Act on Rational Use and Proper Management of Fluorocarbons
(Fluorocarbon Emissions Control Act)

You are responsible for managing fluorocarbons!

Fluorocarbon management is required for commercial freezers, refrigerators, and air conditioners.

Please implement the law properly.

Ministry of the Environment
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
What are fluorocarbons?

Fluorocarbons are compounds of fluorine and carbon. Under the Fluorocarbon Emissions Control Act, the term “fluorocarbons” includes chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The characteristics of fluorocarbons, which are chemically very stable and easy to handle with a low level of toxicity, has led to their use for a variety of purposes including foaming materials such as insulation, cleaning agents for semiconductors and precision parts, and aerosols, in addition to their use as refrigerants in appliances such as air conditioners and refrigerators.

However, fluorocarbons destroy the ozone layer and contribute to global warming; and now that their environmental effects are understood, replacement by less harmful fluorocarbons and other substances is being promoted in fields where substitution is possible.

Impact on the ozone layer and countermeasures

The ozone layer of the stratosphere protects living things on earth by absorbing harmful ultraviolet radiation. When CFCs, HCFCs, and other fluorocarbons are released into the atmosphere, they reach the ozone layer and destroy ozone there.

According to “Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2018” by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), the Antarctic ozone hole is expected to gradually shrink, returning to 1980 levels by the 2060s; however, continued action is necessary.

Impact on global warming and countermeasures

The production and consumption of CFCs and HCFCs are regulated to protect the ozone layer, but these substances have severe greenhouse effects. A shift from CFCs and HCFCs mainly to HFCs (as a fluorocarbon alternative) is being promoted. However, although HFCs do not destroy the ozone layer, they also have large greenhouse effects that are 100 to 10,000 times the potency of carbon dioxide.

Therefore, it is necessary to switch to non-fluorocarbon products with low global warming potential (GWP), and to control fluorocarbon emissions from products that are already using fluorocarbons (CFCs, HCFCs, and HFCs).

A proposal to revise the Montréal Protocol, an international framework regulating fluorocarbon production, by adding HFCs in addition to CFCs and HCFCs, was adopted in Kigali, Rwanda in October 2016 (the Kigali Amendment). The amendment came into effect on January 1, 2019 since it had been ratified by more than 20 countries.
What are fluorocarbons? Impact on global warming and countermeasures

Fluorocarbons are compounds of fluorine and carbon. Under the Fluorocarbon Emissions Control Act, fluorocarbons include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).

Fluorocarbons are rendered harmless by destruction, including recovery, transportation, and disposal. The law by failing to perform fluorocarbon recovery at the time of equipment disposal (effective April 1, 2020). In addition, because the rate of fluorocarbon recovery during disposal had remained low for over 10 years at less than 40%, the law was amended in June 2019 with radical changes, including direct penalties for users who violate the law by failing to perform fluorocarbon recovery at the time of equipment disposal (effective April 1, 2020).

Changes in the emissions of four gases including fluorocarbon alternatives (subject to the Kyoto Protocol)

Note 1: Four gases including fluorocarbon alternatives (HFCs, PFCs, SF6, and NF3) are subject to the Kyoto Protocol. (NF3 was added in the second commitment period, starting in 2013.) Among these four gases, emissions of HFCs are expected to increase rapidly due to an ongoing shift from CFCs and HCFCs to HFCs, mainly as refrigerants for refrigeration and air conditioning equipment.

Source: Actual figures are from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Estimated figures are from the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report.

Changes in the rate of fluorocarbon recovery during disposal

Note 2: The Global Warming Countermeasures Plan (May 2016 Cabinet decision) set the targeted rate for fluorocarbon recovery during disposal at 50% by 2020 and 70% by 2030. However, the actual rate remained below 40% for 10 years after the Fluorocarbon Recovery and Destruction Act came into effect.


Comprehensive measures are needed throughout the entire life cycle of fluorocarbons
Common locations of commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment

