Ricoh Co., Ltd.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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09/16/2025, 10:15 am

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ JPY

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

The Ricoh Group has business operations in approximately 200 countries and regions of the world. Ricoh's consolidated net sales for FY2024 is 2,528 billion yen and the total number of employees is 78,665 people. (as of March 31, 2025). Our portfolio ranges from products designed to help people interact with information — including office imaging equipment (MFPs, printers, etc.), production printers, supplies, digital cameras, and industrial products such as thermal-based media and factory automation cameras — to services and solutions such as Managed Document Services (MDS) and IT solutions. In addition to technology, the Ricoh Group is known for its customer-centric approach. As a responsible global citizen, we are also working proactively to build a sustainable society through our business activities. [Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

2527800000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JP3973400009

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

RICOY

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

690549118

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Uruguay
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Singapore

☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for some facilities	*Here we provide information on our main locations.*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Atsugi Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.489299

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.341479

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Numazu North Plant & South Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.117795

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

138.847372

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fukui Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.18814

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

136.193372

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Service Parts Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.40116

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.355918

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kanazawa Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.597885

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

136.717081

(1.8.1.4) Comment

office

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Technology Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.459966

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.388961

(1.8.1.4) Comment

office/research center

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ikeda Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.816461

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

135.422694

(1.8.1.4) Comment

office/research center

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

General Electronics RD Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.217022

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

140.817168

(1.8.1.4) Comment

office/research center

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Kawasaki Life Innovation Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.539928

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.758064

(1.8.1.4) Comment

office/research center

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ETRIA Gotemba Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.254979

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

138.906745

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ETRIA Tohoku Reuse Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.628849

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.890986

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ETRIA Mishima Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.112481

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

138.911082

(1.8.1.4) Comment

office/research center

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ETRIA Tohoku Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.065158

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

140.797808

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RI Katsuta Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.382658

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

140.526617

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

REX Okazaki Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.979007

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

137.175677

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

REX Ena Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.456174

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

137.392779

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Digital Painting Company, Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.59337

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.378812

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Biosciences, Inc.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.342482

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.511937

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RPC Tottori Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.445975

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

141.114152

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hasama Ricoh, Inc.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.688528

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

141.208675

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PFU Headquuarters

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.725628

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

136.706525

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PFU ProDeS Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.755537

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

136.725056

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Electronics, Inc.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.989336

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.954799

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ETRIA MANUFACTURING USA INC.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.988731

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.95937

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand), Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.925727

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.123537

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ETRIA PRODUCTS USA INC.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.71787

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-98.008348

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Industrie France S.A.S.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.049554

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.321657

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh UK Products Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.682357

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.41734

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PT Ricoh Thermal Media East Asia Pacific

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.69417

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.820073

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ETRIA MANUFACTURING MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

5.309198

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.297573

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Yamanashi Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.591967

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

99.031401

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Manufacturing (China) Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.723033

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.119572

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand) Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

12.996829

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.092907

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Imaging Products (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

21.028203

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

105.906456

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Thermal Media Asia Pacific Private Limited

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.114598

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

72.864983

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PT Ricoh Thermal Media East Asia Pacific

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.094541

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.97677

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Thermal Media (Wuxi) Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.514632

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.45153

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai Ricoh Digital Equipment Co., Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.245173

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.61779

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai Ricoh Office Equipment Co.,Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.312942

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.614768

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Printing Systems America, Inc.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.278249

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-118.786756

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

OKI Takasaki Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.318263

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.016962

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Office

Row 42

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

OKI Nishiyokote Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.334261

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.072433

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

OKI Data Manufacturing (Thailand) Ayutthaya

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.319037

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.641631

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

OKI Data Manufacturing (Thailand) Lamphun

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.585978

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

99.05912

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

When selecting new suppliers to begin working with, the Ricoh Group requests basic information such as company and factory location, upstream and downstream supplier relationships, major customers, industry and product lines, and credit information. Additionally, we ask for capability information regarding quality control, cost efficiency, supply chain reliability, and service support, as well as information regarding business sustainability. When selecting these suppliers, we consider country, sector, and product-specific risks. After the contract is signed, we implement a network infrastructure called "RaVenderNET" to operate with our suppliers, which we use for exchanging production information and data regarding the environmental impact of raw materials and components, as well as for sharing information related to ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) procurement. We identify some of our suppliers as critical based on several criteria: those with large purchase volumes, those supplying parts for major or strategic models, those providing irreplaceable components, and those who pose a risk of parts procurement disruption. At the same time, we strive to mitigate risks by conducting desk assessments, self-assessments, on-site assessments, and third-party audits. In FY2024, we worked with a total of 2995 suppliers, of which we identified 278 as critical suppliers. Specifically, the company collects information using questionnaires and specialized survey forms when selecting new suppliers. This data is then compiled and entered into a supplier information management system. We then analyze the data using a risk matrix and other evaluation tools, and evaluate the suppliers, applying ESG criteria. This allows us to ensure thorough risk management through better understanding of the countries and regions where our suppliers operate, as well as the relationships between the parties in the value chain. We request a plan for improvement when a supplier's SAQ (Self-Assessment Questionnaire) evaluation is rated medium or high. On-site visits by the responsible buyer and third-party audits as needed help us promote sustainable business practices. These efforts ensure transparency and sustainability throughout the supply chain, enhancing the quality and reliability of our products.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Leakage

