



Asian Productivity Organization



ECO-PRODUCTS
DIRECTORY 2009

For sustainable production & consumption

Eco-products Directory 2009

More than 800 eco-materials, -components, -products, and -services are included, with more than 400 categorized as effective in preventing global warming.

Environmental considerations in publishing the *Eco-products Directory 2009*

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Foreword

The *Eco-products Directory* is a groundbreaking APO publication that promotes the concept and practice of environmentally responsible purchasing among enterprises and consumers in the Asia-Pacific region.

Release of the four editions published thus far has coincided with the annual Eco-products International Fairs, and they have been circulated in Asia and beyond at various international events. For example, the *Eco-products Directory 2008*, the previous edition, was on display at the Environmental Showcase in the International Media Center of the G8 summit held in Hokkaido, Japan, 7-9 July 2008. It was also distributed to delegates to the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development.

The fifth edition of the *Eco-products Directory* is being released in conjunction with the opening of the Eco-products International Fair 2009 in Manila, the Philippines, in March. The compilers aimed to make the latest edition even easier to use and understand. For example, a classified index of goods and services has been added. The descriptions of eco-products that have obtained environmental certification are illustrated with the relevant labels in the listings.

Several world leaders have spoken of their intention to ignite national economic activity by prioritizing public investment for improved energy efficiency and the promotion of renewable energy. Of the more than 800 products and services listed in the *Eco-products Directory 2009*, more than 450 are categorized as energy saving, more than 400 as effective in preventing global warming, and around 350 as helping to reduce the consumption of resources. The number of products and services listed and the percentage of providers in countries other than Japan were the highest since this publication started in 2004. I hope that this publication will contribute to an appreciation and expansion of eco-product and -service markets in the Asia-Pacific region.

Our sincere thanks go to Professor Ryoichi Yamamoto, Chairperson of the Committee on the Eco-products Database, and all members of the working group for their dedicated leadership and efforts that made this publication possible.

Shigeo Takenaka
Secretary-General

Tokyo
January 2009

Dear Readers

The area of the Arctic Ocean covered with sea ice in 2008 was the second smallest since satellite observation began. Although the coverage was slightly larger than the level seen in 2007, its actual volume was the smallest on record. Some even predict that summer sea ice will be completely gone in about ten years, and experts warn that if no action is taken, global warming will cause major disruptions to our health, ecosystems, industries, social infrastructure and various other areas.

Society has also developed a heightened level of sensitivity to the issue of global warming. Tokyo's Eco-Products 2008 exhibition (an event to showcase environmentally friendly products) attracted 174,000 visitors, with more than 752 businesses running booths. The Eco-products International Fair 2008 held in Hanoi, Vietnam, welcomed approximately 100,000 visitors. An increasing number of music concert and sports event organizers now make efforts to offset the CO₂ emissions generated from the events they host by planting trees. In addition, businesses have ventured into the area of food and other products bearing carbon footprint labels that indicate the total amount of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases emitted during their life cycles.

Environmental issues have also gained prominence in the media, with TV programs and newspapers reporting on environmental matters every day. Although more than 7,000 products now bear labels certifying their green status, information about products and services that help mitigate environmental impact often does not reach us. As a result, many people struggle to come up with a clear-cut answer when considering how to minimize damage to the environment.

To guide us toward the development of an environmentally friendly society, each one of us must have a solid understanding of the answers to the following two questions: "What problems does today's society face?" and "How can I help to address them?"

Industry can make a social contribution by providing goods and services that are environmentally friendly or that reduce their environmental impact - commonly referred to as eco-products.

Industry is actively working to develop eco-products and services and make them widely available to help society. However, regardless of how wonderful eco-products might be, if they do not gain enough popularity to replace existing products, they will not be effective in reducing environmental damage. Accordingly, efforts must be made to inform consumers of the types of eco-products and services available.

The *Eco-products Directory* has been published by the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) since 2004, and represents a comprehensive guide to a range of eco-products currently on the market. To date, 3,300 eco-products and services have been included in this directory.

The *Eco-products Directory 2009* offers consumers:

- Straightforward listings of more than 800 leading-edge eco-products
- Clear explanations of the varieties and characteristics of the eco-products listed

To satisfy the above conditions, the APO established the Eco-products Directory 2009 Working Group and held multiple meetings aimed at tailoring the information contained to ensure that it is genuinely useful in helping consumers to better understand the contents of the directory.

