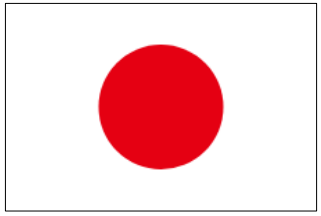
Workshop on Energy Conservation
for
Kyrgyz Republic and Republic of Tajikistan
(ECCA1)


Contents of the Energy Conservation Act and its implementation

4 February 2025, Tokyo, Japan

TOSHIO ANDO

General Manager
International Cooperation Division, ECCJ

Contents

1. Regal framework of energy strategy and policy

2. Outline of Japan's Energy Conservation Act

   Structure of Energy Conservation Act

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1. Regal framework of energy strategy and policy

State Level Strategy

Basic Act on Energy Policy

Supply Side

- Petroleum Supply and Demand Adjustment Act
- Oil Stockpiling Act
- Gas Business Act
- Electricity Business Act
- Act on special measures for electricity from renewable energy sources

Etc.

Consumer Side

- Energy Conservation Act
- Act on Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings

Japan's Basic Energy Policy

- **Strategic Energy Plan** shall be developed and reviewed every 3 years.
- The Strategic Energy Plan set up three policy targets in terms of "3E+S" **❶ Energy security**, **❷ Economic Efficiency**, and **❸ Environment** with placing top priority on **Safety. (3E+S)**

<Policy targets for 3E+S>

Safety (top priority)

Energy Security

Self-sufficiency: About 30%, higher than before the great east Japan earthquake (about 20%)

Economic Efficiency

Electricity cost: To lower from the current level (9.7 trillion yen in FY2013 to 8.8 trillion yen in FY2030)

Environment

Greenhouse gas emission reduction target:
(reduction of 46.0% in FY 2030 compared to FY 2013)

Source : ARNE

2050 Carbon Neutral and 2030 Climate Goal in Japan

- In October 2020, Prime Minister Suga declared that **Japan will aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero by 2050,** that is, to realise a carbon-neutral, decarbonised society.
- At the Leaders Summit on Climate in April 2021, Prime Minister Suga announced that **Japan aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 46 percent in FY 2030 from its FY 2013 levels**.

Remarks at Leaders Summit on COP26 (Nov. 2021)

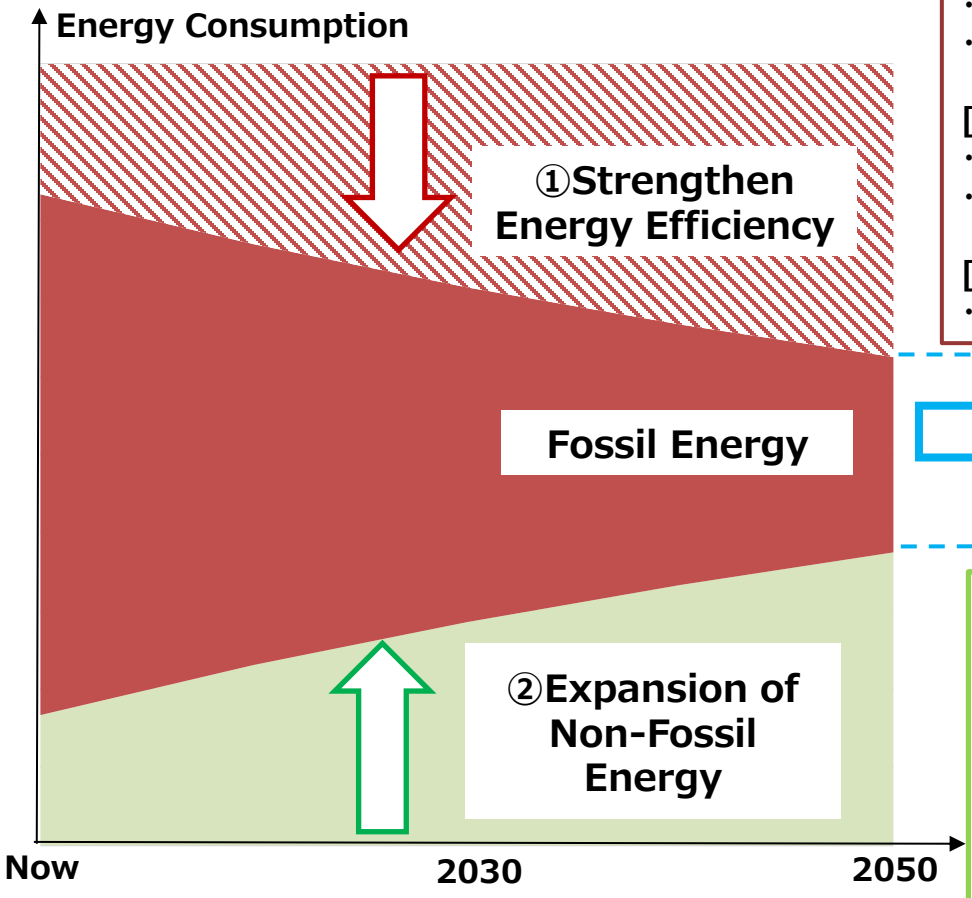
Japan aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 46 percent in the fiscal year 2030 from its fiscal year 2013 levels, and that **Japan will continue strenuous efforts in its challenge to meet the lofty goal of cutting its emissions by 50 percent in the fiscal year 2030**.

Source : ARNE

The Evolution of Energy Efficiency Policy to Support Clean Energy Transition

1979. The Act on Rationalizing Energy Use

2023. The Act on Rationalizing Energy Use and Shifting to Non-fossil Energy



<Thorough Energy Efficiency>

[Industry]

・Expansion and revision of Industrial and Business Benchmarking

・Support for development, practical application, and introduction of energy efficiency technologies

[Office and Household]

・Expanding ZEB/ZEH, reviewing building energy efficiency standards

・Reviewing and strengthening the Top Runner Program for equipment and building materials

[Transport]

・Reviewing system, improving logistics Efficiency

Remaining CO_2

Necessary technologies in the future: CCS, DACCS, BECCS, etc.

<Measures to promote demand-side energy transition>

・Expand introduction of non-fossil energy such as renewable energy for self-consumption and hydrogen etc. (i.e., upgrading of demand)

・Optimization of demand according to electricity supply and demand conditions, including use of surplus renewable energy

・Utilization of on-site power generation and equipment control to stabilize the grid, etc.

2. Outline of Japan's Energy Conservation Act

Structure of Energy Conservation Act

Contents of Act on Rationalization of Energy Use and Shift to Non-fossil Energy

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Chapter 2 Basic Policy, etc.

