

EE & C Measures in East Asian Countries

Implemented ΔUnder Planning

as of 1 Feb. 2010

Item Country	Law for Energy Conservation	National Plan ✱is National Goal	Financial Support Measures
China	○Jan. 1998 (Rev. Apr. 2008) <Name : The Law of Energy Conservation of P.R. China>	○Nov. 2004 (China Medium-and Long-term for EC Plan) ○2006 (The 11th Five-Year Plan 2006-10) ✱20% reduction of energy consumption for unit GDP by 2010 compared with the level of 2006 (The 11th Five-Year Plan 2006-10)	○2007 (The financial department of the central government and 21 provincial governments established a special EC fund etc.)
India	○Mar. 2002 <Name : Energy Conservation Act 2001>	○Aug. 2006 (Integrated Energy Policy) ○2007 (11th Five Year Plan 2007-12) ○2007 (EC Building Code) ○(National Action Plan on Climate Change) ✱5% saving of annual energy consumption by 2015 (as announced by the Prime Minister)	○1992 (Financial Assistance by MNRE) ○(Financial Support System for EE Promotion prepared by IREDA) ○(Income Tax Act : Preferential Depreciation of EE Equipment) ○(Soft Loan Scheme for Promotion of EE by PCRA)
Indonesia	○Aug. 2007 <Name : Energy Law No.30/2007> There is no energy conservation law at this time.	○1995 (Rev. 2005) (National Master Plan for EC : RIKEN) ○2005 (Blueprint of National EM 2005-25) ✱Achievement of energy elasticity less than 1 in 2025, reduction of energy intensity to 268 toe/million US\$ by 2025 (Presidential Regulation No. 5/2006 on National Energy Policy/National Master Plan for EC 2005)	
Malaysia	○2008 <Name : Efficient Management of Electrical Energy Regulations 2008>	○2006 (The Ninth Malaysia Plan : 9MP 2006-10) Δ2009 EE Master Plan ○2009 (Green Technology Policy) ✱The goal by 2030 is under preparation.	○1997 (Malaysian Electricity Supply Industry Trust Account : MESITA) ○2000-07 (Malaysian Industrial EE Improvement Project) ○2004 (Investment Tax Allowance, Accelerated Capital Allowance, Sales Tax, Pioneer Status) ○2010 (Green Technology Financing Schemes)
Philippines	The Energy Conservation Law was approved on June 1980 with 5 years effectivity. The draft bill was extended on EE under consultation effectivity of the said law up to 1990.	○2007 (Philippines Energy Plan 2007-14) ○2007 (Medium-Term Philippines Development Plan 2007-14). Note: PEP and MTDP are updated annually. ✱Attainment of energy savings equivalent to 5% of annual final demand (2008-2030) (National EE&C Program, 2004)	○1985-90 (Technology Transfer for Energy Management Demonstration Loan Fund) ○1987 (Omnibus Investment Code) ○2005-06 (Investments Priorities Plan for Financial Incentives) ○2008 (Sustainable Energy Finance by BPI and IFC) BPI : Bank of the Philippine Islands IFC : International Finance Corporation ○(Support for EE Measures through EM Advisory Service) ○(Support by DBP for EE and RE projects) DBP : Development Bank of the Philippines ○(Loan for the implementation of the Philippine EE Project (2009-11) by ADB) ADB : Asian Development Bank
Singapore	○Jan. 2008 (Buildings) <Name : Building Control (Environmental Sustainability) Regulations 2008>	○Nov. 2007 (National Energy Policy Report–Energy for Growth) ✱20% improvement of energy efficiency by 2020, and 35% by 2030, from 2005 level (Sustainable Singapore Blueprint, 2009)	○2001 (Innovation for Environmental Sustainability Fund : IES) ○2001 (Green Vehicle Rebate) ○Apr.2005 (EE Improvement Assistance Scheme : EASe) ○Dec. 2006 (BCA GMS : BCA Green Mark Incentive Scheme) ○2008 (Design for Efficiency Scheme)
Thailand	○Apr. 1992 (Rev. Nov. 2007) <Name : The Energy Conservation Promotion Act>	✱Reduction of Energy Consumption by 20% by 2011 compared to BAU case (as announced by Minister of Energy, Oct. 2008)	○1988 (Custom Duty Reduction for EC Equipment & Machine) ○(EC Promotion Fund) ○(EE Revolving Fund)