The year 2009 promises to be an extremely important period in the earth's history. Post-Kyoto Protocol negotiations on greenhouse gas emissions are underway worldwide in tandem with a global trend of efforts to overcome the current economic downturn caused by financial turmoil through the Green New Deal initiative. An integral part of these processes is the popularization and widespread use of environmental impact-reducing technologies and eco-products. We therefore believe that the *Eco-products Directory 2009*, which itemizes such technologies and products, is a tremendously valuable resource.

In editing this directory, we received the generous cooperation of parties across a wide variety of fields including universities, research centers and NPOs. The Society for Non-Traditional Technology also dedicated itself to the completion of the project. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to all concerned.

Ryoichi Yamamoto

Professor, Institute of Industrial Science & International Research Center
for Sustainable Materials, University of Tokyo

Chairperson of the Committee on the Eco-products Database of the APO
Vice chairperson of the GP Advisory Committee of the APO

1

The Green New Deal

In 2008, a financial meltdown triggered by the US subprime mortgage crisis swept through Europe and Asia. As a result, the global economy has continued its nosedive into recession as consumption plummets and the real economy centered on the automobile industry slumps.

The global stock market has lost US\$30 trillion (approximately ¥3,000 trillion), and the large-scale credit crunch rapidly engulfing world markets has caused the real economy to begin shrinking. Many people have read of the Great Depression of 1929 and the New Deal launched by US President Franklin D. Roosevelt in response to concerns over future prospects for the global economy. Against this background, the Green New Deal Group, a UK-based organization, issued a report in July 2008 proposing a Green New Deal to combat the triple crunch of the financial crisis, accelerating climate change, and soaring energy prices (commonly referred to as the credit crunch, the climate crunch, and the global energy crunch), primarily through the introduction of new energy technologies.

With the aim of countering climate change and the energy crisis as well as stimulating the global economy, the International Energy Agency (IEA) has also called for a global revolution in which unprecedented investment amounting to US\$45 trillion (approximately ¥4,500 trillion) would be made to halve greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. British Prime Minister Gordon Brown and French President Nicolas Sarkozy have backed the IEA plan. In October 2008, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) issued the Green Economy Initiative report, and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon expressed expectations that new US President Barack Obama would launch a Global Green New Deal.

The Green Economy Initiative was developed in part in response to a request made in 2006 by the G8+5 group of nations and is based on the following three concepts: 1) valuing and mainstreaming nature-related services into national and international accounts, including GDP; 2) generating employment through green jobs and formulating related policies; and 3) introducing instruments and market signals to accelerate the transition to a green economy. The results of surveys conducted by the UNEP and other UN agencies on innovative market mechanisms, the impact of subsidies, etc., will be incorporated in proposals made to governments within 18 to 24 months for a comprehensive assessment and the creation of a tool kit for making the necessary transition. The initiative is backed by approximately US\$4 million in funding from the European Commission, Germany, and Norway, and the UNEP has asked the Deutsche Bank to lead the research required. The UNEP believes that the project will serve as an antidote to the current economic crisis and act as a springboard to

the establishment of a low-carbon, low-impact global economy characterized by high employment and better management.

The Green New Deal will overwhelmingly focus on renewable energy. Looking back on recent decades, the driving forces behind the economy and employment have been the Internet and IT in the 1990s and finance and real-estate business (housing investment) in the following decade. In today's world, a new growth sector is needed to serve as the engine for economic recovery. In the 21st century, renewable energy is expected to take over the economic role played by automobiles in the 20th century, and the sector is currently growing at a speed that will make it comparable in size to the automotive industry in 10 years' time. In addition to renewable energy, unprecedented levels of investment in the infrastructure for a low-carbon society are also foreseen, including financial stimuli to encourage the construction of well-insulated residences and the development of clean-energy automobiles and green power grids. There is now a need to create a new growth sector through large-scale investment in the infrastructure for a low-carbon society worldwide as well as to overcome the three crises mentioned above while creating employment (in the form of green jobs) and providing the political leadership to achieve these aims.

The Asian economy is expected to cool as a result of stagnating domestic demand and a downturn in export growth. Governments need to minimize this economic downturn and shift direction toward sustainable social and economic systems supported by appropriate policies. In the meantime, economic stimulus programs and job creation will be the keys to extricating ourselves from the crises currently engulfing the environment and the economy.