☑ Landfill

☑ Recycling

☑ Incineration

☑ Waste to Energy

☑ Mismanaged waste

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Composting (industrial/home)

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In the Annual Business Plan, Ricoh identifies Environmental issues for which immediate responses are required and conducts responses/adaptation quickly. It is considered to be important to review and develop measures for responses/adaptation to environmental issues in a one-year short cycle to respond to the sudden changes of global situations related to business environments and environmental issues around Ricoh.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Ricoh establishes the Mid-Term Management Strategy in a three-year unit. Ricoh sets the "ESG targets (so-called non-financial targets)" including the climate change issues as well as the financial targets, and aims to achieve the targets in the "21th Mid-term Management Strategy" from April 2023 to March 2026. This Mid-term Strategy will be revised continuously every three years to achieve long term environmental goals defined by Ricoh. By making periodic revisions, highly workable measures suitable for latest situations can be launched.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Ricoh respects the Paris agreement and tries to realize a zero carbon society and recognizes that long term forecasts and concrete activity goals on climate-related issues must be set for the realization. For the realization of a zero-carbon society, in 2017, Ricoh established “Environmental Goals for 2050” to achieve GHG emissions zero in the entire value chain and virgin material usage rate of 12% or less for products in 2050. About 30 years until the goals achievement in 2050 are our long- term time horizon. At the same time, as a waypoint for this goal achievement, also long term goals “Goals for 2040” and “Goals for 2030” with more substantial and effective plans were established. We are also conducting a scenario analysis with a long-term time horizon to identify risks and opportunities for the Ricoh Group. This analysis aims to address environmental issues, including climate change, and to enhance the resilience of our management strategy and the achievement of our goals.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Circulytics

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Wildfires
☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify :infectious disease

Chronic physical
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Temperature variability

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Transition to reusable products

☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products

☑ Transition to increasing recycled content

☑ Transition to increasing renewable content

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Internal Bodies Involved in the Process The Group Management Committee (GMC) consists of executive officers with specific qualification requirements. The Risk Management Committee (RMC) is an advisory body to the GMC and is responsible for strengthening the risk management process for Group as a whole. The Chief Risk Management Director serves as the chairperson. The ESG Committee (ESGC) was established under the auspices of the GMC to discuss the Ricoh Group's issues in the areas of ESG at the management level on an ongoing basis. It is chaired by the CEO. Integration of the Environmental Risk and Opportunity Identification and Assessment Process with the Company-wide Risk Management Process The ESGC meets quarterly, inviting representatives from business units related to relevant themes on the agenda for company-wide review and discussion of sustainability issues like risk identification, assessment, and response. Part of this process includes discussing the assessment of risks and opportunities related to climate change, resource circulation including water, and biodiversity at least

once a year, from short, medium, and long-term perspectives. The risks and opportunities identified are reviewed and officially approved by the CEO. The RMC identifies and assesses risks that may impact the Ricoh Group's strategies and operations, including environmental risks identified by the ESGC. The RMC systematically and comprehensively identifies and assesses risk factors. It then proposes "managerial risk candidates" to the GMC. The GMC assesses the significance of these candidates, considers the risk scenarios, and determines managerial risks and the divisions responsible for managing them. The divisions responsible for managerial risk then formulate responses to the risks, develop and implement plans, and report progress and results to the GMC and RMC. The GMC and RMC then assess the information and take any corrective action necessary. Identification and Assessment Criteria The stages of the value chain targeted include direct operations, and upstream and downstream activities. The risk assessments are conducted at all locations under direct operation or that are tier 1 suppliers. When assessing risks, this is the minimum scope that will enable the continuation or early recovery of core business operations while minimizing damage to business assets in the event of a risk occurring. Process for Determining Severity of Impact Candidate risks and opportunities identified by the Sustainability Division were qualitatively organized and summarized through discussions with relevant departments, including Business Planning, Procurement, Risk Management, and General Affairs. For those summarized, a quantitative evaluation was made by estimating the financial impact, followed by discussions with relevant departments to assess the validity of the results. The estimate focused on the following parameters, assuming future scenarios projected to 2050: • Changes in the business structure of the Ricoh Group • Costs required to address carbon taxes and stricter regulations and initiatives in scenarios in line with a 1.5°C pathway • Costs required to address climate change induced environmental changes in scenarios in line with a 4°C pathway The GMC, business units, and functional organizations monitor impact severity, with adjustments to key managerial risks made at least twice a year in light of environmental changes.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Circulytics

