

Approach (Environment) GRI2-23 GRI2-25 GRI3-2 GRI3-3

Canon's Approach to Environmental Assurance

Acting on the foundation of its Approach to Sustainability (→P05), Canon works to protect and conserve the global environment in line with the Canon Group Environmental Charter and the Canon Environmental Vision.

Canon Group Environmental Charter

Corporate Philosophy: *Kyosei*

Achieve corporate growth and development while contributing to the prosperity of the world and the happiness of humankind.

Environmental Assurance Philosophy

In the interest of world prosperity and the happiness of humankind, pursue maximization of resource efficiency, and contribute to the creation of a society that practices sustainable development.

Fundamental Policies for Environmental Assurance

Seek to harmonize environmental and economic interests in all business activities, products and services (the EQCD concept); offer products with lower environmental burden through innovative improvements in resource efficiency, and eliminate anti-social activities that threaten the health and safety of mankind and the environment.

EQCD Concept

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| E: Environment | Companies are not qualified to manufacture goods if they are incapable of environmental assurance. |
| Q: Quality | Companies are not qualified to market goods if they are incapable of producing quality goods. |
| C: Cost | Companies are not qualified to compete if they are incapable of meeting cost and delivery requirements. |
| D: Delivery | Companies are not qualified to compete if they are incapable of meeting cost and delivery requirements. |

1. Optimize the organizations for prompting the Canon Group's global environmental efforts, and promote environmental assurance activities for the Group as a whole.
2. Assess the environmental impact of entire product lifecycles and explore ways to minimize environmental burden.
3. Promote the research and development of technologies and materials essential for environmental assurance and share the achievements with society.
4. Comply with all applicable laws in each country/region and other requirements the Canon Group agrees upon with stakeholders, and promote energy and resource conservation and elimination of hazardous substances in all corporate activities.
5. In procuring and purchasing necessary resources, give priority to materials, parts and products with lower environmental burden.
6. Establish an Environmental Management System (EMS) and establish and periodically review environmental objectives and targets to prevent environmental pollution and damage, and steadily reduce environmental burden.
7. Actively disclose to all stakeholders information on environmental burden and keep them updated on the progress of environmental measures.
8. Raise the environmental awareness of employees and educate them to take the initiative in environmental protection.
9. Maintain close relationships with governments, communities, and other interested parties, and actively support and participate in environmental protection activities.

23 March, 2007
Chairman & CEO
Canon Inc.



Canon Group Environmental Charter

Canon Environmental Vision



Through technological innovation and improved management efficiency throughout all of its corporate activities, Canon aims to achieve sustainable corporate growth while also realizing a society that promotes both enriched lifestyles and the environment.

To this end, Canon offers greater value using fewer resources throughout the entire product lifecycle — Produce, Use, Recycle— to achieve highly functional products with minimal environmental burden. Canon continues to expand these activities with its customers and business partners.

Canon will contribute to a future that promotes both enrichment and the environment through technological innovation.

Canon Environmental Vision

Approach

Canon addresses the four material topics identified in the environmental domain, including Climate Change, Resource Efficiency, Chemical Substances and Biodiversity, throughout the entire product life cycle. Especially in the field of Climate Change, to achieve net zero CO₂ emissions, we are working to improve the energy efficiency of Canon products over their lifecycle through a range of environmental activities, including designing smaller, lighter products; making distribution more efficient; saving energy at production sites; utilizing renewable energy sources; and improving the energy efficiency of products during usage and other stages of the lifecycle. We have moved ahead with the introduction of renewable energy mainly in Europe and Asia, and will continue to promote the strategic utilization of renewable energy in consideration of its availability and economic viability in each region. We will also seek to reduce our CO₂ emissions by using fewer virgin resources and more recycled materials. In addition to our own efforts, we will collaborate on initiatives with stakeholders throughout the value chain. Over the long term, we aim to incorporate the products of innovation to reduce CO₂ emissions using various approaches, including the achievement of our SBTi* targets. Through the power of technology and innovation, Canon will not only reduce CO₂ emissions in our own operations but also help lower CO₂ emissions across society.

* Science Based Targets initiative: A global body that promotes setting greenhouse gas emission reduction targets in line with climate science

Activity Report

Environmentally Conscious Management

Canon works to protect and conserve the environment throughout the product lifecycle.

Global Environmental Promotion System

Led by the Sustainability Headquarters under the supervision of the CFO of Canon Inc., Canon is conducting environmental activities with the aim of achieving the Group’s environmental targets and realizing our environmental vision. We use a global framework comprising the Canon products operations and Canon Group companies in Japan and overseas. The Group Executive for Sustainability Headquarters, a position occupied by an executive officer of Canon Inc., reports each month to the CFO on all environmental activities to gain approval. When an environment-related global issue arises, such as climate change, whose impact on the Canon Group businesses needs to be assessed, the Sustainability Committee deliberates on response measures and the Group Executive for Sustainability Headquarters reports to the CEO and the CFO and seeks approval for the direction of the response to the associated risks and opportunities.

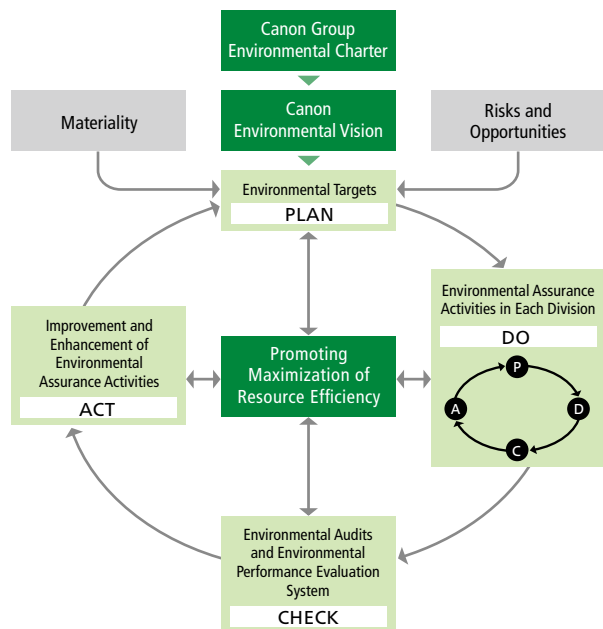
information on environment-related laws and regulations, establishing environmental policies and rules for the entire Group, and planning and managing evaluation methods for environmental assurance activities. Reflecting the need for independent, third-party evaluation of EMS effectiveness, all Canon Group operating sites with manufacturing or marketing functions are ISO 14001-certified. In 2023, Canon Inc. as well as Group companies operating in 40 countries and regions (in total, 120 companies/553 operational sites) had gained ISO 14001 certification. The acquisition of consolidated Group certification has supported stronger corporate governance and more efficient environmental management. EMS certification status is one element of the management review used to monitor this area, which includes relevant reporting to and approval of both the CEO and CFO of Canon Inc.

Reference: Certifications Obtained
<https://global.canon/en/environment/data/pdf/canon-list-e.pdf>

Environmental Management System

Canon has instituted a common environmental management system (EMS) in line with the ISO 14001 standard covering Group operational sites worldwide. The EMS promotes environmental assurance activities (Do), which are linked with activities of each division (products operations, operational sites, and Group companies). In turn, we set annual and medium-term environmental targets (Plan) and establish action plans and important measures to achieve those targets, which are reflected in our business activities. Moreover, we carry out Environmental audits to check the progress of initiatives as well as any issues to be addressed in each division, and Environmental and CSR performance evaluations, to assess our environmental performance (Check). We then work to continually improve and enhance our environmental assurance activities (Act). By implementing the PDCA cycle for environmental assurance activities of each division, we achieve continual improvement and reinforcement and advance the environmental assurance activities of the entire Canon Group. The Sustainability Headquarters ensures the smooth management of this system by gathering

Canon’s Environmental Management System



Product Development System Using LCA Methodology

Canon aims to reduce the environmental impact of products over their entire life cycle based on the use of life cycle assessment (LCA) methodology. We have incorporated the LCA approach from the product development stage, using real-world data collected from suppliers on the CO₂ emissions of the materials used to make parts.

Product Environmental Assessments

Canon conducts an environmental assessment during the commercialization process to check whether a product meets product environmental legal and other requirements applicable for products and has achieved the necessary environmental performances. We start the assessment by assigning an environmental performance target to the product at the product planning stage. Before the decision is made to commercialize the product and initiate mass production, Canon evaluates whether this target has been met, and ascertains whether the product also satisfies the applicable legal and other requirements.

Confirming the Effectiveness of Environmental Management

Canon uses an internal environmental audit to confirm the effectiveness of its environmental management system. The audits are composed of headquarters environmental audits performed by Sustainability Headquarters, and operational site environmental audits and product environmental audits conducted by the audit divisions of operational sites and products operations. Mutual cross-site audits are carried out in certain locations. The results from internal environmental audits are collated by Sustainability Headquarters and reported to the CEO and the CFO of Canon Inc. via management reviews. In 2022, the audits found no major nonconformity or violations. From the perspective of continual improvement and prevention, we are taking steps to rectify even minor findings in operations management.

Monitoring of Progress toward Environmental Targets

Operational sites report monthly to Sustainability Headquarters on energy consumption, volume of waste generation, chemical substance emission volumes, and water usage. Monthly aggregates are tracked against targets to monitor progress, and are also reported monthly to executives, the general managers of business divisions, and senior managers at major Canon Group companies. Additionally, the evaluation and the risks identified are subject to the PDCA cycle for environmental assurance activity within the shared framework of the Group's ISO 14001-based environmental management system.

Environmental Awards and Environmental Exhibition

Canon holds an internal environmental awards ceremony and related exhibition to increase staff awareness and promote successful initiatives in the environmental field. This approach enables management to identify outstanding examples of good environmental practice and promote their company-wide implementation, while also serving as a valuable opportunity to raise environmental awareness among employees. The best examples are exhibited online using the Group intranet, to which many Group employees have access. This has helped accelerate the implementation of good practices across the entire organization. In 2023, one project was selected for the Grand Prize, with three entrants getting a Merit Award and another three a selection committee commendation. In addition, staff events and other activities held in Environment Month in June to help raise in-house sustainability awareness included a photography contest on the theme of sustainability and a workshop to create accessories using discarded lenses. The staff canteen also undertook several steps, including an initiative to cut food waste and offering low-CO₂ emission menus featuring meat alternatives, while outside experts were featured on in-house channel programs.



Online exhibition website

Environmental Education

Canon's environmental education programs provide basic environmental training to all employees, and specialized training for employees engaged in specific types of work. The basic environmental training aims to equip employees with an awareness of the importance of environmental assurance activities and an understanding of related policies and targets, while the aim of the specialized training program is to enable employees involved in environmental assurance activities to acquire knowledge and expertise. The specialized training program consists of product environment, operational site environment and environmental audit sections. Of these, product environment training enables those responsible for product environmental assessments and product surveys to acquire knowledge and expertise. These educational programs are designed to enable employees to receive needed training at a time that suits their schedule, whether by e-learning, group discussion, group work, or other method. Among the specialized environmental training programs, we have made the courses on risk management

available globally, with the training materials translated into English and Chinese. In 2023 also, we carried out training for employees involved in risk management-related work (total of approximately 8,500 participants).

Environmental Communication

Alongside the publication of this report, we use a range of media and platforms to keep stakeholders informed about Canon's environmental activities. These include a dedicated environmental website, quarterly presentations and investor dialogues, and various events. We are striving to undertake more and better activities based on suggestions and opinions received from stakeholders. Canon also promotes environmental education and awareness activities for the benefit of people in regional communities, providing environmental outreach classes for elementary school students and environmental programs run in cooperation with regional organizations. Canon began holding environmental outreach classes on toner cartridges in 2011. Extended to Canon Bretagne in 2022, this program has provided more than 270 classes to over 13,000 participants.

Initiatives at Canon Eco Technology Park

The Canon Eco Technology Park, which opened in February 2018, is not only a cutting-edge recycling plant but also serves as a focal point of the environmental activities of the Canon Group. The facility offers tours of

Canon's automated toner and ink cartridge recycling systems as well as a showroom introducing Canon's wide variety of environmental activities, such as the Canon Bird Branch Project, through information panels, videos, and hands-on content. In 2022, the park reopened fully to the general public for tours and environmental classes. In 2023, we installed remotely controlled cameras inside the factory to make the tour easier to understand and help make the viewing experience more realistic. In addition, the online tour that we began offering during the COVID pandemic was also conducted for a Japanese school located overseas for the first time.