### In restaurants...

- **Package air conditioners**  
  This is the most commonly used type of air conditioner in various commercial buildings, ranging from small coffee shops to factories and entire buildings. A single outdoor unit may be able to support from one to 20 indoor units. Fluorocarbons circulate to the indoor units, which also come in various types and may be mounted in a ceiling, hung from a wall, or placed on a floor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of refrigerant in household air conditioners:</th>
<th>Approximately 0.5 to 3 kg/unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **Commercial refrigerators**  
  These are used in the kitchens of restaurants and hotels. While a large household refrigerator may have a capacity of 400 to 500 liters, most commercial refrigerators have four doors and a capacity of 1,000 liters or more. There are commercial freezers, refrigerators, and combined refrigerator-freezers. Many have stainless steel interiors and exteriors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial refrigerators</th>
<th>Amount of refrigerant: 0.1 to 0.5 kg/unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units currently in operation: 2.2 million units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Icemakers**  
  These are used for relatively large-scale applications such as building air-conditioning and industrial processes. The capacity varies widely, from 350 to 3,500 kW. Some are used for district heating and cooling. Because they support high-capacity operation all year round, they are often used in semiconductor plants and the like. Heat is carried by water to the cooling unit and heat radiating unit, and refrigerant is contained only in the refrigerating unit itself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turbo refrigerators</th>
<th>Amount of refrigerant: 0.1 to 100 kg/unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units currently in operation: 0.1 million units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Water coolers**  
  These are used to cool drinking water, and include both tabletop and floor-standing units. Tabletop units are used in offices, with water supplied to a tank. Floor-mounted units are hooked up directly to the water supply and used in locations such as factories and public facilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water coolers</th>
<th>Amount of refrigerant: 0.05 to 0.3 kg/unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units currently in operation: 3.5 million units</td>
</tr>
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- **Turbo refrigerators**  
  Turbo refrigerators are used for relatively large-scale applications such as building air-conditioning and industrial processes. They are used in a variety of applications, including refrigerated warehouses, process cooling in factories, and air conditioning. They range in size from very small to extremely large.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chillers (chilling units)</th>
<th>Amount of refrigerant: 0.1 to 150 kg/unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units currently in operation: 0.15 million units</td>
</tr>
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</table>

- **Screw refrigerators**  
  These refrigerators can be used for a wide range of applications, from low-temperature refrigeration to air conditioning. They are used in refrigerated warehouses and refrigeration plants, and also for air conditioning. Their capacity ranges from 100 to 1,000 kW, and they are frequently used in medium to large-scale applications, second to turbo refrigerators. Cold and heat is carried by water or antifreeze to the places for cooling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screw refrigerators</th>
<th>Amount of refrigerant: 90 to 300 kg/unit</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Units currently in operation: 0.03 million units</td>
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### In office buildings...

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<tr>
<th>Light snack vending machines</th>
<th>Amount of refrigerant: 1 to 5 kg/unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units currently in operation: 0.4 million units</td>
</tr>
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- **Turbo refrigerators**  
  These are used for relatively large-scale applications such as building air-conditioning and industrial processes. The capacity varies widely, from 350 to 3,500 kW. Some are used for district heating and cooling. Because they support high-capacity operation all year round, they are often used in semiconductor plants and the like. Heat is carried by water to the cooling unit and heat radiating unit, and refrigerant is contained only in the refrigerating unit itself.

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</table>

- **Chillers (chilling units)**  
  In these systems, water or brine is cooled by integrated units with circulating refrigerant, and the cold water or brine is carried to the places where cooling is needed. They are used in a variety of applications, including refrigerated warehouses, process cooling in factories, and air conditioning. They range in size from very small to extremely large.

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### In supermarkets...

**Gas-engine heat pump (GHP) air conditioners**
These are used for air conditioning, the same as package air conditioners. Commercial electric power is used for the control system, but the compressor is driven by a gas engine, which has the advantage of reducing commercial electric power consumption. These are often used for air conditioning in suburban supermarkets and in school and agricultural air conditioning with low electric power capacity.

- **Units currently in operation:** 0.4 million units
- **Amount of refrigerant:** 3 to 200 kg/unit

**Freezer-refrigerator units**
These refrigeration devices for prefabricated refrigerators are installed at collection and delivery stations and back rooms of supermarkets. Most are either integrated units installed through a prefab ceiling, or separate, like small package units.

- **Units currently in operation:** 0.5 million units
- **Amount of refrigerant:** 1.5 to 3 kg/unit

**Refrigerated display cases**
Most refrigerated display cases in supermarkets and convenience stores are of this type. The condensing unit (enclosed unit equipped with a compressor) is installed outdoors, and the display cases are installed inside the store. A single condensing unit provides cooling for multiple display cases.

- **Units currently in operation:** 1 million units
- **Amount of refrigerant:** 2 to 20 kg/unit

**Display cases with separate condensing unit**
Many of these cases with a built-in condensing unit are small, including ice cream chest cabinets, dairy display cases, and tabletop display cases. Top-opening chest freezers for commercial use are included in this category, which also includes products such as small cases for sushi ingredients.

- **Units currently in operation:** 2.8 million units
- **Amount of refrigerant:** 0.05 to 2 kg/unit

### Around town...

**Portable spot air conditioners**
This is a type of package air conditioner, but the indoor and outdoor units are generally integrated, not separated. Cool air is blown toward workers through flexible ducts that come out of the unit. Some are moved on rollers, and some are placed on stands.

- **Units currently in operation:** 0.3 million units
- **Amount of refrigerant:** 1 to 5 kg/unit

**Transport freezer and refrigerator units**
These are cooling devices for the refrigerated compartments of refrigerated transport vehicles. The vehicle’s engine turns the compressor to cool the refrigerated compartment. The refrigerant pipes are long, because radiators are located over the driver’s seat or under the truck bed. They are used in vehicles ranging from small light trucks to large trucks. In addition, some are equipped with a dedicated engine to drive the compressor.