Chapter 3 Measures Pertaining to Factories, etc.
- Section 1 Measures Pertaining to Factories
- Section 2 Qualified Energy Managers
- Section 3 Designated Training Organizations
- Section 4 Registered Investigation Organization

Chapter 4 Measures Pertaining to Transportation
- Section 1 Measures Pertaining to Freight Transportation
- Section 2 Measures Pertaining to Passenger Transportation, etc..
- Section 3 Measures Pertaining to Licensed Managing and Supervising Cargo-passenger Carriers
- Section 4 Special Provisions for Air Transportation

Chapter 5 Measures Pertaining to Buildings

Chapter 6 Measures Pertaining to Machinery, Equipment, etc.
- Section 1 Measures Pertaining to Machinery and Equipment
- Section 2 Measures Pertaining to Building Materials Designed to Prevent Heat Loss

Chapter 7 Measures Pertaining to Electricity Providers

Chapter 8 Miscellaneous Provisions

Chapter 9 Penalties Provisions

Types of energies covered by Energy Conservation Act

Fuels

Fuels used for combustion and other specified purposes including;

a. Crude oil and volatile oils (gasoline), diesel and other petroleum products.

b. Combustible natural gases.

c. Coal, cokes and other coal products.

d. Non-fossil fuels (Black liquor, Wood chips, Hydrogen, Fuel Ammonia, etc.)

Heat

a. Heat (such as steam, hot water or chilled water) generated by using fuels described above as heat sources.

b. Natural Heat (Solar heat, Geothermal heat use, Hot spring, Snow & Ice etc.)

Electric power

a. Electricity generated from energy sources, including combustion of fuels, energy recovered from waste, Hydro, heat from Geothermal and Nuclear, and renewable energy from wind and solar energy.

b. Reviewed primary energy conversion factors for all power sources.

The Act on the Rationalization of Energy Use (enacted in 1979)

ECCJ

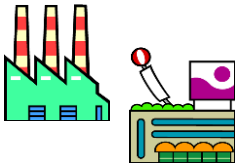
Direct regulation to energy users

Factories and business sites

Those subject to obligations to make sincere efforts

Those establishing factories etc.

- Businesses' obligations to make sincere efforts



Those subject to obligations to report etc.

Specified businesses (approx. 12,500 businesses)
(those with energy use of 1,500 kl/year or more)

- Obligation of appointment of energy managers etc.
- Obligation of submittal of medium- and long-term plans
- Obligation of periodic reporting on state of energy use etc.

Transport

Freight/passenger transport businesses

- Businesses' obligations to make sincere efforts

Specified freight/passenger transport businesses
(those owning 200 or more trucks etc.)

- Those subject to obligations to submit plans
- Obligation of periodic reporting on state of energy use etc.

Shippers (those shipping their own freight via transport businesses)

- Businesses' obligations to make sincere efforts

Specified shippers (approx. 800 businesses)
(those with shipping volume of 30 million t-km/year or more)

- Those subject to obligations to submit plans
- Obligation of periodic reporting on state of energy use related to contracted transport etc.

Indirect regulation to users

Specified energy-consuming machinery etc. (Top Runner Program)

Manufacturers etc.
(those with production volume etc. at or above a certain level)

- Sets targets on energy consumption efficiency for 32 products, such as motor vehicles and home electronics, and requires their achievement by manufacturers etc.,

Provision of information to ordinary consumers

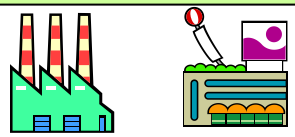
Retailers of home electronics etc. and retail energy businesses

- Provision of information to consumers (obligations to make sincere efforts)

* Provisions related to buildings were migrated to the Act on Improvement of Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings in FY2017

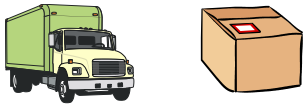
Areas covered by Energy Conservation Act

(1) Manufacturing plants & business establishments



- Business operators with an annual energy consumption of at least 1,500kl (crude oil equivalent) at manufacturing plants and busfiness establishments. (Designated operator)
- A factory / commercial building consume certain amount of energy (Designated factory)
  > 3,000 kl :Type 1 designated factory, >1,500kl : Type 2 designated factory

(2) Transportation



- Freight carriers with a transportation capacity of a minimum certain scale, such as 200 trucks or 300 railway cars for railroads, etc.
- Cargo owners (Consigner) with an annual freight transport order of at least 30 million tons .

(3) Machinery and equipment

- Passenger cars, air conditioners, television sets, etc., 32 items.

(Comprises about 70% of household energy consumption.)

(4) Residential buildings and structures

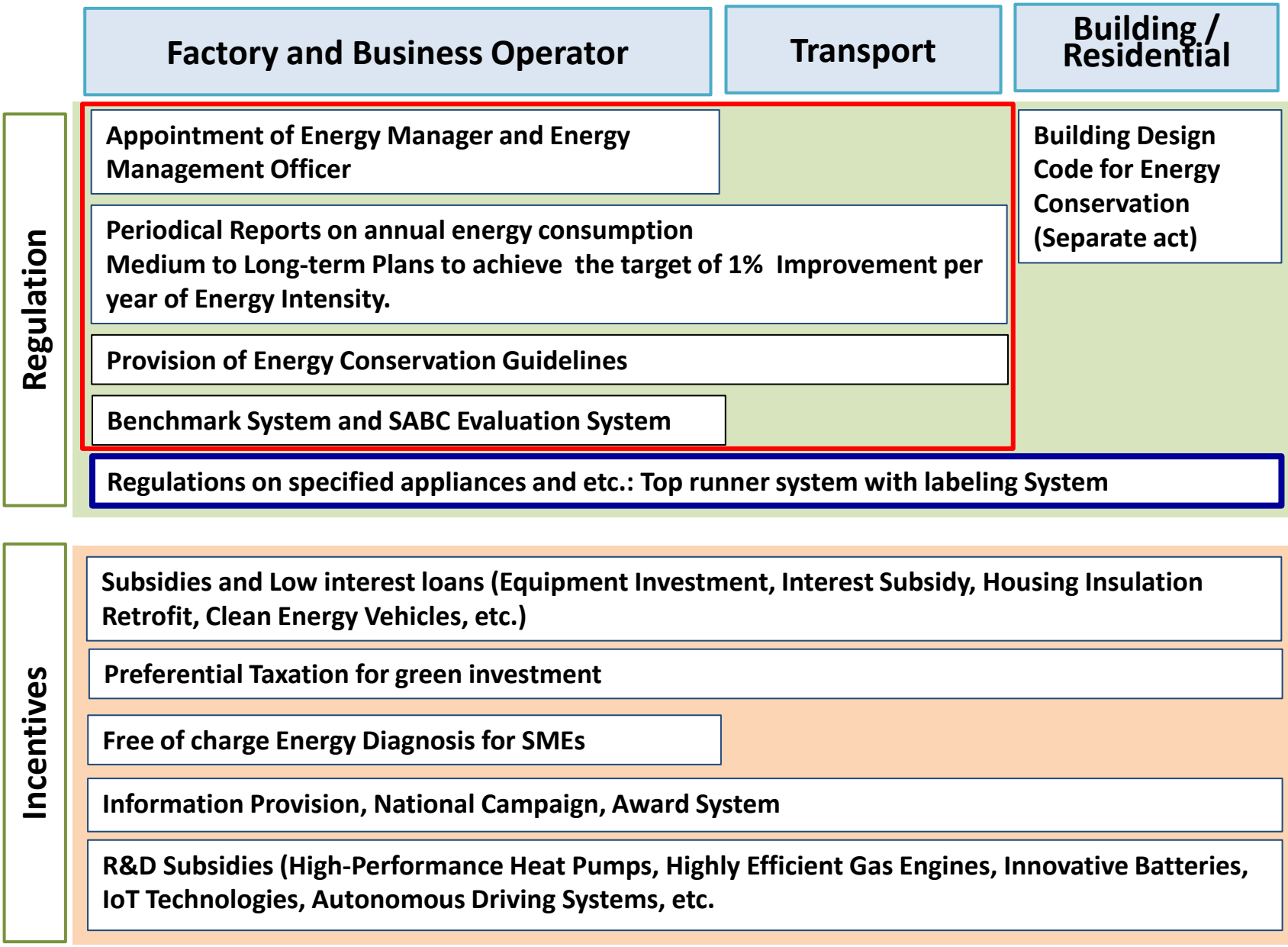
- Act on Improvement of Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings

Imposition of obligation to ensure buildings

※ compliance with energy efficiency standards [Houses and Buildings]

* Application starts from large-sized non-residential buildngs by stages.

