

ENVIRONMENTAL FACT BOOK

Canon



CANON OCEANIA
SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2025



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STATEMENT OF USE

The details contained in this Fact Book are intended to supplement the information included in the [Canon Oceania 2025 Sustainability Report](#).

Canon has reported the information in this Fact Book for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.

The specific disclosures under each standard are shown in the document.

Please direct any additional questions or comments relating to this Fact Book or the Canon Oceania Sustainability Report to sustainability@canon.com.au

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report is structured and informed by our Canon Oceania material issues for 2024. The report is not independently assured, although our carbon data is included in the Canon Global independent verification process, with details available in the [Canon Inc. Sustainability Report](#).

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Canon Companies

"Canon" refers to all companies in the Canon Group including Canon Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. Canon Inc. indicates the non-consolidated parent company, from here on is referred to as Canon. Canon Oceania refers to Canon Australia and its consolidated subsidiaries Canon Finance Australia, SUNSTUDIOS, Canon New Zealand, Canon Finance New Zealand, Canon Business Services and Canon Business Service Centre Philippines. Refer to companies within the Canon Oceania Group as described in the [Canon Oceania 2025 Sustainability Report](#) (p.4).

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

GRI 103 Management Approach

GRI 2 General Disclosures

2-22 Sustainable Development Strategy

Canon Oceania's approach to sustainability is based on the Canon approach as shown in the highlighted box.

Canon's approach is formalised in the following policies:

- [Canon Environmental Charter](#)
- [Canon Environmental Vision](#)
- [Canon Oceania's Environmental Policy](#) is based on the Global vision and reflects our local approach.



CANON'S APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY

Since 1988, Canon has been striving to uphold our corporate philosophy of *Kyosei* (living and working together for the common good) in order to contribute to worldwide prosperity and happiness.

A society in which all people live and work together, respecting one another and coexisting happily, regardless of culture, customs, language, ethnicity, or region.

A society in harmony with nature, able to preserve Earth's abundant resources for future generations.

To realize such a society, Canon will create new value through the power of technology and innovation, providing world-first technologies and world-leading products and services while also contributing to solutions for the problems our society faces. By providing greater value while using fewer resources throughout all product lifecycles, we aim to enable affluent lifestyles while protecting the environment.

Through our corporate activities, Canon proactively works toward realizing a sustainable society.

DISCLOSURE IN LINE WITH TCFD RECOMMENDATIONS

Canon discloses climate-related information in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. Initiatives in line with TCFD Recommendations are included in the [Canon Inc. Sustainability Report](#).

Locally Canon Oceania is preparing for mandatory, internationally-aligned climate-related financial disclosures under the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS). As a group one company, Canon Australia is required to report in 2026 on the 2025 performance of Canon Australia and its subsidiaries. Canon Australia has had systems in place to record our greenhouse gas emissions since 2007. We are in the process of tightening those systems and governance practices to meet these requirements. Find out more about our preparations for the ASRS in the [Canon Oceania 2025 Sustainability Report \(p.9\)](#).

MATERIAL ISSUES

Canon has identified four material environmental issues globally. They are:

1. Contributing to a low carbon society;



2. Contributing to a circular economy;



3. Eliminating hazardous substances and preventing pollution; and



4. Contributing to a society in harmony with nature.



For Canon Oceania only two of these issues were identified as material for our local operations:

1. Responding to the global net zero imperative; and
2. Strengthening our products and services through circular economy innovation.

These are covered at a high level in the Canon Oceania 2025 Sustainability Report and in more detail in this Fact Book.

However, we have also addressed the remaining issues that are material to Canon (numbers 3 and 4, above) in this Fact Book because they have been identified as global material issues.

Canon Oceania is currently undertaking a double materiality assessment in line with GRI, ISSB, and ASRS requirements. While this assessment is ongoing and will inform our future reporting, preliminary findings indicate that issues such as climate change, supply chain resilience in the face of geopolitical tensions, evolving regulatory requirements, product circularity, and data security are potential priorities. We are actively engaging with stakeholders and expect to finalise the assessment in September 2025, with a comprehensive update to be provided in our 2026 report. Further information about this assessment is provided in the [Canon Oceania 2025 Sustainability Report \(p.9\)](#).

CONTRIBUTING TO A LOW CARBON SOCIETY

GRI 302 Energy 2016

302-5 Reductions in energy requirements of products and services

GRI 305 Emissions 2016

2-4 Restatement of information

CANON'S GHG EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS

In 2023, Canon set new GHG emissions reduction targets for 2030 on 2022 baseline. These targets were validated under the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) that aims to contribute to the decarbonisation of society as a whole. Canon Oceania at this point aligned its emissions reduction targets with those of Canon.

2030 TARGETS

Science-Based Targets

Canon's SBTi approved 2030 targets are to reduce its absolute emissions compared to 2022 by:

42%	25%
for Scope 1 and 2 emissions ¹ , and	for Scope 3 emissions (categories 1 and 11). ¹

Canon's scope 3 targets in particular include Category 1 emissions associated with purchased goods and services and Category 11 use of sold products.

Canon also maintained environmental targets to reduce the lifecycle emissions per product unit, from the sourcing of raw materials to recycling at end of life, based on its 2008 baseline as follows:

3%	50%
average annual reduction in the lifecycle emissions per product unit.	reduction in the lifecycle emissions per product unit by 2030.

Progress against Targets

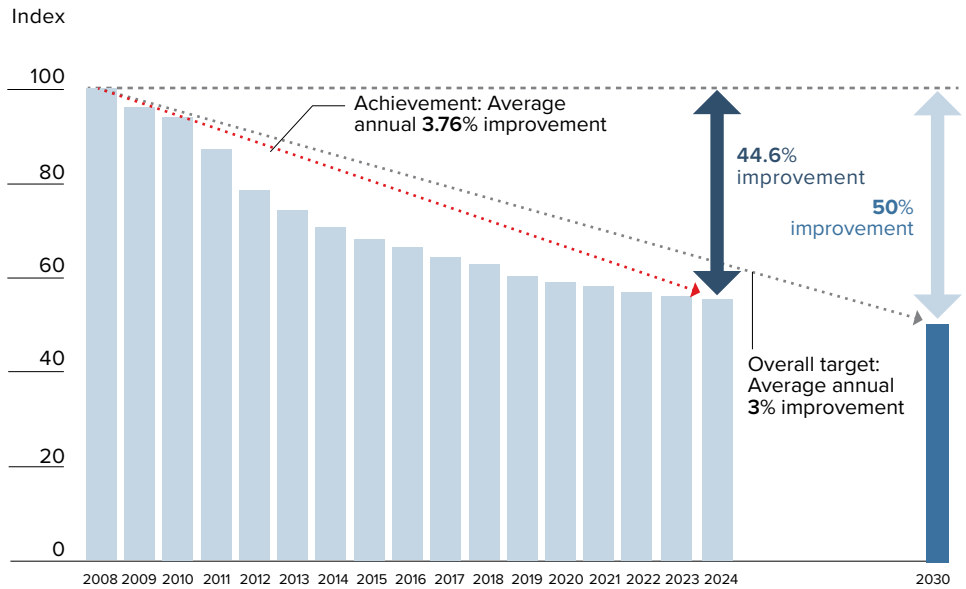
In 2024, Canon made progress with ongoing improvement in product lifecycle emissions via upgraded site-based energy-efficiency measures; greater adoption of renewable energy sources; development of better energy-efficient products; reduced use of air freight; and other measures. As a result, against the target of a 3% average annual improvement in the index of lifecycle carbon (CO₂) emissions per product unit, Canon realized an average annual improvement of 3.76% between 2008 to 2024 and total improvement of 44.6% from 2008.

Further information on Canon's method for calculation of the Index of Lifecycle CO₂ emissions per product unit, as well as information about progress against the SBTi and other targets in 2024, is available in the [Canon Inc. 2025 Sustainability Report \(environment section\)](#).

2050 TARGET

Canon Group aims to achieve net-zero CO₂ emissions for the whole product lifecycle (Scope 1-3) by 2050.

INDEX OF LIFECYCLE CO₂ EMISSIONS PER PRODUCT UNIT



* Assuming 2008 baseline of 100.

1 Scope 1: Direct emissions (city gas, LPG, light oil, kerosene, transport fuel, non-energy-related greenhouse gases, etc.)
Scope 2: Indirect emissions (electricity, steam, etc.);
Scope 3: Supply chain emissions Category 1: Purchased goods and services; Category 11: Use of sold products.

Following the independent Limited Assurance Audit in 2024, we are updating our reporting platform to improve our emissions reporting, consolidate all data sets, centralise Scope 3 emissions information, and ensure reporting data is maintained in a single platform. This will also support our preparations for Australian mandatory climate reporting.

CANON OCEANIA PERFORMANCE 2024

EMISSIONS	2022	2023 PUBLISHED	2023 ADJUSTED	2024
Scope 1 and 2 (tCO₂e)*	3,897	3,155	3,343	2,369
Change (year-over-year)	Baseline Year	19%	14.2%	39.2%
			(compared to baseline year)	
				29.2%
			(compared to 2023 Adjusted)	

Our Scope 1 and 2 emission reductions during 2024 also meant that we achieved the targets set by Canon for sales companies to reduce the environmental impact of our vehicles and premises.