Hideki Nakahara

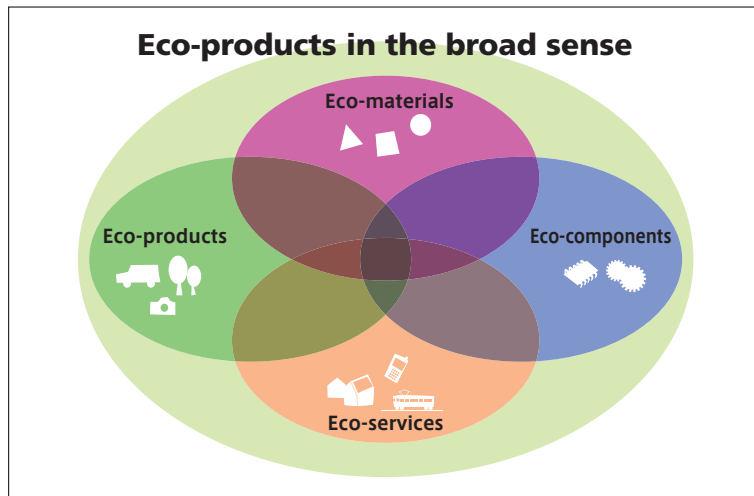
Professor, Faculty of Environmental & Information Studies, Musashi
Institute of Technology

2

Products listed in the *Eco-products Directory 2009*

About eco-products

"Eco-products" generally refer to environmentally friendly products, but there is no strict definition. In the *Eco-products Directory 2009*, eco-products are defined as "products and services that comply with environmental regulations or are environment-friendly, reflecting manufacturers' voluntary efforts to care for the environment." Eco-products include not only industrial products but also products and services in the areas of agriculture, tourism, and finance. They also include products and services aimed directly at environmental impact reduction (i.e., eco-businesses, such as the production of pollution control devices, waste disposal/recycling, and consulting). In the *Eco-products Directory 2009*, eco-products are classified into four categories: materials, components, products, and services.



Eco-products listed in this Directory

Many eco-products come with environmental labels that state product features to inform and appeal to consumers. They certify that items are eco-products according to standards independently set by countries, regions, organizations, and providers.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) classifies environmental labels into Type I, Type II, and Type III and environmental labels are then given based on compliance certification, producers' self-declaration of commitment to environmental preservation, and the verification and disclosure of quantitative environmental impact data. Additional environmental labels are awarded under standards and criteria of other bodies.

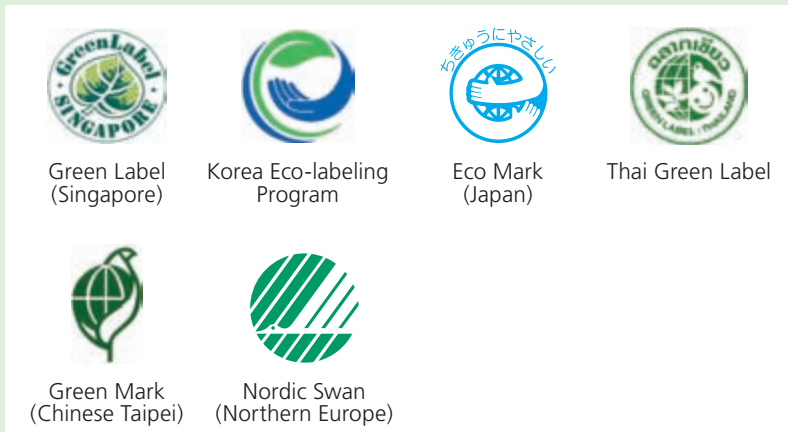
In addition to environmental labels, other initiatives are intended to raise consumers' environmental awareness, including the creation of databases where self-assessed products may be registered. Those initiatives are individual ones and thus differ.

ISO environmental labels

Type I (ISO14020, ISO14024): Seal of approval-compliance approval

Description: Type I labels are managed in accordance with the standards and principles of the ISO. This system ensures that the use of the label is accepted by a third party based on an independent, multifaceted standard. The standard covers the entire product life (resource extraction, manufacturing, distribution, use, disposal, recycling). The submitted products are assessed for approval and if successful are awarded the Type I label.