EE&C System under EC Act



2. Outline of Japan's Energy Conservation Act

Measures Pertaining to Factories

Energy Conservation (EC) Guideline

Key Persons for Energy Management

Section 1 Measures Pertaining to Factories

Subsection 1 General Provisions
- Decision-making Criteria for Business Operators
- Guidance and Advice

Subsection 2 Measures Pertaining to Specified Business Operators
- Designation of Specified Business Operators
- Energy Management and Supervision Officer
- Energy Management Planning Promoter
- Designation of Type 1 Designated Energy Management Factories
- Preparation of Medium-to-long-term Plans
- Regular Reporting
- Instructions and Orders for Rationalization Plan
- Recommendations for Shift to Non-fossil Energy

Subsection 3 Measures Pertaining to Specified Chain Business Operators

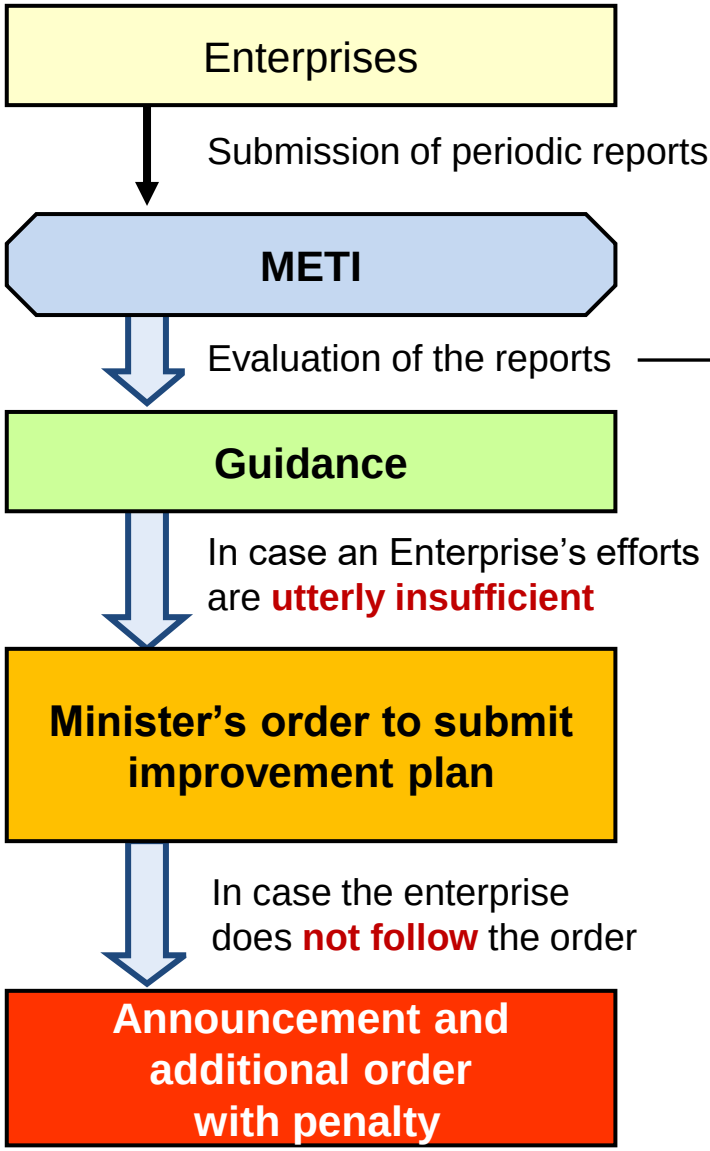
Subsection 4 Measures Pertaining to Licensed Managing and Supervising Business Operators

Subsection 5 Measures Pertaining to Management-related Business Operators

Subsection 6 Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 2 Energy Managers

Energy Conservation Act: (1) Reporting obligation for large-scale enterprises



○The amount of fossil energy consumption
○The amount of **non-fossil energy consumption**
○The plan of energy conservation and **shift to non-fossil energy**

Evaluation

○**Non-binding target**
・Reduction of specific energy consumption by 1% or more on an annual average basis, etc.

○**Benchmark index/Target levels**
(only for applicable sectors*)
Target level: Level met by the best operators in each industry

* Manufacture of steel, power supply, manufacture of cement, manufacture of paper, petroleum refinery, and manufacture of chemicals