☑ EcoVadis

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Water stress

Policy
☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Internal Bodies Involved in the Process The Group Management Committee (GMC) consists of executive officers with specific qualification requirements. The Risk Management Committee (RMC) is an advisory body to the GMC and is responsible for strengthening the risk management process for Group as a whole. The Chief Risk Management Director serves as the chairperson. The ESG Committee (ESGC) was established under the auspices of the GMC to discuss the Ricoh Group's issues in the areas of ESG at the management level on an ongoing basis. It is chaired by the CEO. Integration of the Environmental Risk and Opportunity Identification and Assessment Process with the Company-wide Risk Management Process The ESGC meets quarterly, inviting representatives from business units related to relevant themes on the agenda for company-wide review and discussion of sustainability issues like risk identification, assessment, and response. Part of this process includes discussing the assessment of risks and opportunities related to climate change, resource circulation including water, and biodiversity at least once a year, from short, medium, and long-term perspectives. The risks and opportunities identified are reviewed and officially approved by the CEO. The RMC identifies and assesses risks that may impact the Ricoh Group's strategies and operations, including environmental risks identified by the ESGC. The RMC systematically and comprehensively identifies and assesses risk factors. It then proposes "managerial risk candidates" to the GMC. The GMC assesses the significance of these candidates, considers the risk scenarios, and determines managerial risks and the divisions responsible for managing them. The divisions responsible for managerial risk then formulate responses to the risks, develop and implement plans, and report progress and results to the GMC and RMC. The GMC and RMC then assess the information and take any corrective action necessary. Identification and Assessment Criteria The stages of the value chain targeted include direct operations, and upstream and downstream activities. The risk assessments are conducted at all locations under direct operation or that are tier 1 suppliers. When assessing risks, this is the minimum scope that will enable the continuation or early recovery of core business operations while minimizing damage to business assets in the event of a risk occurring. Process for Determining Severity of Impact Candidate risks and opportunities identified by the Sustainability Division were qualitatively organized and summarized through discussions with relevant departments, including Business Planning, Procurement, Risk Management, and General Affairs. For those summarized, a quantitative evaluation was made by estimating the financial impact, followed by discussions with relevant departments to assess the validity of the results. The estimate focused on the following parameters, assuming future scenarios projected to 2050: • Changes in the business structure of the Ricoh Group • Costs required to address carbon taxes and stricter regulations and initiatives in scenarios in line with a 1.5°C pathway • Costs required to address climate change induced environmental changes in scenarios in line with a 4°C pathway The GMC, business units, and functional organizations monitor impact severity, with adjustments to key managerial risks made at least twice a year in light of environmental changes.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Identifying Dependencies and Impacts All Ricoh Group production sites were targeted and classified as follows: • Imaging equipment production • Consumable for imaging equipment production (toner, ink, etc.) • Thermal media production • Digital service: Medium- and Long-term horizons We also included paper production in the scope for identifying dependencies and impacts, as it is a key material common to imaging equipment and thermal media businesses. Process for Identifying and Evaluating the Importance of Dependencies and Impacts We assessed the dependencies and impacts of the businesses above using ENCORE, identifying natural capital with a severity level of medium (M) or higher. In regions where our production sites are located, natural capital was assessed using Aqueduct indicators for water-related risks and IBAT's STAR indicators for biodiversity. Production sites with high water stress or high water usage were identified as material locations. Life cycle assessment were then conducted on leading products, specifically MFPs and thermal media, to assess the severity of identified impacts across the value chain. We limited the assessments to these products because they account for a significant portion of both Ricoh's GHG emissions and/or revenue. For the impact assessment of the imaging equipment and thermal media business, we applied the Life-cycle Impact assessment Method based on Endpoint modeling (LIME) to quantitatively analyze the damage to biodiversity across various impact categories. The tools, methods, and databases used in this process were updated based on more recent data. The analysis also incorporated regional considerations, which resulted in better quality spatial and temporal data than earlier assessments. Our Sustainability Division utilizes the results of these dependency and impact assessments to identify risks and opportunities. They are then integrated into our company-