- **Units currently in operation:** 0.5 million units
- **Amount of refrigerant:** 1 to 20 kg/unit

### In factories, ships, and other locations...

Refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment includes not only equipment for cooling, but also equipment for heating, such as heat pump hot-water supply devices.
Under the Fluorocarbon Emissions Control Act, the matters handled by each party are generally as follows.

**<Measures concerning the rational use of fluorocarbons>**

1. **Fluorocarbon manufacturers**
   - Manufacturers, etc. of fluorocarbons will work to rationalize the use of fluorocarbons, including the manufacturing of fluorocarbon alternatives, in accordance with the "Standards of Judgment for Manufacturers, etc. of Fluorocarbons" which are to be determined by the national government.

2. **Equipment manufacturers**
   - Manufacturers, etc. of specified equipment will work to reduce the environmental impact of fluorocarbon use, based on the "Standards of Judgment for Manufacturers, etc. of Designated Products" which are to be determined by the national government.

**<Measures concerning appropriate management of fluorocarbons used in specified products>**

3. **Persons undertaking management, maintenance, and disposal, etc. of class I specified products**
   - Managers of class I specified products will conduct inspections, etc. of the class I specified products under their management, based on the "Standards of Judgment for Managers.”
   - Managers of products leakting more than a certain amount of fluorocarbons will report the calculated amount of leaked fluorocarbons, etc. to the national government. (The national government publicizes the calculated amounts of leaked fluorocarbons, etc.)
   - When persons undertaking maintenance or disposal, etc. of class I specified products have a need for filling and recovery of fluorocarbons, or for equipment disposal, etc. (disposal or transfer for use as raw materials and parts), they will deliver the fluorocarbons or entrust filling and recovery to class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operators.

4. **Primary contractors for specific demolition work**
   - Before demolition work, they will check for any class I specified products and explain the results by issuing documentation to the party ordering the specific demolition work.

5. **Persons undertaking collection, etc. of class I specified products**
   - When intending to collect discarded class I specified products, they will confirm that fluorocarbon recovery has been completed based on a copy, etc. of the collection certificate.

6. **Class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operators**
   - Class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operators will perform filling and recovery in accordance with the filling standards and the recovery standards. If they will not recycle the recovered fluorocarbons themselves, they will deliver them to a class I fluorocarbon recycling operator or fluorocarbon destruction operator.

7. **Class I fluorocarbon recycling operators**
   - Class I fluorocarbon recycling operators and fluorocarbon destruction operators will recycle or destroy the collected fluorocarbons in accordance with the fluorocarbon recycling standards and destruction standards.
**Efforts by fluorocarbon manufacturers and product manufacturers, etc.**

**Fluorocarbon manufacturers**
- Operators manufacturing or importing fluorocarbons will be asked to engage in the following efforts.

1. Switching to manufacturing or importing of low-GWP fluorocarbons or fluorocarbon alternatives
2. Equipment preparation and technical improvement needed for alternative gas manufacturing, and fluorocarbon recovery, destruction, and recycling efforts

**Product manufacturers**
- To promote switching to non-fluorocarbon and low-GWP in products using fluorocarbons, target values and target years will be established for manufacturers and importers of products such as household air conditioners (specified products), and a system will be introduced to seek target attainment as a weighted average in each product category shipped by a manufacturer or importer.
- Target values are defined for specified products in the following seven categories, based on the status of technical development of products that can use alternative refrigerant candidates as well as safety assessments, etc. Other products that are not currently covered will be considered as soon as the necessary conditions are met.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specified product category</th>
<th>Main refrigerants currently used and GWP</th>
<th>Environmental impact target value</th>
<th>Target fiscal year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household air conditioners (excluding through-the-wall types, etc.)</td>
<td>R410A(2090) R32(B75)</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air conditioners for stores and offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)Statutory refrigeration capacity of less than 3 tons, excluding floor-standing units, etc.</td>
<td>R410A(2090)</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)Statutory refrigeration capacity of at least 3 tons, excluding floor-standing units, etc., and excluding (3) below.</td>
<td>R410A(2090)</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)Central air conditioners using turbo refrigerators</td>
<td>R134a(1430) R245fa(1030)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive air conditioners (excluding those installed in passenger cars having a capacity of 11 persons or more)</td>
<td>R134a(1430)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensing units and stationary freezer-refrigerator units (excluding those having a compressor with rated output of 1.5 kW or less)</td>
<td>R404A(3920) R410A(2090) R407C(1770) CO2(1)</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central refrigeration equipment (only those shipped for use in new refrigerated warehouses having effective volume of at least 50,000 m³)</td>
<td>R404A (3920) Ammonia (single digit)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigid urethane foam (only on-site foaming materials for residential buildings)</td>
<td>HFC-245fa(1030) HFC-365mfc(795)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray equipment filled with propellant only (excluding those for applications requiring non-combustibility)</td>
<td>HFC-134a(1430) HFC-152a(124) CO2(1), DME(1)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thorough refrigerant management by managers of commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment

As a general rule, the “manager” is the business or corporation that owns the product. However, as an exception in cases where contracts or other documentation stipulate that a party other than the owner is responsible for maintenance and repairs, that party is the manager instead.