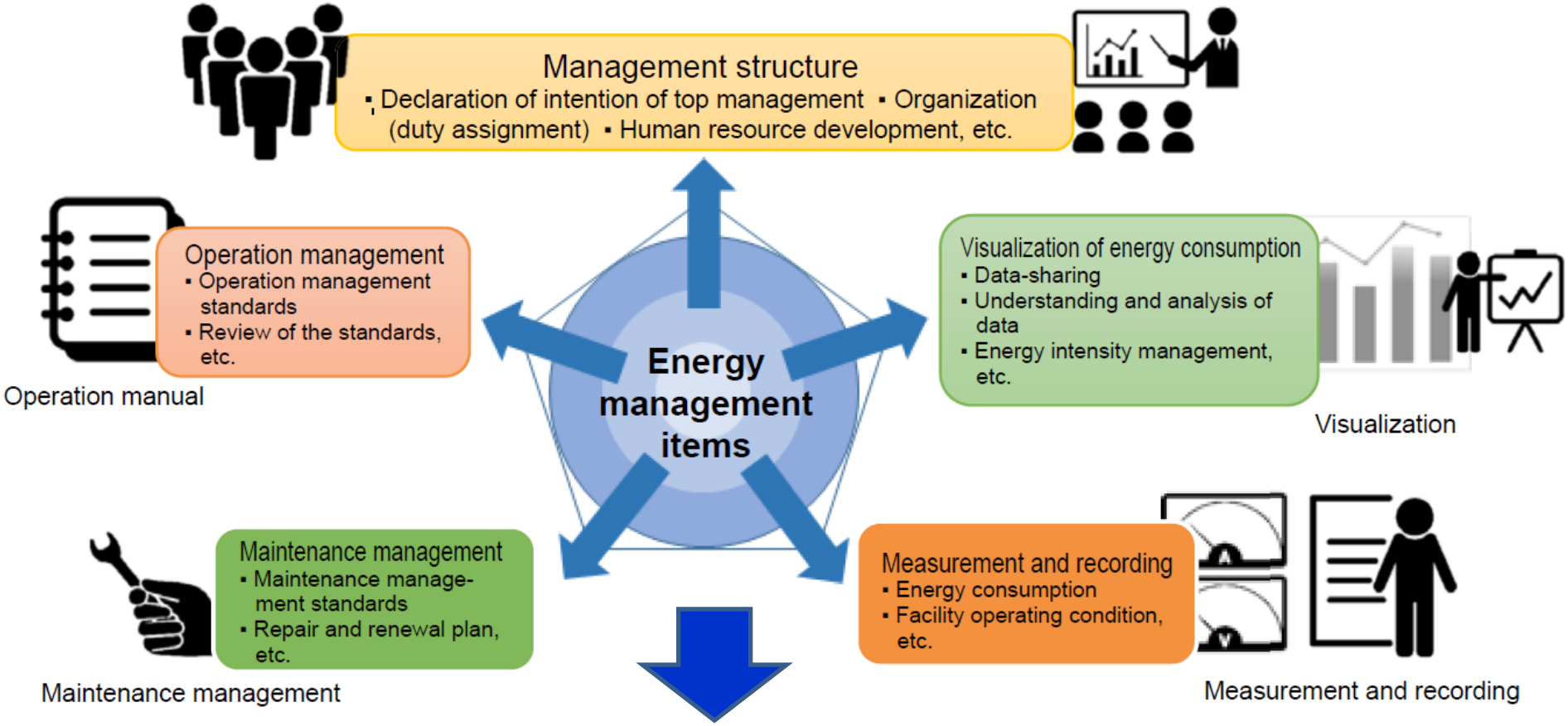
○As the result,

- Achievers are evaluated as **excellent (S-class) businesses.**
- For large companies, **the acquisition of S-Class is required for subsidies.**

Energy Management for Energy Efficiency & Conservation

(1) Energy management

Energy conservation requires implementation of steady energy management consisting of 5 items. Enhancement of a management structure, visualization of energy consumption, measurement and recording of energy data, and improve operation and maintenance of facilities, equipment, etc.



Energy Efficiency & Conservation

Contents of Energy Conservation Guideline for Operation

EC Guidelines

The EC Guidelines are specified and released as the notification by Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry based on the EC Act.

I. Norms

Company-wide Contents established by business operator
* Energy Policy, EnMS, Key persons, Resources, Awareness, etc.

Rationalization of Energy Use in Offices & Factories
* Establishment of EM Manuals (Energy Management Manuals)
* Strict observation of the norm value for energy intensive equipment

II. Targets

Target measures to be taken systematically by mid-to-long term plan for the rational use of energy

Effort Targets
* Reduce energy intensity by an annual average of 1% or more in a mid to long term
* Achieve the specified benchmark in each industry

Matters relating to energy consumption equipment, etc.

Matters relating to rationalization of energy use
* Utilization of unused energy, Regional energy sharing, etc.

Effort Targets: Benchmark indices

- It became difficult to continue decreasing the energy consumption intensity by 1% or more in yearly average.
- Superior business operators who had already achieved considerable energy conservation are not appropriately assessed because it became difficult for them to achieve 1% decrease.

Benchmark system started to be studied as a new assessment index.

2008: Benchmark system stated to be studied

Benchmark system assesses energy conservation of business operators by using indices common to the business types. Under the benchmark system, business operators endeavor to achieve the target (level to be aimed at) to realize energy conservation.

2009: Committee for studying benchmark system

2009-2010: Industry sector Benchmark system was introduced.

<Business types which started to study introduction in the commercial sector>
6 business types were chosen because their energy consumption and concentration are great.
(1) Convenience store (2) Hotel (3) Department store
(4) Lease office (5) Supermarket (6) Shopping center

<Industry sector: 6 business types 10 fields>
(1) Steel industry by blast furnaces
(2) Ordinary steel manufacturing industry by electric furnaces
(3) Special steel manufacturing industry by electric furnaces
(4) Electric utility industry
(5) Cement manufacturing industry
(6) Paper manufacturing industry
(7) Paperboard manufacturing industry
(8) Petroleum refining industry
(9) Basic petrochemicals manufacturing industry
(10) Soda industry

2014: Benchmark system for the commercial sector started to be studied on a full-scale at the committee for studying assessment system for energy conservation of the commercial sector

August, 2015: At the summary of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Subcommittee, it was decided that "a benchmark system for the commercial sector should be established".

November, 2015: Prime Minister Mr. Abe instructed to expand the benchmark target business in the commercial sector.

April, 2016: Benchmark system was introduced to the convenience store business.
* Introduced as the first business from the commercial sector

Source: Data of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Widening the Coverage of Benchmark System

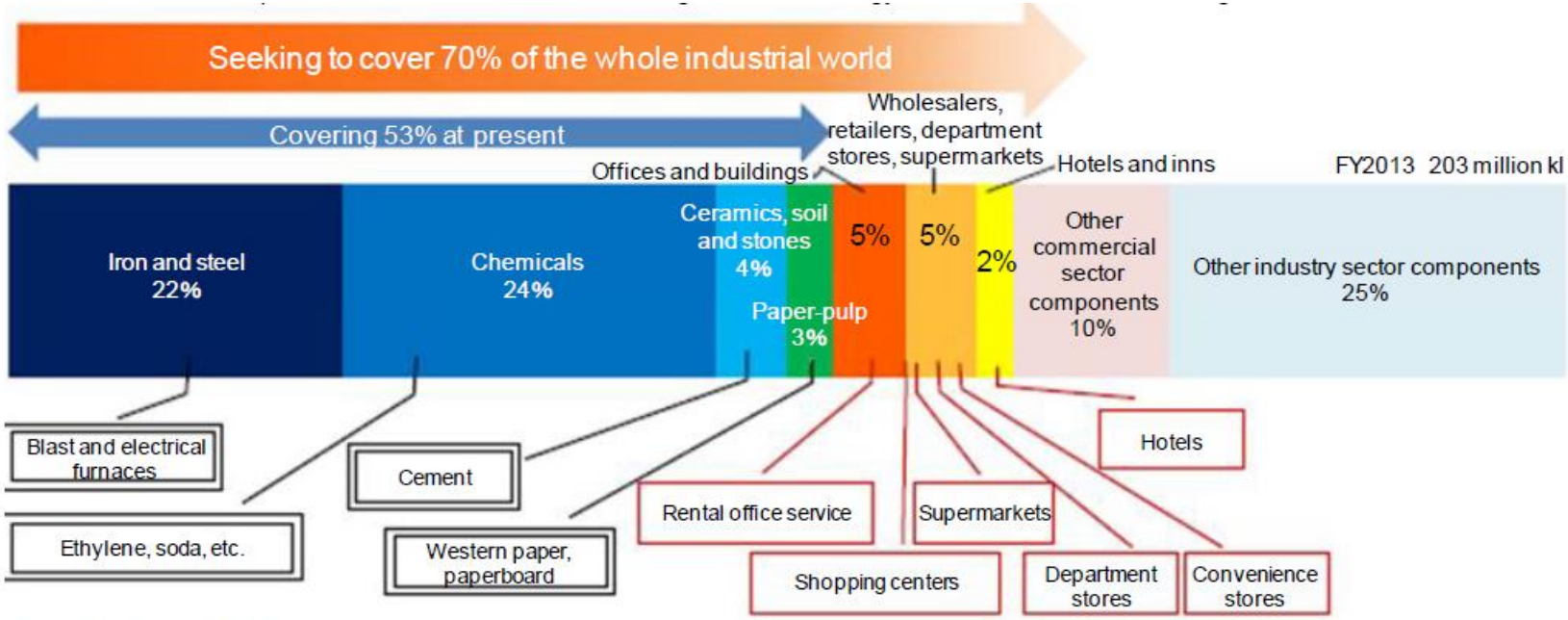
Dialogue between Public and Private Sector (26 Nov, 2015)

