महाराष्ट्र शासन

क्रमांक : नोरप २०१८/प्र.क्र.५/ऊ.१
उद्योग, ऊर्जा व कामगार विभाग,
तिसरा मजला, मंत्रालय,
मुंबई ४०० ०३२.
दिनांक : २१ फेब्रुवारी, २०१९.

प्रति,

महाव्यवस्थापक,
महाराष्ट्र ऊर्जा विकास अभिकरण (महाऊर्जा),
पुणे.

विषय : राज्याचे ऊर्जा संवर्धन धोरण २०१७ चे इंग्रजीमधील अनुवादास मान्यता देणेबाबत.

संदर्भ : महाऊर्जाचे पत्र क्र.इरीएन/२०१८-१९/सीआर-४३/५२३२, दि.३१.१२.२०१८.

महोदय,

संदर्भिय पत्रान्वये आपणाकडून पाठविण्यात आलेला ऊर्जा संवर्धन धोरण २०१७ चा अनुवाद मराठी भाषा विभागाच्या भाषा संचालनालयातील भाषा तज्ज्ञांच्या पॅनलमधील तज्ज्ञांमार्फत तयार करण्यात आल्याचे आपणाकडून कळविण्यात आले आहे. त्यास या विभागाची मान्यता कळविण्यात येत आहे.

आपला,

(ना.रा.ढाणे)
शासनाचे अवर सचिव

State Energy Conservation Policy, 2017.

Government of Maharashtra
Industries, Energy and Labour Department,
Government Resolution No. NCE 2015/Case No. 378/Energy-7
Hutatma Rajguru Chowk, Madam Kama Road,
Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400 032
Date: 22 June, 2017

Read-

1) Industries, Energy and Labor Department, Government Resolution No. ECN-1804/Case No. 276//Energy-1, dated 30 April, 2005.
2) Industries, Energy and Labor Department, Government Resolution No. NCE-2009/Case No. 10/Energy-7, dated 21 January, 2010.
3) Industries, Energy and Labor Department, Government Resolution No. NCE-2011/Case no.188/Energy-7 dated 1 July, 2011.
4) Industries, Energy and Labor Department, Government Resolution No. NCE-2011/Case No. 187/Energy-7 dated 14 February, 2013.

Preface -

Due to growing development and the enhancement of life style of citizens in the state, the demand of energy is increasing day by day. A large demand of energy will be generated in future due to growing urbanization and industrialization. As most of the electricity produced currently is by thermal mode, emission of green house gases on large scale is evident. The crisis like ' global warming' and 'climate change' are prevalent due to emission of green house gases as fossil fuels like Coal, Oil and natural gas are used for generation of energy. Since Human Development Index is coordinated with energy used and since fossil

fuel deposits are limited, the development may have adverse impact because of shortage of fossil fuel. In order to minimize the adverse effects of all this, it has become necessary to use fossil fuels economically and efficiently. Central government has passed energy conservation act 2001 by considering the importance of energy saving.

At present, as the efficiency of most of the electrical/energy equipments is less, there is huge loss of electricity/ energy. The technology offering efficient use of electricity / energy is being developed and such technology is improving day by day and it is a continuous process. Electricity or energy saving is permanently going to be a kind of source of energy. As per a report of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (B. E. E.), New Delhi established for implementing Energy Conservation Act 2001 at national level, there is scope for saving 20 % to 30 % energy in all sectors. Considering this scope, it is necessary to promote the use of new and latest technologies for energy conservation. While generating electricity from coal, water is used on large scale. If we save electricity, water will be automatically saved. It will also help in reducing pollution which, in turn, will reduce the decay of environment.

Hence, citizens should adopt the culture of energy conservation and Energy Efficiency in all sectors. If the knowledge about it, is provided in the student life, its good effects will be seen in future generations. All government / semi government departments should take lead in their area of operation for conservation of energy and make a start in this field. While purchasing energy equipments by government / semi government establishment, the energy efficiency criteria of equipments should be considered. Also it is necessary to erect new

buildings / roads / street lights / water supply systems based on energy efficiency criteria. Maharashtra energy Development Agency (MEDA / Mahaurja) has been nominated as designated agency for the implementation of Energy Conservation Act 2001. Along with the implementation of various schemes of BEE New Delhi, MEDA undertakes activities such as;

Providing financial assistance to industries / commercial buildings / residential buildings to conduct their energy audit, to provide financial assistance for implementing energy conservation pilot projects in government / semi government buildings, to implement save energy program for street lights / water supply schemes of Municipal Councils / Municipal Corporations, to implement PAT (Perform, Achieve and Trade) scheme in large scale industries in line with Energy Conservation Act 2001, to conduct capacity building programmes for all sectors, to conduct energy conservation award scheme, to create awareness through various media. As per the provisions of Energy Conservation Act 2001, Central Government through B.E.E. New Delhi is implementing various schemes and programs in the country, resulting saving of 16,968 MW power generation capacity till March 2015. The schemes of B. E. E. New Delhi are as follows:

- Standards and Labelling program for energy equipments (S & L Program)
- National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency and PAT scheme for 11 types of large scale industries.

MEDA assist BEE, New Delhi for implementing the above programs in Maharashtra state. However, regarding other industries / commercial buildings / residential buildings, it is necessary to frame a state government policy. The fuel reserves in the country are limited. Coal, oil and gas are imported at large scale and subsidy is provided for it. Hence, it is important to use energy with more and more

efficiency and economically. According to energy audit conducted by MEDA and numerical statistics provided by a by BEE New Delhi the scope for energy conservation in various fields can be stated as follows.

- Street lights and water supply - 20%
- Residential sector - 20%
- Business Sector - 30%
- Industrial sector - 25%
- Agriculture sector - 30%

As per the above statistics, it is possible to save the possible growth in electricity generation capacity to the tune of 3700 MW. Also, it is possible to save 20 % to 30 % fuel out of the present use of fossil fuels; namely coal, mineral oil, and gas.

For replacement of old equipments with latest new technology equipments capital investment is required. For this purpose, it is necessary that banks, financial institutions should provide loans required for energy efficiency projects and also give preference to such energy conservation projects. Some companies are active who make their own investments in energy conservation sector and recover returns on their investments from the energy savings for specified periods. Such companies are called as ESCO (Energy Service Companies). If energy conservation projects are implemented on ESCO principle and if ESCO establishments grow in numbers, then the capital raised in this sector will be available for re-investment in this sector again. Also new employment opportunities will be generated. If there is a government policy for providing incentives to energy efficient technologies, then energy efficient technologies will