



Canon

50
YEARS

CANON OCEANIA
GROUP

CANON OCEANIA
SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL FACT BOOK

Contents	GRI Standards		Page
Reporting Approach	GRI 1: Foundation 2021	GRI 1 was used to report with reference to the GRI standards.	
Organisation Governance	GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-4 Restatements of Information	3
		2-22 Sustainable Development Strategy	2
Management Approach	GRI 3: Material topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics Comments on Canon's management approach to our material environmental issues is split between the 2023 Canon Oceania Sustainability Report and this Fact Book.	
Material Environmental Topics	GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1 Energy consumption within the organisation	6
		302-3 Energy intensity	6
		302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	6
		302-5 Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	3
	GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016	304-1 Operational sites adjacent to protected areas and areas of high diversity value	16
		304-3 Habitats protected or restored	16
	GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emission	7
		305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	7
		305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	7
		305-4 GHG emissions	7
		305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	7
	GRI 306: Waste 2020	306 -1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	11
		306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	11
		306-3 Waste generated	12
		306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	12
		306-5 Waste directed to disposal	12
	GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	308-1 New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	14
Glossary			17

Statement of Use

The details contained in this Fact Book are intended to supplement the information included in the [2024 Canon Oceania Sustainability Report](#).

Canon has reported the information in this Fact Book for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 with reference to the 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

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 Group approach as shown in the highlighted box.

Canon Group approach is formalised in the following policies:

[Canon Group 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 Group 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 Group 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. 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. Based on current draft legislation it seems likely that we will be 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 the expected requirements.

Material Issues

Canon Inc. 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 i.e.

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 Sustainability Report](#) and in more detail in this Fact Book.

However, we have also addressed Canon Inc. issues number 3 and 4 above in this fact book because they have been identified as global material issues.

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 Global GHG emission reduction targets

In 2023, Canon Group set new GHG emissions reduction targets for 2030. Our targets were validated under the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) that aims to contribute to the decarbonisation of society as a whole.

2030 Targets

Science-Based Targets

Canon Group'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 .

The scope of emissions measured under the SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard is broader than the previous approach. Canon Group's Scope 3 targets in particular include Category 1 emissions associated with purchased goods and services and Category 11 use of sold products.

¹ Scope 1: Direct emissions (city gas, LPG, light oil, kerosene, 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.

Medium Term Target

Canon Inc. also maintained Canon Group's medium-term 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

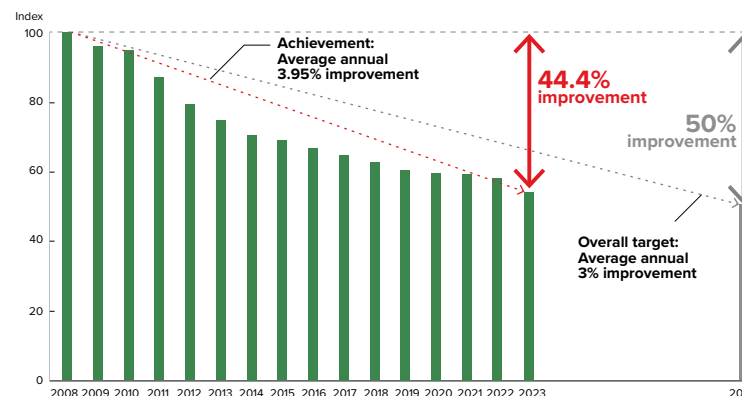
In 2023, Canon Group made progress with ongoing improvement in product lifecycle emissions via upgraded site-based energy-efficiency measures; greater adoption of renewable energy sources; development of better energy-efficient products; reduced use of air freight; and other measures. As a result, against the target of a 3% average annual improvement in the index of lifecycle CO₂ emissions per product unit, Canon Group realized an average annual improvement of 3.95% between 2008 to 2023 and total improvement of 44.4% 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 2023 is available in the [Canon Inc. 2024 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

Canon Oceania GHG Reduction Targets and Plan

Canon Oceania has re-aligned its greenhouse gas reductions targets to support the new Canon Group approach. Adopting the SBTi measurement methodology we have set a new benchmark for 2022 and will measure our future emissions against that baseline. The new baseline including the breakdown of Scope 3 emissions is shown in the Canon Oceania Sustainability Report page 12 and the following pages.

The new baseline shows much higher emissions than we have reported in previous reports. Scope 2 emissions are higher than previously reported because we have included base-building emissions as well as our own tenancy emissions. In addition, we have broadened our Scope 3 emission reporting to include material purchased goods and services as well as emissions associated with our customers' use of our products. Within this baseline we have continued to measure some Scope 3 emission including emissions associated with business travel and with freight movements transporting our products around Australia and New Zealand and to report them as we have in past years.

Canon Oceania's path towards our 2030 targets and 2050 net zero has been developed with the support of the NSW Government Sustainability Advantage Program. Our plan involves a set of prioritised initiatives and activities to drive emissions reductions aligned with the new targets. In addition Canon Inc. sets operational targets that are aligned with the Canon Group goals.

For sales companies the goals encourage the reduction of environmental burden of company vehicles and premises through energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.

Our Scope 1 and 2 targets can be achieved relatively easily by increasing our renewable energy use and electrifying our vehicle fleet. Reducing our Scope 3 targets is more complex and will involve collaboration with our key suppliers.

Canon Oceania Performance 2023

EMISSIONS	2022	2023	CHANGE
Scope 1 & 2	3,897	3,155	19%

Achieved through reduction in office space and increase in procurement of renewable energy

Scope 3	65,005	59,845	8%
----------------	---------------	---------------	-----------

Largely due to reduced travel and reduced emissions from sold products due to lower sales. We have just started to analyse opportunities to reduce Scope 3 emissions.

PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

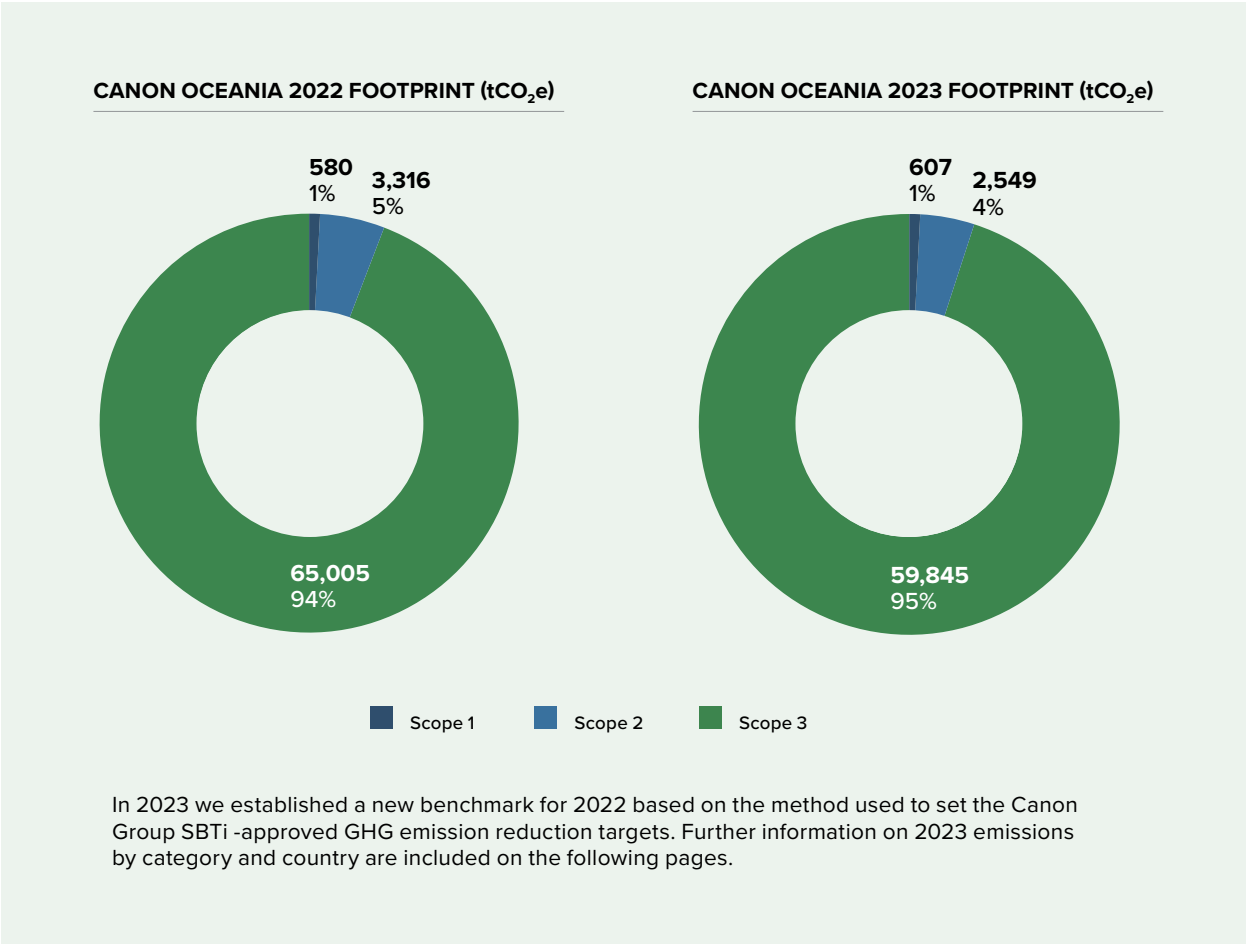
Total (Tenancy & Base building electricity)	6%	21%	
Tenancy electricity	13%	51%	

In 2023 our reductions in Scope 1 & 2 emissions also meant that we achieved the targets for sales company set by Canon Inc. for reduction in the environmental impact of our vehicles and premises.

We also continued our Toitū Net Zero certification in New Zealand and in 2023 we achieved a reduction in New Zealand of 51% reduction in total emissions in 2023 compared to 2018 (445 tCO₂ vs 920 tCO₂). We also continued to offset the emissions that we have not been able to eliminate even though the carbon offsets cannot be counted towards the SBTi targets.



Net GHG Emissions Canon Oceania



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 Sustainability Report](#).

ENERGY CONSUMPTION 2022 – 2023

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

302-4 Reduction of energy consumption

	2022				2023			
	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL
Energy Consumption								
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
Accredited GreenPower (kWh)(Note 2)	310,428	0	0	310,428	659,692	447,660	0	1,107,352
Solar Power (kWh) (Note 3)	105,931	0	0	105,931	114,178	0	0	114,178
Electricity Consumption Non-Renewable (GJ)	12,479	3,286	6,183	21,948	9,777	754	5,977	16,508
Electricity Consumption Renewable (GJ) (Note 4)	1,499	0	0	1,499	2,786	1,612	0	4,398
Total Renewable Electricity (%) (Note 5)	11%	0%	0%	6%	22%	68%	0%	21%
Fuel Consumption (fleet) (litres)	188,280	54,612	0	242,892	204,333	25,249	0	229,582
Fuel Consumption (fleet) (GJ)	6,532	1,905	0	8,437	7,076	864	0	7,940
Gas Consumption (GJ)	111	0	0	111	170	0	0	170
Total Non Renewable Energy (GJ)	19,123	5,191	6,183	30,497	17,023	1,618	5,977	24,618
Total Renewable Energy (GJ)	1,499	0	0	1,499	2,786	1,612	0	4,398
Total Energy (GJ)	20,621	5,191	6,183	31,996	19,809	3,229	5,977	29,015

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

Note 2 In Australia we purchased 50% green power for the tenancy electricity in four major sites from July 2022 (Macquarie Park, Alexandria, South Melbourne and Clayton in AU) and 100% GreenPower from May 2023 (Little Collins, Port Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Sydney City). We purchased 100% green energy from 1 April 2023 for tenancy and base building electricity for our New Zealand sites.

Note 3 Canon Solar Power commenced operation at CA Headquarters at Macquarie Park 28 November 2017. 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 include here because we do not currently have accurate data.

Note 4 Renewable energy includes solar power and GreenPower.