Factors that drove reduction in Scope 1 and 2 in 2024 are:

- increasing our renewable electricity at our Australian and New Zealand offices
- re-evaluating our South Melbourne electricity office data, and including base building
- reduced consumption of gas and electricity following consolidation of some offices, including the closure of our remaining last site using gas (Alexandria, NSW), and
- continuing to transition our fleet to hybrid vehicles across Australia and New Zealand.

EMISSIONS	2022	2023 PUBLISHED	2023 ADJUSTED	2024
Scope 3 (tCO₂e)	65,005	59,845	68,877	64,378
Change (against baseline)	Baseline	8% decrease	6% increase	1.0%
				(reduction based on baseline 2022)
				6.5%
				(reduction based on 2023 Adjusted)

Calculation method of some Scope 3 emissions changed from spend-based to business-specific data, increasing data accuracy which may result in data variances compared to prior years. We also continued the reporting boundary assessment in 2024, which resulted in data refinement, hence the 2023 adjustment.

Note – Scope 3 boundary assessment includes 11 categories, including material purchased goods and services and emissions associated with our customers' use of our products; this is the full Canon Oceania boundary.

One of the reasons we can confidently target a 25 per cent reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2030 is that many of our suppliers have also committed to the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and have plans in place to achieve the level of reduce emissions reductions at the level that we are targeting.

We continued our Toitū Net Carbon Zero certification in New Zealand. In 2024 we achieved a 45.2%** reduction in total emissions in New Zealand, compared to 2018 (920.19 tCO₂ vs 416.24* tCO₂). We also continued to offset the emissions allowable under that scheme, which are not allowed and not counted towards SBTi targets.

* The market-based method was used to calculate emissions for Scope 2 (includes the purchase of GreenPower for AU) and REC for NZ. (These net emissions do not include the carbon offsets purchased as part of our Toitū Net Carbon Zero certification. The South Melbourne base building data was included in the previous year by estimating the electricity use based on the surface occupied by Canon. Canon is the sole occupant of the building; therefore, the electricity usage for the whole building is already included in the electricity use directly paid by Canon).

** Indication of emissions reduction only. We are awaiting technical review from Toitū ahead of finalisation of certification, we are not anticipating any material changes to the data.

ADJUSTED 2023 FIGURES

OVERALL EMISSION SOURCE	OVERALL INCREASE FROM 2023 PUBLISHED TO 2023 ADJUSTED (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 1 and 2 emissions	188
Scope 3 (breakdown in below table)	9,032
Total	9,220

For Scope 1 and 2 emissions, adjustments related to incorrect mapping and missing data for electricity consumption for some of our Australian sites, resulting in an increase of 188 tCO₂e.

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (tCO ₂ e)	2023 PUBLISHED	2023 ADJUSTED	DIFFERENCE
Purchased goods and services	16,400	20,233	3,832
Capital goods	5,508	5,512	4
Fuel and energy related activities	441	465	23
Transportation & distribution	5,003	10,176	5,173
Waste	370	370	0
Business travel	1,073	1,073	0
Employee commuting	2,056	2,056	0
Use of sold goods	26,542	26,542	0
End-of-life treatment of sold products	2,452	2,452	0
	59,845	68,877	9,032

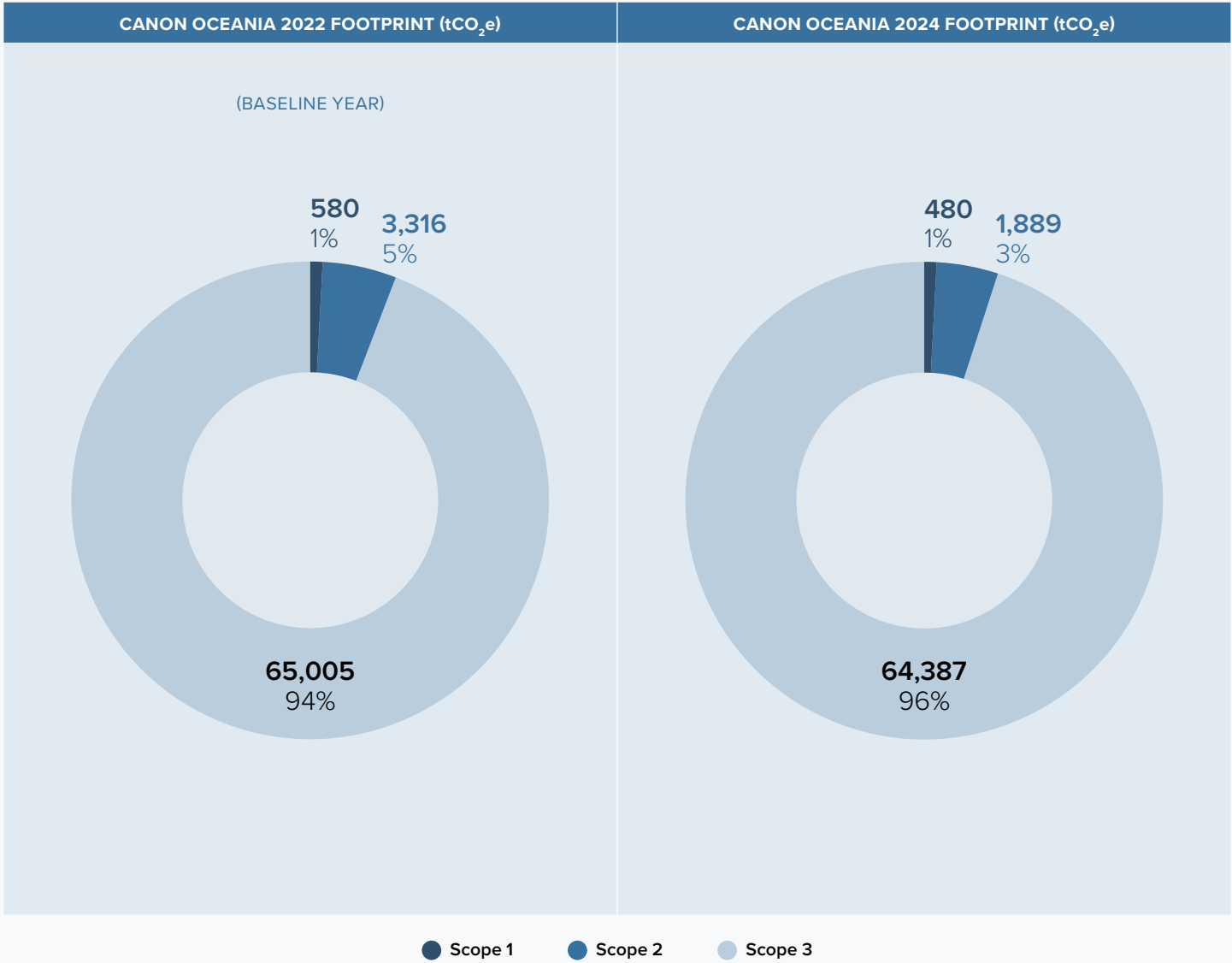
For Scope 3 emissions, adjustments related to the published total Scope 3 emissions of 59,845 tCO₂e, where the corrected adjusted figure should have been 68,877 tCO₂e. This is an overall increase of 9,032 tCO₂e for total Scope 3 emissions in 2023, across four categories.

The reason for these adjustments to our reported Scope 3 emissions:

- Purchased Goods and Services increased by 3,832 tCO₂e for the following reasons:
 - A material change was identified, with 'Data Services' previously excluded from the data and initially deemed immaterial. Upon further review, it was material and \$5 million in expenditure shouldn't have been omitted from the 2023 reporting year. This amount is now included in the 2023 Adjusted figures. The correction increases emissions by 935 tCO₂e.
 - Incorrect mapping of Emission Factors (EFs) added an additional 2,893 tCO₂e.
- Capital Goods increased by 4 tCO₂e due to incorrect mapping of Emission Factors (EF).
- Fuel and energy related activities, which are related to findings under scope 1 and 2 and embodied emissions, increased by 23 tCO₂e.
- Transport and distribution:
 - Freight and Freight Forwarding was deemed material following the audit review, have previously been assessed as immaterial. This resulted in an additional 3,792 tCO₂e being recorded.
 - Reallocation of Extra Freight and Mail Services during the audit to the appropriate transport and distribution category resulted in an increase of 1,381 tCO₂e being recorded.



CANON OCEANIA – NET GHG EMISSIONS



CANON OCEANIA ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The following pages include detailed information about our energy, greenhouse gas and waste data. The data includes information from all Canon-controlled activities in each country during the relevant time period as follows:

Australia includes Canon Australia, Canon Finance Australia, SUNSTUDIOS and Canon Business Services Australia.

New Zealand includes Canon New Zealand, Canon Finance New Zealand, and Canon Business Services New Zealand.

Philippines includes Canon Business Services Centre.

Information on the Canon Oceania Group structure is shown in the [Canon Oceania 2025 Sustainability Report \(p.4\)](#).

In 2023 we established a new benchmark for 2022 based on the method used to set the Canon SBTi-approved GHG emission reduction targets. Further information on 2023 emissions by category and country are included on the following pages.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION 2022–2024

In 2023 we developed a new baseline for 2022 aligned with the SBTi reporting standards. Because this data is so different from previous years we have not reproduced the historical data. The historical data is available in previous Fact Books available on the [Canon Australia website](#).