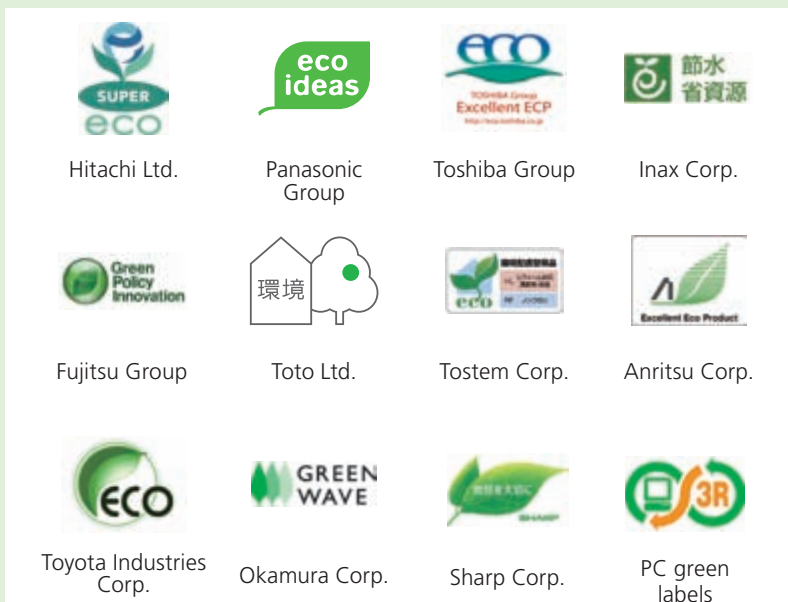
Examples:



Type II (ISO14021): Single attribute-producers' self-declaration of commitment to the environment

Description: Product providers independently incorporate environment-related improvements in their products. There is no intervention by any third party.

Examples:



Type III (ISO14025): Report card-verification and disclosure of quantitative environmental impact data

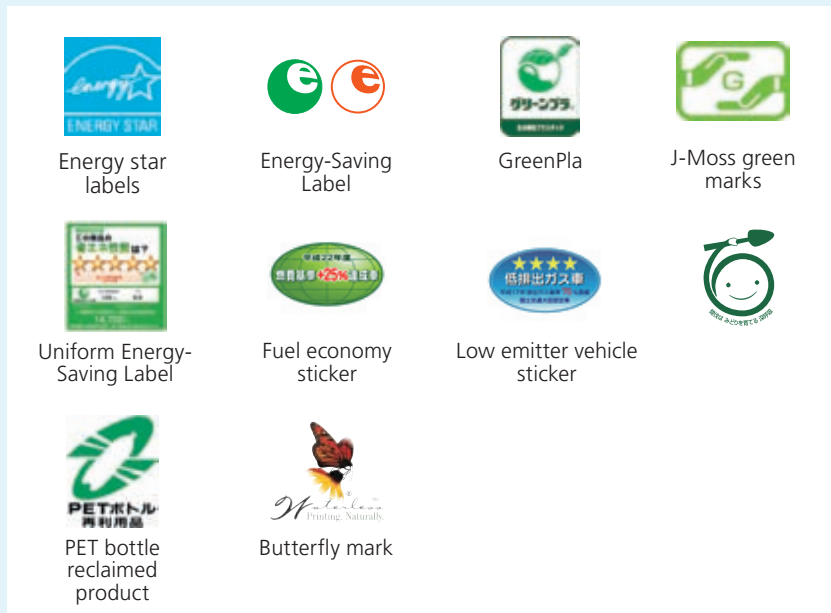
Description: Type III labels are managed in accordance with ISO14025 (environmental declarations). They use the life cycle assessment (LCA) method to show environmental information on products quantitatively from resource extraction to manufacturing/assembly, distribution, use, and discarding/recycling. Only the reliability of disclosed data is verified and product evaluation is left to consumers.

Examples:



Other environmental labels

There are other environmental labels apart from those of the ISO. Various environmental labels have been created in many areas including the consumer electronics industry and automotive industry.



Other initiatives to raise environmental awareness

Apart from the promotion of environmental labels, the Green Purchasing Network (GPN) in Japan formulated guidelines for purchasing environment-friendly products, together with important points to consider, in 17 categories including printing and communication paper, stationery and office products, and vehicles. In line with the guidelines, the GPN Database provides the public with environmental information on products. The information contained in the database is based on judgment by registrants, and in no way represents endorsement by the GPN for the products listed. The database is intended to catalogue products that comply with the GPN's Purchasing Guidelines and the Law on Promoting Green Purchasing and to provide environmental data on these products to enable comparisons by consumers making purchasing decisions.