Compliance with the "Standards of Judgment for Managers"

In ordinary times

① Installation in appropriate locations
  - To prevent equipment damage, etc., the equipment is installed in an appropriate location and the installation environment is maintained and protected.

② Inspection of equipment
  - Simple inspections are performed for all class I specified products (at least once every 3 months).
  - Periodic inspections by experts are performed for certain types of class I specified products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment category</th>
<th>Rated output of motor used by compressor, or output of engine driving compressor</th>
<th>Inspection frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refrigeration equipment and freezer equipment</td>
<td>Equipment of 7.5 kW or more (Main types of equipment: Display cases with separate condensing units, freezer-refrigerator units, and chiller units for freezers and refrigerators)</td>
<td>At least once per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air conditioners</td>
<td>Equipment of 50 kW or more (Main types of equipment: Central air conditioners)</td>
<td>At least once per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air conditioners</td>
<td>Equipment of at least 7.5 kW but less than 50 kW (Main types of equipment: Large-store air conditioners, multi-split air conditioning units for buildings, and gas heat pump air conditioners)</td>
<td>At least once every 3 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response when leakage is detected

③ Leakage prevention measures; filling without repair generally prohibited
  - When refrigerant leakage is confirmed, the equipment is inspected and the source of the leak is identified and repaired.
  - When leakage or malfunction is confirmed, filling with fluorocarbons without performing repairs is prohibited, as a general rule.

④ Keeping records on inspection history, etc.
  - For appropriate equipment management, records are to be prepared and retained on the history of equipment inspections and repairs, refrigerant filling and recovery, etc.
  - These records are to be disclosed upon request by maintenance operators, etc. at times of equipment maintenance.

Reporting calculated amounts of leaked fluorocarbons

- Reports on calculated amounts of leaked fluorocarbons are made concerning the calculated amounts of leakage from commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment (class I specified products) managed by managers, for a corporation as a whole. (For franchise chains whose agreements specify the use of commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, etc., leakage is calculated and reported for the chain as a whole.)
- The total amount of additional filling is considered to be the calculated amount of leakage, and managers calculate their amounts of leakage based on filling and recovery certificates issued by class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operators.
- Reports are issued to the competent minister for the type of business operated (by July 31 of the following fiscal year).

Scope of reporting on calculated amount of leakage

Matters for reporting include:
- Name and location of business operator
- Calculated amount of fluorocarbon leakage (CO₂ conversion, national total and total by prefecture)
- For any place of business having leakage of 1,000 t-CO₂ or more, information concerning that place of business

Competent minister for the place of business

Report

Notification

Prefectural governor and competent minister for the place of business

Announcement by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry concerning report content

Prefectural governor and competent minister for the place of business

Notification of aggregated results

Calculated amount of leakage (t-CO₂) = \[ \sum \left( \frac{(\text{Amount filled during maintenance (kg)} - \text{Amount recovered during maintenance (kg)}) \times \text{GWP}}{1,000} \right) \] for each type of fluorocarbon

Amount of leakage

If a business operator has leakage of 1,000 t-CO₂ or more nationwide

If leakage is less than 1,000 t-CO₂

Not subject to reporting on amount of leakage

Information processing centers (Data aggregation using these centers is possible.)

Responses are required for judgments concerning the necessity of determining and reporting the amounts of leakage by all business operators.
**Fluorocarbon filling, recovery, recycling, and destruction**

### During maintenance

#### Filling
- Manager of class I specified products (person ordering maintenance)
- Equipment maintenance operator (person performing maintenance of class I specified products)

#### Recovery
- Class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator (operator registered with the prefectural governor)

#### Class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator
- Fees
- Fluorocarbon

#### Class I fluorocarbon recycling operator
- Fees
- Fluorocarbon

#### Fluorocarbon destruction operator
- Fees
- Fluorocarbon

Those that could not be recycled by a class I fluorocarbon recycling operator

### During disposal, etc.

#### Party ordering specific demolition work
- Primary contractor for specific demolition work (confirming the presence of any class I specified products in advance and providing the ordering party with a written explanation)

#### Person undertaking disposal of class I specified products
- Fee
- Fluorocarbon

#### Class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator
- Fees
- Fluorocarbon

#### Class I fluorocarbon recycling operator
- Fees
- Fluorocarbon

#### Fluorocarbon destruction operator
- Fees
- Fluorocarbon

Those that could not be recycled by a class I fluorocarbon recycling operator

### Use of information processing centers

- Instead of issuing filling certificates and recovery certificates, a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator may register filling and recovery information with an information processing center. (Managers receive the information by electronic notification.)
- This has the advantage of enabling managers to manage the filling amounts and collection amounts electronically.
## List of obligations and penal provisions under the Fluorocarbon Emissions Control Act

The Fluorocarbon Emissions Control Act provides the following obligations and penalties for related parties for the purpose of controlling fluorocarbon emissions.