GRI 302: Energy 2016

302-1 Energy consumption within the organisation

302-2 Energy consumption outside the organisation

302-3 Energy intensity

304-4 Reduction of energy consumption

	2022				2023 PUBLISHED				2023 ADJUSTED				2024			
	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL
Electricity Consumption (kWh) (Note 1)	3,882,832	912,798	1,717,484	6,513,114	3,489,654	657,170	1,660,337	5,807,162	3,860,161	657,170	1,985,236	6,502,567	2,449,617	634,404	1,780,086	4,864,107
Accredited GreenPower and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) (kWh) (Note 2)	310,428	0	0	310,428	659,692	447,660	0	1,107,352	969,994	447,660	0	1,417,654	899,799	615,473	0	1,515,272
Solar Power (kWh) (Note 3)	105,931	0	0	105,931	114,178	0	0	114,178	114,178	0	0	114,178	38,131	0	0	38,131
Electricity Consumption Non-Renewable (GJ)	12,479	3,286	6,183	21,948	9,777	754	5,977	16,508	9,994	754	7,147	17,895	5,442	68	6,408	11,919
Electricity Consumption Renewable (GJ) (Note 4)	1,499		0	1,499	2,786	1,612	0	4,398	3,903	1,612	0	5,515	3,377	2,216	0	5,592
Total Renewable Electricity (%) (Note 5)	11%	0%	0%	6%	22%	68%	0%	21%	28%	68%	0%	24%	38%	97%	0%	32%
Fuel Consumption (fleet) (litres)	188,280	54,612	0	242,892	204,333	25,249		229,582	204,333	50,670		255,003	153,895	48,791		202,686
Fuel Consumption (fleet) (GJ)	6,532	1,905	0	8,437	7,076	864	0	7,940	7,076	1,733		8,809	5,327	1,673		7,000
Gas Consumption (GJ)	111	0	0	111	170	0	0	170	171	0	0	171	89	0	0	89
Total Non Renewable Energy (GJ)	19,123	5,191	6,183	30,497	17,023	1,618	5,977	24,618	17,240	2,488	7,147	26,875	10,858	1,741	6,408	19,007
Total Renewable Energy (GJ)	1,499	0	0	1,499	2,786	1,612	0	4,398	3,903	1,612	0	5,515	3,377	2,216	0	5,592
Total Energy (GJ)	20,621	5,191	6,183	31,996	19,809	3,229	5,977	29,015	21,143	4,099	7,147	32,389	14,235	3,957	6,408	24,600

Note 1 Electricity consumption includes office and base building electricity. For Macquarie Park head office, South Melbourne, and New Zealand sites, Base Building electricity is actual data. For most other sites, it has been estimated based on the building age and floor area.

Note 2 In Australia, we purchased 50% renewable energy for the office electricity in four major sites from July 2022 (Macquarie Park, Alexandria (closed in 2024), South Melbourne (includes base building) and Clayton (closed in 2024)) and 100% renewable energy from May 2023 (Little Collins, Port Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney City). From 15 August 2024, we purchased 100% renewable electricity for offices in Sydney City, ACT, SA, Little Collins and Port Melbourne. In July 2024, we opened a new site in New South Wales, Zetland. The Macquarie Park base building uses 100% renewable electricity. For our New Zealand sites, we purchased 100% renewable energy from 1 April 2023 for office and base building electricity through Renewable Energy Credits (RECs).

Note 3 Canon Solar Power commenced operation at CA Headquarters at Macquarie Park 28 November 2017, and was handed back to landlord on April 2024. Although we have solar power covering about 49% of electricity at our Eco Centre (which is within the premises of our outsourced warehouse provider), the data is not included because we do not currently have accurate data to include in this report.

Note 4 Renewable energy includes Canon voluntary renewable electricity: on-site solar generation, GreenPower and purchase of Renewable Electricity Certificates (RECs).

Note 5 This percentage includes office and base building electricity. The calculation uses the market-based method according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The percentage of renewable electricity for: Australian offices was 51% in 2022, 72% in 2023, and 78% in 2024; for New Zealand offices 0% in 2022, 68% in 2023, and 97% in 2024; the Philippines however remains at 0% – see [page 8](#) for more information.

CANON OCEANIA – PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY
2022–2024

EMISSIONS	2022	2023 PUBLISHED	2023 ADJUSTED	2024
Total (Office & Base building electricity)	6%	21%	24%	32%
Office electricity	29%	51%	49%	60%

Note – This table includes all three markets. In 2024, office electricity was 78% renewables for Australia, 100% for New Zealand, with 0% for the Philippines which brings down the average to 60%.

Renewable Energy 2022–24

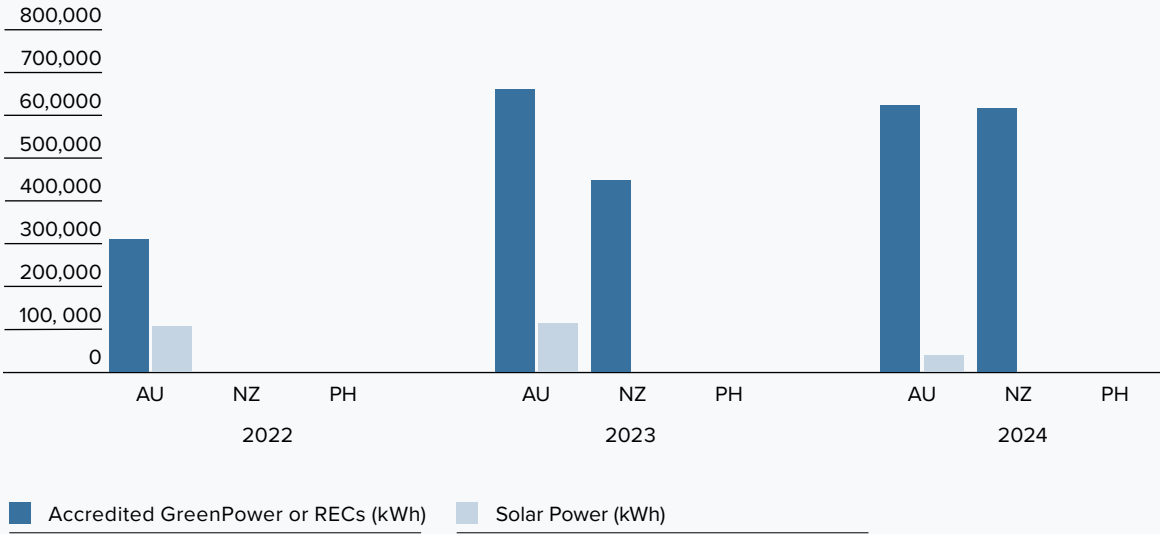
Canon Oceania's Net Zero roadmap includes continuing to increase the percentage of renewable energy used across all locations.

In this graph, Accredited GreenPower includes electricity used for both office and base buildings. Solar power refers to the solar installation at our Macquarie Park headquarters, power from which was used for Canon's tenancy until April 2024 when the system was handed back to the landlord.



IMAGE DETAILS
IMAGE BY: NEIL BANEK,
CANON OCEANIA EMPLOYEE.
TAKEN ON A CANON EOS 70D.

+ CANON OCEANIA – RENEWABLE ENERGY BY COUNTRY



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
2022–2024

In 2023 we developed a new baseline for 2022 aligned with the SBTi reporting standards. Because this data is so different from previous years we have not reproduced the historical data. The historical data is available in previous Fact Books available on the [Canon Australia website](#). 2024 marks the second year of tracking our performance to the baseline.

GRI 305 Emissions 2016

- 305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions
- 305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions
- 305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions
- 305-4 GHG emissions intensity
- 305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions

Greenhouse Gas
Emissions (tonnes CO₂e)

	2022				2023 PUBLISHED				2023 ADJUSTED				2024			
	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL
Scope 1	450	130	0	580	489	117	0	606	489	117	0	607	366	113	0	480
Scope 2 (Note 1)	2,047	110	1,160	3,317	1,188	20	1,341	2,549	1,376	20	1,341	2,736	622	1	1,265	1,889
Scope 3 (Note 2)	54,991	4,047	5,968	65,005	50,601	1,590	7,654	59,845	58,620	8,607	1,650	68,877	54,417	8,803	1,157	64,378
Total	57,487	4,287	7,128	68,902	52,278	1,727	8,994	63,000	60,485	8,745	2,991	72,220	55,406	8,918	2,423	66,747
Carbon Offsets (Note 3)	0	734	0	734	0	445	0	445	0	445	0	445	0	416	0	416
Net GHG Emissions Scope 1 & 2	2,497	0	1,160	3,897	1,677	0	1,341	3,155	1,865	0	1,341	3,343	989	0	1,265	2,369
Net GHG Emissions Scope 1, 2 & 3 (Note 4)	57,487	3553	7,128	68,168	52,278	1282	8,994	62,555	60,485	8300	2,991	71,775	55,406	8502	2,423	66,330
Net Scope (1 & 2) Emissions/FTE	2.7	0	1.4	1.8	2.0	0	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.0	1.4	1.2
Emissions avoided through E-Waste recycling t CO ₂ e (Note 5)	2,615				5,123				5,123				5,734			
Emission Factor (kg CO ₂ e/\$) (Note 6)	0.13	0.13	n/a	0.13	0.11	0.11	n/a	0.11	0.13	0.12	n/a	0.13	0.10	0.10	n/a	0.10