Registered in
the GPN Database

The products listed in the *Eco-products Directory 2009* are considered to be eco-products if any of the above-mentioned environmental labels have been received or declared, or if they are registered in the GPN Database. For listed products that have not received environmental labels or have not been registered in the GPN Database, the Eco-products Database Working Group decided whether to include them based on the Purchasing Guidelines of the GPN.

3

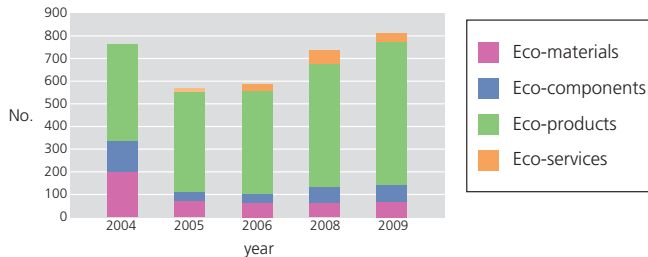
Properties of listed goods and services during 2004-2009

1. Number of eco-products and -services

- 1) The number of listed eco-products has been steadily increasing since 2004.
 - 2) Listed eco-products account for nearly 80% of the total in 2009.
 - 3) The total number of goods and services has gradually increased since 2005.
- *Data entry for eco-services started in 2005.

	2004	2005	2006	2008	2009
Eco-materials	199	80	71	70	73
Eco-components	134	39	39	73	83
Eco-products	421	432	453	526	604
Eco-services		16	28	56	44
Total	754	567	591	725	804

Figure 1. Number of listed goods and services



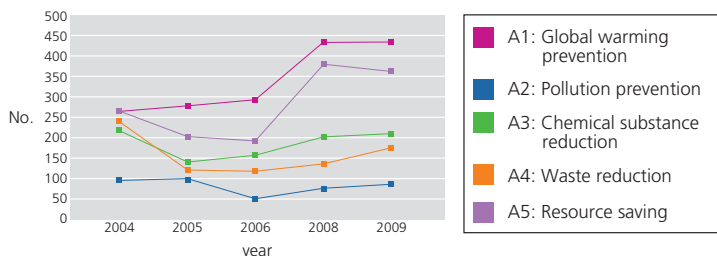
2. Number of products and services by category

Which environmental issues are eco-products intended to address?

- 1) More than 400 have been categorized as effective in preventing global warming since 2008.
- 2) Category A products and services are divided into two subgroups. The first subgroup comprises Categories A1 and A5 which have the highest percentage gain in number of entries. The second subgroup comprises Categories A2, A3, and A4 which continue to have few entries.

	2004	2005	2006	2008	2009
A1: Global warming prevention	263	274	289	429	441
A2: Pollution prevention	95	98	51	73	84
A3: Chemical substance reduction	215	140	153	199	207
A4: Waste reduction	238	119	117	135	173
A5: Resource saving	264	201	190	376	355

Figure 2. Number of goods and services categorized as A1-5

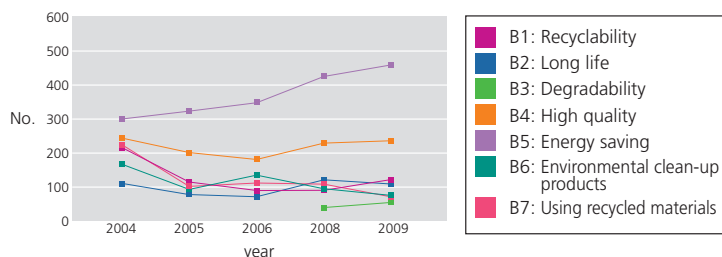


How do eco-products address environmental issues?

- 1) Products categorized as energy saving increased from about 300 to 500 from 2004 to 2009.
 - 2) The number of products categorized as high quality has remained between 170 and 300 since 2004.
- *Category B3 was newly added from 2008.