wide risk management process. Dependency and Impact Managing Process We monitor the dependencies and impacts identified through the following processes: Water usage and consumption: We track the amount of water used, wastewater discharged, and the amount of water recycled. A water management plan is then formulated, and performance is monitored on a fiscal year basis. Biomass (paper) consumption: We have established a procurement policy for raw materials, including wood and paper, and manage the percentage of sustainably procured paper on a fiscal year basis. Plastics and steel usage: We manage the annual usage, set targets for the rate of virgin materials used, and monitor performance against these targets.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

-Assessment of the Interconnections Between Impacts As a method for assessing the interconnection between impact categories, we use the Life-cycle Impact assessment Method based on Endpoint modeling (LIME). LIME enables the evaluation of the severity of environmental burdens in impact categories such as climate change, forest resource consumption, and water resource consumption, based on inventory data from life cycle assessments. It also allows for the assessment of biodiversity damage caused by multiple impact categories and facilitates comparisons across these categories. This process is incorporated into the evaluation framework for dependencies and impacts. Using LIME, we convert inventory data—from the procurement of raw materials to the disposal of multifunction printers and thermal paper—into environmental burdens across impact categories. By applying LIME to assess the severity of biodiversity damage, we compare impact areas with their corresponding dependencies and impacts. For example, the evaluation results for multifunction printers indicated that the impact on biodiversity is largely attributable to climate change and forest resource consumption. Excluding the impact of printing paper, the majority of the biodiversity impact is caused by climate change. Furthermore, it was confirmed that climate change mitigation measures, such as the use of recycled materials, do not result in increased burdens in other impact areas and do not significantly harm biodiversity. On the other hand, for certain impact areas such as water resource consumption, methods for evaluating biodiversity damage have not yet been established. As a result, it remains difficult to assess trade-offs between categories such as climate change and water resource consumption. -Assessment of the Interconnections Between Dependencies or Impacts, and Risks The identified dependencies and impacts are incorporated as key inputs during the stage of extracting risks and opportunities. They are also used as inputs for nature-related scenario analysis, the results of which are utilized to assess the materiality of risks and opportunities. A significant example of dependency and impact is related to paper usage. This was considered during the risk and opportunity extraction stage and reflected as a potential risk of “rising paper procurement costs.” It was also included in the nature-related scenario analysis. Based on the results of the scenario analysis, it was concluded that this risk is more likely to materialize due to the strengthening of policies and regulations aimed at ecosystem conservation, rather than the depletion of forest resources.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Ricoh Group has identified priority locations at 29 major direct operational sites in accordance with the recommendations of TNFD. In terms of biodiversity conservation, areas of concern were identified using STAR indicators provided by IBAT. Sites with a Threat Abatement Potential (STARt) greater than 0.15 or a Restoration Potential (STARr) greater than 0.05 were designated as sensitive locations. Based on STARt, sites in Japan and China were identified, while STARr highlighted sites in Japan, China, and Thailand. Additionally, two sites in Japan that include company-owned forests and green spaces were recognized through field surveys as areas with high ecosystem integrity. These sites have been officially registered as " Certify Conserved Areas " by the Japanese government. Regarding water use, sites were assessed using Aqueduct indicators. Any site ranked “High” or above for either “Water Stress” or “Water Depletion” was designated as a sensitive location. As a result, sites in China, Thailand, and France were identified under the “Water Stress” category, while no sites were identified under “Water Depletion.” Material locations were determined based on water consumption levels. The top three sites, which together account for over 80% of the Ricoh Group’s total water usage, were designated as material locations. All of these sites are located in Japan and are primarily involved in the production of toner and thermal paper.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