Canon Eco Technology Park

Details: Canon Eco Technology Park
<https://global.canon/ja/environment/ecotechnopark/>
 (Japanese website only)
 (For inquiries on educational visits and related matters, please contact us through the website shown above.)



“Minimum Energy 360” Motto Adopted to Help Energize Environmental Initiatives

Environmental issues are all around us waiting to be addressed. To help employees develop a shared mindset of saving energy and resources, Canon has adopted the motto “Minimum Energy 360.” Emphasizing the need to minimize energy usage in every direction (360°), this motto encapsulates our commitment to the ongoing pursuit of various activities to use the minimum amount of energy at every step across the value chain, from the time that Canon carries out development and production, to the stage of transportation and logistics, to the point at which customers use our products and when they are finally reused.

By adopting this motto throughout the Group, the idea is that staff start to view every kind of corporate activity as an opportunity to minimize energy usage, cultivating this outlook as a part of the general culture at Canon.



Minimizing energy usage at every step

Environmental Regulatory Compliance and Response to Complaints

As a result of implementing an environmental management system coordinated across the Group, Canon came through 2023 without a single legal violation or accident that seriously impacted the environment, including incidents relating to water quality or quantity permits. Although there were some complaints about noise at our operational sites, all issues were resolved satisfactorily via appropriate measures.

Risks and Opportunities

Even as consumer lifestyles grow more affluent, various environmental problems are emerging, including climate change, resource depletion, pollution, and loss of biodiversity. Recognizing the business impact of environmental issues, many companies see the importance of helping address these issues in partnership with national and local governments, experts and other stakeholders. Canon identifies business risks and opportunities by envisioning different ways in which society will change based on information received from specialized institutions and government agencies.

Major Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

| | Risks and opportunities | Financial impact | Action |
|---------------|--|------------------|---|
| Risks | Transition risks Stricter energy-efficiency regulation and associated compliance costs (products/sites) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of environmental targets based on the reduction of environmental impact throughout the product lifecycle Collection, analysis and adaptation of information on environmental regulations |
| | Increased business costs from economic measures to reduce emissions (e.g., carbon tax) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve energy consumption targets at operational sites Promotion of energy conservation activities at each operational site through cooperation among development, production, facility, and environmental departments |
| | Physical risks Negative impacts on operations caused by increasingly severe extreme weather events such as typhoons and floods | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of BCPs and relocation of high-risk operational sites to higher ground |
| | Reputational risks Negative external evaluation due to insufficient information disclosure | Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosure of the approach and the status of efforts in response to climate change |
| Opportunities | Products and services Expanded opportunities for sales of energy-efficient products with low lifecycle CO ₂ emissions | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of environmental targets based on the reduction of environmental impact throughout product lifecycles Development, manufacture, and sales of products that realize a beneficial balance between energy conservation and enrichment of people's lives |
| | Expansion of sales opportunities for products and solutions that contribute to reducing CO ₂ emissions throughout society | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of environmental targets based on the reduction of environmental impact throughout product lifecycles |
| | Energy efficiency Reduction of energy costs by improving production and transportation efficiency | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve energy consumption targets at operational sites Replacement and introduction of high-efficiency facilities and transportation methods |
| | Energy sources Expanded opportunities for use of renewable energy through lower associated costs | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Switch to renewable energy sources |
| | Others Enhanced corporate image due to proactive climate-related disclosures | Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosure of the approach and the status of efforts in response to climate change |

Major Risks and Opportunities in Other Issues

| | Risks | Opportunities |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Resource efficiency | Transition risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased procurement costs of raw materials due to resource constraints Stricter resource-efficiency regulation and associated compliance costs (products/services) Increased costs for collection and recycling of used products in each region | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business cost reduction through improved resource efficiency Enhanced competitiveness through 3R design and development of advanced technologies that promote a resource efficiency Increased demand for products/consumables that contribute to a resource efficiency (e.g., remanufactured products) Enhanced corporate image through publicity of our advanced approach to resource efficiency Offering the value of CO₂ emissions reduction effect through efforts to recycle resources |
| | Physical risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impairment of stable water supply and impacted business operations due to extreme weather events | |
| | Reputational risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to corporate image from slow transition to resource efficiency | |
| Chemical Substances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased chemical substance management costs due to strengthened and expanded regulations Suspension of production or disruption to parts supply chain due to serious noncompliance by suppliers Damage to corporate image due to poor regulatory compliance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplying safe products and maintaining competitiveness through more advanced chemical substance management Cost reduction through increased management efficiency, including within the supply chain Enhanced corporate image through contribution to international standardization |
| Biodiversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced supply and higher cost of printing paper due to declining forestry resources Restrictions on business activities due to disruption of local ecosystems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of our products and technologies to ecosystem conservation Enhanced corporate image through contribution to local communities |

Environmental Targets and Achievements

| 2030 Targets | | 2023 Achievements* ² |
|--|--|--|
| Total CO ₂ emissions (compared to 2022) | 42% reduction for Scope 1 & 2, 25% reduction for Scope 3 (category 1 and 11) | Scope 1 & 2: 10.2% reduction; Scope 3: 18.5% reduction |
| Improvement in per-unit lifecycle CO ₂ emissions index (compared to 2008) | 50% improvement | 44.4% improvement |
| 2023–2025 Targets | | 2023 Achievements* ² |
| Overall (Lifecycle) | 3%-per-year average improvement in lifecycle CO ₂ emissions improvement index per product | Avg. improvement: 3.95 p.a. (2008–2023) |
| Products | 3%-per-year average improvement in raw materials and use CO ₂ emissions improvement index per product | Avg. improvement: 2.37 p.a. (2008–2023) |
| 2023 Targets* ¹ | | 2023 Achievements* ² |
| Operational Sites | Energy consumption per basic unit: 2.4% | 4.5 % improvement |
| | Total waste generation per basic unit: 1% | 1.4% deterioration |
| | Water usage per basic unit: 1% | 0.8% deterioration |
| | Emissions of controlled chemical substances per basic unit: 1% | 0.2% deterioration |

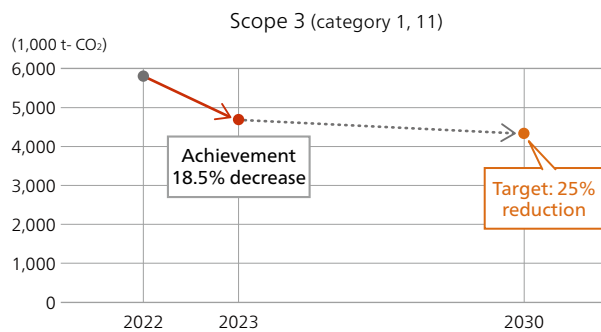
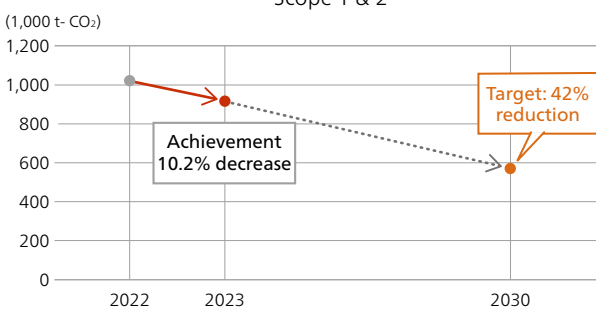
*1 Calculation based on average annual improvement rate of the three most recent years. For energy consumption at Japanese operational sites, however, calculation as stipulated in Act on Rationalizing Energy Use. The basic unit denominator is decided according to the characteristics of each operational site (production volume, effective floor area, workforce, etc.)

*2 For scope of data collection: <https://global.canon/en/sustainability/report/pdf/data-2024-e.pdf>

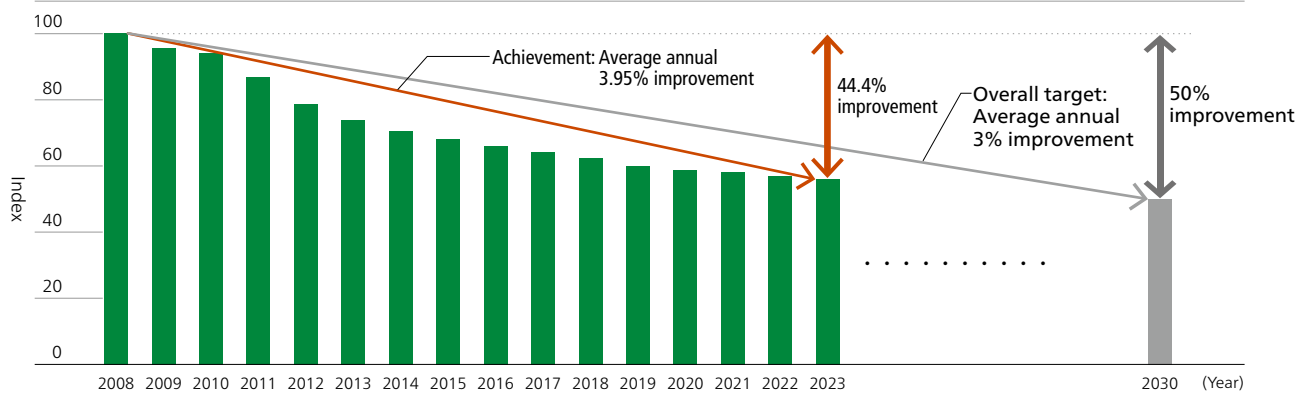
We have set environmental targets in line with SBT* (Scope 1 & 2 and Scope 3 emissions) and with our three-year management plan. We review the targets yearly to determine whether changes are necessary. Canon has set an overall target of a 3% average annual improvement in the index of lifecycle CO₂ emissions per product unit, covering CO₂ emissions generated at all stages of the product life cycle, as part of the Canon Group Environmental Targets. Under this overall target, our product target is a 3% average annual improvement in the index of CO₂ emissions per product unit associated with raw materials and product utilization. The operational site target includes target figures for reductions per basic unit in energy consumption, total waste emissions, water consumption and controlled chemical substance emissions.

* SBT (Science Based Targets): Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets set by companies in line with standards required by the Paris Agreement.

Total CO₂ Emissions



Index of Lifecycle CO₂ Emissions Per Product Unit



* Assuming 2008 baseline of 100

Progress Relative to Overall Target

In 2023, we made progress with ongoing improvement in product lifecycle emissions via upgraded site-based energy-efficiency measures; greater adoption of renewable energy sources; development of better energy-efficient products; reduced use of air freight; and other measures. As a result, against the target of a 3% average annual improvement in the index of lifecycle CO₂ emissions per product unit, we realized an average annual improvement of 3.95% between 2008 to 2023 and total improvement of 44.4% from 2008.

Achievement of Product Targets

We continued with initiatives, including efforts to make products more compact, lightweight, and energy efficient, and achieved an average annual improvement of 2.37% (2008–2023) in raw materials and use CO₂ emissions per product, falling just short of our target of 3%.

Achievement of Operational Site Targets

Energy Consumption Per Basic Unit at Operational Sites

Due to more efficient production and other factors, overall energy consumption per basic unit improved by 4.5% in 2023, exceeding the 2.4% improvement target. We aim to meet this target again in 2024 by reducing energy consumption and further improving production efficiency.

Total Waste Generation Per Basic Unit

Due to factors including an increase in the amount of waste generated during production adjustments, waste emissions per basic unit in 2023 fell by 1.4%, missing the 1% improvement target. In 2024, we will move ahead with actions to meet the improvement target, including optimizing cleaning conditions.

Water Usage Per Basic Unit in Production

Due to factors including equipment maintenance and greater cooling water usage due to high temperatures, water usage per basic unit deteriorated by 0.8%, missing the 1% improvement target. In 2024, we will move ahead with actions to meet the improvement target, including raising the efficiency of the cleaning process for manufacturing equipment.

Emissions of Controlled Chemical Substances Per Basic Unit

Due to factors including an increase in parts cleaning, emissions of controlled chemical substances per basic unit fell by 0.2%, missing the 1% improvement target. In 2024, we will move ahead with actions to meet the improvement target, including raising the efficiency of the cleaning process.