Prime Minister's Statement

We plan to expanding the benchmark system to the service industry with the coverage becoming 70% of total energy consumption of industry/commercial sectors.

Dialogue between public and private sectors

Based on the Japan Revitalization strategy 2015(Cabinet decision on June 30,2015), the dialogue between the public and private sectors for future investment is held for the two sectors to clarify the path the Japanese economy should follow in the age of uncertainties growing through the intensification of global competition and the rapid technological innovation and to share the government's desirable environment development course and the direction of private sector investment. The third dialogue dealt with energy-related investment and challenges.



Energy Management Flow and Obligations based on the EC Law

General Energy Management Flow

Set/ improve Energy **Management Organization** ①

Understand Actual Status of Energy Use

・Provide EM Manuals based on **EC Guideline**
・Implement daily EM activities and optimal operation based on the **EM manuals**

← **PDCA Cycle-1**

Understand daily energy consumption record and manage Energy Intensity

Examine and implement the improved measures for rational use of energy

PDCA Cycle-2

・Understand Annual Track Record and Analysis of **Energy Intensity**
・Analyze/ evaluate the energy intensity and total performance based on **Benchmark**

・ Formulate Mid-to-Long Term Plans
・ Implement EC measures based on the Plans

Daily Management

Annual Management

Obligations Based on the EC Law

The following obligations shall be imposed to the energy users who consume energy more than 1,500 kl-coe/y.
*<Such users are called **'Designated Factories'**>*

1. Appointment of EM Control Officer ,EM Planning Promoter and **Energy Manager** ②

2. Submission of Energy Usage Statement

③
- **EC Law provides EC Guideline** for setting manuals.
- **Designated factories shall set EM manuals based on EC Guideline.**
- EM manuals provide measures for optimal management of facilities, measurement & record, maintenance and installation of new equipment.

3. Submission of Periodical Report

4. Submission of Mid-to-Long Term Plans

Factory Investigation and Onsite Inspection by Government

3. Overview of "EC Guideline"

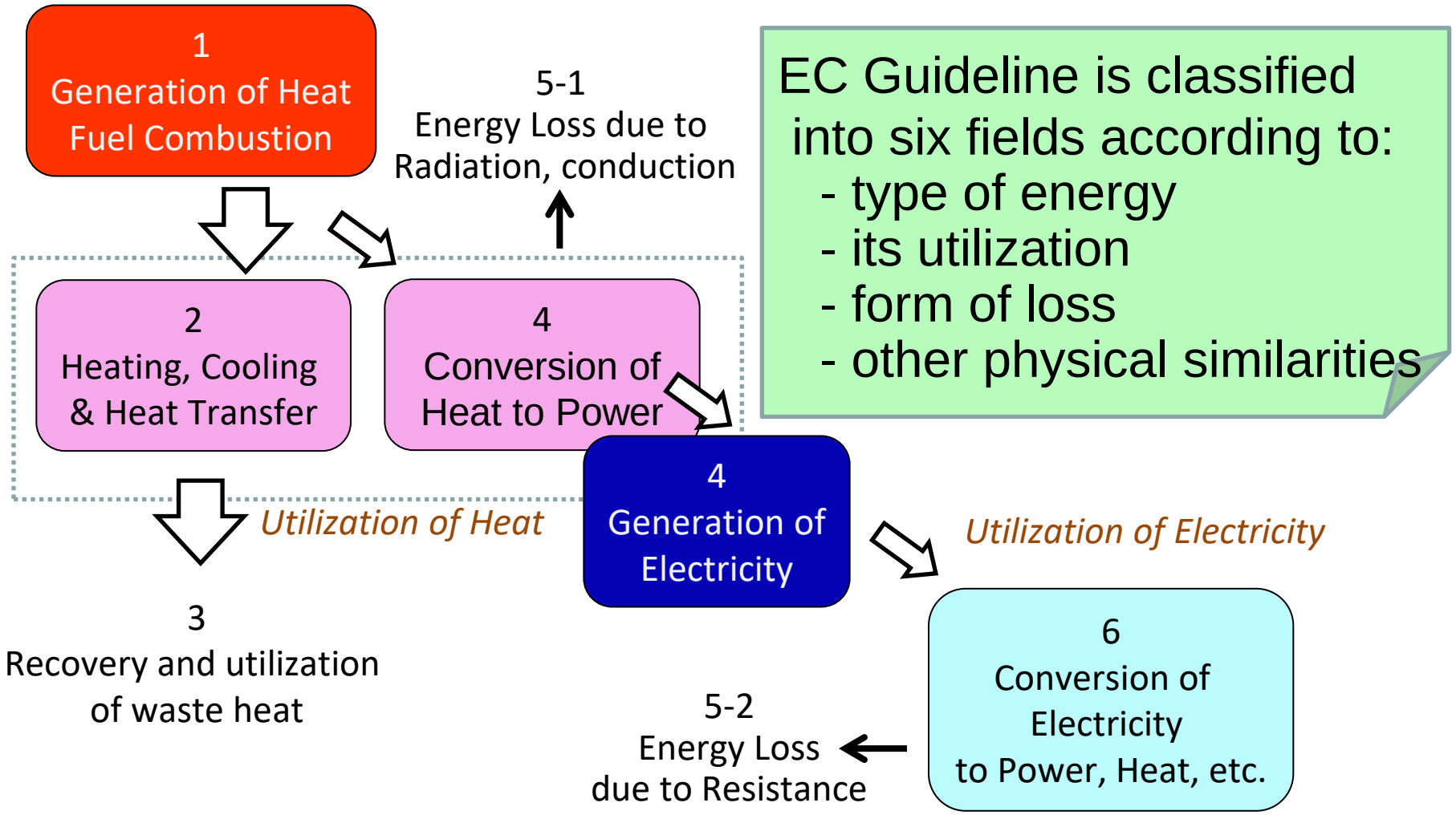
PDCA Action \ Functions of Equipment		Fuel Combustion	Heating, Cooling, and Heat Transfer	Waste Heat Recovery	Conversion of Heat to Motive Power	Prevention of Energy Loss	Conversion of Electricity to Motive Power
Standards Components	Management						
	Measurement & Recording						
	Maintenance & Inspection						
	Necessary Measures when Installing New Facilities						
Targets Components	Improvement of Existing Facilities						
	New Installation and Updates of Facilities						

In order to promote Energy Efficiency in Factory, it is important to manage facilities so as them kept in as good condition as that can be operated in most energy efficient state.