CDP2025_2_3_priority locations.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Ricoh, we classify the impact of risks when they occur as follows, and define those with an impact of over 1 billion yen as having significant financial/strategic impact. Definition of Impact: Impact Level 1: Profit impact amount less than 1 billion yen Impact Level 2: Profit impact amount up to 20 billion yen Impact Level 3: Profit impact amount up to 50 billion yen Impact Level 4: Profit impact amount up to 100 billion yen Impact Level 5: Profit impact amount greater than 100 billion yen Note that the impact considers reputational damage and effects on business transactions. At our company, the Group Management Committee (GMC) and its advisory body, the Risk Management Committee, identify and evaluate risks that may affect the company's strategy and business. In particular, the GMC and Risk Management Committee actively engage in response activities for risks that pose a "significant impact" on the business, referred to as "Managerial risks." In addition, in determining "Managerial risks," we take into account not only the degree of impact but also the urgency levels below and the current status of response to risks. Definition of Urgency (Degree of Realization, Probability of Occurrence exceeds 50%): Urgency Level 1: Within 30 years Urgency Level 2: Within 10 years Urgency Level 3: Within 5 years Urgency Level 4: Within 3 years Urgency Level 5: Within 1 year Risk reclassification due to changes in impact influenced by environmental changes is conducted more than twice a year.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The Ricoh Group evaluates the financial effects of opportunities from the following two perspectives: "Activity Axis": Financial effects created as a result of past activities "Business Axis": Future financial effects from businesses that contribute to the realization of a decarbonized and circular society Performance tracking in the "Activity Axis" is conducted with a threshold of 1 billion yen. Additionally, the extraction of businesses relevant to the "Business Axis" uses a sales target threshold of 1 billion yen or more for the fiscal year 2025. The review and update of businesses relevant to the "Business Axis" are carried out once every three years (mid-term). [Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Process (Identification and classification method): Substances designated by laws and regulations in the region or country in which the base is related, such as the Water Pollution Control Law and the Soil Act, are identified and classified as water pollutants. Substances designated by laws and regulations are confirmed based on the laws and regulations. In addition, Ricoh regularly reports the management status of wastewater quality to the government and communicate with them to ensure that there are no gaps in the identification and management of water pollutants. Example: pH, nitrogen compounds, etc. ii) Established standards that we comply with List of specified hazardous substances under the Water Pollution Law and Japan's Soil Contamination Countermeasures Law iii) Explanation of the measurement standards/indicators used to identify pollutants Water pollutants are identified and classified based on the substances covered by the Water Pollution

Law and the specified hazardous substances under Japan's Soil Contamination Countermeasures Law. Measurement standards are measured according to the relevant. industrial standards Example: JIS K 0102 standard
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Nitrates can cause eutrophication, which means too many nutrients enter lakes, rivers, or oceans. This makes phytoplankton (tiny water plants) grow quickly. At first, this may increase the number of fish and shellfish, because they eat phytoplankton. However, if phytoplankton grows too much, it can cause problems like red tides or blue-green algae blooms. At night, phytoplankton uses a lot of oxygen in the water. This can lead to low oxygen levels, killing fish and other water animals. It can also cause bad smells from the water.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply
☑ Water recycling
☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The Ricoh Group works hard to reduce water pollution at each of its production sites. To do this, we use the following methods: Water Recycling We recycle and reuse water to reduce the amount of wastewater we release. This also helps lower the amount of harmful substances in the wastewater. Reducing or Stopping the Use of Harmful Substances We follow local wastewater rules and standards. Also, we ban the use of substances that could pollute groundwater at our offices. This improves the quality of our wastewater. Working with Suppliers We ask our suppliers to properly manage harmful substances that could harm people or the environment, including rivers and oceans. We ask them to follow laws, regulations, and customer requirements. How We Check if These Measures Are Working To check if our management efforts are effective, we see whether we are following all wastewater laws and regulations. Compliance with these rules is our main way of measuring success.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Phosphates can cause eutrophication, which means too many nutrients enter lakes, rivers, or oceans. This makes phytoplankton (tiny water plants) grow too much. At first, more phytoplankton can lead to more fish and shellfish, because they eat it. But if phytoplankton grows too much, it can cause red tides or blue-green algae blooms, which are harmful. At night, phytoplankton uses a lot of oxygen in the water. This can lead to low oxygen levels, which may kill fish and other water animals. It can also make the water smell bad.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Ricoh Group's Efforts to Reduce Water Pollution Each Ricoh Group production site works to reduce the discharge of water pollutants as much as possible. To achieve this, we use the following management methods: Water Recycling We recycle and reuse water to reduce the total amount of wastewater. This also helps lower the discharge of harmful substances contained in the wastewater. Reducing or Phasing Out Harmful Substances We comply with local wastewater regulations and standards at all our business sites. In addition, we have established Ricoh's own voluntary wastewater standards, which are stricter than legal requirements. We also prohibit the use of substances that may contaminate groundwater, which contributes to improved wastewater quality. Supplier Compliance with Regulations We ask our suppliers to properly manage harmful substances that can harm human health and the environment, including aquatic ecosystems. We require them to follow all relevant laws, environmental regulations, and customer-specific requirements. Measuring and Evaluating Management Effectiveness To evaluate whether our risk management practices are working, we check compliance with wastewater regulations. Meeting these regulations is a key indicator of successful management.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Other nutrients and oxygen-requiring pollutants Causes organic pollution. Organic pollution is water pollution caused by an increase in the amount of organic matter in the water. As a result, dissolved oxygen is consumed when decomposing organic matter, causing adverse effects on the habitat of living organisms and adverse effects on the living environment such as bad odors and coloration.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