2024 Targets

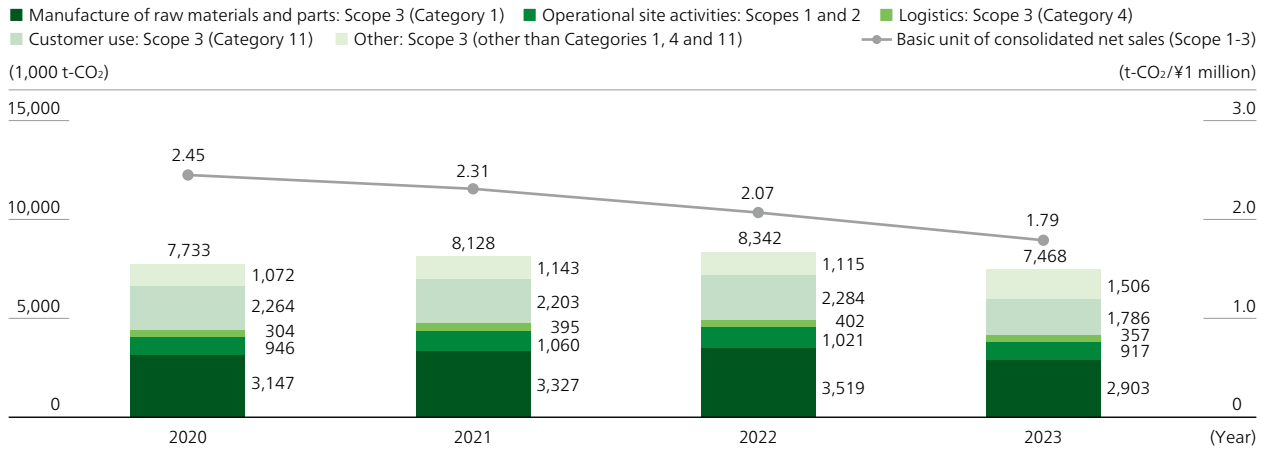
Unchanged from 2023.

Overview of Environmental Impacts

Total product lifecycle CO₂ emissions (Scope 1-3)* in 2023 were approximately 7.47 million tons. Chiefly as a result of actions to conserve energy, increased use of renewable energy, and the switch to electricity with lower CO₂ emissions, we achieved a reduction of approximately 870,000 t-CO₂ over the entire product lifecycle. The resources (input) that Canon used in its business activities and emissions (output) to the global environment over the entire product lifecycle are as shown in the following chart.

* Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions (combustion of city gas, LPG, light oil, kerosene, non-energy-derived GHG, etc.)
 Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions (consumption of electricity, steam, etc.)
 Scope 3: Supply chain-related GHG emissions (production of purchased goods and services [Category 1], upstream transportation and distribution [Category 4], use of sold products [Category 11])

Lifecycle GHG Emissions (CO₂ Equivalent)

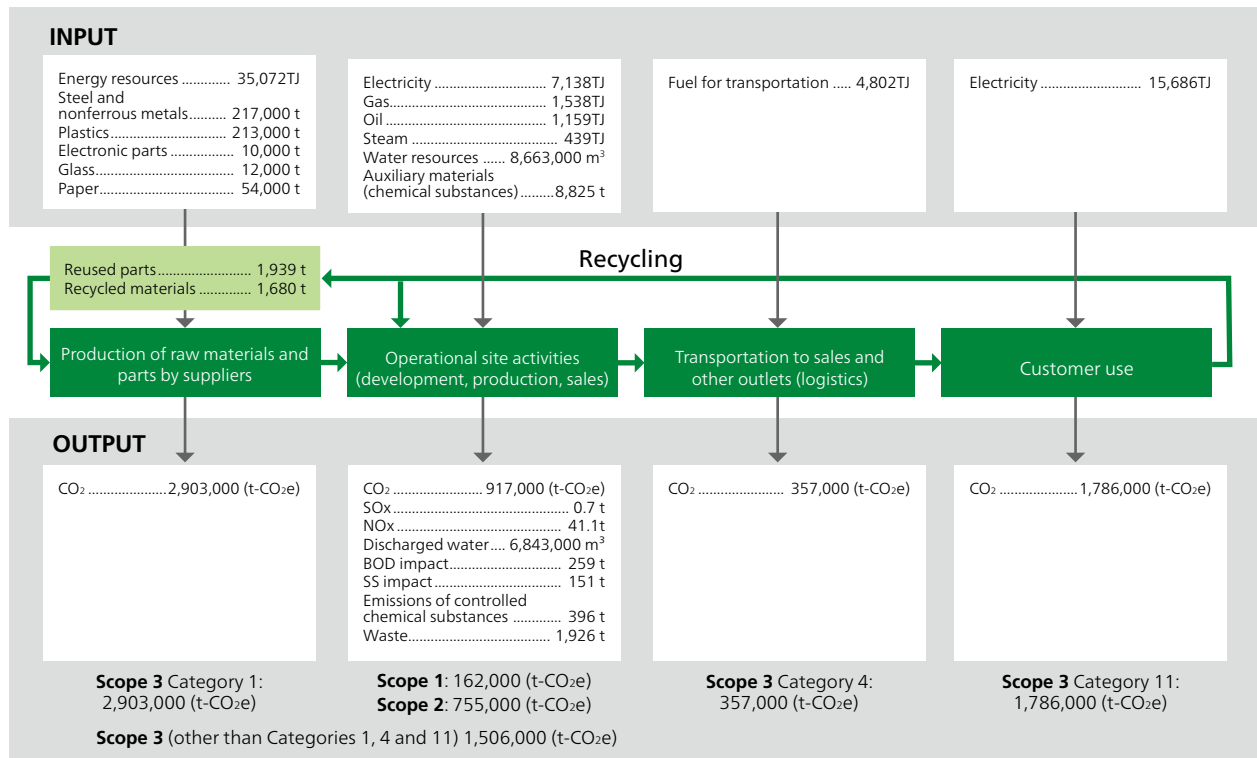


* The CO₂ conversion coefficient used for raw materials and processing is that of the Eco-Leaf Environmental Label Program. Starting in 2021, data is aggregated for Canon Group consolidated companies, while data prior to that is aggregated mainly for companies that have acquired ISO 14001 consolidated certification.

Scope 3 GHG Emissions in 2023

| Category | Scope | 2023 (1,000 t-CO ₂ e) | Calculation Method |
|----------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Purchased goods and services | 2,903 | Calculated by multiplying the weight of each material input (including any inputs emitted as waste) by the emission factor for each material/process. |
| 2 | Capital goods | 883 | Calculated by multiplying the total amount of each asset category of purchased capital goods by the emission factor for each asset category. |
| 3 | Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 | 180 | Calculated by finding the total for fuel and electricity usage at each operational site and then multiplying it by the emission factor from fuel extraction to burning and power generation. |
| 4 | Upstream transportation and distribution | 357 | Logistics from the supplier to Canon production sites is calculated by finding the average transport distance and transport volume and then multiplying it by the emission factor for transportation. Logistics from production site to customer's warehouse is calculated by multiplying the emission factor of transportation by logistics performance data. |
| 5 | Waste generated in operations | 23 | The total weight of waste generated by material and disposal process at each operational site is derived and then multiplied by the end-of-life treatment emission factor. |
| 6 | Business travel | 58 | The emission factor for each transportation method is multiplied by the total payment amount for each transportation method. For business travel using a personal vehicle, the total payment amount is converted to fuel usage and then multiplied by the emission factor for fuel consumption. |
| 7 | Employee commuting | 147 | The emission factor for each transportation method is multiplied by the total payment amount for each transportation method. For commutes by private vehicle, total fuel usage is derived from amounts paid and then multiplied by the emission factor for fuel consumption. |
| 8 | Upstream leased assets | 0 | CO ₂ emissions from leased buildings and vehicles are applicable, but both are included in Scope 1 and Scope 2. |
| 9 | Downstream transport and distribution | 50 | Average transport distance and weight of transported products is calculated for each region and multiplied by the emission factor for transportation. |
| 10 | Processing of sold products | 0 | Emissions from production by outsourcing partners of intermediate products used in sale of Canon-branded products are included in Category 1. |
| 11 | Use of sold products | 1,786 | Lifetime energy usage is calculated for each product and then multiplied by the average electricity emission factor. |
| 12 | End-of-life treatment of sold products | 165 | Sold products are categorized by material and then the emission factor of end-of-life treatment is multiplied by each based on the volume of materials used. |
| 13 | Downstream leased assets | 1 | Leased assets such as multifunction devices are included in Category 11 above together with sold products. |
| 14 | Franchises | 0 | Not applicable |
| 15 | Investments | 0 | Not applicable |
| Scope 3 | | 6,551 | |

2023 Material Balance



Canon compiles data for greenhouse gas (GHG; energy-derived greenhouse gas CO₂, and non-energy derived greenhouse gases PFCs, HFCs, SF₆, N₂O, methane, and NF₃). For CO₂ emission factors for electricity, figures provided by individual electric supply companies are used, but publicly disclosed region-specific figures are used when figures are not provided by electric supply companies (Please refer to the website for the operational sites included in aggregation: <https://global.canon/en/sustainability/report/pdf/data-2024-e.pdf>. For figures on customer use, electricity consumption of products shipped in a given year is calculated based on the average lifetime and printing volume, and converted to the CO₂ equivalent using CO₂ emission factors for electricity, which are calculated in the same way as the above methods. Past data may be revised due to improvements in the precision of data collection.

Third-party Verification of GHG Emissions (Converted to CO₂)

Third-party verification has been obtained for CO₂ emissions data appearing in "2023 Material Balance" and "Lifecycle GHG Emissions (CO₂ Equivalent)" in 2022/2023 and for each figure in "Scope 3 GHG Emissions in 2023."

Disclosure in Line with TCFD Recommendations

Canon accepts the recommendations of the final report of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and discloses climate-related information in accordance with the TCFD framework. This section also includes information from the CDP climate change questionnaire.

| Initiatives in line with TCFD Recommendations | |
|---|---|
| Governance | <p>Environmental targets, including climate change responses, are approved by the CEO. Medium-term and long-term plans are formulated by the Sustainability Headquarters, and approved by the CEO after discussions among board directors and other executives. The Sustainability Headquarters plays a central role in the groupwide efforts to achieve these targets, and reports the progress of the targets to the management every month and the annual review to the CEO.</p> <p>Our company has also established a Risk Management Committee based on a resolution of the Board of Directors. Serious risks related to environmental laws and regulations and natural disasters are assessed by the Risk Management Committee, and the results are reported to the Board of Directors.</p> |
| Strategy | <p>Based on information from specialized institutions and government agencies, Canon conducts numerical simulations of lifecycle CO₂ reductions using the climate change scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other inputs. When evaluating potential operational sites, Canon first assesses locations to confirm the local water availability using AQUEDUCT, a water-risk mapping tool provided by the World Resources Institute* for quantitative evaluation and reconfirmation of water risk in regions where production sites are located. We also try to conserve water based on local conditions. In response to higher flood risks due to the rise in abnormal weather patterns, we have relocated facilities to higher ground or selected land at higher elevation when constructing a second factory at a site. By responding appropriately to climate change in this way, we can identify business risks and opportunities while also formulating medium- to long-term strategies. See P.17 for further details of risks and opportunities.</p> <p>In order to reduce risks and expand opportunities, we recognize the importance of both mitigating CO₂ emissions and adapting to physical risks from the perspective of entire product lifecycles, and we have formulated and implemented action plans accordingly. We are also working to reduce CO₂ emissions through efforts to realize a resource efficiency. For example, remanufacturing of printers can reduce CO₂ emissions from the procurement of new raw materials and parts processing. In the closed-loop recycling of ink and toner cartridges, plastic is pelletized from collected cartridges and reused as raw material, thus reducing CO₂ emissions from procurement and transportation of new raw materials.</p> |
| Risk management | <p>Identified climate change risks and opportunities are managed in accordance with the ISO 14001 PDCA cycle. Our company has established a Group-wide environmental management system, based on ISO 14001, at all of its business sites around the world as a mechanism to continuously improve its environmental assurance activities. In order to promote (DO) environmental assurance activities in conjunction with the activities of each division (Product Group, business sites, and Group companies), the Environmental Management System determines (PLAN) medium-term and annual environmental targets, and formulates priority measures and implementation plans to achieve them, which are reflected in business activities. In addition, we conduct environmental audits to check the status of initiatives and issues in each division, and conduct environmental performance evaluations that incorporate environmental and CSR aspects into performance evaluations (CHECK), leading to continuous improvement and reinforcement of environmental assurance activities (ACT).</p> <p>These Responses to risks and opportunities are reflected in company-wide environmental targets and priority measures. Our company considers the environment as part of its management evaluation. The achievement of environmental targets and the results of environmental and CSR activities by each division are evaluated and scored twice a year in the environmental performance evaluation conducted as an indicator of the consolidated performance evaluation system, which evaluates the performance of the entire Group. The evaluation results are reported to the CEO and other senior management.</p> |
| Metrics and targets | <p>Canon is aiming to achieve net zero CO₂ emissions over entire product lifecycles by 2050. To achieve this goal, we have set an overall target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% in 2030 compared to 2022, and reduce Scope 3 (categories 1 and 11) emissions by 25% compared to 2022. These targets have been validated by SBTi.</p> <p>In addition, since 2008, we have been working toward an overall target of a 3% average annual improvement in the index of lifecycle CO₂ emissions per product unit. By continuing to meet this target, we will achieve a 50% improvement in 2030 compared to 2008 levels. As of 2023, the average rate of improvement since 2008 had exceeded the average target, at 3.95%, representing an improvement of 44.4% compared to 2008. Lifecycle CO₂ emissions were 7,468,000 t-CO₂ (aggregate value for Scope 1, 2 and 3). These GHG emissions data are certified by an independent third party every year, and the latest certification occurred in 2023.</p> |

* Details: Disclosure Based on TCFD Recommendations
<https://global.canon/en/environment/tcfd.html>

Climate Change

Canon is working to reduce CO₂ emissions at all stages of the product lifecycle.