Note 5 This percentage includes tenancy and base building electricity. Percentage of renewable electricity for tenancy was 51% in 2023.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS 2022 – 2023

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 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

	2022				2023			
	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO₂e)								
Scope 1	450	130	0	580	489	117	0	606
Scope 2 (Note 6)	2,047	110	1,160	3,317	1,188	20	1,341	2,549
Scope 3 (Note 7)	54,991	4,047	5,968	65,005	50,601	1,590	7,654	59,845
Total	57,487	4,287	7,128	68,902	52,278	1,727	8,994	63,000
Emissions reduction (Note 8)	0	4,287	0	4,287	0	1,727	0	1,727
Net GHG Emissions Scope 1 & 2	2,497	0	1,160	3,657	1,677	0	1,341	3,018
Net GHG Emissions Scope 1, 2 & 3	57,487	0	7,128	64,615	52,278	0	8,994	61,273
Net Scope (1&2) Emissions/FTE	2.7	0	1.4	1.7	2.0	0	1.5	1.4
Emissions avoided through E-Waste recycling t CO₂e (Note 9)	2,615				5,123			
Emission Factor (kg CO₂e/\$) (Note 10)	0.13	0.13	n/a	0.13	0.11	0.11	n/a	0.11

Note 6 The calculation uses the Greenhouse Gas Protocol market-based method for Australia and the location-based method for New Zealand and the Philippines. The drop in scope 2 emissions from 2022 to 2023 is due to improvements in the state electricity grid as well as the increase in purchased greenpower.

Note 7 The scope of activities included within our Scope 3 boundary has significantly increased since we reported in the 2022 Fact Book. Scope 3 emissions included in our new 2022 benchmark include key scope 3 emissions reported previously as well as Category 1 purchased goods and services and Category 11 use of sold products.

Note 8 From 2018 Canon New Zealand has been certified as Carbon Zero and has purchased accredited Carbon Offsets to offset the emissions that it has not been able to eliminate.

Note 9 Each year Canon and ANZRP commission consultancy, Lifecycles, to estimate the potential 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. Overall, recycling 1 tonne of mixed television and computer waste collected in Australia and recycled through the Techcollect program was estimated to save 1,983 kg CO₂e from being emitted to the atmosphere in 2023 and 1,423 kg CO₂e in 2022.

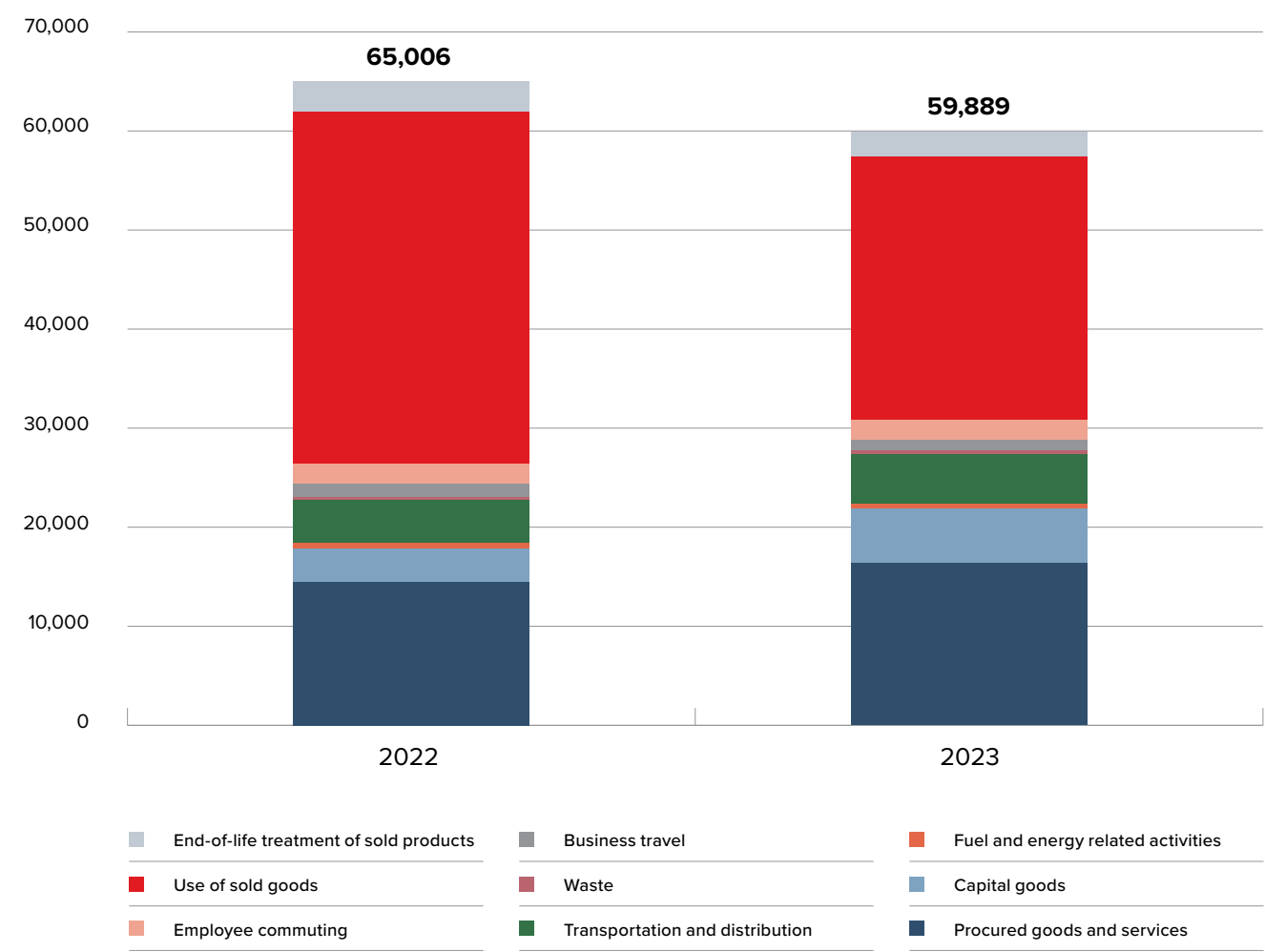
Note 10 The emission factor kg of CO₂ per dollar of sales is calculated using Canon Oceania total consolidated revenue as shown in the Economic and Governance Fact Book. The total emissions in this calculation include the full lifecycle GHG emissions associated with the Canon Inc. products sold by Canon Oceania (upstream Scope 3) as required by the GHG Protocol. This is different than the calculation method for the Canon Oceania GHG footprint where we have excluded this component of Scope 3 emissions because Canon Oceania has no control over the emissions associated with design and production of Canon Inc. products. 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

Canon Oceania's Scope 3 emissions inventory categorises emissions according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The categories are shown in the graphs on this page. The major categories are Category 1-Purchased Goods and Services and Category 11-Emissions from 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 Inc). Further information on how these were calculated is included in the glossary.