- Note 1

The calculation uses the Greenhouse Gas Protocol market-based method for Australia and New Zealand and the location-based method for the Philippines. The drop in Scope 2 emissions from 2022 to 2024 is due to reduction in electricity use as well as an increase in purchased renewable electricity.
- Note 2

The scope of activities included within our Scope 3 boundary has significantly increased since we recalculated our GHG emissions benchmark in 2022, to include 10 of the 15 Scope 3 categories. This was determined in our boundary assessment in 2023 for the 2022 baseline.
- Note 3

From 2018 Canon New Zealand has achieved Toitū Net Carbon Zero certification and as part of that certification purchased accredited carbon offsets allowable under the scheme. This has been updated since the 2024 Fact Book was published, as the Toitū boundary of assessment and inclusion is different from the Canon Oceania boundary. The Toitū boundary does not include the full 10 categories of Scope 3 emissions (that are included for Canon Oceania), so there are some emissions left over (as shown in the table) and hence New Zealand isn't zero.
- Note 4

The increase shown for New Zealand under Note 9 from 2022 to 2024 is the difference in the Toitū boundary setting, specifically including the category Purchased goods and services. Refer to Toitū definitions for further information around their boundary.
- Note 5

Each year Canon and ANZRP commission consultancy Lifecycles to estimate the environmental benefits of the e-waste recycling program based on the actual operation of the program. A copy of the report is available on the [Canon Australia website](#). The report describes in detail the disposition of materials recovered through the process and lists the potential environmental benefits savings in energy, particulate matter released into the environment and water use of reusing the materials instead of using virgin materials. The e-waste collected and recycled under the TechCollect Program yielded an estimated saving, per tonne, of 2,057kg CO₂e from being emitted to the atmosphere in 2024 compared to 1,948 kg CO₂e in 2023 and 1,374 kg CO₂e in 2022.
- Note 6

The emission factor kg of CO₂ per dollar of sales is calculated using Canon Oceania total consolidated revenue as shown in the Economic and Governance Fact Book. The total emissions in this calculation include Scope 1, Scope 2 and upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions as required by the GHG Protocol. This is different to the calculation method for the Canon Oceania GHG footprint, where we have excluded Canon Inc. Products of Scope 3 emissions because Canon Oceania has no control over the emissions associated with their design and production. The calculation is based on taking the Canon Oceania cost of products purchased from Canon Inc. and multiplying by the using the Canon Group emission factor reported on the [Canon Inc. website](#).

Canon Oceania Scope 3 Emissions 2022–2024

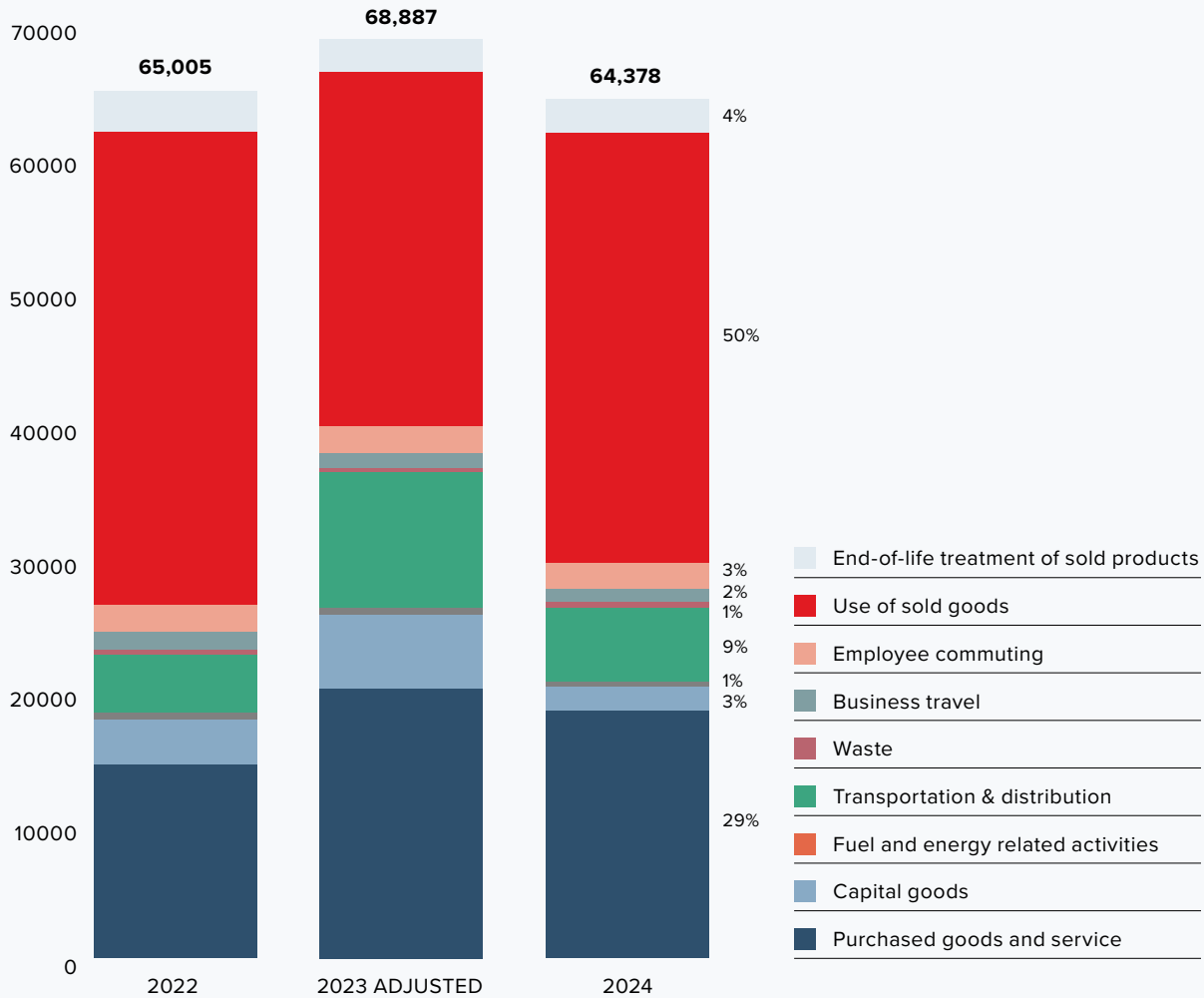
Canon Oceania's Scope 3 emissions inventory categorises emissions according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The categories are shown in the bar graph for 2024 and the major categories are Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services and Category 11 Use of sold products, as defined in the GHG Protocol. This measurement includes the use of Canon products by customers but does not include the emissions from producing the products (which are reported by Canon), which account for 83%.

Further information on how these were calculated is included in the glossary on [page 19](#).

Canon Australia was responsible for 85% of the Scope 3 emissions calculated for the Canon Oceania Group. This is largely due to centralised procurement of some categories and the fact that Canon Australia sells the majority of Canon products.



CANON OCEANIA – SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (tCO₂e) 2022–2024



Australia – Key GHG Emissions 2024

Australian emissions include emissions related to the activities of all Canon Oceania companies operating in Australia: (i.e. Canon Australia – including SUNSTUDIOS and Canon Finance, and Canon Business Services – including Satalyst.)

Due to our strategy of buying renewable electricity to reduce our Scope 2 emissions, the top five Emission sources for Canon Australia are all Scope 3 emissions.

These emissions fluctuate considerably depending on the mix of sales and service activity each year, as well as corporate projects. For example, the increase in emissions caused by the use of sold products and end of life is due to increase in sales.

The 2023 increase in computer and technical services was due to the major corporate project to replace our ERP system in Australia, which has increased consulting in this space.

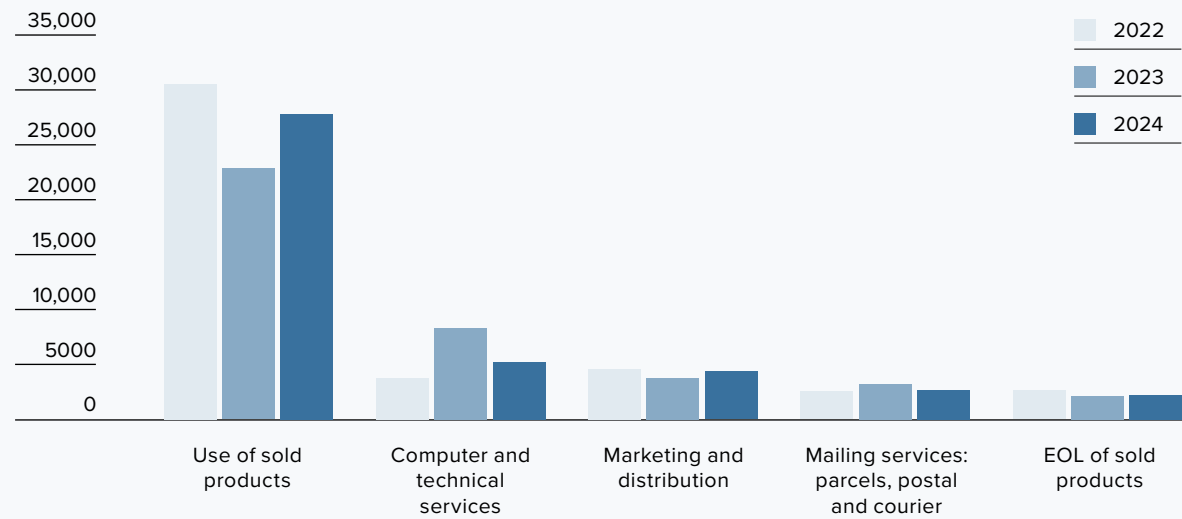
New Zealand – Key GHG Emissions 2024

New Zealand includes emissions from all Canon Oceania companies operating in New Zealand (i.e. Canon New Zealand – including Canon Finance and Canon Business Services). Due to our strategy of buying renewable electricity to reduce our Scope 2 emissions, the top five emission sources for Canon New Zealand are all Scope 3 emissions.