For 2050

We aim to achieve net-zero CO₂ emissions for entire product lifecycle (Scope 1-3) by 2050.

2030 Targets

- Reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 42% compared to 2022, reduce Scope 3 (category 1 and 11) emissions by 25% compared to 2022.
- Work toward a 3% average annual improvement in the index of lifecycle CO₂ emissions (per product unit), realizing a cumulative improvement of 50% compared to 2008 by continually achieving this target.

Climate Change Initiatives

Canon seeks to consistently meet its environmental targets and, beyond that, is working toward net-zero CO₂ emissions from its business activities by 2050. To that end, we quantify emissions during the whole product lifecycle and use technology to reduce emissions at each stage.

Energy-Saving Product Design

Environmentally Conscious Designs for Office Equipment

Canon's imageRUNNER ADVANCE DX C3900F series of MFDs use industry-leading low-temperature fixing toner that offers significantly improved fixing temperatures compared to conventional toners. As a result, they reduce power consumption by up to 15%*¹ compared to previous models—an industry-leading typical energy consumption (TEC*²) value. This toner boosts transfer efficiency by controlling the shape of toner particles, resulting in less post-printing residue, meaning the same toner bottle can print roughly twice as many pages before it is returned. This reduces the amount of toner waste, notably in high-volume printing conditions, leading to lower environmental impact. The eco-conscious design extends to the use of replaceable parts*³ with longer lifespans that need replacing less often.



imageRUNNER ADVANCE DX C3900F (model shown includes optional features)

*1 Figure applies only to A3 model. The previous models in this comparison are the imageRUNNER ADVANCE DX C3835F, C3830F and C3826F that launched sales in October 2021.

*2 Typical energy consumption (TEC) is based on in-house comparison with MFDs qualifying for the International Energy Star Program (digital color copiers with copy, fax and scan capabilities printing at 25–35 pages/min); data as of August 1, 2023.

*3 Intermediate transfer belt, secondary transfer outer roller

Calculation and Disclosure of Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP)

We utilize the LCA approach to help estimate the lifecycle CO₂ emissions of Canon products. The cycle is divided into five stages (procurement of materials; production; logistics; usage and maintenance; disposal and recycling), and we utilize LCA to calculate GHG emissions for each stage, which are converted into CO₂ equivalents. The CFP is a visualization tool, helping to identify emissions-intensive processes to help us design Canon products that are more energy-efficient.

Additionally, to enable customers to select products with lower CO₂ emissions, we work to disclose relevant information based on Carbon Footprint of Products (CFP) and EcoLeaf certification under the SuMPO environmental labeling program of the Sustainable Management Promotion Organization (SuMPO).

Additionally, by taking advantage of the Carbon Offset Program utilizing CFP promoted by Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, we have put in place a system for the carbon offset* of CO₂ emissions throughout the product lifecycle of our office multifunction devices and some production printer products to address customer demands. Offset CO₂ emissions in response to customer demands totaled 1,197 tons in 2023.

* Carbon offset involves initiatives in which a company strives to reduce its own greenhouse gas emissions, while offsetting amounts it cannot reduce by reducing or absorbing emissions elsewhere.

Reference: Products registered for SuMPO Environmental Labeling Program (Japanese website only)
<https://corporate.canon.jp/sustainability/environment/customer/products/cfp>

Reference: Products certified under Carbon Offset Program making use of CFP (Japanese website only)
<https://corporate.canon.jp/sustainability/environment/customer/products/cfp-certified>

Greater Energy Efficiency at Operational Sites

Cutting Power Consumption in Production Using Production Green Cost Management (GCM)

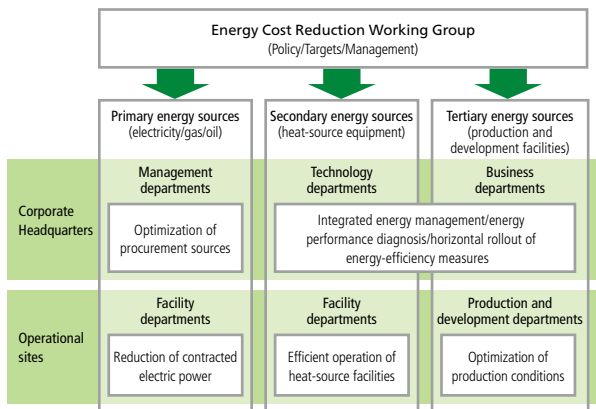
At Canon, we use “GCM” to refer to the management framework we have developed that targets parallel reductions in costs and CO₂ emissions, alongside decarbonization efforts based on the development of green technologies. Within this framework, we focus on “production GCM” initiatives that aim to cut the power used at the production stage. This is made up of the three steps of power visualization, reduction potential analysis, and reduction measures. We look in detail at the power used by each piece of production equipment, such as conveyors and welders, to identify the potential energy savings and target improvements.

Energy Cost Reduction Working Group

Canon created the Energy Cost Reduction Working Group in 2014 as a horizontally integrated organization to take Group-wide action on reducing energy consumption. The working group has promoted reduced energy consumption by undertaking a thorough-going analysis of the required operating environment for production equipment in the on-site manufacturing process and using its findings for instance to reduce equipment operating time, cut out excess use of pressurized air and cooling water, and adjust air conditioner settings. Measures that prove effective are adopted for horizontal rollout to Japan and overseas production sites. Moreover, staff members from our corporate headquarters in charge of this initiative perform a diagnosis of energy performance during visits to production sites all over the world. There, they check the operating status and settings of production equipment and then use their observations to make improvements to the operating efficiency of facilities and equipment and provide staff with relevant on-site training.

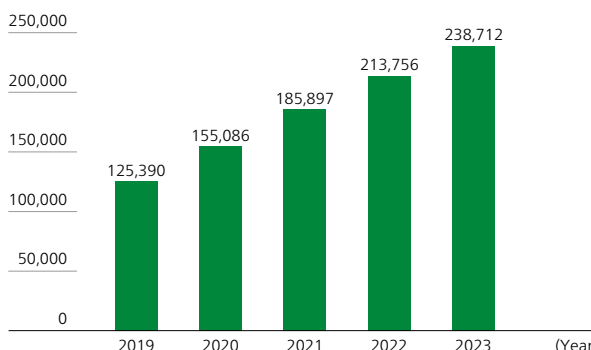
Since its launch, this initiative has resulted in Group-wide energy savings of 238,712kL (crude oil equivalent).

Organizational Chart of Energy Cost Reduction Working Group



Cumulative Energy Savings Through Working Group Activities (Cumulative)

(kL: crude oil equivalent)



Use of Renewable Energy

Canon is working to expand the use of renewable energy in a variety of ways, taking into account the regional prevalence of renewable energy and the initiatives of various countries.

We have installed solar generation panels on the premises of Canon Vietnam’s Thang Long Factory, Canon Zhongshan Business Machines, and other sites, using the renewable energy generated in production.

In addition to this initiative, Canon newly obtained a renewable energy certificate (REC) which securitizes the environmental value of renewable energy. This allowed the company to convert 100% of the power used in FY2023 at five locations among four manufacturing sites—Canon Suzhou, Canon Vietnam (Thang Long Factory and Tien Son Factory), Canon Hi-Tech Thailand (Ayutthaya Factory), and Canon Prachinburi Thailand—to renewable energy. Sales marketing companies such as Canon Deutschland and Canon (China) are also using renewable energy certificates to ensure that 100% of electricity consumption in their offices comes from renewable energy sources. Such use of renewable energy earned Canon Europe and Canon UK an “excellent” evaluation under the BREEAM* environmental assessment standard.

As a result of these initiatives to use renewable energy, total worldwide renewable energy consumption by Canon Group companies was 256,439MWh in 2023, roughly a 2.6 times increase over 2022.

* Abbreviation for Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method. An environmental sustainability assessment method developed by Britain’s Building Research Institute that evaluates buildings under nine categories, including health and wellbeing, energy, and waste.

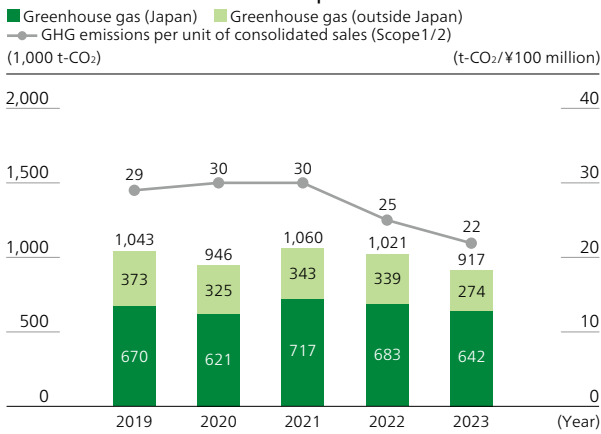


Solar panels installed at Canon Zhongshan Business Machines in China

Greenhouse Gas Emissions at Operational Sites

The efforts of the Energy Cost Reduction Working Group, coupled with the rigorous streamlining of production processes and other actions by our operational sites to reduce emissions and the broader adoption of renewable energy, resulted in an approximately 10% year-on-year reduction in emissions, to 917,000 t-CO₂. In 2024, we will continue to extend the roll-out of energy conservation and renewable energy initiatives at our business locations, pursuing further reductions in CO₂ emissions.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions at Operational Sites



* For information on our basic approach to calculating greenhouse gas emissions, please refer to P21.

CO₂ Reductions in Logistics

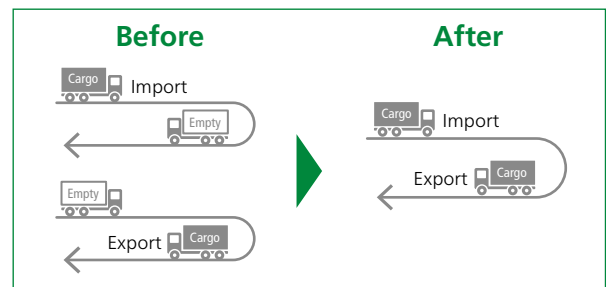
We are working to reduce our logistics-related CO₂ emission at every stage from procurement to sales. To reduce the environmental impact of transportation, we are promoting modal shifts by switching from air to sea and from road to rail or ferry transport.

We are also making an active effort in improving transport loading efficiency by promoting "container round use" which means turning import containers to reuse them for exports. In addition, we are in partnership with other companies to enhance co-loading as a way of reducing the total transportation distance.