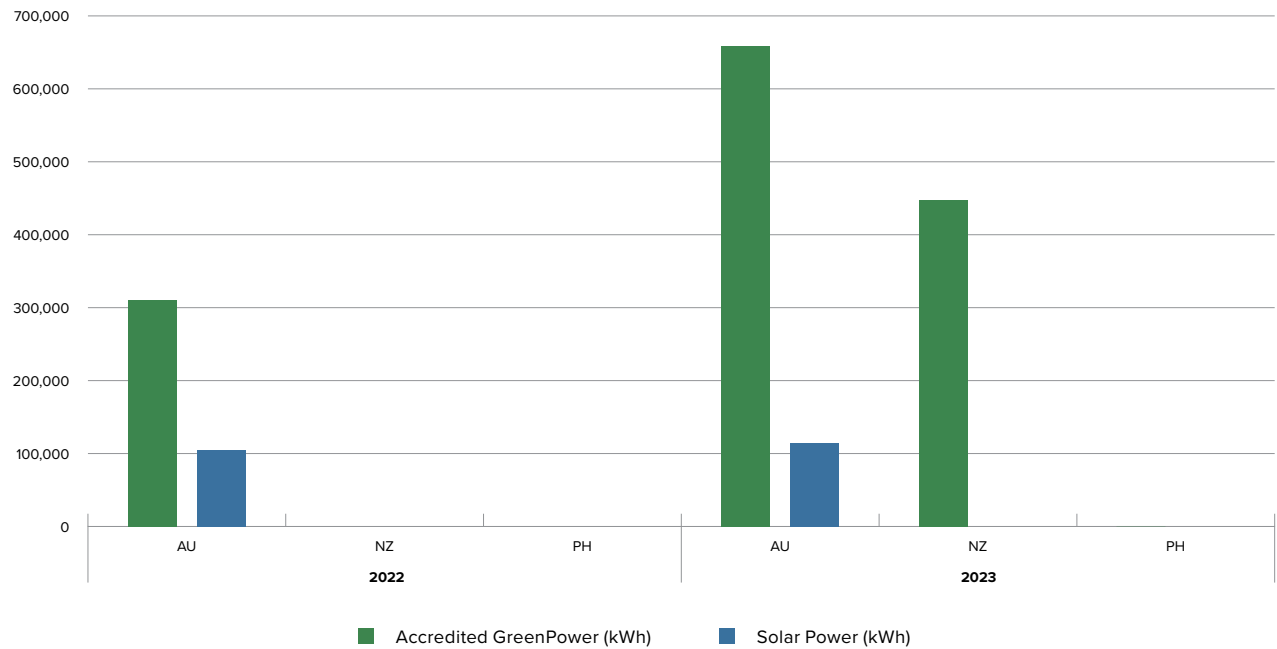
Canon Australia was responsible for 85% of the Scope 3 emissions calculated for the Canon Oceania Group in 2022 and 2023. This is largely due to centralised procurement of some categories and the fact that Canon Australia sells the majority of Canon products.

Canon Oceania Scope 3 emissions (tCO₂e) 2022-2023



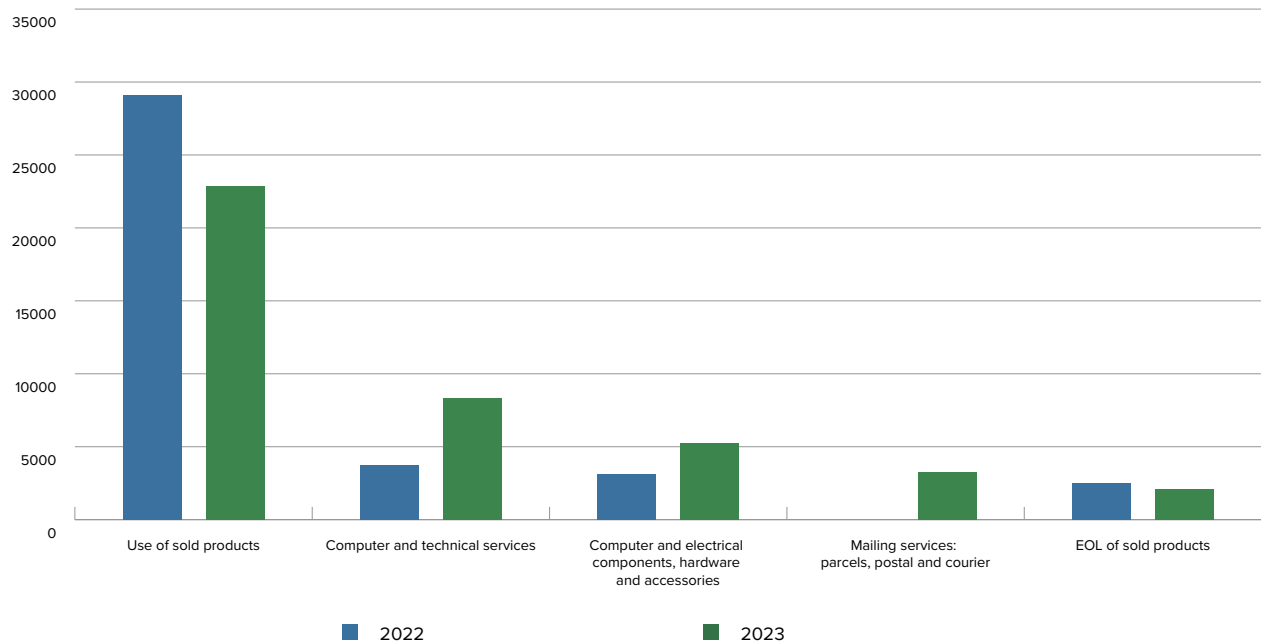
Renewable Energy 2022-23

Canon Oceania’s Net Zero roadmap includes continuing to increase the percentage of renewable energy across all locations. Accredited Greenpower in this graph includes electricity used for both tenancy and base buildings. Solar power refers to the solar installation at our Macquarie Park headquarters, power from which is currently used for Canon’s tenancy.