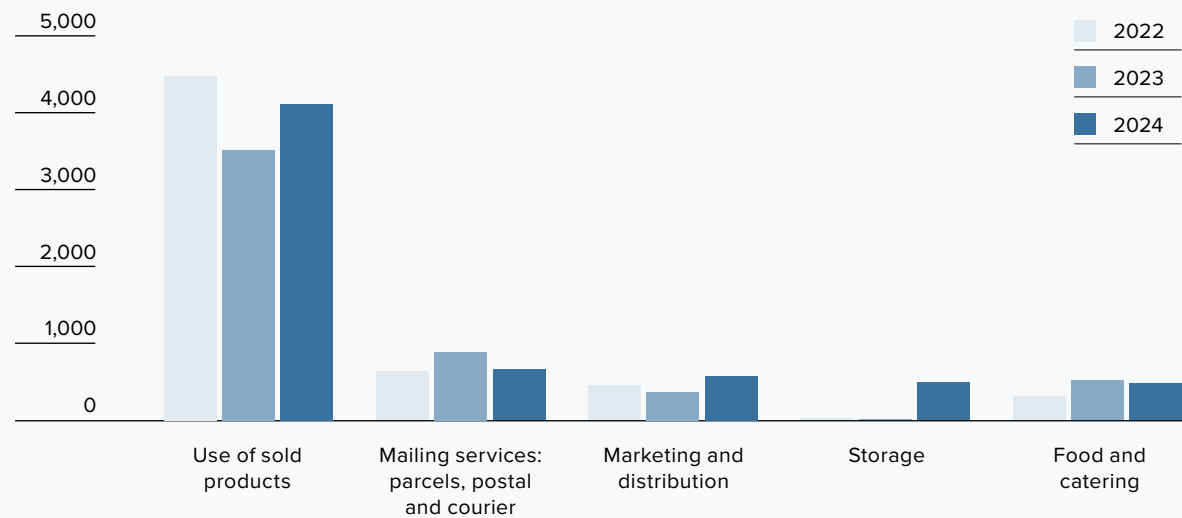
These emissions fluctuate considerably depending on the mix of sales and service activity each year, as well as corporate projects. For example, the increase in emissions caused by the use of sold products is due to an increase in sales.



AUSTRALIA – KEY GHG EMISSIONS 2024 (tCO₂e)

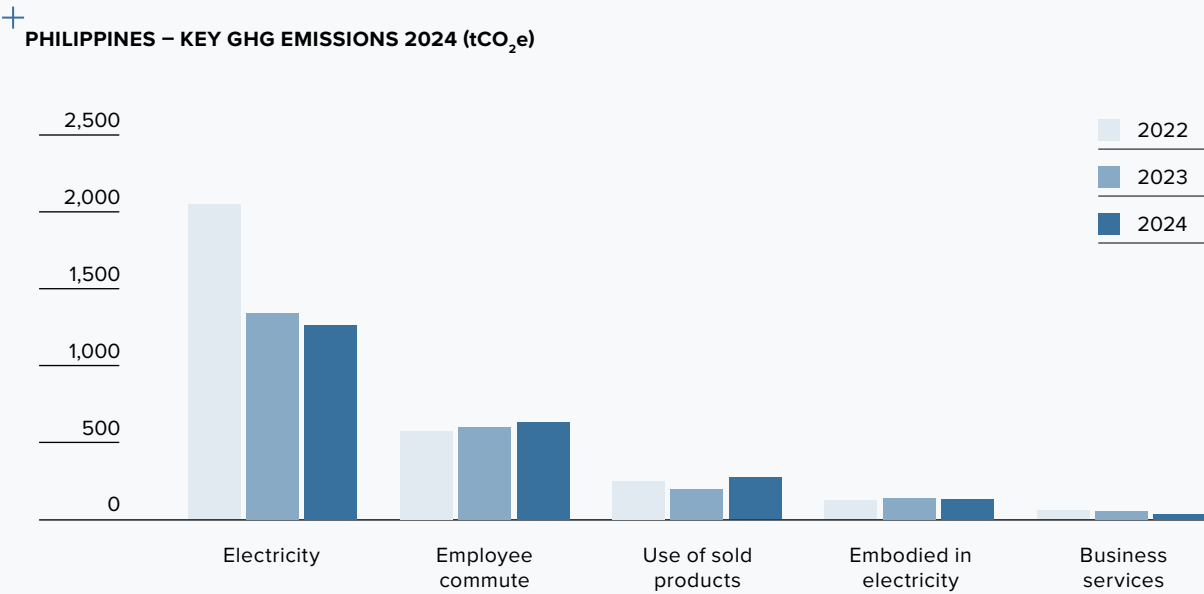


NEW ZEALAND – KEY GHG EMISSIONS 2024 (tCO₂e)



Philippines – Key GHG Emissions 2024

Philippines emissions are from the activities of Canon Business Service Centre (CBSC). CBSC provides services to Canon Business Services customers, to Canon Australia, other overseas Canon companies and external customers. We have not purchased renewable energy for the Philippines and so Scope 2 electricity (which includes office and an estimate of base building electricity) is the most significant emissions source, due to unique challenges in local market. Property changes from 2022 to 2024 and the consolidation of floorspace has led to a decrease in electricity overall.



CONTRIBUTING TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The [Canon Oceania 2025 Sustainability Report](#) includes information on our significant environmental impacts, in particular the management of e-waste and the steps Canon is taking to reduce those impacts. The information in this Fact Book supplements the information in the Sustainability Report.

We are continuing initiatives aimed at circulating resources within the same regions where they are consumed. Canon Oceania actively encourages national industry-led product stewardship schemes in Australia and New Zealand and investment in local technology innovations to improve the recovery and reuse of valuable materials from our products.

We remain very active industry participants in the development, implementation and ongoing improvement of the schemes noted in the table.

GRI 306: Waste 2020

306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts

306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts



AUSTRALIA

		MATERIAL RECYCLED 2024	PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP SCHEME
01	<p>TechCollect: a national program collecting e-waste from consumers and businesses for free. The program is regulated under the Recycling and Waste Reduction Act.</p> <p>Canon and other responsible brands run TechCollect through the ANZRP. The ANZRP leads the application of transparent and stringent health, safety and environmental standards, increasingly investing in modern technology to improve the value of recycled material and its usability in making new products.</p>	<p>TechCollect 17,803 tonnes¹</p> <p>Canon Australia 2,079 tonnes¹</p>	
02	<p>Cartridges 4 Planet Ark: a voluntary scheme run by industry in partnership with Planet Ark and Close the Loop. C4PA is a leader in take back and recovery programs and circular economy solutions.</p> <p>Ink and toner cartridges are collected from customers nationally, recycled with a 100 per cent zero waste-to-landfill guarantee, then transformed into new products. This includes TonerPlas®, an award-winning asphalt additive that extends the life of asphalt roads.</p>	<p>C4PA 2,277,279 cartridges² 453 tonnes²</p> <p>Canon Australia 565,097 cartridges² 89 tonnes²</p>	
03	<p>B-cycle: a voluntary, industry-run program collecting and recycling batteries in Australia.</p> <p>B-cycle is authorised by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) and accredited by the Australian Government.</p> <p>This is Canon's second year in the program.</p>	<p>B-Cycle 2,934 tonnes¹</p> <p>Canon Australia No data available</p>	



NEW ZEALAND

		MATERIAL RECYCLED 2024	PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP SCHEME
01	<p>Recycling Group: collects ink and toner cartridges nationally and directly from customers. Canon also uses Recycling Group to recycle e-waste.</p> <p>Recycling Group commits to less than 1 per cent waste to landfill.</p>	<p>Recycling Group 71,824 cartridges²</p> <p>Canon NZ cartridges 28 tonnes^{2,3}</p> <p>Canon NZ e-waste 135 tonnes²</p>	
02	<p>TechCollect NZ: works with collection partners to provide a free collection and ICT equipment recycling service for households and small businesses in New Zealand.</p> <p>TechCollect NZ, a subsidiary of ANZRP (see above), is running a pilot program supported by Canon and other responsible suppliers, while the NZ Government prepares legislation for a mandatory e-waste product stewardship scheme.</p>	<p>TechCollect NZ 160 tonnes²</p> <p>Canon NZ 259 tonnes²</p>	

¹ 2023/24 financial year.

² Calendar year 2024.

³ This amount represents Canon's share of the national program.

Note: Canon Oceania operates a service centre in the Philippines and does not sell physical products in the country.

WASTE AND RECYCLING 2021–2024

Data from previous years is available in the previous Environmental Fact Books available on the [Canon Australia website](#).