How to manage the risk of potential impacts Each production site of the Ricoh Group strives to minimize the discharge of water pollutants. The following management methods are adopted. 1. Water recycling By recycling and reusing water, the amount of wastewater is reduced as much as possible, which leads to a reduction in the discharge of harmful substances contained in the wastewater. 2. Reduction or phasing out of harmful substances The Ricoh Group complies with the wastewater regulations and standards of the locations where its business offices are located. Substances that can lead to groundwater pollution are designated as prohibited substances for use at Ricoh business offices, which leads to improved wastewater quality. 3. Requesting suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements We require our suppliers to properly manage harmful substances that pose a risk to the human body and the environment, including the aquatic environment. We require them to comply with regulations and customer requirements as well as comply with laws. Methods for measuring and evaluating whether management was successful In evaluating risk management procedures, compliance with wastewater regulations is used as a criterion for success.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Luxembourg

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

[Increase in procurement costs due to suppliers' delayed response to carbon pricing (carbon tax and emissions trading systems)] To achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 1.5°C target, the introduction of carbon pricing is progressing in many countries. In Japan, system design is underway, and in the EU, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) has entered a trial phase. Material industries around the world are expected to be increasingly subject to carbon pricing

schemes. If key materials used in Ricoh's products, such as steel and resin, are subjected to carbon pricing, the impact on procurement costs will be significant. In particular, if suppliers fail to reduce their GHG emissions, they may face additional costs such as purchasing emission allowances or investing in renewable energy, which could be passed on to Ricoh. Here, "delayed response" refers to a structural risk where suppliers' lack of adaptability leads to carbon costs being passed on, partly burdening Ricoh. In our main product lineup, steel and resin account for approximately 80% of the product weight, and we procure about 50,000 tons of each annually.. We also procure over 100,000 tons of thermal base paper. If Scope 3 (Category 1) GHG emissions remain at the FY2015 level of 1,265,000 tons through 2030, carbon pricing in supplier regions is expected to significantly increase procurement costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1) Impact on financial situation Carbon pricing will increase the costs of our suppliers, and this will also increase the cost of procuring our raw materials and parts. The increase in procurement costs will increase manufacturing costs, and there is a possibility that profit margins will decrease. 2) Impact on business performance The increase in procurement costs will decrease profits, and there is a possibility that this will have a negative impact on business performance. If we need to raise product prices to pass on the increased costs, there is a risk that our market competitiveness will decline and sales will decrease. 3) Impact on cash flow Increased procurement costs will make it more complicated to manage inventory and payment cycles, and will increase demand for working capital.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

3010000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

3010000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The business impact of this risk is that a 1.5°C scenario carbon price will be levied on the supplier's greenhouse gas emissions and added to our procurement costs. As of 2030, Ricoh's Scope 3 (Category 1 procurement) GHG emissions will be 759,000 t-CO2, assuming the reduction target (40% lower than FY2015) is achieved. We assumed the carbon price to be ¥18,900 per ton. (Assumptions are based on the carbon price of 140USD/t-CO2 for developed countries under the IEA NZE scenario at an exchange rate of 1$ = ¥135.) We assumed that suppliers would pass on a certain amount of the carbon tax associated with Category 1 GHG emissions in their prices, resulting in an increase in our costs equivalent to 70% of the carbon price for 759,000 t-CO2. We also assume that we will pass on a certain percentage (70%) to our product price rather than pass on just 30%. The increase in procurement costs at this point is calculated as follows. 759,000 t-CO2 × ¥18,900/t-CO2 × 70% × 30% = ¥3.01 billion

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

327000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost of Management] Ricoh is responding to this risk by reducing Scope 3 Category 1 through the development of resource-saving technologies for

its products. This development and management cost amounts to 327 million yen in FY2024 and we estimate that this amount corresponds to the risk response costs. This figure consists of the cost of employing development personnel in multifunction printers and the cost of employing development personnel in printers. Note: A multifunction printer is one that has copy, fax, scan, and printer functions in a single unit. A printer, on the other hand, has only print output functions.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