- Clause number abbreviations: “Art.18(1)” refers to Article 18, Paragraph 1, and “Art.104, (i)” refers to Article 104, Item (i).

  - Indicates matters subject to the guidance and supervision of the competent minister, and ■ indicates matters subject to the guidance and supervision of the prefectural governor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obligated party</th>
<th>Obligation under the Fluorocarbon Emissions Control Act</th>
<th>Guidance and advice</th>
<th>Penal provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All parties</td>
<td>No releasing fluorocarbons from specified products without good reason (Art.86)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Imprisonment for up to one year or fine of up to ¥500,000 (Art.103, (iii))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorocarbon manufacturers, etc.</td>
<td>Compliance with the standards of judgment for manufacturers, etc. of fluorocarbons (Art.9(1)) (Manufacturers whose production volume, etc. is 10,000 t-CO₂ or more)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine of up to ¥500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specified product manufacturers, etc.</td>
<td>Compliance with the standards of judgment for manufacturers, etc. of specified products (Art.12(1)) (Manufacturers who produce or import more than a certain amount)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine of up to ¥500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specified product manufacturers, etc.</td>
<td>Labeling of specified products (Art.14)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine of up to ¥500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers of class I specified products</td>
<td>Compliance with the standards of judgment for managers (Art.16(1)) (Managers having equipment of at least 7.5 kW)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine of up to ¥500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons ordering maintenance of class I specified products</td>
<td>Bearing the cost of fluorocarbon recovery, etc. (Art.74(3))</td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-criminal fine of up to ¥100,000 (Art.109, (i))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class I specified product maintenance operators</td>
<td>Entrustment of fluorocarbon filing (Art.37(1))</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine of up to ¥500,000</td>
</tr>
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<td>Class I specified product maintenance operators</td>
<td>Notification of manager’s name, etc. when entrusting filing (Art.37(2))</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine of up to ¥500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class I specified product maintenance operators</td>
<td>Entrustment of fluorocarbon recovery (Art.39(1))</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine of up to ¥500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persons undertaking disposal, etc. of class I fluorocarbons</td>
<td>Fluorocarbon delivery other than refilling (Art.39(4))</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine of up to ¥500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons undertaking disposal, etc. of class I fluorocarbons</td>
<td>Issuing and retaining copies of destruction certificates (Art.59(3))</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine of up to ¥500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons ordering specific demolition work</td>
<td>Issuing copies of collection certificates (Art.45-2(1))</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fine of up to ¥500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary contractors for specific demolition work</td>
<td>Cooperation with confirming whether class I specified products are in place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Regarding the collection of reports (Article 91), failure to file a report and making false statements are punishable by a fine of up to ¥200,000 (Article 107, (ii)) (for fluorocarbon manufacturers and specified product manufacturers, etc., managers of class I specified products, class I specified product maintenance operators, persons undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products, primary contractors for specific demolition work, persons entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons, class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operators (including persons entrusted with transportation), persons undertakings collection, etc. of class I specified products, or persons entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons, class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operators (including persons entrusted with transportation), and fluorocarbon destruction operators).
- Refusal, obstruction, and avoidance of on-site inspections are punishable by a fine of up to ¥200,000 (Article 107, (ii)) (for fluorocarbon manufacturers and specified product manufacturers, etc., managers of class I specified products, class I specified product maintenance operators, persons undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products, primary contractors for specific demolition work, persons entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons, class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operators (including persons entrusted with transportation), persons undertakings collection, etc. of class I specified products, class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operators (including persons entrusted with transportation), and fluorocarbon destruction operators).
- Regarding punishment by fines (excluding those under Article 103, (vi)), cumulative imposition is applicable for corporations (Article 108).
Roles of related parties

Owners of commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, etc.

**Persons having offices, factories, or stores**
- Do you use package air conditioners or other air conditioning equipment?
- Water coolers are included as commercial refrigeration equipment.
- Cooling equipment for factory processes is also included.

**Persons having businesses in refrigerated warehousing, food manufacturing, food and beverage wholesaling, food and beverage retailing, food and drink establishments, accommodation, etc.**
- Do you use freezer equipment or refrigeration equipment such as commercial refrigerators and display cases?