GRI 306: Waste 2020

306-3 Waste generated

306-4 Waste diverted from disposal

306-5 Waste directed to disposal

	2022			2023				2024			
	AU	NZ	TOTAL	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL
Office Waste (kg)											
General waste to landfill (office) (Note 1)	78,265	8,780	87,045	104,260	13,051	12,784	130,095	22,225	15,275	9,406	46,906
General waste to landfill (warehouse) (Note 2)	148,500	–	148,500	159,708	–	–	159,708	254,706	–	–	254,706
Total waste to landfill	226,765	8,780	235,545	263,968	13,051	12,784	289,803	276,931	15,275	9,406	301,612
Recycled waste (office)	110,788	3,426	114,214	137,577	23,669	676	255,237	45,952	14,680	628	61,259
Recycled waste (warehouse) (Note 2)	160,396	–	160,396	108,473	–	–	108,473	193,449	–	–	193,449
Organics (office)	4,080	–	4,080	5,760	–	15,247	4,080	1,813	–	15,330	17,143
Total recycled	275,264	3,426	278,690	251,811	23,669	15,923	367,790	241,214	14,680	15,958	271,851
Percentage waste to landfill	45%	72%	46%	51%	36%	45%	44%	53%	51%	37%	53%
Product Waste (kg) (Note 3)											
Toner & Ink Cartridges (Note 4)	97,740	27,183	124,923	98,000	27,000	–	125,000	88,080	36,344	–	124,424
TechCollect (Canon liability) (Note 5)	2,654,975	12,231	2,667,206	2,759,501	20,476	–	2,779,977	2,976,651	22,928	–	2,999,579
e–waste (Collected by Canon) (Note 6)	N/A	63,407	63,407	N/A	181,000	–	181,000	N/A	136,379	–	136,379
Total e–waste (excluding cartridges) (Note 6a)	2,654,975	75,638	2,730,613	2,759,501	228,476	–	2,987,977	2,976,651	159,306	–	3,135,957
Product waste to landfill (Note 7)	520,375	4,538	524,913	441,520	13,709	–	455,229	476,264	3,668	–	479,933
Reused products (units) (Note 8)	15	1,061	1,076	115	552	–	667	239	328	–	567

Note 1 In 2024, there is a decrease in the waste figures for Australia following a change in waste partners between January–March 2024. This change has led to a diversion in waste to landfill to refuse derived fuel (RFD) waste to energy. At the time of publication of this report this differentiation was yet to be determined, however will be adjusted in the 2026 report.

Note 2 This is Canon waste disposed of through our Oceania Distribution Centre (ODC) in Sydney. The ODC is currently operated by a third party.

Note 3 Canon Business Services Centre Philippines does not sell Canon products, so no e-waste is collected on behalf of customers.

Note 4 Toner and Ink Cartridges includes print consumables collected from our customers through the Cartridges 4 Planet Ark Program in Australia and The Recycling Group in New Zealand.

Note 5 TechCollect (Canon liability) includes Canon's liability for recycling end-of-life product under the National TV and Computer Scheme. From mid 2017 all e-waste from Canon premises and customers is included in the TechCollect Program and is not reported separately. Canon's share of the voluntary TechCollect Pilot program in New Zealand is estimated. At the time there were 6 members funding the program equally, so this represents 1/6th of the total waste.

Note 6 This waste is collected directly from Canon locations and from customers and recycled by The Recycling Group in New Zealand.

Note 6a This category is New Zealand data only as Australian data is captured under Note 4 for total e-waste (excluding cartridges).

Note 7 This includes waste to landfill from our TechCollect and Recycling Group e-waste recycling programs. The volume is calculated on the basis of the audited material recovery rates published in the ANZRP annual reports: 2018 – 90.5%, 2019–2021 – 93%, 2021 – 94%, 2022 – 80.4%, 2023 – 83.65%, 2024 – 83.72%

Note 8 Reused products include multi-function devices (MFDs) and cameras that have been refurbished and/or resold. This data covers MFDs in NZ and cameras in Australia. Some parts and components are reused but this information is not recorded. From 2019 the MFD Refurbishment program was no longer viable in Australia, although some second-hand machines are sold. The program continues in New Zealand. However, the Camera refurbishment program has restarted in Australia.

Canon Australia – End of Life Product Disposal

The growth in e-waste recycled during the year is largely due to the increasing targets under the regulated National TV and Computer Scheme (NTRCS).

Reductions in e-waste and cartridge recycling in 2020 and 2021 partly due to reduced activity during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Product waste to landfill is based on material recovery rates achieved through the TechCollect program and published in the ANZRP Annual Report. From 2022 waste to landfill from the TechCollect program increased significantly due to export bans on missed plastic waste and insufficient local recycling capacity for difficult to recycle material. Product waste to landfill in both 2023 and 2024 was flat at 16%.

The Canon Australia reuse program varies according to market demand. The camera refurbishment program was revitalized in 2021, but volumes remain small. Improving recovery and reuse programs for cameras is a goal for 2025.

Canon New Zealand – End of Life Product Disposal

All e-waste recycling is voluntary in New Zealand.

The growth in e-waste recycling since 2019 is due to Canon's participation in the TechCollect Pilot Program. Reductions in e-waste and cartridge recycling between 2020 and 2022 was in part due to reduced activity during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The spike in reuse and e-waste recycling in 2015 was due to warehouse relocation.

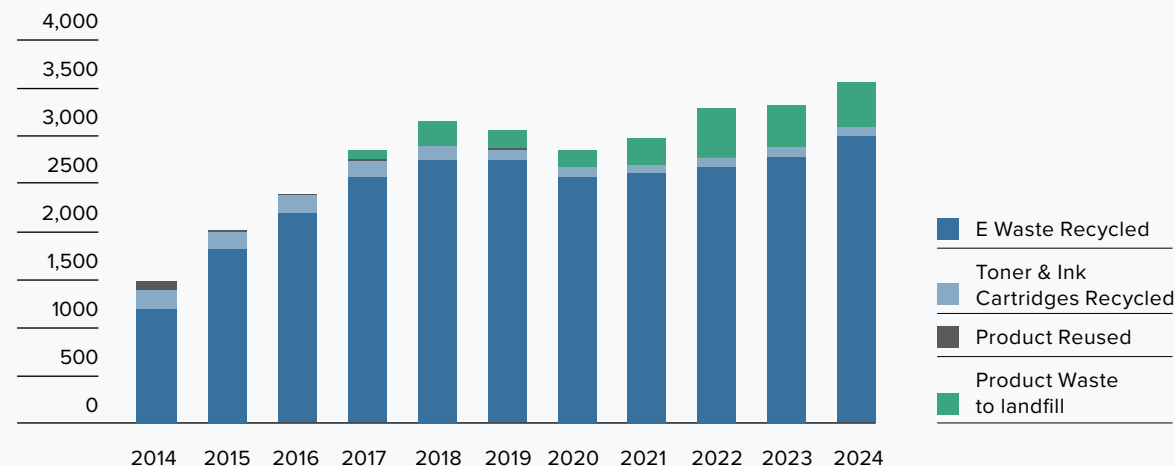
Product waste to landfill is based on material recovery rates achieved through the TechCollect program and published in the ANZRP Annual Report, in 2023 this was 6.1% and 2024 2.3%.

Both cartridge and product recycling is down from 2023 and this is aligned to sales activity.

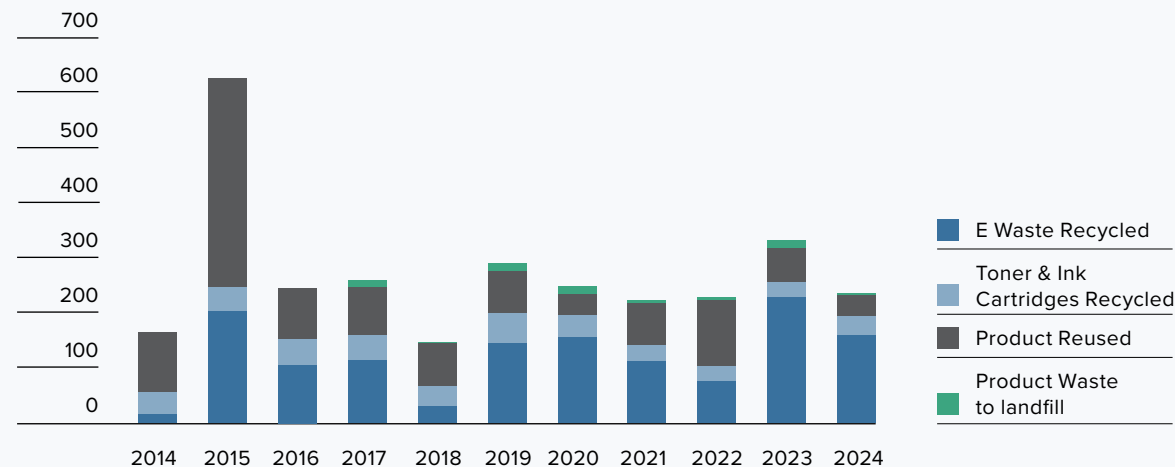
Canon New Zealand has a significantly larger reuse and refurbishment program than Canon Australia, based on market demand.



CANON AUSTRALIA – END OF LIFE PRODUCT DISPOSAL (TONNES)



CANON NEW ZEALAND – END OF LIFE PRODUCT DISPOSAL (TONNES)



ELIMINATING HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND PREVENTING POLLUTION

GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment

308-1 New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria

CANON'S GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR MANAGING RESTRICTED CHEMICALS IN PRODUCTS

Canon Group strictly manages chemical substances in products as well as those used in manufacturing processes. Our management approach involves confirming that 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.