"EC Guideline" describes action standards to drive EE&C PDCA Spiral-Up cycle, and "EM Manual" according to the "EC Guideline" developed for each particular facility enables steady advance in EE&C.

Six Fields of EC Guideline for a Factory

Unified coordination ... to avoid overlapping and missing.



Merit of EC Guideline

- ”EC Guideline” provides energy consumers with a guideline for EE&C activities.
- By developing and implementing “EM Manual” according to the “EC Guideline”, energy consumers can ensure advances in EE&C and obtain EE&C future improvement plan easily.
- ”EC Guideline” encourages inferior energy consumers to catch up.
- ”EC Guideline” can be used as a checklist for energy audit.
- ”EC Guideline” provides regulators with grounds for instructions to energy consumers.

EC Guideline and EM Manual

The Energy Conservation Law requests to establish "EM Manual" according to the EC Guideline by every facility using energy.

EC Law

EC Guideline

Energy Conservation Guideline

Major technical and administrative viewpoints are prescribed to improve EC performance of equipment

"Guideline" for Energy Managers

EM Manual

Energy Management Standard

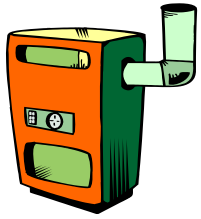
(in a factory)

Energy Managers

In-house technical standard or a set of rules to realize EE&C of equipment

The EM Manual must cover the followings:

1. operation
2. measurement and recording
3. maintenance
4. future replacement



Operation Manual, etc.

Workers shall abide by the manuals.

2. Outline of Japan's Energy Conservation Act

Measures Pertaining to Factories

Energy Conservation (EC) Guideline

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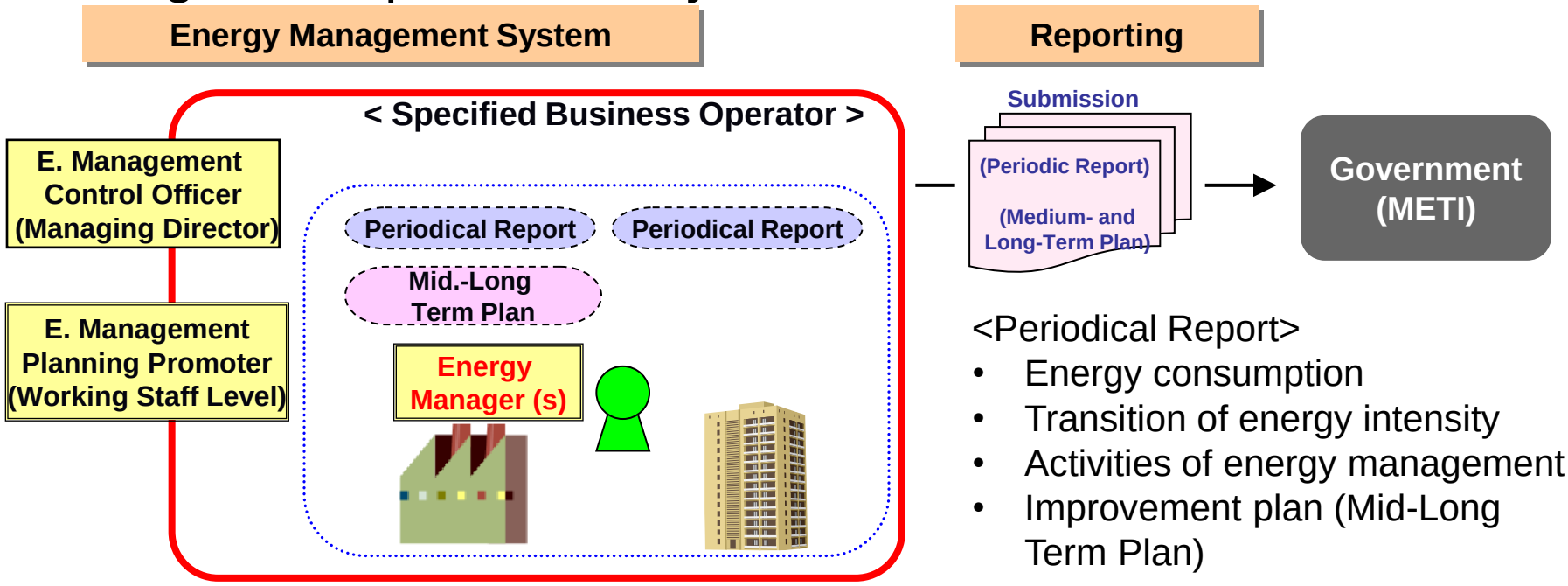
Subsection 6 Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 2 **Energy Managers**

Energy Management

- Establishment of a company-wide energy management system is stipulated in the EC Law.
- Daily energy management is implemented on a plant-by-plant and facility-by-facility basis
- Qualification/certification (examination/seminar) of Energy Managers are performed by ECCJ



<Periodical Report>
- Energy consumption
- Transition of energy intensity
- Activities of energy management
- Improvement plan (Mid-Long Term Plan)

<Daily Energy Management>
- Monitoring and recording of energy consumption
- Maintenance of Facilities, etc.

Role of Key Person for Energy Management

Energy Management Control Officer

Condition: No specific qualification is required, however, an executive-level employee is assumed.
A person who shall supervise and manage the implementation of the energy management as part of the business operation.

Role: 1. Promotion of efforts with management perspective
2. Coordination of Medium- and Long-term Plan
3. Planning for on-site management, implementation of practical business affairs

Energy Management Planning Promoter

Condition: A person who has completed training courses concerning energy management or who has a qualified energy manager's license.