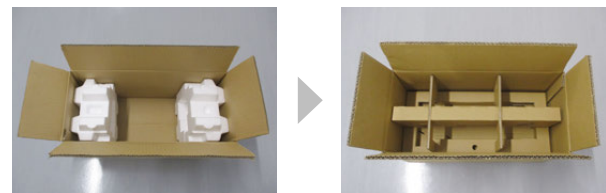
Post-pandemic stabilization in international logistics has supported the reduction of international transport-related CO₂ emissions by 21% through the progress of shifting from air to sea.

Elsewhere, we are working to improve transport loading efficiency by realizing smaller packaging and promoting re-used packaging materials as well as using eco-friendly packaging materials. Installing solar panels on our warehouses contributed to reduce environmental impacts in logistics by utilizing renewable energy.

Overview of Container Round Use



Using More Eco-Friendly Materials



Using polystyrene foam

All-cardboard packaging

Canon Business Machine Philippines (CBMP) received the Energy Efficiency Excellence Award (EEE) sponsored by the Department Of Energy (DOE) for the first time and the PEZA Award sponsored by the Philippine Economic Zones Authority

CBMP was the first Japanese company to receive the “Energy Efficiency Excellence Award 2022 (EEE Award): Industries and Buildings Division” sponsored by the Department Of Energy (DOE). The EEE Award is one of the most prestigious environmental awards in the Philippines, established by the Department of Energy to promote sustainable use of energy and conservation of resources. As a result of its energy conservation activities over the past 3 years, CBMP was recognized for its success in reducing energy consumption by an average of 10.7 million kJ per year despite the impact of COVID-19, and for its contribution to reducing CO₂ emissions by 5.17TJ. CBMP also received the “PEZA Award: Outstanding Community Projects Award” sponsored by the Philippine Economic Zones Authority (PEZA). The Outstanding Community Projects Award is given to a company that has established a good relationship with the community through social contribution activities. The award was given in recognition of CBMP’s promotion of projects that combine environmental activities such as environmental education, Tree Planting, Forest Clean Up, Coastal Clean Up, Biodiversity conservation, and Waste Reduction with community promotion activities.

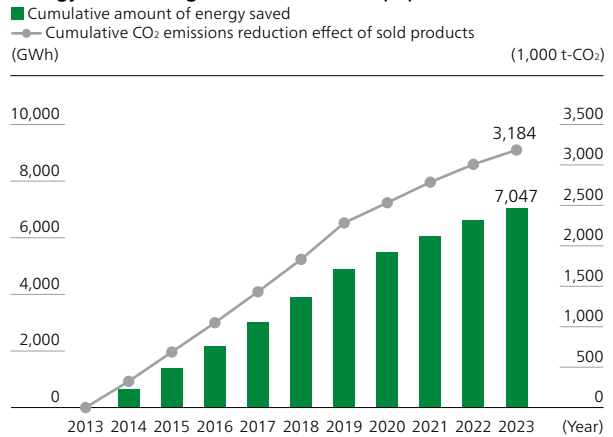


CBMP staff receiving awards

Reducing Impact in Product Use

Thanks to energy-saving technologies used in office equipment, Canon products achieved cumulative energy savings of 7,047GWh between 2013 and 2023. This is expected to result in a CO₂ reduction of 3,184,000 tons.

Energy/CO₂-Saving Effects of Office Equipment (Cumulative)

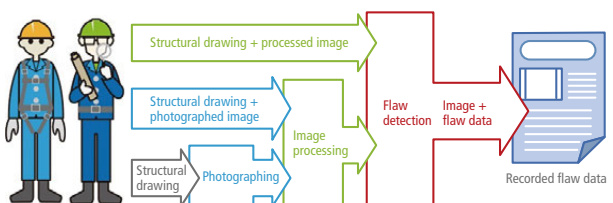


- * Covered products: Electrophotographic multifunction devices and laser printers for offices (excluding production printers).
- * Energy-saving effect using the average energy (electricity) consumed by products sold five years prior to each respective year, assuming that products sold each year are in use for five years.
- * CO₂ emissions factors are calculated by using the weighted average of sales per region based on emission factors published by the Federation of Electric Power Companies (in Japan) and the International Energy Agency (outside Japan).

Contributing to Society by Reducing CO₂ Emissions

In addition to reducing lifecycle CO₂ emissions through hardware measures, we are deploying IT solutions to improve the efficiency of work operations, reduce the movements of people and objects, and realize resource and energy savings. This also promotes CO₂ reduction in society as a whole. We are combining conventional visual inspection with high-resolution image capture, proprietary image processing, and AI technologies in the inspection of bridges and tunnels. By detecting cracks or other deformities using images of the structures, the system requires fewer workers and eliminates the need for physical movement of objects, enabling greater operational efficiency, realizing high performance, and reducing CO₂ emissions.

By delivering a range of solutions to society, Canon will continue contributing to reducing CO₂ emissions not only in its own operations but also in society as a whole.



Examples of tunnel and bridge maintenance

Contributing to Climate Change Adaptation Based on Hydroponic Plant Factories

Food supply risks are increasing due to the higher climate change-related incidence of flooding and droughts. Hydroponic plant factories, which can provide a stable supply of crops even in urban areas under climate-independent conditions, are drawing attention as an example of adapting to climate change. Locating production in the cities that are the major areas of consumption also enables lower CO₂ emissions from food transportation. Indoor crop cultivation can also be advantageous due to a lack of pests, helping to significantly cut the use of fertilizers and other chemicals such as disinfectants. However, managing growing conditions and establishing a production framework requires know-how, and many processes must be done manually, making labor costs a major issue.

With strengths in automation technology, Canon Electronics is developing equipment to automate the various manual processes used in hydroponic-based plant cultivation with the aim of boosting production yields. The company is also developing software to control the temperature, humidity and other growing conditions, with the long-term aim being to create an unmanned plant factory.



Frilly lettuce under cultivation

Comment from Plant Factory Staff

I was responsible for mechanical design. The culture at Canon Electronics is to make everything in-house, but I was repeatedly surprised and excited at how we began with the cultivation panel concept and managed to create the mold design, in-house molding and automated equipment. (Toru Takahashi, Precision Equipment Design)

I worked on the conditions for cultivation. I can never forget my joy at finding the best conditions to enable reliable harvesting. We had to persevere to satisfy the strict demand of the person designing the harvester, who insisted that the crop's outer leaves stand up so the cutting point would be easy to see. (Yuuki Kanzou, Materials Research)



Staff involved in automatic machine development and lettuce growing

Resource Efficiency

Canon promotes recycling through the 3Rs: reduce, reuse, and recycle.

Resource Efficiency

Canon seeks to recycle used products into new ones to maximize the value brought about by resource efficiency. In particular, we have emphasized such initiatives as closed-loop recycling of toner cartridges and the remanufacturing of office multifunction devices — collecting them post-use and making them into products with good-as-new quality. Currently, Canon has five sites conducting recycling, in Japan, Germany, France, the United States, and China. We are continuing initiatives aimed at circulating resources within the same regions where they are consumed. Since 2008, we have reused 37,155 tons of products and parts directly and extracted

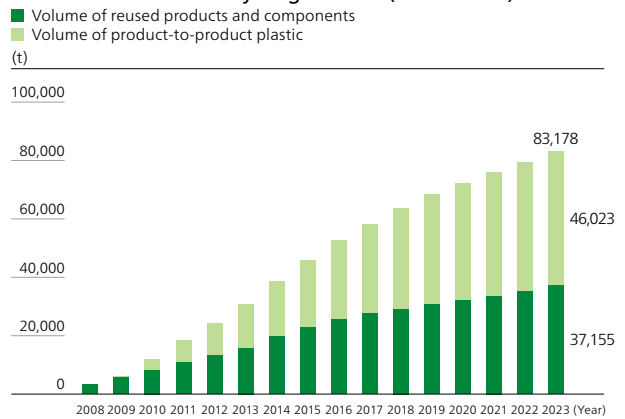
46,023 tons of plastic from used products for use as raw materials in other products. Going forward, we will continue to reinforce activities at Canon recycling sites around the world, contributing to both a resource efficiency and the realization of a carbon-neutral society.

Flowchart of Resource Efficiency



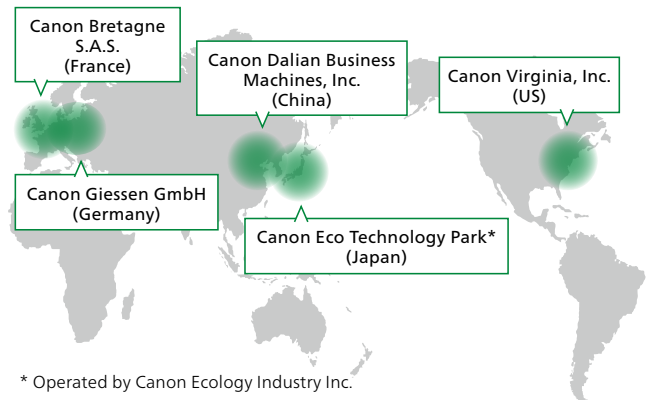
Reference: Remanufacturing of Multifunction Devices (→P30)
Ink and Toner Cartridge Closed-Loop Recycling (→P30)

Product-to-Product Recycling Volume (Cumulative)



* Product recycling initiatives have been ongoing since before 2007. Data are based on 2008 as the baseline year.

Canon Recycling Sites Worldwide



Digital Printing Business/Resource Recycling Targets Established

The resource recycling rate is a numerical figure indicating what proportion of the sales volume by weight of Canon's Printing Business utilizes recycled materials or components. We have set targets of 20% for 2025 and 50% for 2030, after recording a value of around 16% in fiscal 2022. The sales volume measures the aggregate weight of all Group inputs and outputs, including newly manufactured and remanufactured MFDs, toner and ink cartridges.

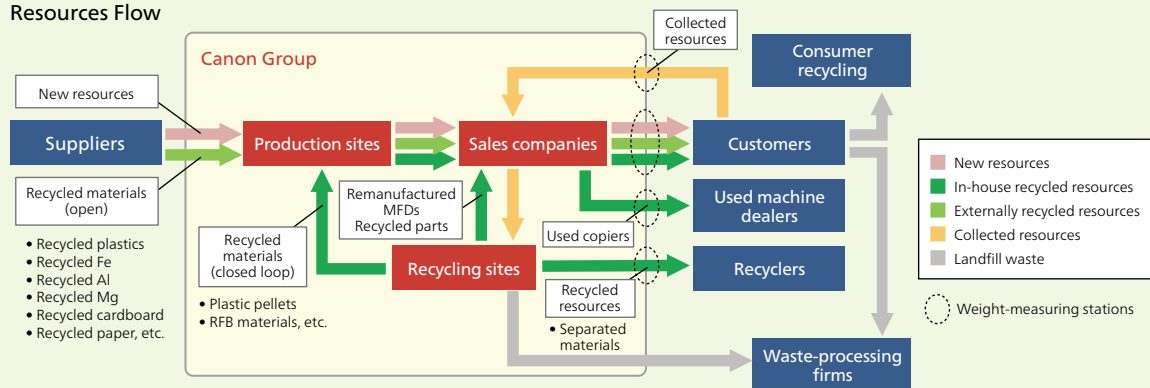
We are taking the following initiatives at recycling sites to boost the resource recycling rate.

- Improving the purity of separated recycled resources such as iron, nonferrous metals, and plastics
- Improving the recycled part ratio in recycled machines and parts
- Expanding the type and production volume of (closed loop) recycled materials

Pioneered by the Group's principal recycling technology company, Canon Ecology Industry, the programs are also being developed at Canon Giessen and Canon Virginia and other overseas production sites.

Actions in 2023 to improve reuse and recycling led to a resource recycling rate of approximately 17%.

Resources Flow



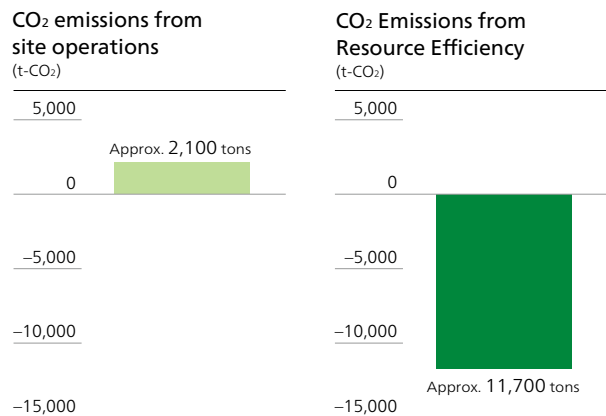
Value Created by Resource Efficiency

We see initiatives at Canon's recycling sites as not only contributing to a resource efficiency but also contributing to a carbon-free future. The reuse of parts through remanufacturing and the recycling of plastics through closed-loop recycling allow us to reduce the amount of CO₂ emissions generated by raw material procurement and transportation compared with using new raw materials. Canon Ecology Industry Inc. emitted approximately 2,100 tons of Scope 1 and 2 CO₂ through site operations. We believe that these efforts have resulted in a reduction of approximately 11,700 tons of CO₂ emissions.