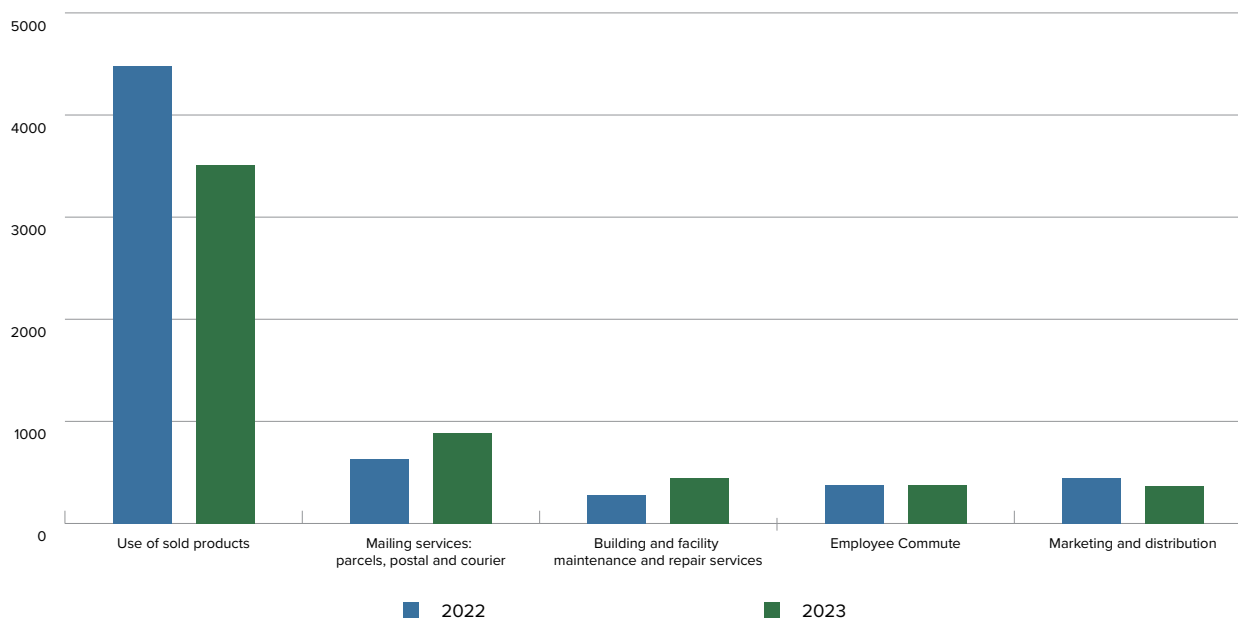
Australia – Key GHG Emissions (tonnes CO₂e)

Australian emissions include emissions related to the activities of all Canon Oceania companies operating in Australia. (ie 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 5 GHG 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 reduction in emissions caused by use of sold products is partly due to improved efficiencies in Canon products as well as in the local electricity grid and also to reduced sales in 2023. Increase in procurement of computer and technical services is related to a major corporate project to replace our ERP system. Emissions from mailing services increased as a result of increased activity in Canon Business Services outsourced mail room services.



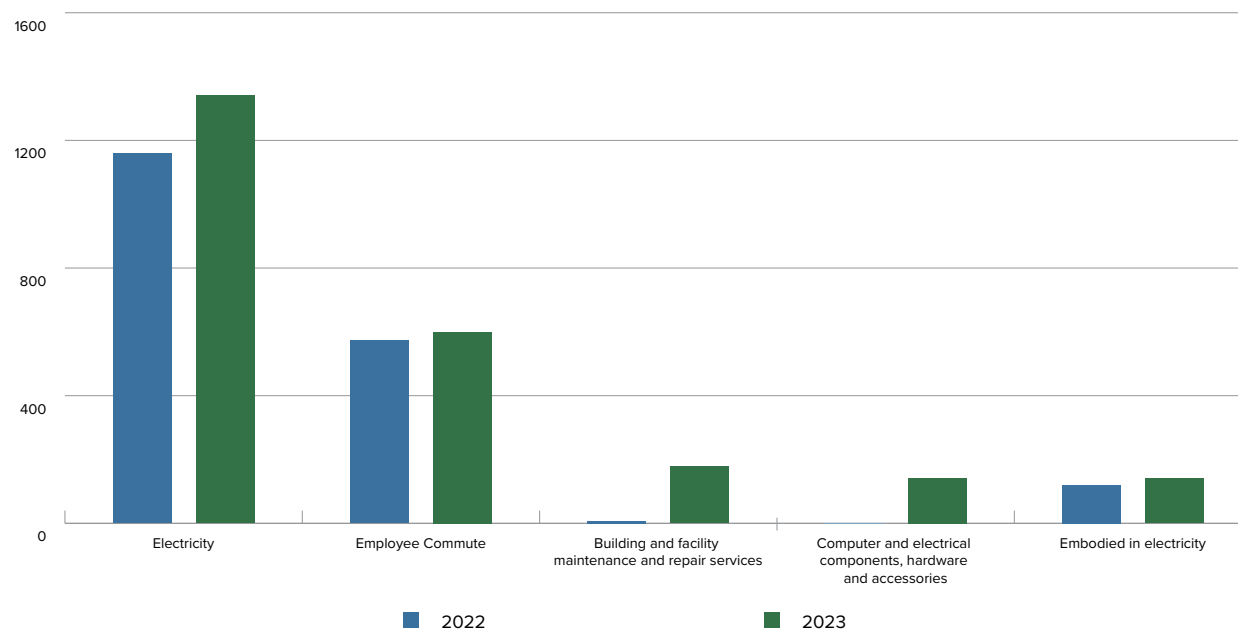
New Zealand – Key GHG Emissions (tonnes CO₂e)

New Zealand emissions include emissions from all Canon Oceania companies operating in New Zealand (ie 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 5 GHG 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 decrease in the use of sold products from 2022 to 2023 is due to reduction in product sales and improvements in the emission factor for the grid. Emissions from mailing services increased as a result of increased activity in Canon Business Services outsourced mail room services.