	2004	2005	2006	2008	2009
B1: Recyclability	214	110	84	85	116
B2: Long life	106	76	65	118	104
B3: Degradability				33	55
B4: High quality	243	198	179	228	230
B5: Energy saving	297	321	348	428	469
B6: Environmental clean-up products	135	74	107	75	83
B7: Using recycled materials	177	79	87	86	80

Figure 3. Number of goods and services categorized as B1-7

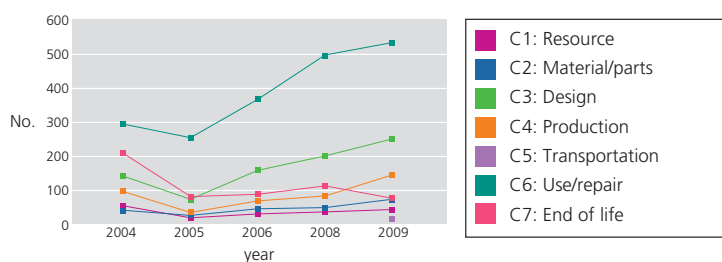


When and where in the product life-cycle do eco-products address environmental issues?

- 1) Except for Category C7, the number of goods and services has gradually increased from 2005.
 - 2) In 2009, nearly 70% of products listed addresses environmental issues in the stage of design and product use.
 - 3) Among them, the number categorized as use/repair accounts for about half of the total in Category C.
- *Category C5 was newly added from 2009.

	2004	2005	2006	2008	2009
C1: Resource	63	23	35	43	48
C2: Material/parts	45	30	52	59	86
C3: Design	163	83	184	229	247
C4: Production	111	40	79	95	145
C5: Transportation					16
C6: Use/repair	298	256	363	499	525
C7: End of life	205	78	87	110	80

Figure 4. Number of goods and services categorized as C1-7



4

Understanding of eco-products

To ensure an accurate understanding of eco-products, the following three categories were developed for the *Eco-products Directory 2009*:

Which

A: Which environmental issues are eco-products intended to address?

This category helps consumers understand which environmental issues eco-products are intended to address. The focus is on global warming and resource consumption. Issues related to pollution and contamination (air, water, and soil), which are serious problems in developing economies, and waste disposal, one of the weighty environmental problems in Japan, are also included. A total of five issues are therefore listed:



Global warming prevention

Helps reduce emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide. This initiative includes the direct reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as well as energy saving and the reduction of deforestation.



Air/water/soil pollution prevention

Helps reduce emissions of substances contained in the air, water, and soil, such as photochemical oxidants (e.g., nitrogen oxides) and suspended particulate matter (e.g., sulfur oxides), which are substances restricted by environmental standards including air pollution control laws. This includes products that contribute to preventing ozone depletion and product oxidization. The clean-up of air/water/soil pollutants is also included.



Chemical substance reduction

Helps reduce and clean up eco-toxic chemical substances harmful to humans and the environment. These chemicals include substances specified by laws that identify the environmental impact created by emissions of specific chemical substances and that promote better management of such substances. This includes the reduction and purification of hazardous substances by recycling and reuse as well as products containing low levels of or no hazardous substances.



Waste reduction

Helps reduce the final disposal volumes by changing products, manufacturing processes, and packaging. This includes waste weight/volume reduction within the circulation system.



Resource saving

Helps reduce the consumption of resources, such as mineral, forest, and water resources. This includes resource saving by reuse and recycling as well as resource saving in products and the manufacturing process.

How

B: How do eco-products address environmental issues?

This category explains how eco-products support environmental impact reduction in response to the five issues listed in A. The category is subdivided to provide comprehensive support for various environmental measures widely exercised at present. This clarifies whether resource saving is achieved through enhanced product performance, longer product life, or improved product recyclability.



Recyclability/reusability/refillability

Raw materials can be recovered, processed, and recycled for reuse. Alternatively, they can be recycled efficiently by using designs that are easily disassembled. Reusable and refillable designs may be used in packaging and products.



Long life

With long-life designs, enhanced durability, and continued performance with repairs and maintenance, product life can be prolonged, leading to the reduction of raw materials and waste.



Degradability/compostability

Products, packaging, and their components are biodegradable and produce substances that are relatively homogeneous and stable. They can also be degraded to a degree under certain conditions within a predetermined period of time.



High quality/performance

Product quality and performance improvements enable environmental impact reduction, subsequently leading to material and waste reduction.



Energy saving

Efficient process designs and product weight reduction enable energy saving. This initiative includes the use of energy recovered instead of disposal.



Environmental clean-up products

The use of hazardous chemical substances in product manufacturing is reduced through the development of alternative materials, etc.; or the use of the product helps clean up hazardous substances.



Using recycled materials

Recyclable materials (pre- and postconsumer) are recovered and recycled materials are used in the manufacturing process, either entirely or in high volumes.

When, Where

C: When and where in the product life cycle do eco-products address environmental issues?