[Implementing Action & Case study] Since the 1990s, Ricoh has been working toward building a circular economy by promoting the downsizing and weight reduction of core imaging products such as A3 color multifunction printers (MFPs), and by establishing systems for reuse and recycling. In the area of resource conservation in particular, Ricoh has set an environmental target of reducing the share of virgin materials used in products to 60% or less by 2030, and continues to pursue technological development to achieve this goal. Our flagship digital full-color MFP series, the "RICOH IM C series," has been on the market since January 2019 and remains available as of FY2024. It achieves up to 65% weight reduction compared to previous models by adopting a newly developed lightweight frame. Ricoh is also expanding material recycling: in the latest model released in February 2023, the recycled plastic content increased from 6% to 50%. The toner bottles use 100% recycled plastic made from post-consumer materials. As a result of these efforts, the proportion of virgin resources used across all products was reduced to 78.3% as of 2024, and we estimate that this contributed to a reduction of approximately 72,000 tons of GHG emissions categorized under Scope 3, Category 1. Looking ahead, we expect these initiatives to help mitigate the risk of increased procurement costs associated with carbon pricing policies that place a financial burden on emissions generated during raw material production.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Shiroishi River, Kano River, Ina River,Sagami River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

[The loss of sales opportunities and suspension of production due to increasing of natural disaster] Ricoh Group operates more than 20 production sites across five regions—Japan, China, the rest of Asia, Europe, and the United States. Many of these sites are located in countries such as Japan, China, and Vietnam that are vulnerable to damage from tropical cyclones. These production sites require measures to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters. In recent years, flood risk in Japan has increased due to the effects of climate change. In response to the significant natural disasters caused by typhoons and heavy rainfall in FY2019, the Group Management Committee (GMC) instructed the implementation of flood risk assessments in line with Ricoh's enterprise risk management process. In FY2020, assessments were conducted at 19 major sites. As a result, four sites were identified as having particularly high flood risk. These include production sites for our core products such as multifunction printers (MFPs), supplies including toner and photoconductors, and research and development facilities. A "once-in-a-thousand-years" level flood at even one of these locations could cause substantial damage to the company's business performance.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1) Impact on financial situation There is a possibility that there will be significant costs for repairing damage to equipment and buildings caused by flooding. There is a possibility that insurance premiums will increase due to the increased risk of flooding, which will have an impact on the financial situation. 2) Impact on business performance There is a possibility that sales will decrease due to a halt in production of products as a result of the suspension of factory operations. There is a risk of a decrease in customer satisfaction and a loss of trust from business partners due to delays in product supply. There is a possibility that competitors will take market share due to delays or stoppages in supply. 3) Impact on cash flow There is a possibility that additional working capital will be required for repair work to get the factory up and running again and for alternative production. There is a possibility that cash outflow will increase due to repair costs and insurance payments.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

15000000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

15000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

[How to calculate the financial impact and clearly describes the potential impact] In Japan, we have checked the expected water depth in the event of a "flood on a scale of once in 1000 years" based on "Flood Hazard Maps" issued by local governments, and have estimated the maximum possible damage and impact. Although the scale of damages varies depending on sites, we have assumed that the repair period for equipment failure due to flooding would be one to two years at a maximum. Based on this, we have estimated the impact of equipment downtime on the basis of 2019 sales. As a result, the amount of annual impact for the most damaged site would be approximately 30 billion yen (2.5 billion yen / month). As an average estimate, we considered 1/2 of this amount to be the financial impact (15 billion yen/year). This figure consists of production loss of MFPs, printers, and other supplies at production sites. Please note that repairs of buildings and equipment are not included in this calculation.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