Philippines – Key GHG Emissions (tonnes CO₂e)

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 yet purchased any renewable energy for the Philippines and so Scope 2 electricity (which includes tenancy and an estimate of base building power) is the most significant emission. Increases in 2023 in building and facilities maintenance and repair services and computer and electrical components, hardware and accessories is due to a relocation for head office in Manila and changes in office space at our Pampanga site.



CONTRIBUTING TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The [Canon Oceania Sustainability Report](#) includes information on our significant environmental impacts associated with management of our e-waste in particular and the steps that 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 to improve the recovery and reuse of valuable materials from our products.

We have been very active industry participants in the development and ongoing implementation and 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 2023	Product Stewardship Scheme
<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 their Australia New Zealand Recycling Platform (ANZRP). 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 21,616 tonnes¹</p> <p>Canon Australia 2,582 tonnes^{1,3}</p>	
<p>Cartridges for Planet Ark: a voluntary scheme run by industry, in partnership with Planet Ark and Close the Loop, 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% no waste-to-landfill guarantee, then transformed into new products, such as TonerPlas®, an award-winning asphalt additive that extends the life of asphalt roads.</p>	<p>C4PA 2,780,858 cartridges² 552 tonnes²</p> <p>Canon Australia 642,288 cartridges^{2,3} 98 tonnes²</p>	
<p>B-Cycle: a voluntary, industry-run program collecting and recycling handheld 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>B-Cycle 2,375 tonnes¹</p> <p>First year full program total. No Canon data available.</p>	
New Zealand		
<p>Recycling Group: collects ink and toner cartridges nationally and directly from customers. Canon also uses Recycling Group to recycle e-waste, which is returned to our sites.</p>	<p>Cartridges 62,478 cartridges² CNZ³ 27 tonnes²</p> <p>E-Waste CNZ E-waste² 181 tonnes²</p>	
<p>TechCollect NZ works with various collection partners to provide a free collection and ICT equipment recycling service for households and small businesses in New Zealand. 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 101 tonnes²</p> <p>Canon NZ 12 tonnes^{2,3}</p>	

¹ 2022/23 Financial year.

² Calendar year 2023.

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

Note In the Philippines Canon Oceania's presence is as a service provider. As such, no physical products are sold in the region.

WASTE AND RECYCLING 2021 – 2023

(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

	2021			2022			2023			
	AU	NZ	TOTAL	AU	NZ	TOTAL	AU	NZ	PH	TOTAL
Office waste (kg)										
General waste to landfill (Office)	47,452	11,600	59,052	78,265	8,780	87,045	104,260	13,051	12,784	130,095
General waste to landfill (warehouse) (Note 1)	293,550	–	293,550	148,500	-	148,500	159,708	-	-	159,708
Total waste to landfill	341,002	11,600	352,602	226,765	8,780	235,545	263,968	13,051	12,784	289,803
Recycled waste (Office)	85,225	5,877	91,102	110,788	3,426	114,214	137,577	23,669	676	255,237
Recycled waste (warehouse) (Note 1)	367,903	–	367,903	160,396	-	160,396	108,473	-	-	108,473
Organics (Office)	3,120	–	3,120	4,080	-	4,080	5,760	-	15,247	4,080
Total recycled	456,248	5,877	462,125	275,264	3,426	278,690	251,811	23,669	15,923	367,790
Percentage waste to landfill	43%	66%	43%	45%	72%	46%	51%	36%	45%	44%
Prod Waste (kg) (Note 2)										
Toner & Ink Cartridges (Note 3)	84,243	29,906	114,149	97,740	27,183	124,923	98,000	27,000	-	125,000
TechCollect (Canon Liability) (Note 4)	2,594,208	9,103	2,603,311	2,654,975	12,231	2,667,206	2,759,501	20,476	-	2,779,977
eWaste (Collected by Canon) (Note 5)	N/A	102,755	102,755	N/A	63,407	63,407	N/A	181,000	-	181,000
Total eWaste (excluding cartridges)	2,594,208	111,858	2,706,066	2,654,975	75,638	2,730,613	2,857,501	228,476	-	3,085,977
Product waste to landfill (Note 6)	155,652	6,711	162,364	520,375	4,538	524,913	441,520	13,709	-	455,229
Reused products (units) (Note 7)	157	666	823	15	1,061	1,076	115	552	-	667

Notes:

- This is Canon waste disposed of through our Oceania Distribution Centre in Sydney. The ODC is currently operated by a third party.
- Canon Business Services Centre Philippines does not sell Canon products and so there is no e-waste collected on behalf of customers. To date we have not recorded quantity of e-waste disposed of by CBSC but we expect this will be included next year.
- Toner and Ink Cartridges includes print consumables collected from our customers through the Cartridges for Planet Ark Program in Australia and The Recycling Group in New Zealand.
- Techcollect (Canon Liability) includes Canon's liability for recycling end-of-life product under the National TV and Computer Scheme.

- From mid 2017 all eWaste 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.
- This waste is collected directly from Canon locations and from customers and recycled by The Recycling Group in New Zealand.
 - 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 ie 2018 – 90.5%, 2019-2021 – 93%, 2021 – 94%, 2022 – 80.4%, 2023 – 83.65%.

- The significant increase in waste products to landfill from 2022 is a result of Australian government bans on the export of mixed plastics and the lack of a local market for that material.
- Reused products includes MFD's and cameras that have been refurbished and/or resold. Some parts and components are reused but this information isn't 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. This data is MFD's in NZ and cameras in Australia.