**Persons having rental businesses**
- Do you rent commercial refrigerators or air conditioners?

**Persons owning ships or special commercial vehicles**
- Do you use air conditioners for ships, fresh fish freezers, or freight compartments of refrigerated vehicles?

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Persons owning commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment using fluorocarbons are managers of class I specified products, and persons disposing of such equipment are persons undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products.

- Please note that disposal, etc. includes not only disposal when paying disposal fees, but also disposal by trade-in and disposal by sale such as selling to nonferrous metal scrap wholesalers, etc. for use as raw materials or parts.

- Transferring such equipment to others for reuse as secondhand equipment, whether for compensation or free of charge, does not make you a person undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products. In such cases, the used equipment vendor or other transferee is the manager of the equipment.

- Refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and other equipment manufactured for household use will be recycled according to the Home Appliance Recycling Act, even if they were used in settings such as offices. Please consult the vendor that sold the equipment.

### Role of managers of class I specified products (Standards of Judgment for Managers (Article 16 of the Act), etc.)

- To prevent damage, etc. to class I specified products, they must be installed in an appropriate location, and the installation environment must be maintained and protected. (Article 16 of the Act)
- Simple inspections must be performed for all class I specified products. For class I specified products of at least a certain size, periodic inspections by experts are required. (Article 16 of the Act)
- When leakage of fluorocarbons is confirmed, the source of the leak must be identified as soon as possible, except in cases where this is impossible, and the necessary measures must be taken. (Article 16 of the Act)
- For appropriate equipment management, the history of inspections, repairs, and refrigerant filling and recovery, etc. must be recorded for each class I specified product, and such records must be kept until three years have passed since the date when disposal, etc. of that class I specified product and delivery of its refrigerant was completed. (Article 16 of the Act)
- At the time of maintenance of a class I specified product, such records must be shown upon request by maintenance operators, etc. (Article 16 of the Act)
- If fluid carbon leakage exceeds a certain level, the calculated amount of leakage must be reported to the national government. (Article 19 of the Act)
- Persons intending to order demolition work of buildings, etc. are parties ordering specific demolition work, and they must cooperate with primary contractors for specific demolition work in confirming whether class I specified products are in place, and retain documentation concerning the results of such confirmation for three years. (Article 42 of the Act)
- When ordering maintenance of class I specified products, managers must bear the necessary costs such as fluorocarbon recovery, recycling, and destruction. (Article 74 of the Act)

### Role of persons undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products

#### [Regarding transfers of fluorocarbons and class I specified products]
- At the time of disposal, etc. of a class I specified product, unless a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator has confirmed that the class I specified product is not filled with fluorocarbons, the fluorocarbons must be delivered to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator, either yourself or by entrusting another party. (Article 41 of the Act) At that time, you must bear the costs required for fluorocarbon recovery, recycling, destruction, etc. (Article 74 of the Act)
- At the time of disposal, etc. of a class I specified product, when delivering such product to a person undertaking collection, etc. of class I specified products, a copy of the collection certificate, etc. must be issued. (Article 45-2 of the Act)

#### [Regarding process management systems]
- At the time of disposal, etc. of a class I specified product, you must issue a written recovery request in the case of directly delivering fluorocarbons to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator, or a written confirmation of entrustment in the case of entrusting such delivery of fluorocarbons to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator to be performed by a maintenance operator, demolition operator, vendor, etc. (person entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons) who is not registered as a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator, and a copy thereof must be retained for three years. (Article 43 of the Act)
- If a person entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons further entrusts the delivery of fluorocarbons to another party, the person undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products must issue a written consent for further entrustment, and a copy thereof must be retained for three years. (Article 43 of the Act)
- When the recovery of fluorocarbons is completed, you must obtain a collection certificate issued or sent by a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator, and retain that collection certificate for three years. (Article 45 of the Act)
- If the class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator has not issued or sent a collection certificate within 30 days after the written recovery request or written confirmation of entrustment was issued (within 90 days in cases of building demolition), this must be reported to the prefectural governor. (Article 45 of the Act)
The work of fluorocarbon filling and recovery during maintenance of commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment must be entrusted to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator.

- When entrusting such work to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator, you must bear the costs required for fluorocarbon recovery, recycling, destruction, etc. (Article 74 of the Act) In addition, you must provide the class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator with information concerning the manager of the class I specified products whose maintenance you have ordered. (Article 37 and Article 39 of the Act)
- Unless the recovered fluorocarbons will be refilled into the equipment, the recovered fluorocarbons must be delivered to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator. (Article 39 of the Act)
- When recycling certificates and destruction certificates are provided to you by a class I fluorocarbon recycling operator or fluorocarbon destruction operator, you must (without delay) provide them to the manager of the class I specified products and retain copies thereof (for three years). (Article 59 and Article 70 of the Act)
- Unless the recovered fluorocarbons will be refilled into the equipment, the recovered fluorocarbons must be delivered to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator. (Article 39 of the Act)
- To perform filling and recovery of fluorocarbons oneself, registration as a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator is required.