Environmentally Conscious Design

To achieve effective use of our limited resources, environmentally conscious design is a necessary tool. Starting from the design and development stage, Canon gives careful consideration to the whole process through to collection and recycling of end-of-life products. Our Environmentally Conscious Design Guidance summarizes the considerations that need to be addressed at the product design stage, including product-related environmental laws and regulations,

Example of Canon Ecology Industry Inc.



Green Public Procurement standards, and environmental labeling standards in the different countries and regions where we sell our products. It sets out concrete guidelines covering a range of areas, such as extending product life, making products easier to maintain, disassemble and sort into constituent materials after disassembly, and improving information disclosure.

Remanufacturing of Multifunction Devices

Since 1992, Canon has undertaken remanufacturing of used multifunction devices. This process involves a system that automatically determines which parts should be reused, based on operating data about the equipment, such as the number of years in use, its history of breakdowns, and the number of pages printed. Then, following strict reuse standards, we replace any parts that show wear or deterioration. The production line and inspection processes used are on a par with those for devices made only with new parts. When a remanufactured device is shipped, it is guaranteed to offer the same level of quality as a new product. We market remanufactured devices from the imageRUNNER ADVANCE series under the Refreshed series brand in Japan and under the ES series brand in Europe. Using meticulous washing and cleaning processes, along with sandblast polishing* to remove the smallest imperfections and other special treatments, the imageRUNNER ADVANCE C3530F-RG of the Refreshed series achieved a reused parts ratio of over 94%. To promote further recycling in our multifunction devices, Canon is creating product platforms to standardize parts and designing products that are easy to reuse and recycle through disassembly and cleaning.

* A technique for polishing resin surfaces by blasting with microparticles

Reuse of Parts

Canon collects post-use maintenance parts from used products. After being washed and cleaned, the parts are incorporated into recycled products put back on the market. This work is done by Canon Giessen in Germany and by Canon Ecology Industry in Japan, with Canon Virginia in the United States expected to begin production using this method from 2024. In fact, to meet maintenance demand after ceasing the production of machine casings, Canon Ecology Industry has new and recycled production lines operating in parallel. Extracting and re-using the materials from post-collection machines is reducing how much new resources are required in production.

Development and Use of Recycled Plastic with PCR* Rate of 100%

Canon Ecology Industry operates a closed-loop recycling system in which plastic parts extracted from collected machines are separated, washed and crushed to form pellets. The recycled plastic pellets are shipped to Canon production sites, creating a loop with a PCR rate of 100%. The cumulative volume of pellets shipped as of the end of 2023 was 26 tons.

* PCR= post-consumer recycling (proportion of materials from returned post-use products that is recycled)

Initiatives Regarding Consumables

Toner Cartridge Closed-loop Recycling

In 1990, Canon launched its Toner Cartridge Recycling Program, the first such program in the industry. The program continues to operate today. Returned used toner cartridges are brought to Canon recycling sites and sorted by model. The reusable parts are then picked out, washing and maintenance are performed, and the parts are reused in new products. Parts that cannot be reused are crushed and separated by material using physical characteristics such as electrostatic properties and specific gravity. The primary material of toner cartridges is the high-impact polystyrene (HIPS) used primarily for the housing. HIPS can be used repeatedly to make new toner cartridges, a unique feature of Canon's closed-loop recycling process. We conduct used toner cartridge collection in 24 countries and regions (with a cumulative collection volume of about 464,000 tons as of the end of 2023) for recycling at four sites* worldwide. As of 2023 we have achieved a cumulative reduction in the use of new resources of approximately 331,000 tons.

* Japan: Canon Ecology Industry, United States: Canon Virginia, France: Canon Bretagne, China: Canon Dalian Business Machines

Collection and Recycling of Ink Cartridges

Canon has been collecting and recycling used ink cartridges since 1996. As of the end of 2023, the total volume of collected cartridges was 2,845 tons. In Japan, in conjunction with other printer manufacturers, Canon operates the Ink Cartridge Satogaeri (Homecoming) Project, a program that utilizes collection boxes for used ink cartridges in post offices, libraries, and other locations. Schools also collect cartridges through activities related to the Bellmark Campaign. Outside Japan, cartridge collection boxes are placed in large retail stores, companies, schools, and other locations.



Collection box for the Ink Cartridge Satogaeri (Homecoming) Project

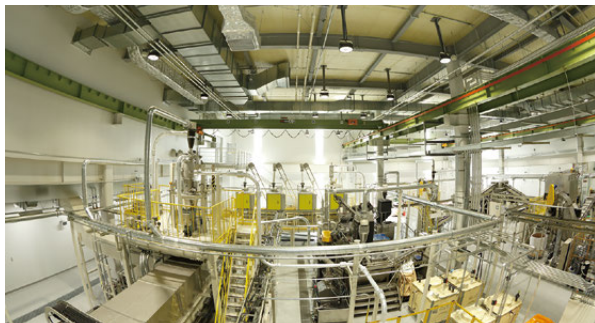
Collection/Recycling of Used Toner Bottles

Since 2022, France-based Canon Bretagne has built a system for replenishing recovered toner bottles and supplying them to the regional market. This has not only further reduced the volume of plastic used, but also realizes energy savings at the point of toner bottle fabrication.

State-of-the-Art Automated Recycling Plant at Canon Eco Technology Park

In February 2018, we opened the Canon Eco Technology Park. Based on a "clean and silent" design concept, which overturns the traditional image of recycling operations, the facility has implemented advanced systems to further boost recycling efficiency. The Canon Automated Recycling System for Toner Cartridges (CARS-T) is a process in which, after separation using a camera-based process, used toner cartridges are crushed and materials automatically separated for recycling of the main component, high-impact polystyrene (HIPS). The sorting purity of the recycled plastic reaches 99% or greater* with the intensive use of various separation technologies at the different stages of the process. With the recycling system for ink cartridges (Canon Automated Recycling System for Ink Cartridges: CARS-I), a camera-based automatic sorting process is applied to used ink cartridges. The automated process line covers disassembly, pulverization and washing. Separated materials are re-used for ink cartridge components and packaging. Resources that cannot be recycled in product-to-product recycling are diverted to material recycling or thermal recovery processes to help maximize resource efficiency.

* 99% or greater based on Canon's in-house sorting method



The Canon Automated Recycling System for Toner Cartridges (CARS-T)

Action to Reduce Disposable Plastics

We are working to find alternatives for single-use plastics in our product packaging materials. Among the Canon products launched in 2023, nine inkjet printers utilize pulp molds, resulting in 70% less plastic use than in previous models, while 97.2%*¹ of the packaging materials are made of paper. Within our range of office MFDs, the A3 model*² of the imageRUNNER ADVANCE DX series and the imagePROGRAF TM series of large-format inkjet printers both use corrugated board. The issue with corrugated board is their increased weight, as more material is usually needed to achieve the same functionality as expanded polystyrene. To reduce packaging volumes while maintaining functionality,

we are adopting packaging designs based on the use of prefabricated corrugated board, which reduces the weight and helps to lower CO₂ emissions in the transportation process.

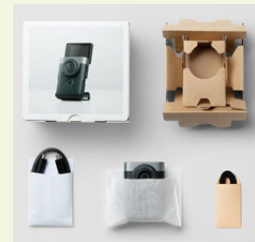
*1 Average value of nine products
*2 Not applicable to Asia (excluding Taiwan)



Cardboard used in packaging

Eliminating Plastics Significantly from Packaging Materials

Rather than the plastic cushioning trays, bags and packaging that are often used to protect the camera and accessories such as cables, Canon's "PowerShot V10" vlogging camera only utilizes packaging materials made of cardboard, plant-based nonwoven fabrics and paper. This helps to eliminate single-use plastics as well as reducing environmental impact. In recognition of the way it helps to rationalize and improve packaging in the sector, the "PowerShot V10" was given an award at the 2023 Japan Packaging Contest sponsored by the Japan Packaging Institute in the category for Electric Equipment Packaging Award.



Packaging without plastic materials*

* Excludes materials used as labels, coatings or adhesives.

Additionally, Canon is a member of the Clean Ocean Material Alliance (CLOMA), a public-private sector alliance that seeks a solution to the problem of marine plastic pollution through accelerated innovation and collaboration among a wide range of interested parties across industry borders. In coordination with CLOMA, we are working on a range of initiatives, including reducing the use of plastics and developing recycle-friendly products, technologies, and systems.

Use of Biomass and Recycled Plastics

The HS-1220TUB and TS-122TUB tabletop calculators and the LS-122TUB mini tabletop calculator use biomass plastic materials made from plant resources and recycled plastic made from plastic waste. These products have also obtained Japan's Eco Mark and Biomass Mark certifications, as well as complying with

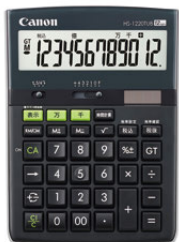
- Resource Efficiency

- Chemical Substances

- Biodiversity

the Green Purchasing Act* stipulated by the Ministry of the Environment. In these ways, Canon is reducing environmental impact during manufacturing.

* A Japanese law in effect since 2000 that promotes environmentally friendly product procurement, centered on the national government.



12-digit tabletop calculator HS-1220TUB

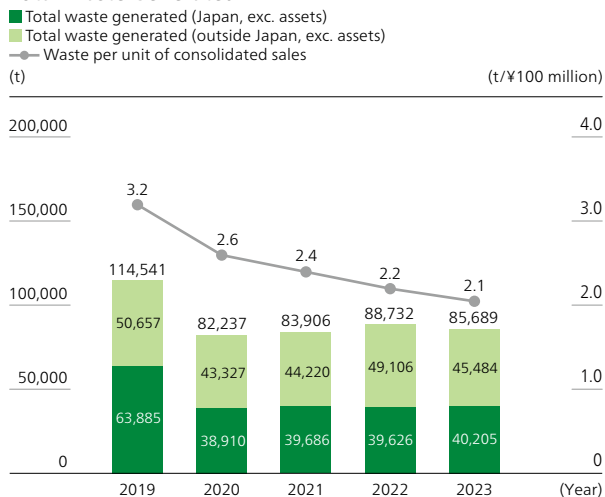
employ a range of in-house recycling schemes, including reprocessing waste plastic from injection molding as artificial wooden benches or recycling it for other items. Even in the case of waste that must be sent outside the company, we outsource the recycling of each resource to ensure that it does not enter landfills*. Rather, we contract with companies that reprocess waste into materials. In 2023, contracted companies processed 83,763 tons of waste from Canon back into materials.

* Except for some general waste generated by business activities that is disposed of under government oversight.

Initiatives to Reduce Waste at Operational Sites

Canon is working hard to reduce the amount of waste it generates. Efforts include increasing recycling through sorting and collection and minimizing initial waste generation. In particular, we have sought to determine which factors most significantly affect waste generation at production sites for each division and each production process. Based on these findings, and thorough forecast management, we have implemented a number of ongoing initiatives to reduce waste. Total waste generated in 2023 was 85,689 tons, a decrease of 3.4% compared to 2022. This was mainly due to the re-use of wooden pallets, plastic pallets and packaging materials by Canon Medical, along with efforts at Canon Hi-Tech (Thailand) to reduce amounts of cushioning materials used in packaging and the promotion of returnable boxes.

Total Waste Generated



* Excludes disposal of products collected after use.
 * The scope of aggregation mainly includes companies that have acquired ISO 14001 consolidated certification.