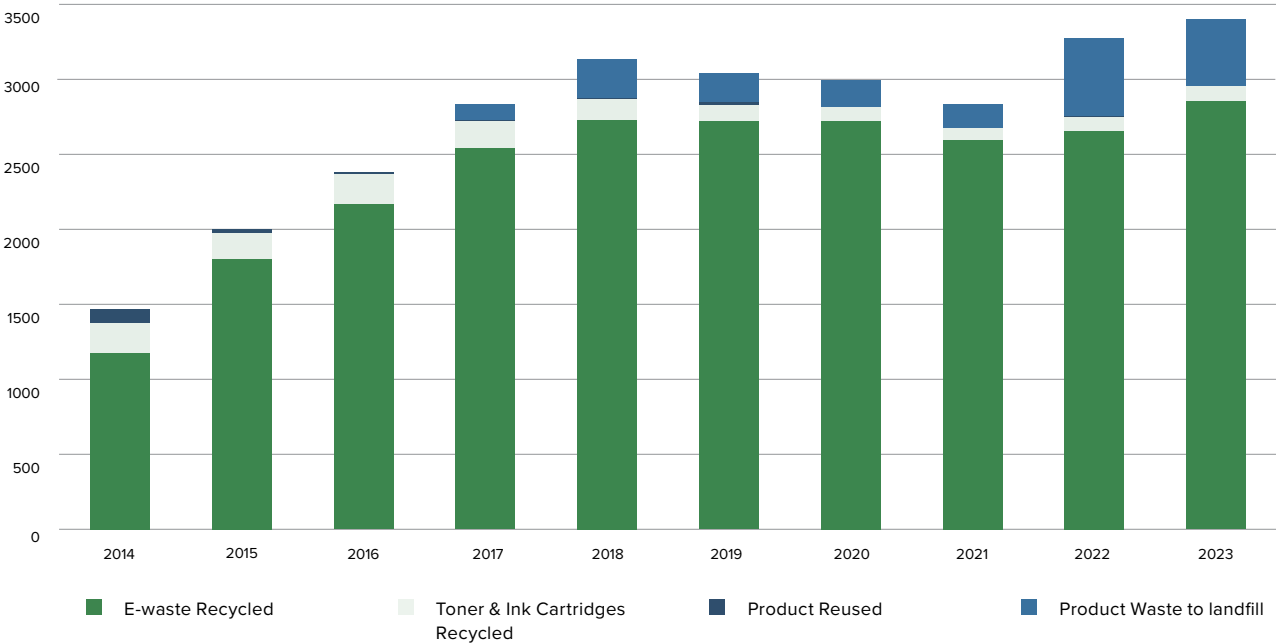
End of Life Product Disposal
Canon Australia (tonnes)

The growth in e-waste recycled has been 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 was in part 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 the waste to landfill from the Techcollect program has increased significantly due to export bans on missed plastic waste and the lack of sufficient local recycling capacity for the material which is difficult to recycle. Canon's investment through ANZRP in the RESIN8 plant should help reduce the waste to landfill from 2025.

The reuse program in Canon Australia varies according to market demand. In 2021 the camera refurbishment program was revitalized but the volumes are still small. Improving recovery and reuse programs for cameras is a goal for 2024.



End of Life Product Disposal
Canon New Zealand (tonnes)

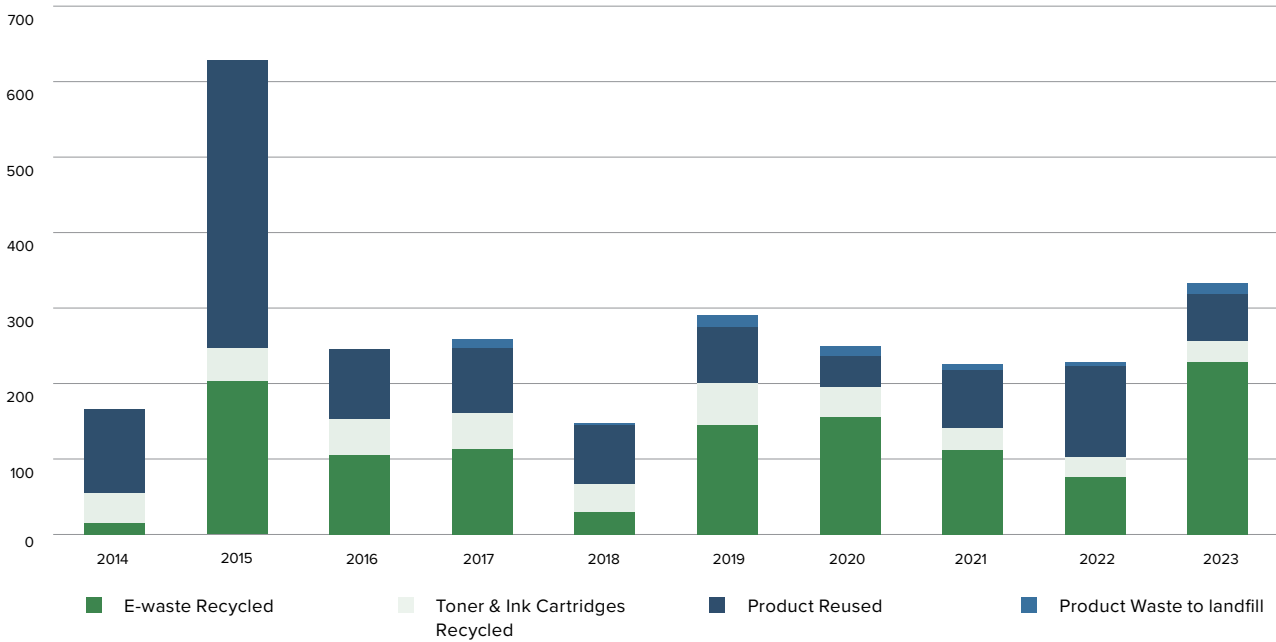
In New Zealand all e-waste recycling is voluntary.

The growth in e-waste recycling since 2019 has been 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.

Product waste to landfill is based on material recovery rates achieved through the Techcollect program and published in the ANZRP annual report.