Vietnam	ΔPromulgation in 2011 <Name: The Energy Conservation Act >	○Apr. 2006 (National Strategic Program on Energy Saving and Effective Use) ✱3-5% of energy saving for the period of 2006-2010 and 5-8% for the period of 2011-2015 (National EE Program)	
Item Country	Energy Manager System	Energy Audit	Standards & Labeling System
China	○Mar. 1999 (Key energy consumption units were requested to set up EM posts.) ○2008 Revision	○Oct. 1998 (General Principle)	○Mar. 2005 (Labeling)
India	○Mar. 2002 (Required by law) ○May 2004 (Start of examination system)	○2007 (Nine Designated Energy Intensive Sectors Notified as per provisions of EC Act 2001)	○2004 (Labeling: 11 Products Covered till date - Frost Free Refrigerators, Tubular Fluorescent Lamps, Induction Motors, Distribution Transformers, Agricultural Pump Sets, Electric Geysers, Colour TV, Room Air Conditioners, Direct Cool Refrigerators, Ceiling Fans, LPG Stoves)
Indonesia	ΔThe system is in action but there are no regulations.	ΔThe system is in action but there are no regulations.	○2008 (Labeling : CFL) Δ2009 (Labelling : TVs, Refrigerators) Δ2010 (Labelling : Air-conditioners, Fans) Δ2011 (Labelling : Electric rice-cookers, Motors) Δ2012 (Labelling : Washing machines, Lamps, Ballasts)
Malaysia	○2008 (Electricity only)	○1996	○2007 (Standard : MS 1525) ○2006 (Labeling : Domestic Refrigerator, Domestic Fan, Television, Air-Condition [Single Split Wall Mounted Type], Lamp, Insulation Material & High Efficiency Motor)
Philippines	○Ministerial regulations (Government Agencies are mandated to have its EC Officers to oversee its respective EE&C programs.)	○Since the first oil embargo (The government and the private sector started conducting energy audits.)	○1991 (Standards and Labeling : Window-type room air conditioners) ○1999 (Labeling : Refrigerators) ○2005 (Labeling : CFL) ○2007 (Labeling : Linear lamps, Ballasts) Δ2009 (Labeling : Washing machines, TVs, Refrigerators, Green Buildings)NOTE: The plan was deferred for further study in 2010.
Singapore	○Dec. 2006 (Voluntary : Factories and buildings with energy consumption of 3MW or more) ○Sep. 2008 (The Singapore Certified Energy Manager training programme was launched.)	○Apr. 2005 (ESCO Accreditation)	○May 2005 (Labeling : Green Mark Awards) ○Dec. 2006 (Labeling : Energy Smart Office) ○Dec. 2007 (Labeling : Energy Smart Hotel) ○Jan. 2008 (Mandatory Energy Label for domestic airconditioning system and refrigerators by the National Environment Agency. ○Jan.2008 Green Mark Certification (Building Control (Environmental Sustainability) Regulation 2008) ○Mar. 2009 (Labeling : Energy Smart Retail Mall)
Thailand	○Apr. 1992 (Rev. Apr. 2002) ○Nov. 2005 (Introduction of Senior PRE due to the revision) ○Jan.2010 at least one Senior Pre and One Pre are required by designated Factories & buildings with energy consumption 3 MW or more (Enforcement by Law)	○Apr. 1992 ○2005 (The revision made factories able to conduct audits by themselves. Before the revision, it was possible for only registered companies.) ○2009 Revision of the Energy Conservation Promotion Law was implemented. Energy Audit was in step 4 of Energy Management.	○1995 (Labeling) (Rev. 2001, 2004) ○2007 (Labeling : Promotion on EE Building Labeling) ○2009 (Standards : MEPS, 9 products have been selected. 8 products are scheduled to be selected next.)
Vietnam	Δ2011(The Energy Conservation Act)	○National Energy Efficiency Programme (2006-2015) ○ 14 april 2006: National target program on using energy efficiency and conservation	○2009 (Labeling : Fan, Refrigerators, Air-conditioners, Lamps, Ballasts, Rice cooker, water heater, water pump) ○Building Code, VN standard for building on energy, 2005