Initiatives Related to In-House Waste Recycling and Outside Resource Recovery

Canon actively works to reduce the amount of waste originating from its operations and to reuse or recycle waste where possible, appropriately disposing of any waste that can be neither reused nor recycled in accordance with the law. Our various operational sites

Initiatives for Sustainable Use of Water Resources

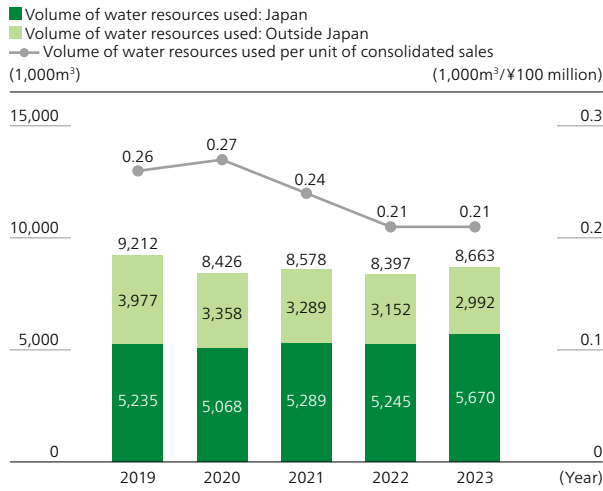
Reducing Water Usage

Canon collects water data by intake source (public water system, industrial water system, or groundwater) and manages water resources carefully so as not to exceed intake limits for the different regions in which it operates. We also set and manage targets for the volume of water used in production, and constantly strive to further reduce water usage by improving production processes, raising water-usage efficiency and enhancing the quality of our water management.

Water Recycling at Production Sites

Canon promotes the recycling of water resources. For example, taking into consideration its impact on the marine ecosystem of nearby Beppu Bay, which abounds with precious natural resources and habitats, the Kitsuki Plant of Oita Canon Materials Inc. employs a fully closed wastewater system that discharges only rainwater. At Canon Ecology Industry, wastewater from equipment used in air conditioning and other infrastructure is treated and recycled for reuse in the production process of toner and ink cartridges. Canon Inc., Taiwan's production site re-uses the wastewater from the cleaning equipment in the polishing process. We are also working to keep water consumption at our marketing sites to an appropriate level by measuring and monitoring the amount of water used at main sites. To reduce water consumption at its head office building through water recycling, Canon Marketing Japan is cooperating with the Shinagawa Grand Commons Community Development Council, an association of local business enterprises, in a reclaimed water utilization project under which recycled water supplied by the Tokyo Sewerage Bureau is used for flush toilets and other purposes. In 2023, water consumption increased by 3.2% from the previous year to 8,663,000 m³. This reflected larger water volumes used in cooling for facility maintenance purposes and due to the higher prevailing temperatures, which more than offset the ongoing efforts of Canon Group sites to reduce water usage.

Use of Water Resources



* Third-party verification obtained for water consumption figures from 2018.
 * The scope of aggregation mainly includes companies that have acquired ISO 14001 consolidated certification.

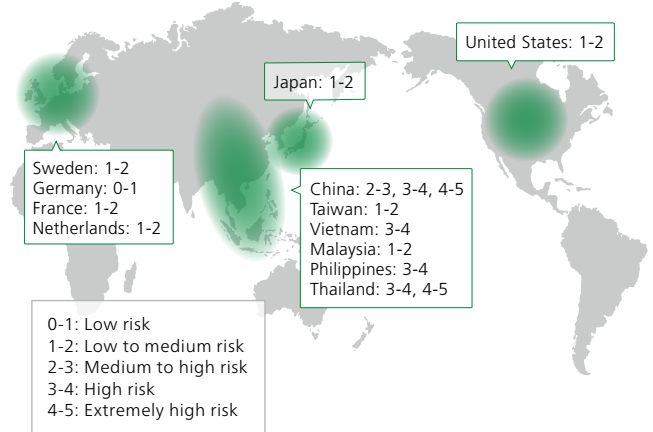
Water Risk in Regions Where Production Sites Are Located

Canon assesses locations to confirm available water intake volume before establishing operational sites and facilities. We use the AQUEDUCT water-risk mapping tool provided by the World Resources Institute* for quantitative evaluation and reconfirmation of water risk in regions where production sites are located, and work to reduce water consumption in response to local conditions. Meanwhile, in some regions, an increase in abnormal weather patterns has increased the risk of

flood damage. We have already begun implementing appropriate responses to climate change. In Japan, for instance, we have relocated the Miyazaki Canon site, replacing the former riverside structures with new buildings on higher ground. Similarly, at our Thai production site, we used an elevated site to build Plant No. 2. Going forward, we will continue our progress with the formulation and updating of risk response plans to increase resilience.

* World Resources Institute: WRI is an independent institute based in the United States that conducts policy research and provides technical assistance concerning environmental and development issues around the world.

Water Risk (Quantitative) in Countries and Regions with Major Production Sites



* Result of "physical risk quantity" assessment of production sites (as of end of 2020) using AQUEDUCT water-risk mapping tool (Version 3) (as of February 2024)

Canon Hi-Tech (Thailand) (CHT) received Green Star Award for 6th consecutive Year and First Gold Star Award

CHT has received the Green Star Award sponsored by the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand and supported by the Ministry of Industry for the 6th consecutive year and the Gold Star Award for the first time. The Green Star Award was established in 2011 to recognize companies in industrial estates in Thailand that are actively engaged in environmental protection and health and safety management. In addition to its own activities, CHT received the award in recognition of its efforts to improve the efficiency of plastic use and reduce environmental impact by reusing water and waste in order to promote a recycling-oriented economy, to educate local residents about the environment in order to prevent global warming and reduce waste and separate waste to recycle, and to manage safety and health, including measures against COVID-19.



CHT receives the Gold Star Award

Chemical Substances

Canon thoroughly manages chemical substances in products and those used in manufacturing processes.

Approach to Managing Chemical Substances

Canon strictly manages chemical substances in products as well as those used in manufacturing processes. Our basic approach to management involves confirming products do not contain regulated chemical substances that exceed the prescribed standard and production sites do not discharge regulated chemical substances that exceed the prescribed standard.

Management of Chemical Substances in Products

Canon has built a Group-wide environmental assurance system for managing chemical substances in products. Taking the laws and major environmental-labeling requirements around the world into consideration, we established in-house standards in line with the most stringent regulations in the world. Specifically, our management system classifies chemical substances into three categories: "prohibited substances," which cannot be used in products; "use-restricted substances," for which we are working to find alternatives by specific deadlines; and, "controlled substances," the amount of which should be monitored.

Utilization and Development of the chemSHERPA System for Information Sharing on Chemical Substances

To manage chemical substances appropriately, it is important to share information on the chemical substances contained in materials, parts, and products accurately and efficiently along the supply chain from upstream to downstream, and to ensure compliance with all applicable regulations. After adopting the IEC62474* international standard data scheme, Canon in 2017 began utilizing the chemSHERPA data scheme for information sharing, standardized under the initiative of Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. We also upgraded our existing chemical substance integrated management system to be compatible with chemSHERPA. As of 2023, more than 99% of survey replies from suppliers have been made through chemSHERPA. This has led to increased workplace efficiency while helping alleviate the administrative burden on suppliers. Some suppliers have also adopted pre-filled survey replies that contain some of the required information. This shift to a more standardized approach contributes further to operational efficiency. Meanwhile, for suppliers who have difficulty with the reply process, guide manuals in Japanese, English, and Chinese have been prepared to promote the progressive global adoption of chemSHERPA.

* Material Declaration for Products of and for the Electrotechnical Industry. International standards issued by the IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) in March 2012 aiming to streamline the material declarations on chemical substances and compositions contained in the products of the electrotechnical industry in the global supply chain.

UVgel460 Inks Certified as Meeting Rigorous GREENGUARD Gold International Standard

The UVgel460 inks used in Canon's Colorado series of printers have been certified to meet the GREENGUARD Gold international standard relating to indoor emissions of volatile chemical substances from products. With stricter criteria than GREENGUARD, the GREENGUARD Gold certification indicates that UVgel460 inks meet rigorous indoor environmental standards and can be safely used in schools, healthcare institutions, and other facilities.



Logo of the GREENGUARD Gold certification

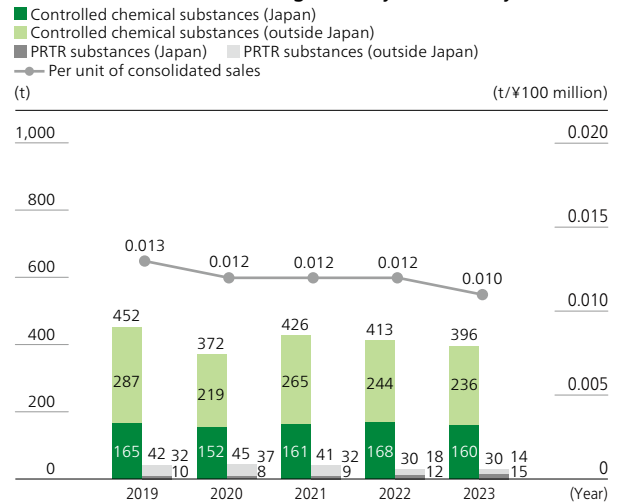
Managing Chemical Substances Used in Manufacturing Processes

The chemical substances handled during manufacturing at Canon include “controlled chemical substances” regulated in terms of safety such as negative impact on human health, the environment, and flammable risk. Canon separates these substances into three categories: A) Prohibited substances; B) Emission reduction substances; and C) Regulated substances. In turn, effective measures are in place for each category. Prohibited substances are defined as those specified by the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the Convention concerning Safety in the Use of Asbestos, as well as specified greenhouse gases (PFCs/HFCs/SF₆), other soil and groundwater pollutants, and substances that significantly impact people’s health. Greenhouse gases other than PFCs/HFCs/SF₆, greenhouse gases identified by the IPCC as having global warming potential (GWP), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and other substances specified by Canon are designated as emission reduction substances. Regulated substances are chemical substances with defined compliance requirements, including compliance with reference values and the ascertainment of usage and storage quantities.

Reducing Use and Emissions of Controlled Chemical Substances

Canon engages in various initiatives at its operational sites to reduce emissions of controlled chemical substances, including reducing consumption and re-using them through improvement of production processes. In 2023, Canon Prachinburi (Thailand) introduced replacements for controlled chemical substances and revised the amounts of grease applied, while Canon Inc., Taiwan made further improvements to target polishing processes. Due to these ongoing reduction activities, controlled chemical substance emissions declined further year on year by 4.1%, to 396 tons.

Emissions of Controlled Chemical Substances and Amount of Chemical Substances Designated by the PRTR System*



* PRTR System: Pollutant Release and Transfer Register System, a notification system for the transfer and release of chemical substances.
 * Controlled chemical substances exclude regulated substances.
 * The scope of aggregation mainly includes companies that have acquired ISO 14001 consolidated certification.

Reducing Emissions into the Atmosphere and Waterways and Preventing Pollution

Canon alleviates the environmental impact of its operational sites by reducing emissions of NO_x*¹ and SO_x*², which are major causes of air pollution and acid rain; reducing discharge of phosphates and nitrogen compounds, which cause the eutrophication of water environments; and, reducing BOD*³ and SS*⁴, which indicate an environmental impact in water areas. One example of this is Canon Components, the first member of the Group to introduce a new treatment process to reuse the active carbon contained in waste sludge. By removing the small residue of ink in treated wastewater, this process realizes reduced environmental impact.

To prevent air pollution, when installing or updating equipment that uses fuel, we opt for fuels that minimize generation of air pollutants (such as sulfur oxide, nitrogen oxide and soot), and have banned the use of heavy oil in principle. Furthermore, we have designated ozone-depleting substances and persistent organic pollutants cited in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants as banned substances. With regard to wastewater, each operational site sets standard values based on local laws and regulations. Also, control values are set at 80% of the standard values as management standards at each site. We regularly check the status of compliance with management standards.

- Resource Efficiency

- Chemical Substances

- Biodiversity

- *1 Nitrogen oxides (NOx) A major cause of air pollution, acid rain and photochemical smog, NOx is generated when the nitrogen in fuels is oxidized or when nitrogen in the atmosphere is oxidized during high-temperature combustion.
- *2 Sulfur oxides (SOx) A major cause of air pollution and acid rain, SOx is generated when fossil fuels, such as oil and coal, are burned.
- *3 Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) BOD is the amount of oxygen consumed when microorganisms degrade organic matter in water. Larger figure indicates worse water quality.
- *4 Suspended solids (SS) A collective term used for substances of less than 2 mm in diameter that float in the air and do not dissolve.