Canon NZ has a significantly larger reuse and refurbishment program than in Australia, based on market demand. The spike in reuse and e-waste recycling in 2015 was due to warehouse relocation.



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 basic approach to management 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 Inc.'s chemical management processes and performance can be found in the [Canon Inc. Sustainability Report](#) Environment Section.

Australia and New Zealand

Canon's global standards for managing restricted substances in products including the Green Procurement Standards are applied in Australia and New Zealand. The following types of local suppliers are subjected to environmental assessment on the basis of risk.

Non-Canon Suppliers of products and components

[Canon Green Procurement Standards](#) and the [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 with the standards is evaluated locally through a process of document review and second party audit, depending on risk.

Locally, Canon has only 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. The Green Procurement Standards 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.

Canon Business Partners

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

E-waste Recyclers

In order 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 Coregulatory Arrangement, [Australia New Zealand Recycling Platform \(ANZRP\)](#) also conducts regular independent audits in addition to requiring certification. The focus of the audits is to ensure compliance with local health safety and environment standards and also to 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 Inc. webpage](#).

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" Ascertaining 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

Procurement of Timber Products is undertaken in Canon Oceania in accordance with the [global policy](#). In Australia we also comply with the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act.

Having established procurement policies favoring the purchase of paper products derived from sustainably sourced wood pulp in 2015, Canon Group sells office paper made under forest certification schemes or using environmentally conscious raw materials. Reference: Basic Policy on the Procurement of Timber Products.

Having established procurement policies favoring the purchase of paper products derived from sustainably sourced wood pulp in 2015, Canon Group sells office paper made under forest certification schemes or using environmentally conscious raw materials.

To help support biodiversity across the value chain, Canon Group promotes the use of sustainable forestry resources across the Group as the raw materials for the paper used in its products.

In the Oceania region Canon sells photographic paper, office paper and paper for production printing. Canon paper sold in Oceania is made under a due diligence program ensuring that raw materials are not sourced from illegally logged forests.

Canon Group - Basic Policy on the Procurement of Timber Products

1. Use sustainable forest materials

In its procurement of timber products, the Canon Group 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

The 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 including potential for land, air and water pollution through its Environmental Management System.

304-3 Habitats protected or restored

Tuff Crater

Canon New Zealand employees have participated for many years in tree planting as part of a Tuff Crater Restoration Project run by Forest and Bird a leading independent conservation organisation protecting wildlife and wild places. This activity was suspended during 2021 but Canon New Zealand intends to continue to participate in this important restoration project.

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 been supporting 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 Sustainability Report 2024](#) p 15.



GLOSSARY

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO₂e)

Greenhouse gases (GHG) 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 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.

Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas emissions

Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse gas 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 and a small amount of gas used in a kitchen at one site leased by Canon (Alexandria).

Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas emissions

Scope 2 emissions are greenhouse gas emissions from the imports of electricity, heat or steam from third parties (indirect emissions).

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. The amount of electricity used by CPPA is immaterial and not discretely identifiable.

The electricity data includes tenancy use which is generally actual data collected from supplier bills. It also includes base-building data ie the emissions from the building's core services (air conditioning, common area and external lighting, hot water, lifts, car parking or similar).

In some cases we have actual base-building data, but where the data is not available we have estimated it based on condition of the building (estimating energy efficiency) and size of tenancy.

In past years 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).

In calculating our Scope 2 emissions we have subtracted solar power generated on our sites (Macquarie Park) and purchased Greenpower which we have used in various percentages across most sites in Australia and New Zealand.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (continued)

Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas emissions	<p>Scope 3 emissions are other indirect greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>For the 2022 baseline we considerably expanded the boundaries of our Scope 3 emissions following the Canon global approach and the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. This is the first year that we have reported on the Category 1 (purchased goods and services) and Category 11 (use of sold products) emissions. Category 1 includes emissions from all purchased goods and services not otherwise included in the other categories of upstream Scope 3 emissions (i.e. category 2 through category 8). For Canon Oceania we have mainly included non-production related products and services.</p>	<p>The purchase of products and services related to the production of Canon products and services is considered outside the control of Canon Oceania. These emissions are included in the Canon Group emissions reported by Canon Inc. in its Sustainability Report.</p> <p>Category 11 includes emissions released during the use phase of a company's sold products. For Canon Oceania the use phase is considered to be electricity consumed during use of the products and emissions from disposal. Category 11 emissions in Oceania were estimated from Canon Group Lifecycle Emissions data reported by Canon Inc. in its Sustainability Report.</p>
Renewable Energy	Renewable energy includes solar power generated at our Macquarie Park site and GreenPower 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.
Solar Power	Canon installed a 90kW solar PV system on its Macquarie Park Headquarters roof. The system became operational in late November 2017.	
Sale of Energy	Canon did not sell any energy during 2022.	

Waste and Recycling

General	<p>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. Most Canon waste is not hazardous.</p> <p>There is a very small amount of ink and service chemicals that is classified as hazardous and this 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>	<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 and where we do not have control over the waste management we do ensure that recycling facilities are available but we do not try to collect waste data.</p> <p>E-waste is covered below under Recycled products and parts.</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.	
Waste to Landfill	Materials are deposited into or onto land. This includes land treatment (e.g. biodegradation) and landfill. 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.	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.

Waste and Recycling (continued)

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 eneration 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.
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 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.	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. Excludes toner and ink cartridges and other consumables which are reported separately.
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.	

Waste and Other

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.	
Toner, ink and other consumables recycling	Canon is a member of the Cartridges for 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>

Other

Spills	Our criteria for defining a spill is whether the spill is serious enough to be reported to Canon Global Environment Headquarters according to our corporate procedure.
Water	To date Canon 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.



Back cover image by Mark Goodwin, Canon Oceania Employee. Taken on a Canon EOS R5.

Canon

[canon.com.au](https://www.canon.com.au) [canon.co.nz](https://www.canon.co.nz) [business.canon.com.au](https://www.business.canon.com.au) [business.canon.co.nz](https://www.business.canon.co.nz) [sunstudiosaustralia.com](https://www.sunstudiosaustralia.com)