Business operators requiring registration as filling and recovery operators

- Equipment vendors, sales offices, management companies, etc.
  If the company performs fluorocarbon filling and recovery work as part of equipment repairs and inspections.
- Large refrigerated warehouses, large facilities, etc.
  If the company has an equipment repair and service department and performs fluorocarbon filling and recovery work itself.
- Factories and workplaces, etc.
  If the company uses equipment in heating, cooling, or other processes, has an equipment repair and service department, and performs fluorocarbon filling and recovery work itself.
  - You must either reuse fluorocarbons that are not refilled back into the equipment, or deliver them to a class I fluorocarbon recycling operator or fluorocarbon destruction operator. (Article 46 of the Act)
  - The amounts, etc. of fluorocarbons recovered during recovery operations must be recorded and reported to the prefecture every fiscal year. (This does not include amounts refilled back into the equipment after collection.) (Article 47 of the Act)
- For more details, please consult the section on "Fluorocarbon refilling and recovery operators" on page 15.

When replacing class I specified products, if you collect (for disposal or trade-in) used equipment filled with fluorocarbons from persons undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products, you are a person entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons.

When you are a person entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons

(If you collect secondhand equipment, you are the manager of such equipment, and not a person entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons. If you later dispose of it, you will be a person undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products.)

- If you collect commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment filled with fluorocarbons, you will receive a written confirmation of entrustment issued by the ordering party (person undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products). You must provide the written confirmation of entrustment to the class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator, and retain a copy thereof for three years. (Article 43 of the Act)
- If you further entrust the delivery of fluorocarbons to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator to another party, you must obtain a written consent for further entrustment issued by the person undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products. In addition, you must retain the written consent for further entrustment for three years. (Article 43 of the Act)
- If you receive a copy of a collection certificate issued by a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator, you must retain it for three years. (Article 45 of the Act)
- When the delivery of fluorocarbons to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator is entrusted to you, the ordering party (person undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products) bears the costs required for recovery, recycling, destruction, etc. (Article 74 of the Act)
Roles of related parties

Waste and recycling operators

Persons having businesses in iron scrap wholesaling, nonferrous metal scrap wholesaling, industrial waste collection and transportation, industrial waste disposal, etc.

If you dispose of products collected from a person undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products, or recycle such products as parts, etc., you are a person undertaking collection, etc. of class I specified products, and it is illegal for you to collect equipment whose fluorocarbon recovery cannot be confirmed.

When you are a person undertaking collection, etc. of class I specified products

- You are prohibited from collecting class I specified products whose fluorocarbon recovery cannot be confirmed based on a copy of the collection certificate. (Article 45-2 of the Act)
- When receiving class I specified products for disposal, etc., you must receive a copy of the collection certificate issued by the person undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products. (Article 45-2 of the Act)
- If a person undertaking collection, etc. of class I specified products further entrusts disposal of the class I specified products subject to collection, etc., they must provide a copy of the collection certificate. (Article 45-2 of the Act)
- The person undertaking collection, etc. of class I specified products must keep the copy for three years. If they further entrust disposal of the class I specified products subject to collection, etc., they must retain it until they provide the copy of the collection certificate to the entrusted party. (Article 45-2 of the Act)

If you accept entrustment of fluorocarbon recovery in addition to equipment collection, etc., you are a class I fluorocarbon recovery and collection operator; and if you also accept entrustment of delivery of fluorocarbons to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator, you are a person entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons.

- For more details, please consult the section on “Fluorocarbon refilling and recovery operators” on page 15, and the section on “When you are a person entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons” on page 13.

Building demolition operators, etc.

Persons having businesses in general constructor, scaffolding, earthwork, concrete, demolition, etc.

If you contract directly with a party who wishes to order building demolition work (other than a contractor) to provide building demolition work, you are a primary contractor for specific demolition work, unless it is clear that no commercial refrigeration or air conditioning equipment is in place.

- A primary contractor for specific demolition work must confirm in advance whether any class I specified products are in place, and issue documentation (advance confirmation document) to explain the results to the party ordering specific demolition work. A copy of that document must be retained for three years. (Article 42 of the Act)
- If any class I specified products are left in the building you have contracted to demolish, you must take care to keep unambiguous records concerning the status of fluorocarbon recovery from such equipment. For any class I specified products whose presence is confirmed by the advance confirmation, you must either have the party ordering specific demolition work recover the fluorocarbons in advance, or contract to provide services including delivery of fluorocarbons to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator.
- If you contract with the party ordering specific demolition work to deliver class I specified products to a person undertaking collection, etc. of class I specified products, you should deliver such equipment to the person undertaking collection, etc. of class I specified products along with a copy of the collection certificate.