Canon has built a Group-wide environmental assurance system for managing chemical substances in products. Taking the laws and major environmental-labelling 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.

Further information about Canon’s chemical management processes and performance can be found in the [Canon Inc. 2025 Sustainability Report \(environment section\)](#).

CANON AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Canon’s global standards for managing restricted substances in products—including the Green Procurement Standards—are implemented across operations in Australia and New Zealand. Suppliers to Canon Oceania are required to comply with these guidelines as part of our commitment to responsible sourcing and environmental stewardship.

Non-Canon suppliers of products and components

[Canon Green Procurement Standards](#) and the [Group Responsible Minerals Sourcing Policy](#) apply to all Canon Oceania suppliers of products or components that will be branded as Canon or supplied with a Canon product in a way that a user might assume that it is a Canon product. The Green Procurement Standards have been in place since 1997 and compliance is evaluated locally through a process of document review and second party audit, depending on risk. They include a two-part process involving an evaluation of the chemicals used in the product and an evaluation of the supplier’s chemical management processes.

Locally, Canon Oceania has a small number of suppliers of product components. These include suppliers who provide some components in the refurbishment of parts and suppliers of accessories, such as power supplies, camera bags and MFD stands. The Standards are also applied to suppliers of promotional items that carry the Canon brand.

Canon business partners

Canon business partners are authorised to sell and service Canon equipment. They are required to comply with Canon’s environmental and health and safety standards, including those relating to chemical management and the recycling of products at end of life. We conduct a regular program of audits to ensure that our business partners comply.

e-waste recyclers

To provide e-waste recycling services to Canon Oceania, recyclers must be able to demonstrate compliance to the Australian New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 5377 Collection, storage, transport and treatment of end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment. Our approved co-regulatory arrangement, the Australia New Zealand Recycling Platform (ANZRP), also conducts regular independent audits in addition to requiring certification. The focus of ANZRP audits is to:

- ensure compliance with local health safety and environment standards, and
- confirm that there is traceability throughout the collection and recycling process to ensure that material is effectively recycled into commodity streams that can be used to create new products.

This aims to prevent material being recycled in ways that are harmful to human health and the environment, as part of the illegal global e-waste trade.

CONTRIBUTING TO A SOCIETY IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016

BIODIVERSITY POLICY

Canon's global Biodiversity Policy is applied throughout Canon Oceania. Further information on the policy and Canon's activities are available on the [Canon website](#).



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.

BASIC POLICY

Canon fully recognizes biodiversity as an important basis for a sustainable society, and promotes activities that contribute to biodiversity conservation.

ACTION GUIDELINES

- Canon strives to conserve biodiversity with consideration for various regional characteristics from a global perspective.
- Canon actively works to reduce the impact on biodiversity associated with various business activities, and to conduct social-contribution activities that lead to biodiversity conservation.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS

- "Utilization of Canon technologies and products for biodiversity conservation"
Support for biodiversity conservation activities and projects
- "Consideration for biodiversity centered on operational sites" Ascertain the impact of our business activities on biodiversity, and conservation of animal and plant habitats around operational sites
- "Contribution to the realization of a community rich in biodiversity"
Promotion of biodiversity conservation activities and educational activities in collaboration with local communities

PROCUREMENT OF TIMBER PRODUCTS

Canon Oceania conducts the procurement of timber products in alignment with the Canon Group's global Policy. In Australia, this commitment is further reinforced through compliance with the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act.

Canon's procurement policies prioritise paper products sourced from sustainably managed forests. All paper sold in Oceania—including photographic, office, and production printing paper—is certified under internationally recognised forest certification schemes or manufactured from environmentally responsible raw materials. A strict due diligence program ensures that raw materials are not sourced from illegally logged forests.

For further details, please refer to the [Canon Group Basic Policy on the Procurement of Timber Products](#).



CANON – BASIC POLICY ON THE PROCUREMENT OF TIMBER PRODUCTS

1. USE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MATERIALS

In its procurement of timber products, the Canon uses materials supplied from forest resources managed exclusively for use as timber products.

2. TRACE THE ORIGIN OF FOREST RESOURCES USED

We seek the cooperation of business partners to ensure the traceability of products throughout the manufacturing process, from the harvest of raw materials onward.

3. CONFIRM EVIDENCE OF TRACEABILITY

Canon works with its business partners to ensure the traceability of materials used in Canon products (or OEM products) and their packaging that are subject to timber product regulations in each country.

304-1 Operational sites adjacent to protected areas and areas of high diversity value

Our Auckland Office is located adjacent to the Tuff Crater Area, which is designated under the Auckland Regional Policy as a Coastal Conservation Area, Site of Geological and Landform Significance and Site of Special Wildlife Interest. Canon New Zealand manages its potential environmental impacts through its Environmental Management System, including the potential for land, air and water pollution.

304-3 Habitats protected or restored

Canon Oceania contributes to the protection and restoration of habitat areas in partnership with third party organisations in New Zealand and Australia.

Tuff Crater

Canon New Zealand employees have participated for many years in tree planting as part of a Tuff Crater Restoration Project. The project is run by Forest and Bird, a leading independent conservation organisation protecting wildlife and wild places. This activity was suspended during 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and Canon New Zealand is recommencing this important initiative in 2025.

Daintree Rainforest

Canon Oceania is currently a Silver partner with Rainforest Rescue whose mission is to:

- Rescue vulnerable rainforests by buying threatened properties;
- Restore damaged and fragmented habitat through reforestation;
- Conserve the biodiversity and cultural heritage of Rainforest; and
- Learn from the forest, sharing and raising awareness.

Since 2018, Canon Australia and Canon Business Services Australia have supported this mission by donating trees. Our commitment is to plant a tree to celebrate every Australian employee's first year service award. Further information about our relationship with Rainforest Rescue and the work they do is included in the [Canon Oceania 2025 Sustainability Report \(p.7 and p.26\)](#).



IMAGE DETAILS
IMAGE BY: AIDEN MACKEY,
CANON OCEANIA EMPLOYEE.
TAKEN ON A CANON EOS R5.

GLOSSARY

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Avoided emissions

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions prevented from being released as a result of a product, service, or project – usually when compared to a conventional or business-as-usual alternative. They are outside the value chain of the reporting company but are important for understanding broader climate benefits. e.g recycling.

Base building

Typically refers to:

- Shared infrastructure and systems of a building (e.g., HVAC, lifts, lighting in common areas).
- Parts of the building not specific to tenant fit-outs.
- Managed and paid for by the building owner or landlord.

Under the GHG Protocol, emissions from a base building fall into Scope 1, 2, or 3, depending on who has operational control and who is reporting. Based on this Canon has estimated the electricity use based on the surface occupied by Canon and estimated based on the age of the building.

Carbon credits / carbon offsets

A tradable unit that represents one metric tonne of avoided GHG emissions, reduced GHG emissions or GHG removals.

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) does *not* allow carbon offsets to meet near-term targets for Scope 1, 2, or 3 emissions. Companies must reduce actual emissions within their operations and supply chain.

However, offsets can be used as *additional action* beyond science-based targets – known as Beyond Value Chain Mitigation (BVCM) – and to help reach Net Zero by 2050. At that point, high-quality carbon removal offsets can be used to balance any remaining emissions. SBTi recommends that 90% of emissions be reduced directly, and only 10% offset.

Toitū Net Carbon Zero certification (NZ) allows the offsetting of emissions through quality carbon credits to achieve a zero net emissions balance during the transition, but only a specific boundary, not 100% of emissions. The boundary includes scope 1 and 2 (emission sources) and scope 3.3 (Fuel and Energy Related Activities including Transmission and Distribution losses from purchased electricity), 3.4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution including freight), 3.5 (Waste generated in operations) and 3.6 (business travel) paid for by the organisation).

Embodied emissions

Energy consumed during the manufacturing and transportation of materials, which is then embedded within the energy source (e.g. electricity or fuel or gas) that powers those processes. It's a measure of the total energy used to produce something, encompassing all stages from raw material extraction to delivery including transmission and distribution of losses. This includes the energy used in mining, processing, manufacturing, and transporting materials before they are even used to generate energy source.

GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

**Greenhouse Gas Emissions
(tonnes CO₂e)**

For the purposes of this report, GHGs are the six gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂); methane (CH₄); nitrous oxide (N₂O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Greenhouse gas emissions have been calculated as tonnes of CO₂e which describes, for a given mixture and amount of greenhouse gas, the amount of CO₂ that would have the same global warming potential (GWP) when measured over a specified timescale (generally 100 years).

The greenhouse gas inventory has been prepared based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard and the reporting boundary is based on the principle of operational control as defined in the same standard.

Canon Oceania uses a software package called Envizi which keeps the carbon emission factors up to date using the methodology and factors from the Australian National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) and New Zealand Ministry for the Environment Guidance for Voluntary Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting.

For this report the emission factors for the relevant years were used. Where emission factors are not included in the above publications, industry standard factors have been used.

Envizi is used to collect data for calculation of our emissions for Scope 1, 2 and 3 inventories. Data is entered into the system using a variety of methods including CSV reports supplied directly by suppliers, and manual entry based on invoices or reports from suppliers.

Our original base year for reporting Canon Oceania emissions was 2008. However, in 2023 we established a new baseline based on 2022 data in line with new Canon Global targets approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

The new baseline expanded the boundaries for reporting our Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. Previous reports have described the boundaries of the original baseline and further information about the emission sources included in our 2022 baseline are included in this glossary under each emission scope.

