

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2713
ANSWERED ON 24.03.2025

**OUTCOME OF CONFERENCE ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND
SUSTAINABLE WORKS**

2713 # SHRI BABURAM NISHAD:

Will the Minister of **POWER** be pleased to state:

- (a) the key findings and resolutions adopted at the National Conference on ‘Sustainable Cooling and Doubling the Rate of Energy Efficiency Improvement’;
- (b) the specific policy measures taken by Government to achieve the target of doubling the rate of energy efficiency improvement by 2030;
- (c) Government’s plan to balance the growing cooling demand and ensure sustainable and energy-efficient cooling solutions; and
- (d) the initiatives taken by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) to promote energy efficiency in industry, transport and domestic sectors?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) : The National conference was organized by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for stakeholders deliberations on “Sustainable Cooling and Doubling the Rate of Energy Efficiency Improvement” in February, 2025. The conference has suggested a roadmap to double rate of energy efficiency improvement by 2030 through key interventions across all demand sectors including transition to Sustainable Cooling.

Further, consensus emerged during the above conference that the target of doubling energy efficiency would be met through gradual improvement by the year 2030. Accordingly, India's Energy Intensity improvement rate, estimated at approximately 2.5% in 2024, will need to gradually increase to 4% in the year 2030.

(b) : To achieve the target of doubling the rate of energy efficiency improvement by the year 2030, BEE is implementing various Energy Conservation schemes/ programmes across the country. Some of the schemes are mentioned below:

- a. Perform, Achieve and Trade scheme for improving energy efficiency in large industries
- b. Standards & Labelling programme for promoting energy efficient appliances
- c. Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Code for energy conservation in new buildings.
- d. Fuel economy norms for energy conservation in Transport Sector.

(c): Sustainable cooling acts as a tool to address the growing cooling demand. To balance the growing cooling demand while ensuring the sustainable and energy efficient cooling solutions, two new building codes: the Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Code (ECSBC) for commercial buildings and the Eco Niwas Samhita (ENS) for residential buildings have been notified for adoption by States. The Air-conditioners and refrigerators have been brought under mandatory compliance of standard and Labelling programme to ensure that energy efficient devices are deployed for cooling purposes.

Additionally, with overarching goal to provide sustainable cooling and thermal comfort for all while securing environmental and socio-economic benefits for the society, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has launched India Cooling Action Plan with a 20-year perspective (2017-18 to 2037-38) which aims to:

- a. Reduce cooling demand across sectors by 20% to 25 % by the year 2037-38.
- b. Reduce refrigerant demand by 25% to 30% by the year 2037-38.
- c. Reduce cooling energy requirements by 25% to 40% by the year 2037-38.

(d): BEE has taken several initiatives to promote the energy efficiency in industry, transport and domestic sectors which includes

(i) Perform, Achieve and Trade scheme to improve energy efficiency in energy-intensive industries. It sets sector-specific energy reduction targets, allowing industries to earn Energy Saving Certificates for exceeding targets, which can be traded on power exchanges. This incentivizes cost-effective energy savings while providing flexibility in compliance.

(ii) Under the Standards and Labelling programme, the major energy consuming appliances are given star rating from 1 to 5 with 5 star as most efficient appliance. Based on star label, the consumer is encouraged for making informed choice regarding purchase of energy efficient appliances thereby saving electricity consumption.

(iii) The Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Code (ECSBC) for commercial buildings and the Eco Niwas Samhita (ENS) for residential buildings have been notified for energy savings in building sector. These codes are to be adopted and implemented by the States / local bodies.

(iv) Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency norms for passenger cars for energy savings in transport sector.
