to maintain a high growth rate for increasing living standards of the vast majority of people and reducing their vulnerability to the impact of Climate Change...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You can lay the rest of the speech.

...(*Interruptions*)

*SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: It outlines 8 National Missions representing multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of Climate Change. The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency is one of the 8 Missions. The Mission seeks to upscale the efforts to unlock the market for energy efficiency on a PPP basis, which is estimated to be around Rs.74,000 crores. The total avoided capacity addition as a result of these initiatives is expected to be 19,598 MW. Given that these savings will happen at the demand side, the avoided investment in generation, transmission and distribution sector will be to the tune of Rs.1,95,980 crores. The total CO emissions that will be reduced is estimated to be 98.55 million tonnes as a result of these initiatives.

The Energy Conservation Act was enacted in 2001 and came into force in March, 2002, to provide for efficient use of energy and its conservation. The Act provides for establishment of a statutory authority, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, and confers upon the Central Government, State Governments and the Bureau statutory powers to enforce the measures for efficient use of energy and its conservation.

The Act confers powers to specify norms for processes and energy consumption standards for energy intensive industries; establish labels for equipment and appliances; and to issue an energy conservation building code;

apart from the power to impose penalties in case of contravention of the provisions of the Act. The Act also prescribes the procedure for adjudication of the penalties and appeal to the Supreme Court.

There is a need to amend certain provisions of the Energy Conservation Act in the light of approval of National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, in the Buildings Sector and need to have one Appellate Tribunal for the Sector.

There are a total number of 32 amendments including amendment to the schedule of the Act which is proposed in the Bill. Out of these there are 11 amendments which are enabling. The major 7 amendments are:-

- i) power to give accreditation to energy auditors as well as energy audit firms;
- ii) certification procedure for energy managers and energy auditors;
- iii) conduct of national examination by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency for capacity building and strengthening of services in the field of energy conservation;
- iv) the Bureau of Energy Efficiency to appoint its officers and employees instead of the Central Government
- v) empower the Central Government to issue energy saving certificates to the designated consumers and enable

trading of the energy saving certificates;

vi) levy of additional penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of clause (n) of section 14;

vii) provide for the Appellate Tribunal established under the Electricity Act, 2003, as also the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals under the provisions of the Act.

I would like to point out that during 2007-08, the various schemes of the Ministry of Power and Bureau of Energy Efficiency on energy conservation resulted in a verified avoided capacity addition of 623.1 MW and 3.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent of fuel savings and during 2008-09 a verified capacity addition of 1504 MW and 5.34 million tonnes of oil equivalent of fuel savings has been reported. In monetary terms this is equivalent to savings of around Rs. 12,000 crore. These amendments in the proposed Bill will not only complement the above achievements but at the same time will further enhance energy efficiency actions and allow smooth and effective implementation of energy conservation in the country.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects. With these words, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, be taken into consideration."*

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a very important Bill. Let us discuss it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Nothing would go on record.

(Interruptions) €! *

MADAM SPEAKER: How can we have a discussion? Kindly go back to your seats. Otherwise, we will have to pass the Bill without discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly go back to your seats. Let us have a discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly go back to your seats so that we can have a discussion on the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have some discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have a discussion on the Bill. The Bill has come and let us have some discussion on the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 16 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SHUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

*Madam, I am glad to inform the hon. Members that the Bachat Lamp Yojana Scheme which I have informed the hon. Members earlier has been registered as a programme of activities by the CDM Executive Board of the United Climate Conventions in Bonn. This is the largest CDM project ever registered for any country in the world and would enable electricity distribution companies to facilitate the switch from bulbs to CFLs in all households in the country. The basic tenet of the scheme is to provide CFL bulbs at cost of incandescent bulbs. The scheme seeks to leverage CDM revenues as a result of energy consumption reduction to reduce the price of the CFLs.

Amongst other programmes on energy efficiency, Agricultural Demand Side Management (Ag DSM) programme is a key thrust area of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) to reduce overall power consumption and, indirectly, to reduce peak demand. The agricultural DSM programme also promises immense opportunity in improving ground water extraction and reducing the subsidy burden of the States without sacrificing the service obligation to the agriculture sector. The first such project under implementation is in Solapur, Maharashtra in a performance contracting mode, in which a private party, selected by competitive bidding, is changing 3530 inefficient pumps to BEE STARRED efficient pumps, and will be paid over a 5 year period from the subsidy saving that result from the lower energy consumption of the efficient pumps. Farmers will be provided new BEE Star labeled pumps and motors free of cost and they will not be charged any money for implementation of this scheme.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.