Greenhouse Gas Protocol

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol is a global set of rules that helps companies and governments measure and report their greenhouse gas emissions. The GHG Protocol is the most widely used standard in the world for carbon reporting.

Greening of the grid

Efforts to reduce the carbon emissions associated with electricity generation by transitioning the electricity grid from fossil fuel sources (like coal, oil, and gas) to renewable energy sources.

Progress in greening the grid is driven by government policy and initiatives of energy networks, distributors and retailers.

Location-based method

Location-based method – is a way of calculating Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions based on using the average emissions intensity of the local electricity grid.

Mandatory renewables

Are renewable energy sources that are required to be used or supported under government policies or regulatory schemes. These obligations are imposed on electricity retailers, generators, or large users to help meet national or regional renewable energy or emissions targets.

GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

Market-based method	Market-based method is a way of calculating Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions based on the specific electricity purchase contracts or instruments (e.g., renewable energy certificates) that an organisation chooses to buy. It reflects the actual emissions associated with the electricity a company pays for, rather than the general emissions intensity of the local grid.	
Renewable Energy	Renewable energy includes solar power generated at our Macquarie Park site and GreenPower/RECs purchased in varying percentages across most sites in Australia and New Zealand.	To date we have not purchased any renewable energy for our Philippines sites.
Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)	Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) is a market-based instrument that represents the environmental attributes of 1 megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity generated from a renewable energy source (such as solar, wind, hydro). RECs allow organisations to claim the use of renewable electricity and reduce Scope 2 emissions under the market-based method of GHG accounting.	
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	Direct GHG emissions that are owned or controlled by the company and include fuel use, on-site electricity generation, anode and reductant use, process emissions, land management and livestock (on-site emissions).	Within the Canon Oceania boundary for our 2022 baseline, we have included fuel use by vehicles owned by the company. With the closure of the Alexandra office in 2024, we no longer have a site with gas.
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions	GHG emissions from the import of electricity, heat or steam from third parties (indirect emissions).	<p>Within the Canon Oceania boundary for our 2022 baseline we have included electricity used by our tenancies in Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines. This includes electricity used by Canon Production Printing Australia which is not part of Canon Oceania but which is a Canon Inc. subsidiary co-housed in our premises in most states across Australia.</p> <p>The amount of electricity used by CPPA is immaterial and not discretely identifiable.</p> <p>The electricity data includes tenancy use which is generally actual data collected from supplier bills. It also includes base-building data i.e. the emissions from the building's core services (air conditioning, common area and external lighting, hot water, lifts, car parking or similar).</p> <p>In some cases we have actual base-building data, and we use estimation where the data is not available based on condition of the building (estimating energy efficiency) and size of tenancy.</p> <p>In past years (until 2021) our Scope 2 data was all location-based using standard emission factors but for the new baseline we have used a combination of market-based methods (for our Australian sites) and location-based methods (New Zealand and Philippines sites).</p> <p>In calculating our Scope 2 emissions we have subtracted solar power generated on our sites (Macquarie Park) and purchased Greenpower/RECs which we have used in various percentages across most sites in Australia and New Zealand.</p>

GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions.	<p>Our 2022 baseline considerably expanded the boundaries of our Scope 3 emissions following Canon's global approach and the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions.</p> <p>This expanded boundary includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1 – Purchased goods and services Category 2 – Capital goods Category 3 – Fuel and energy related activities Categories 4 & 9 – Transportation & distribution Category 5 – Waste Category 6 – Business travel Category 7 – Employee commuting and work from home Category 11 – Use of sold goods Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
Solar Power	Renewable energy generated from the sun using photovoltaic (PV) panels.	Canon Oceania installed a 90kW solar PV system on its Macquarie Park Headquarters roof. The system became operational in late November 2017. In April 2024, this solar power system was passed back to the landlord.
Tenancy also referred to as office	The part of a building that is leased or occupied by a tenant, and over which the tenant has operational control, including fit-out, energy use, and appliances.	Throughout the document, for ease of reading tenancy is also referred to as office.
Voluntary renewables	Renewable electricity or energy purchased or sourced by an organisation beyond regulatory requirements, driven by voluntary climate goals, brand leadership, or sustainability commitments – rather than government mandates.	

GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

WASTE AND RECYCLING

General	Waste data is collected via reports from our suppliers and in many cases the data is based on estimates of bin weight rather than actual weight.	<p>We collect waste data for our larger sites where Canon pays directly for the collection and processing of waste, or in the case of our Oceania Distribution Centre where our third party provider reports waste type and quantities. For smaller sites where Canon is one of several tenants, we do ensure that recycling facilities are available, but we do not have access to the waste data.</p> <p>E-waste is covered below under Recycled products and parts.</p> <p>Most Canon waste is not hazardous. A very small amount of ink and service chemicals is classified as hazardous and is disposed of through appropriately qualified waste service providers. At present this data is not collected. From 2022 we have included the general waste and recycled waste from our Oceania Distribution Centre in Sydney which is operated by a third party.</p>
Percentage of waste to landfill	Calculated from measuring the amount of waste sent to landfill as a percentage of total waste, where total waste includes general waste plus recycled office waste, total waste includes all waste from Canon Oceania offices, warehouses, and some from outsourced warehouses.	Percentage of waste to landfill for our office/warehouse waste and our e-waste are reported separately.
Recycled products and parts (bulk electronic waste)	Includes used products and parts that have been returned to Canon and which cannot be reused and products and parts that have been written off as well as products recycled on Canon's behalf through TechCollect public collection programs in Australia and New Zealand.	<p>It is currently not possible to distinguish in our data between waste that arises from used products and waste from written off components and products that have never been used, which are a small percentage.</p> <p>Excludes toner and ink cartridges and other consumables which are reported separately.</p>
Recycling	All Canon Oceania recycling is currently open loop material recycling with a very small amount of waste to energy as part of our cartridge recycling program.	
Refurbished products and parts	Products and parts that are returned to Canon or to a subcontractor for refurbishment requiring a low level of work (e.g. replacement of parts for preventative maintenance) to return the product to a suitable condition for resale/lease.	
Reused products and parts	Includes Canon and competitor machines and parts which are sold or leased directly by Canon, refurbished by Canon for resale/reuse in the local market or sold to a partner or broker for resale.	

GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

Spills	Our criterion for defining a spill is whether the spill is serious enough to be reported to Canon Global Environment Headquarters according to our corporate procedure, or according to the local regulations as per the EPA.	
Toner, ink and other consumables recycling	Canon is a member of the Cartridges 4 Planet Ark program in Australia. Under this program collection receptacles are placed in customers' premises and in retail outlets. Ink and toner cartridges, toner bottles, drums, and other consumables are collected and sent to the recycler for sorting and processing. Some toner bottles, cartridges and other consumables are returned by Canon service technicians to Canon warehouses or drop points and are sent for recycling.	<p>The recycling process is independently audited each year to ensure that there is zero waste to landfill.</p> <p>In New Zealand we are members of a similar program run by The Recycling Group. Under both programs the number of Canon products and their weight are reported each month and entered into our database.</p>
Waste to Energy	End-of-life products/materials are collected via a Canon or third party collection system and converted into energy. Processes include thermal recovery, generation of fuel for gas turbine generators, production of carbonaceous char/oils/combustible gases and generation of fuel by thermal degradation or anaerobic digestion of organic materials.	Canon is aware of a small amount of product waste disposed of through waste to energy processes in the recycling of our ink cartridges.
Waste to Landfill	Materials are deposited into or onto land. This includes land treatment (e.g. biodegradation) and landfill.	<p>Waste to landfill includes general waste collected by our waste service providers in Australia and New Zealand and a small percentage of material from our product recycling activities. Information is based on reports from our waste service suppliers and entered into our database.</p> <p>Weight reported by our suppliers is sometimes measured but normally estimated by applying an average weight per bin. The waste to landfill from our product recycling is calculated based on average material recovery rate achieved by the recycler for the whole product class, determined through periodic mass balance activities.</p>
Water	Water consumption by the organisation.	To date Canon Oceania has not been able to accurately measure the water consumption at any of its locations because they are part of larger complexes and separate water meters are not available.

GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

OTHER		
Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard (ASRS)	<p>The ASRS are Australia's national standards for sustainability disclosures. They are based on the global ISSB standards (IFRS S1 and S2) and developed by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).</p> <p>The ASRS will guide qualifying companies – especially large and listed ones – on what mandatory sustainability information they must report, such as climate risks, emissions, and transition plans, for reporting periods starting in 2025 as part of mandatory climate-related financial disclosures.</p>	<p>Canon Australia will report under ASRS for the 2025 reporting period, in our 2026 Sustainability Report.</p>
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)	<p>The GRI is an international organisation that provides the world's most widely used standards for sustainability reporting. Companies use the GRI Standards to report on their environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts – such as climate change, human rights, and diversity – in a transparent and consistent way.</p>	
International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)	<p>The International Sustainability Standards Board is a global organisation that creates standards for how companies report their sustainability and climate-related information, so investors and others can clearly understand their risks and impacts.</p> <p>Standards set by the ISSB must be locally adopted at the country level before companies are required to report against them. The ASRS S2, for example, is the Australian implementation of the ISSB standard for climate-related financial disclosures.</p>	



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