Role: Practical assistance for an energy management control officer

Type 1 Energy Manager and Type 2 Energy Manager

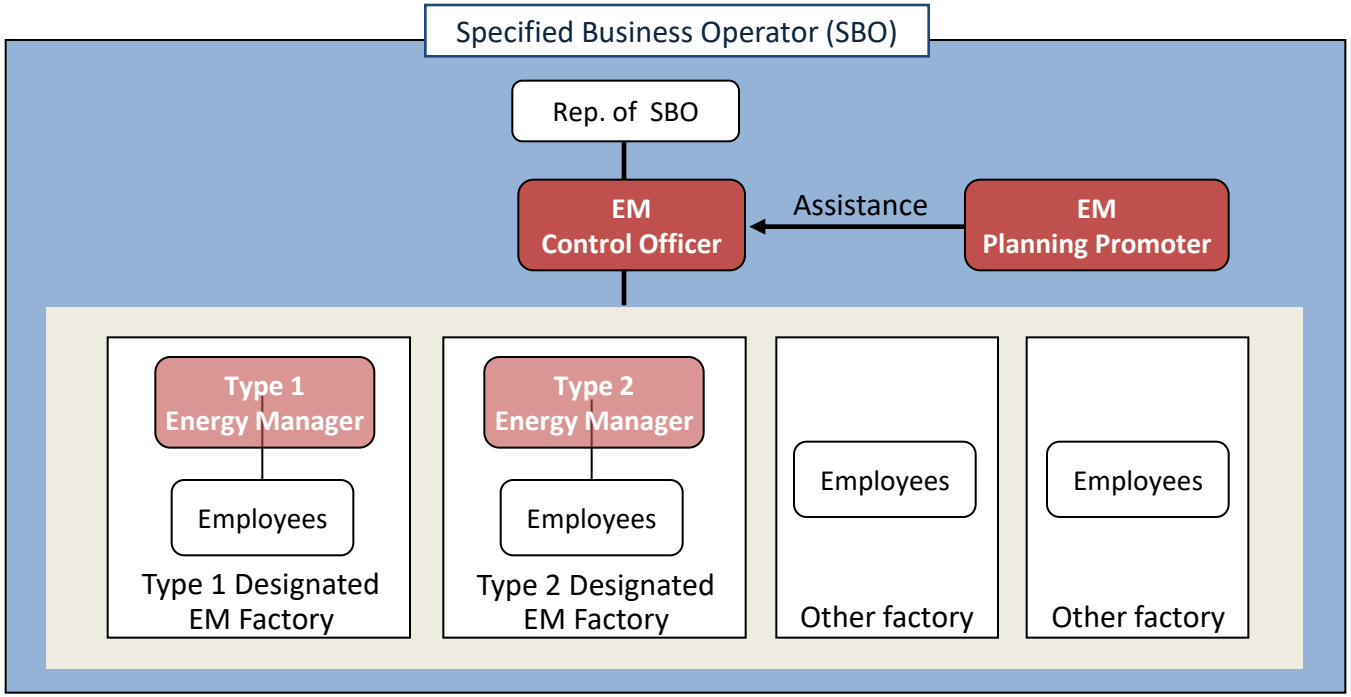
Condition: A person who has completed training courses concerning energy management or who has a qualified energy manager's license.

Role: They shall implement management in the workplaces such as designated energy management factory.
Also, they shall collaborate with an energy management control officer and energy management planning promoter to implement systematic efforts based on management judgment and to take effective measures for energy conservation for a company as a whole.

Appointment of Energy Management Control Officer and EM Planning Promoter

◆ Specified Business operators and Specified Chain Business Operators shall appoint "Energy Management Control Officer" and "Energy Management Planning Promoter"

	Energy Management Control Officer	Energy Management Planning Promoter
Condition for appointment	• Person who supervises and manages business operation	• Person who has a Qualified Energy Manager's License • Person who has completed "Energy Management Seminar"
Role	• Promotion of energy conservation with management perspective • Coordination of mid-to-long term plan • Guiding Energy Managers	• Practical assistance for Energy Management Control Officer



Energy manager: core of the factory's Energy Management

"Energy Manager" is a key person to promote EC.

Top Management

Advising on;
- Improvement plan of EE equipment
- Management of EE&C organization

- Making Periodical Report
- Keeping the energy consuming facilities in sound condition
- Carrying out "Energy Audit"

Energy Manager

Practical guideline to support Energy management
- EC Guidelines
- Energy Management Manual
- Numerical target of major energy intensity equipment

- Instruction
- Technical advice

Engineers (Middle Management)

Under circumstances where there is no Energy Manager Certification System, it is recommended for cooperative companies to appoint a tentative Energy Manager among Engineers.

Appointment of Energy Manager -Qualification and obligation

- "Type 1 & 2 Designated Energy Management Factories" are obliged to appoint Following number of "Type 1 Energy Managers" or "Type 2 Energy Managers" depending on the industrial category and annual energy consumption
- Type 1 & 2 Energy Manager play a central role to promote energy management in Type 1 & 2 Designated Management Factories

Type1: Qualification of Energy Manager

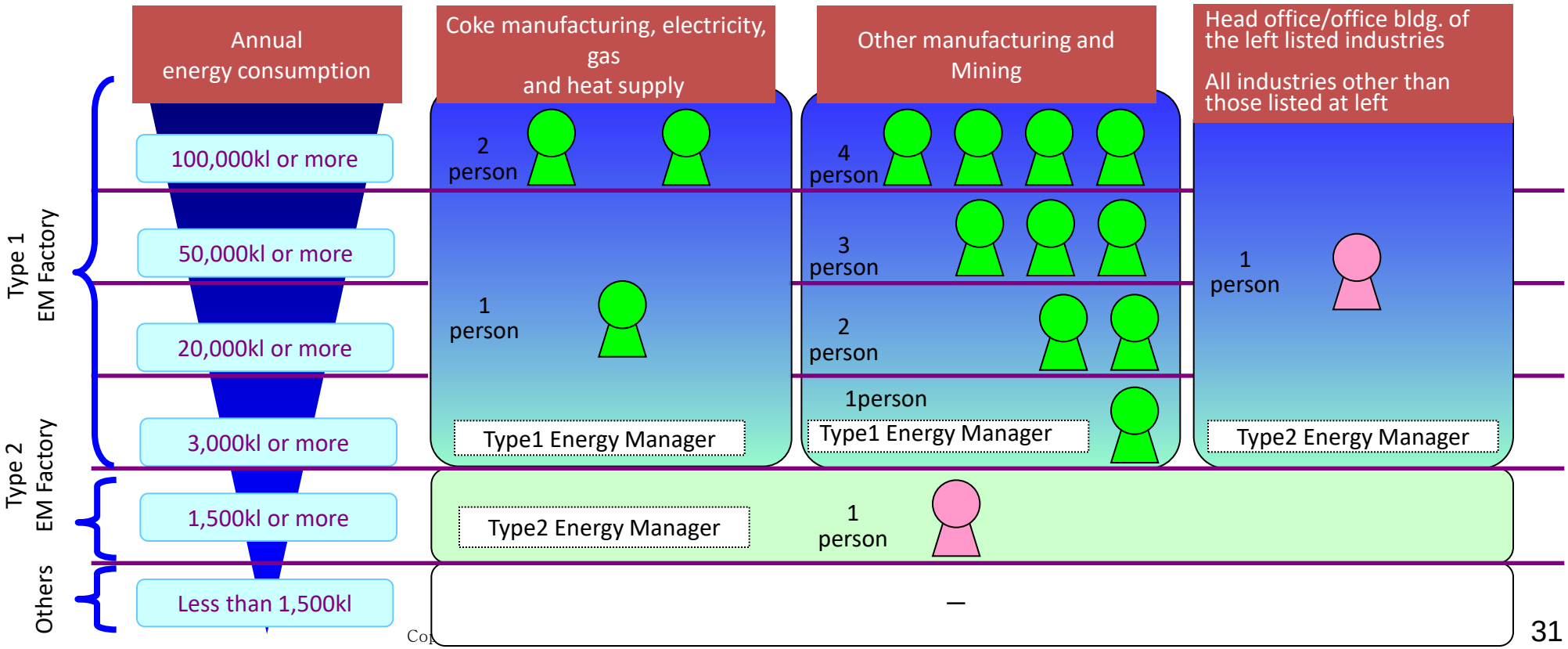
- Person who has a Qualified Energy Manager's License

Type2: Qualification of Energy Manager

- Person who has a Qualified Energy Manager's License

or

- Person who has completed Energy Management Seminar



Energy Management System

Company-Wide Energy Management System

Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry

As Required
- Instructions and Orders
- On-the-Spot Inspection
- Penalty

Submission
Periodic Report
Medium- and Long-Term Plan)

A Energy Management Control Officer

Company-Wide Energy Management Committee
* Company's target,
* Company-wide activity plan
* Members: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, etc.
* Secretariat: B, etc.
* Company-Wide Annual Briefing Session
* Company-Wide Quarter Review Meeting, etc.