Soil and Groundwater Management Status

Canon places high priority on soil and groundwater protection. In line with this, we established the Canon Group’s Basic Policy on Soil and Groundwater Pollution and implemented comprehensive measures based on it. In the unlikely event that soil or groundwater pollution is found at one of our operational sites, cleanup and remedial actions are carried out in close accordance with all relevant laws (see table below).

Canon has also adopted an internal standard for acquiring new land, conducting a preliminary soil examination and carrying out any other necessary procedures, such as soil remediation, before making the purchase. We also monitor the chemical substances used at each site and, considering applicable national and regional standards, develop risk countermeasures according to the local situation.

PCB Waste Management

In accordance with relevant laws, Canon strictly manages polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), which damages living organisms and the environment. As of December 2023, one operational site was storing highly concentrated PCB waste. The Japan Environmental Storage & Safety Corporation is gradually disposing of these materials in Japan.

Status of Soil and Groundwater Management Activities

| Operational Site | Substances | Measures |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Shimomaruko | 1,2-dichloroethylene | Injection of treatment agents, water quality measurement |
| Utsunomiya parking lot 1 | Fluorine and its compounds, etc. | Pumping, water quality measurement |
| Toride | Trichloroethylene, etc. Hexavalent chromium and its compounds | Covering, pumping, water quality measurement |
| Canon Ecology Industry | Trichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene | Covering, pumping, water quality measurement |
| Canon Components | Mercury and its compounds | Covering, water quality measurement |

* Reports are made to the authorities concerning sites where remediation is in progress.

Biodiversity

Under our Biodiversity Policy, we have formulated the slogan 'Nature Positive' and are pursuing activities rooted in local communities worldwide.

Biodiversity Policy

Canon recognizes biodiversity as essential for a sustainable society. We carry out various activities to conserve and protect biodiversity under our Biodiversity Policy, which applies to the entire Canon Group.

Canon believes that actions to conserve biodiversity will prevent the loss of economic activity, create jobs and business, and lead to the Group's sustainable development. For this reason, we are making preparations to disclose relevant information in accordance with the framework of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

Reference: Biodiversity Policy
<https://global.canon/en/environment/biodiversity.html>

Initiatives to Support Continuous Use of Sustainable Forestry Resources within Value Chain

To help support biodiversity across the value chain, Canon promotes the use of sustainable forestry resources as the raw materials for the paper used in its products. Having established procurement policies favoring the purchase of paper products derived from sustainably sourced wood pulp in 2015, we sell office paper made under forest certification schemes or using environmentally conscious raw materials.

Reference: Basic Policy on the Procurement of Timber Products
<https://global.canon/en/environment/biodiversity.html>

Canon Bird Branch Project

Biodiversity refers to the way living things interact as they coexist on earth. Within this sphere, birds occupy the top position in a local ecosystem pyramid of plants, insects, and small animals, symbolizing the cycle of life. Since 2015, based on the Group's Biodiversity Policy, Canon has promoted the Bird Branch Project, encompassing a range of bird-centered activities at operational sites in Japan and overseas, to symbolize Canon's commitment to biodiversity initiatives.

For example, Canon's Shimomaruko headquarters complex in Tokyo includes a greenspace with a wide variety of trees that we call the Shimomaruko Woodland. Under the supervision of the Wild Bird Society of Japan, a monthly census of the migration of wild birds is carried out. The number of species observed has grown from 23 in 2014 to 41 in 2024, indicating the success of efforts to promote species diversity.



Bird Branch Project

At Canon Ecology Industry, with the support of experts from the Wild Bird Society of Japan, we have been actively trying to attract kingfishers to the retention pond at the site since 2020. This has included releasing small fish species such as gudgeon and ginbuna that are common prey for kingfishers. Success came in May 2023 when an adult kingfisher was confirmed at the site.



The common kingfisher that flew into the site

Comment from Bird Branch Project Manager in Canon Ecology Industry

The experts told us that it would take about three years from the small fish releases. We were not seeing any kingfishers. We were holding three or four bird-watching events each year, and I was worried if we would ever see any at all. When I finally captured a kingfisher that flew by on camera, everyone who had taken part in the bird-watching was moved. The project has also given us a lot of detail about the types of birds and plants that are seen at the site each season. In addition, our efforts to attract kingfishers have helped to raise awareness of biodiversity.



Futoshi Sugiyama
 Canon Ecology Industry Inc.
 Corporate Planning Division

In addition to maintaining green space on the grounds, Oita Canon Materials is pursuing greening activities that pay special attention to harmony with the surrounding environment and Japan's four seasons. The subsidiary also installed nesting boxes to create a bird habitat and conducted a seasonal plant and animal life census in collaboration with the National Institute for Environmental Studies, as well as visiting elementary schools to hold classes on the environment and

conducting factory tours.

The Fuji-Susono Research Park properly maintained and managed the green space that covers 88% of the site, as well as planting trees and installing nesting boxes to create an environment hospitable to incoming wild birds. In addition, we conducted local cleanup activities, including areas surrounding the park office, and held on-site environmental classes and career education for elementary and junior high school students. These activities were recognized at the 2023 Factory Greening Award sponsored by the Japan Greenery Research and Development Center: The Kitsuki and Oita plants of Oita Canon Materials both received the Economy, Trade and Industry Director’s Award, while Canon Inc. Fuji-Susono Research Park received the Japan Greenery Research and Development Center Chairman’s Award.

Canon China uses its website and social media to disseminate information about the Canon Group’s efforts in China. Additionally, in 2023, the branch office organized bird-watching events at Shanghai in May and

at Guangzhou in October under the guidance of NGO experts, at which employees and family members spotted dozens of species.

At other sites as well, we have created biotopes, with bird baths and nesting boxes installed and kept clean and measures taken to protect against bird strikes, creating on-site environments conducive to bird life. By sharing successful nesting inside nesting boxes and other activities, it gives employees an opportunity to study aspects of the lives of wild birds even in familiar surroundings. Meanwhile, 12 of our operational sites, including Oita Canon Materials, participate in the seasonal wildlife monitoring scheme proposed by the National Institute for Environmental Studies. Participants report the species of bird, plant, reptile, and insect observed at the site as well as the date on which the first birdsong of each species is heard, the date on which it is first seen, and the date on which each tree or plant begins to flower. These data also make a useful contribution to academic studies.

Contribution to the Global 30by30 Target

In 2023, a green zone located on the premises of Canon’s Shimomaruko Headquarters was certified as a “Nature Symbiosis Site” under a scheme by the Ministry of the Environment to certify areas that contribute to biodiversity conservation. This project certifies areas where biodiversity conservation is being promoted through private-sector initiatives. It forms part of the Japanese government’s plans to protect at least 30% of Japan’s land and sea by 2030, as part of the global “30by30” target. Certified areas, other than those that overlap with already designated protected areas, are registered as OECM* sites on an international database. The recently certified Shimomaruko Woodland is home to nearly 1,000 trees, including around 80 different species. Besides helping to preserve local biodiversity, the green space has also been recognized for its role in the Canon Bird Branch project. Going forward, Canon aims to create more sites outside its headquarters for potential certification as “Nature Symbiosis Sites” as part of promoting the Group’s overall biodiversity conservation efforts.



“Nature Symbiosis Site” certificate

* Other effective area-based conservation measures

‘Nature Positive’ Initiatives at Canon

Biodiversity has come to be recognized in recent years as an issue facing global society as a whole, and the notion of ‘nature positive’ initiatives that seek not only to conserve but also restore biodiversity has gained attention. Canon has adopted the Group-wide slogan ‘Nature Positive’ to guide our collaboration with stakeholders at marketing and production sites worldwide in developing activities in line with local needs.



Forest clean-up activities



Reforestation activities



Sand dam construction



Placing of bird nesting boxes



Tree-planting activities



River clean-up activities



Provision of greenspace

Worldwide rollout of locally focused activities



Beach cleanup



Environmental outreach classes



Wastewater recycling systems



Environmental protection activities



Elimination of invasive species



Restoration of coral reefs



Protection of marine mammals and sea turtles

Cleanup and Maintenance of Beaches, Coral Reefs and Sea Turtle Nurturing Ponds

Canon Hi-Tech (Thailand) participated in the cleanup and maintenance of beaches, coral reefs, and sea turtle nurturing ponds jointly conducted by the Rural Restoration Foundation of Thailand and the Royal Thai Navy Sea Turtle Conservation Center.



Cleaning of the coast

Planting Mangroves and Cleaning Rivers to Preserve the Global Environment and Biodiversity

Canon Opto Malaysia, the Department of the Environment of the State of Selangor and other organizations carried out tree planting and river cleaning activities to preserve the ecosystem and greenery. The activity was posted on the Department of the Environment's official Facebook page and in the newspaper "UTUSAN MALAYSIA," and widely shared.



Tree planting and river cleaning

Remove Invasive Species for Protecting Biodiversity in Mai Po Nature Reserve

Volunteers from Canon Hong Kong, Canon Electronic Business Machines Hong Kong and Canon Engineering Hong Kong joined hands to manually remove the invasive species mikania without using any herbicide in Mai Po Nature Reserve, which is managed by WWF-Hong Kong. The volunteers' work helped maintain biodiversity and saved local species by attracting more light for photosynthesis.



Removal of 40kg of invasive weeds

Forest Restoration Project "Bosque Canon" (Canon Forest)

Canon Spain, through its partner Bosquia, implemented the "Bosque Canon" reforestation project. A total of 2,080 trees, including pine trees and white birches, were planted to offset 1,000 tons of carbon dioxide emitted from business activities by their useful lives (30 years). In recognition of this conformity, we became the first Spanish printer manufacturer to obtain "COMPENSO," the official certificate of the Spanish Ministry of the Environment.



A lot of trees have been planted at Bosque Canon

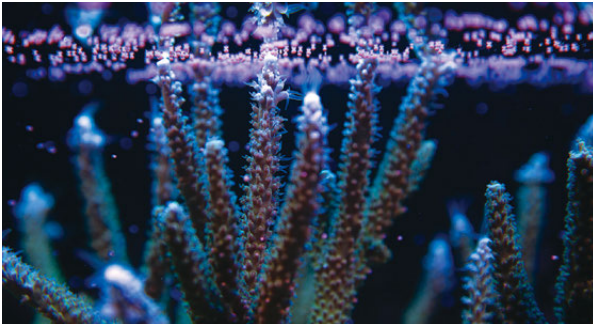
Contributing to Coral Reef Conservation with Cameras and Lenses

Canon Europe has partnered with the London-based Coral Spawning Laboratory to support coral reef conservation efforts. Corals play an important role in the global environment, absorbing carbon dioxide and serving as homes for sea creatures. However, due to the effects of climate change, the number of corals is decreasing year by year, and it is said that they will become extinct by 2050. The cameras and lenses provided to the Coral Spawning Laboratory are expected to contribute to the conservation of coral reefs by being used to observe and study the life cycle of corals, such as how they lay eggs that are not visible to the naked eye.

- Resource Efficiency

- Chemical Substances

- Biodiversity



The moment of spawning captured by a Canon camera

Desert Cleaning and Environmental Protection Activities

Canon Middle East and Canon Central and North Africa participated in the annual desert clean-up campaign organized by Emirates Environmental Group, one of the Middle East’s most prestigious environmental NGOs.



Large amount of waste is collected

Joint Biodiversity Workshop with the Scouts of America

Canon Virginia partnered with the Scouts of America and organized a biodiversity sustainability workshop. During this event, many pollinator bushes and flowers were planted to preserve and sustain the habitat of pollinators such as bees and butterflies.



Development of green spaces

Green Space Maintenance in Urban Parks

Canon Europe developed sustainability activities with a focus on biodiversity, such as a volunteer day where the Corporate Communications Marketing and Sustainability team took part in park maintenance activities at Langley Park in Uxbridge, a community space local to Canon Europe Headquarters.



Participants clearing out weeds

Contributing to Biodiversity and Sustainability Through Continued Participation in Juvenile Fish Release Activities

Canon Suzhou participated in the release of juveniles in Taihu Lake organized by the Suzhou Gao New District and the Huagu District Environmental Protection Industry Association. Canon Suzhou has also participated in the release of juvenile fish for nine consecutive years, and was awarded a certificate of honor and a plaque by the Suzhou City Department of Ecology and Environment for improving the water quality of the lake and contributing to its biodiversity and sustainability.



Release of juvenile fish