This category helps determine when and where within the life cycle environmental initiatives are reflected in eco-products. The product life cycle is broken down into seven steps: material extraction, material and component production, design, manufacturing, transportation, product use, and disposal.



Extraction of materials (resources)

In this step, resources needed for product manufacturing are collected. Some equipment is used for environmental impact reduction in this stage.



Material and component production (materials/parts)

This is a stage where interim products including materials and components are manufactured. Such interim products and their designs are intended for environmental impact reduction.



Design and material selection (design)

In this step, designs and materials are carefully selected for product manufacturing, including environmentally compatible designs.



Product manufacturing (production)

Products are manufactured in this step using materials and components. This step includes products that help reduce environmental impact during the manufacturing process.



Transportation

In this step, materials, parts, and products are carefully transported to result in a low environmental burden. This step includes products for which modes of transportation have been changed and those with unique packaging.



Product use, maintenance, and repair (use/repair)

In this step, products are used by consumers and maintenance and repairs are carried out. This step includes consideration of energy saving and environmental clean-up as well as for prolonging product life by repairs and product life improvement.

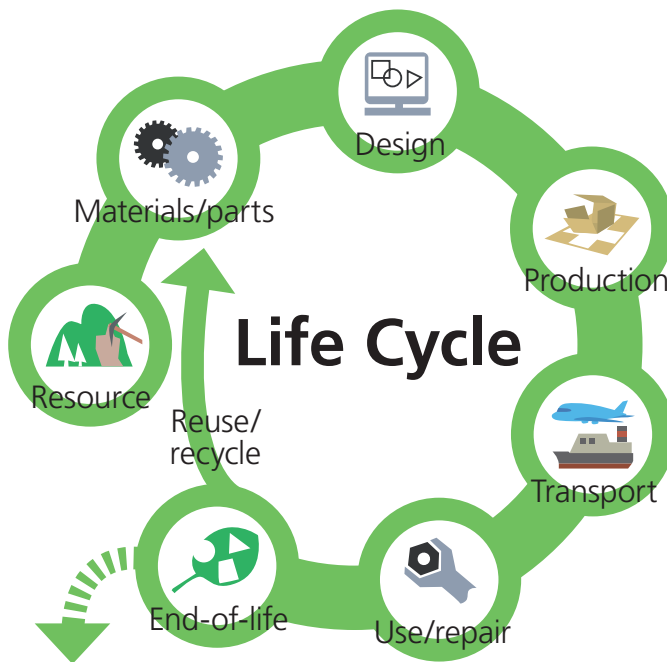


End-of-life

In this step, products are disposed of and recycled. Included in this step are products that contribute to the reduction of final disposal volumes and can be disassembled, are easily reusable, easily recyclable, and compatible with well-established recycling systems.

Each product listed in the *Eco-products Directory 2009* is categorized by a maximum of two items in categories A, B, and C.

Product life cycle stage: Schematic diagram



5

Product data display in the *Eco-products Directory 2009*

The *Eco-products Directory 2009* is intended to enlighten people, mainly in the Asia-Pacific region, on eco-products and -services available. As many as possible are listed in this directory. To make it simple and easy for all environment-minded individuals to understand, the product data are sorted and arranged in the directory as shown below. We thank the providers for information on the products and services listed.

The screenshot shows a product data entry for an Epson multifunctional copy machine. The entry is enclosed in a green border and contains various sections: product ID, title, environmental performance details, company information, and a product photo. Numbered callouts (1-10) point to specific elements within the entry:

- 1: Product ID number (EP-3-014)
- 2: Title (product name and features)
- 3: Product description (environmental performance and product performance)
- 4: Company information (Seiko Epson Corporation)
- 5: Sales territory (Available in: Worldwide)
- 6: Common product name (multifunctional copy machines/printers)
- 7: Categories (Environmentally conscious Inkjet Printer, EP-901F/901A)
- 8: Environmental labels and greenhouse gas emissions (84kg-CO₂ not Inspection)
- 9: Product photo (Epson Stylus PX800FW/IX800FW, Artisan800)
- 10: Photo caption (EP-901F (Epson Stylus PX800FW/IX800FW, Artisan800))

- ① Product ID number
- ② Title (product name and features)
- ③ Product description (environmental performance and product performance)
- ④ Company information
- ⑤ Sales territory
- ⑥ Common product name
- ⑦ Categories
- ⑧ Environmental labels and greenhouse gas emissions
- ⑨ Product photo
- ⑩ Photo caption

① Product ID number

All product ID numbers are displayed as shown below:

EP-3-014

Classification1 Classification2 product item no.