If you contract to provide services including delivery of fluorocarbons to a class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator, you are a person entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons.

- For more details, please consult the section on “When you are a person entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons” on page 13.
**Fluorocarbon filling and recovery operators**

**Persons intending to engage in class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operations**

You must register with the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the area where you intend to conduct business. (Article 27 of the Act)

- You must comply with the filling and recovery standards when filling or recovering fluorocarbons. (Article 37, Article 39, and Article 44 of the Act)
- When filling fluorocarbons or recovering them during maintenance, you must either issue a filling and recovery certificate to the manager who ordered maintenance of the class I specified product, or register the filling and recovery information with an information processing center. (Article 37 to Article 40 of the Act)
- If class I specified product maintenance operators, persons undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products, or persons entrusted with delivery of class I fluorocarbons ask you to collect fluorocarbons, you must collect the fluorocarbons unless there is a valid reason. (Article 29 and Article 44 of the Act)
- When filling fluorocarbons or recovering them during maintenance, you must either issue a filling and recovery certificate to the manager who ordered maintenance of the class I specified product, or register the filling and recovery information with an information processing center. (Article 37 to Article 40 of the Act)
- If class I specified product maintenance operators or persons undertaking disposal, etc. of class I specified products ask for explanations of fees related to fluorocarbon recovery, etc., you must provide such explanations. (Article 74 of the Act)
- If you collect fluorocarbons when disposing of class I specified products, you must issue a collection certificate and retain a copy thereof for three years. (Article 45 of the Act)
- If you confirm that no fluorocarbons remain at the time of disposal of a class I specified product, you must issue a confirmation certificate and retain a copy thereof for three years. (Article 41 of the Act)
- If you collect fluorocarbons, you must deliver them to a class I fluorocarbon recycling operator or a fluorocarbon destruction operator. (Article 46 of the Act)
- After receiving a recycling or destruction certificate issued by a class I fluorocarbon recycling operator or a fluorocarbon destruction operator, you must provide it to the manager who ordered maintenance of the class I specified product or the class I specified product maintenance operator, and keep a copy thereof for three years. (Article 59 and Article 70 of the Act)
- You must create records of the amounts of fluorocarbons that you fill and recover, retain the records for five years, and report to the prefecture every year (within 45 days after the end of the fiscal year). (Article 47 of the Act)
- When filling or recovering fluorocarbons, you must have a person present who has adequate knowledge concerning fluorocarbon filling or fluorocarbon recovery, respectively.

**Fluorocarbon recycling and destruction operators**

**Persons intending to engage in the business of recycling or destruction of fluorocarbons filled in class I specified products as refrigerants**

You must obtain a license from the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry for each place of business where you will perform operations. (Article 50 and Article 63 of the Act)

- You must comply with the recycling and destruction standards when recycling or destroying fluorocarbons. (Article 58 and Article 69 of the Act)
- When recycling or destroying fluorocarbons, you must send a recycling or destruction certificate to the class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operator, and retain a copy thereof for three years. (Article 59 and Article 70 of the Act)
- A class I fluorocarbon recycling operator must deliver fluorocarbons that were not recycled to a fluorocarbon destruction operator. (Article 58 of the Act)
- If class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operators or class I fluorocarbon recycling operators ask you to collect fluorocarbons, you must collect the fluorocarbons unless there is a valid reason. (Article 69 of the Act)
- You must create records of the amounts of fluorocarbons that you recycle or destroy, retain the records for five years, and report to the national government every year (within 45 days after the end of the fiscal year). (Article 60 and Article 71 of the Act)

**All parties**

Releasing fluorocarbons without good reason is subject to imprisonment of up to one year or a fine of up to ¥500,000.
Contact information for inquiries, reports, and consultation

Responsible offices of prefectural governments

Ministry of the Environment
Office of Fluorocarbons Control Policy, Climate Change Policy Division, Global Environment Bureau
1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8975
Tel. 03-3581-3351 (main)
http://www.env.go.jp/earth/furon/

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Fluoride Gases Management Office, Chemical Management Policy Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau
1-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8901
Tel. 03-3501-1511 (main)

To confirm primary contractors for specific demolition work
By construction business license

By the Construction Material Recycling Act and demolition business registration

By the Construction Business Act (construction business license) and the Construction Material Recycling Act (demolition business registration) overall

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Construction Industry Division, Land Economy and Construction Industries Bureau
2-3-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8918
Tel. 03-3523-8111 (main)
http://www.mlit.go.jp/totikensangyo/const/1_6_bt_000283.html

To confirm class I fluorocarbon filling and recovery operators
Each prefecture has registration records that can be inspected.

To confirm class I fluorocarbon recycling operators and fluorocarbon destruction operators
Registration records can be inspected on the websites of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

For more details, please visit the website of the Fluorocarbon Emissions Control Act.
http://www.env.go.jp/earth/furon/

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