Assist

B Energy Management Planning Promoter

Instructions

Reports Proposals

Instructions

Reports Proposals

Requirement by the Law for Company-wide En MS
*Leader and organization
*Grasp on the state
*Record in writing
*Manifestation of policy and target
*Introduction of high energy efficient facilities
*Management standard for facility operation and maintenance
*Evaluation of activity and policy-achievement

C General Management of factory

Discussion

D Type 1 Energy Manager
(must be a qualified energy manager)

<Energy Management>
* Monitoring and recording of energy consumption
* Improvement of operation

Factory Energy Management Committee
* Target, * Activity plan,
* Monthly Review meeting,
* Energy audit, * awarding,
* Report to Main office, etc.

Type 1 Designated Energy Management Factory, etc.

E Type 2 Energy Manager

Main Office

Type 2 Designated Energy Management Factory, etc.

Responsible Person

Small-scale Factory

Responsible Person

Branch Office

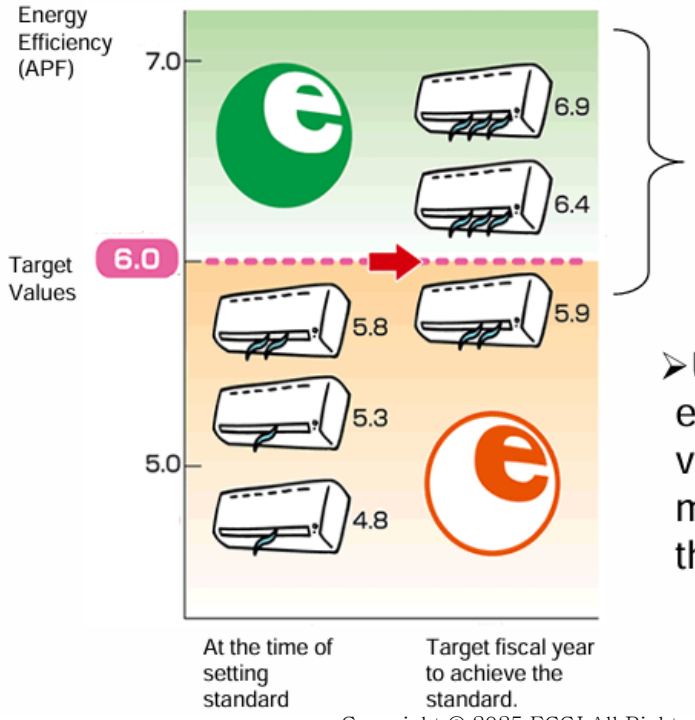
2. Outline of Japan's Energy Conservation Act

Regulations for Energy-consuming Equipment

Energy efficiency Standard: Outline of Top Runner Program

Purpose

Top Runner program aims to raise energy performance of future products above that of the most energy efficient product in the current market.



Achievement of the standard is determined by weighted average for each category.

➢Under the Energy Conservation Law, energy efficiency target for household appliances and vehicles are determined by Top Runner method, and manufacturers (and importers) are obligated to meet the standards.

Labeling : Energy-Saving Labeling System

The energy-saving labeling system has been introduced to inform consumers of energy efficiency and to promote energy-efficient products.

Examples of energy-saving labeling

Energy conservation standard achievement percentage

108%

Annual Electricity Consumption

175kWh/year

Target year FY2012

Energy conservation standard achievement percentage

91%

Energy Electricity Consumption

206kWh/year

Target year FY2012

Label for the product's main unit

This labeling system covers the following 18 Top Runner products:

air conditioners, refrigerators, TV sets, freezers, fluorescent lights, electric toilet seats, electric rice cookers, microwave ovens, DVD recorders, gas cooking appliances, gas water heaters, oil water heaters, computers, magnetic disk units, gas/oil space heaters, transformers, routers, and switching units.

Thank you for your kind attention

For More Information

The Energy Conservation Center, Japan

https://www.asiaeec-col.eccj.or.jp/index.html

Japanese Business Alliance for Smart Energy Worldwide (Established in 2008)

https://www.jase-w.eccj.or.jp/eng/index.html

Revision History of Energy Conservation Act

ECCJ

Industry	Residential/Commercial	Transport
1979 Establishment Designated Energy Management Factories Guidance for Buildings and Appliances		**Act on the Rational Use of Energy has been amended time to time to cope with the changing market situation**
1983 Introduction of licensed energy manager system	**1993** Amendment: Periodical reporting	
1993 Introduction of periodical reporting system	**1998** Amendment: Introduction of Top Runner Program	
1998 Amendment: Expand coverage of factories	**2002** Amendment: Energy Management of Office Buildings	**2005** Amendment: Reporting System on Energy by Carriers
2005 Amendment: Integration of Heat and Power Control	**2008** Amendment: Energy Management of Office Buildings	
2008 Amendment: Company based rather than plant based regulation, introduction of Bench Marking.	**2013** Amendment on building EE&C evaluation to primary energy basis, introduction of building material TR	
2013 Evaluation of Peak Shift	**2015** Separate Establishment of Energy Conservation Law for Buildings	
2015 SABC class system		**2018** Amendment on freight owner responsible for annual reporting system
2018 Amendment: joint energy efficiency implementation		
2023 Amendment: transition to non-fossil energy on the demand side		

Target Products of “Top Runner Program”

Target products

Construction materials are underlined.

<in 1999>

1. Passenger Vehicles
2. Freight Vehicles
3. Air Conditioners
4. TV sets
5. Video Tape Recorders
6. Fluorescent Lamps*1
7. Copying Machines
8. Computers & Servers
9. Magnetic Disk Units
10. Refrigerators
11. Freezers

<Addition in 2002>

12. Space Heaters (using gas/oil)
13. Gas Cooking Appliances
14. Gas Water Heaters
15. Oil Water Heaters
16. Electric Toilet Seats
17. Vending Machines
18. Transformers

<Addition in 2006>

19. Electric Rice Cookers
20. Microwave Ovens
21. DVD Recorders

<Addition in 2009>

22. Routers
23. Switching Units

<Addition in 2013>

24. Multifunction Devices
25. Printers
26. Electric Water Heaters (Heat Pump Type)
27. AC Motors
28. LED Lamps*1
29. Insulation Materials

<Addition in 2014>

30. Sashes
31. Double-glazed Glass

<Addition in 2017>

32. Showcase (for Cold or Frozen Food)

*1: Add LED equipment and incandescent bulb in 2019