(1) Classification1

In the *Eco-products Directory 2009*, the information on each eco-product is provided in four categories: 1. Materials, 2. Components, 3. Products, and 4. Services. The product data also use frames of different colors for different main entries (1. pink, 2. blue, 3. green, and 4. orange).

Eco-materials Eco-components
Eco-products Eco-services

(2) Classification2

Each main entry is divided into subentries as shown below:

EM

- 1 Metals
- 2 Polymers
- 3 Natural materials
- 4 Foam
- 5 Ceramics and glass
- 6 Composites
- 7 Others

EC

- 1 Construction components
- 2 Electrical and electronic components
- 3 Semiconductor-related devices and components
- 4 Machine parts
- 5 Automobile parts
- 6 Packaging
- 7 Others

EP

- 1 Home electric appliances/lighting
- 2 Carriers/automobiles
- 3 OA/IT equipment
- 4 Office supplies/furniture
- 5 Apparel/textiles
- 6 Household goods and equipment
- 7 Building and civil engineering
- 8 Machines and equipment
- 9 Others

ES

- 1 Product-related services
(maintenance, upgrading, repair/reform)
- 2 Reuse and recycling services
(collection, etc.)
- 3 Outsourcing services
(waste disposal, control of hazardous items, chemical treatment, facility management)
- 4 Management-related services
(consulting, accreditation, analysis, evaluation, etc.)
- 5 Others
(e-commerce, eco-tourism, hotels, information transfer, etc.)

These subentries are shown the right side of the line for product ID numbers as follows:

Eco-materials // Metals

EM-1-001

Metals

Eco-components // Construction components

EC-1-001

Construction

Eco-products // Home electric appliances/lighting

EP-1-001

Home electric appliances/lighting

Eco-services // Product-related services (maintenance, upgrading, repair/reform)

ES-1-001

Product-related



(3) Product item number

Each subentry lists product items in numerical order in accordance with the Japan Statistical Standard Industry Classification.

② Title (product name and features)

Brief descriptions of how products have been improved to contribute to environmental impact reduction are provided in this section.

③ Product description (environmental performance and product performance)

Detailed descriptions of how products have been improved to contribute to environmental impact reduction are provided in this section.

④ Company information

The contact details of product providers are listed in this section including respective URLs for the Websites of providers, the listed product and provider's CSR report.

⑤ Sales territory

Where each product is available can be found in this section.
(Sales territories are not always stated, as this is a free-listing section.)

⑥ Common product name

The common name of each product is given in this section
(e.g., camera, pencil, desk, etc.).

⑦ Categories

How eco-products reflect certain environmental initiatives is indicated graphically under the following three categories:

A: Which environmental issues are eco-products intended to address?

B: How do eco-products address environmental issues?

C: When and where in the product life cycle do eco-products address environmental issues?

The icons indicate items (maximum of two each) selected from Categories A (which) and B (how).

<icons>

A: "Which"



Global warming



Air/Water/Soil



Chemical substances



Waste



Resource

B: "How"



Recyclable



Long-life



Degradable



High quality



Energy saving



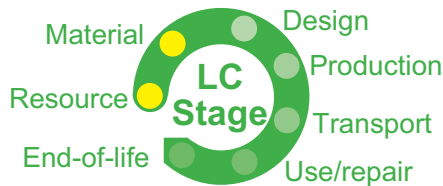
Purification



Recycled materials

The yellow dots indicate items (maximum of two) selected from

C: "When" and "Where"



⑧ Environmental labels and greenhouse gas emissions

Up to four eco-labels granted to products are displayed based on applications from providers. For information on the types and names of these eco-labels, please refer to page 6-9 in 3. Products listed in the *Eco-products Directory 2009*.

As a new development, we asked providers to specify greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per product (if available) and indicate respective CO₂ equivalents below the illustration of the environmental labels. Where such values are indicated, we also specify the scope of the life cycle stages included in the calculation of GHG emissions (i.e., resource extraction, production of materials/parts, product manufacturing, transportation, use, and disposal). As a further measure, we indicate whether such values were inspected by a third-party organization.

⑨ Product photo

One photo is inserted for each product.

⑩ Photo caption

The caption provides a brief description, e.g., model name, of each product photo.