260000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost of Management] For four sites identified as having high flood risk, we completed physical countermeasures such as the installation of watertight plates and floodwalls, investing a total of 700 million yen over a three-year plan that concluded in FY2023. In FY2024, building on this initiative, we carried out further infrastructure renovations to eliminate factors that could exacerbate damage during flood events. Specifically, these included the renovation of aging drainage treatment facilities, the replacement of pipelines, and the repair of water tanks. These water-related investments amounted to JPY 2.6 billion. They were implemented at three of the four sites within our group that have been identified as having high flood risk, representing prioritized investments based on our risk assessments.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In response to the severe damage caused by typhoons and heavy rainfall that occurred across Japan in 2019, Ricoh conducted a flood risk assessment of 19 major domestic sites in FY2020. Although the direct impact on Ricoh itself was limited, under the guidance of the Group Management Committee, we took preventive action in line with our company-wide risk management process. As a result, at four sites identified as having particularly high flood risk, we implemented physical measures such as the installation of flood barriers and floodwalls. These measures were carried out under a three-year plan with a total investment of 700 million yen, and were completed by the end of FY2023. In FY2024, to further prevent the escalation of damage during flooding, we undertook infrastructure upgrades such as renovating aging wastewater treatment facilities, renewing piping, and repairing water tanks. These investments totaled 260 million yen and targeted three of the four sites assessed as high-risk, representing prioritized investments based on the risk assessment. From FY2024 onward, we have shifted our focus toward operational preparedness. Leveraging the internal information infrastructure introduced in FY2022, we have conducted flood response drills and reviewed evacuation procedures at high-risk sites. This system integrates hazard maps and precipitation data, is updated every six months, and by the end of FY2023 had been deployed across approximately 460 Ricoh Group sites in Japan. The system is accessible to all employees, including management, and is utilized to strengthen flood countermeasures, improve risk assessments, review business continuity plans (BCPs), reflect findings in business strategy, and ensure employee safety.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Other policy risk, please specify :Circular economy policies increase procurement costs by shifting prices to raw materials (e.g., promoting the use of recycled materials, taxing plastic packaging materials)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Norway
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Portugal
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Denmark
☑ Slovakia
☑ Australia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

[Rise in response costs due to strengthened circular economy policies] In order to promote the efficient use of resources and the reduction of waste, the EU is strengthening circular economy and related plastic regulations, and these are expected to expand globally. At the same time, consumer environmental awareness is increasing, with a growing tendency to choose environmentally friendly products. As a result, companies are required to comply with environmental regulations, and our main printing business also needs to respond. Failure to do so could result in a loss of competitiveness in the global market. In Europe, the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) was formally adopted in February 2025 and will be applied gradually from 2026. For plastic packaging, the mandatory use of recycled content is set at 35% by 2030 and 65% by 2040. In addition, for transport packaging, 40% reuse will be required by 2030, which will necessitate revisions to packaging design and logistics systems. These obligations are expected to increase our compliance costs. Plastic packaging taxes have already been implemented in the UK and Spain, and in FY2023 our products were subject to taxation of approximately 4 million yen. Similar regulations are spreading to other countries, and compliance costs are expected to increase further in FY2024 and beyond.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1) Impact on financial situation There are additional costs associated with using recycled plastic materials and with complying with recycling processes. This includes administrative costs for regulatory compliance, procurement costs for recycled materials, and implementation costs for recycling technology. 2) Impact on business performance If product prices increase to comply with regulations, sales may decrease due to reduced price competitiveness. There is also a risk that products that

cannot comply with regulations will be eliminated from the market. While circular economy compliant products may appeal to customers who value sustainability, products that are not fully compliant with regulations may lose competitiveness in the market. 3) Impact on cash flow Regulatory compliance may increase working capital and put a strain on cash flow due to the complexity of the supply chain and the need for tighter inventory control. If the company is required to raise funds to comply with regulations, an increase in financing costs may impact cash flow.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Take action to switch to recycled content to reduce virgin plastic

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 1994, the Ricoh Group established the "Comet Circle™ " as a concept to realize a recycling-oriented society. Based on this concept, we have promoted resource conservation. In order to promote more concrete efforts, we have established a "Resource Conservation Policy" and "Plastics Policy and Targets". [Plastics Policy] - Promotion of non-fossil resource-derived virgin plastics - Promote recyclable design of materials [Targets] - Achieve a usage rate of over 50% for recycled plastics in imaging products by 2030 - Reduce the usage of fossil resource-derived virgin plastics in product packaging by more than 50% compared to 2020 levels by 2030 To realize our targets, we have established the Circular Economy WG. The WG studies, plans, and promotes measures across the organization, with related departments implementing them. - Planning of measures and product deployment roadmap and development roadmap to achieve environmental targets - Planning of implementation items, role assignment, and response schedule for each business unit and related departments Based on these technological developments, the RICOH IM C7010 series of A3 full-color MFPs, our flagship product launched in 2023, uses more than 50% plastic recovered materials compared to the total amount of plastic in the product itself (the industry's highest level among A3 MFPs at the time of launch). Furthermore, in FY2024, we have been gradually expanding the use of recycled plastics to other product categories such as production printers, steadily advancing our initiatives toward the realization of a circular economy. As explained so far, we believe that our response strategy contributes to the progress of UN Sustainable Development Goal No. 9, 12, 13 and 17. Through the Japan Partnership for Circular Economy, we aim to strengthen partnerships while promoting initiatives.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

[The loss of sales opportunities and suspension of production due to increasing of natural disaster] Ricoh Group operates more than 20 production sites across five regions—Japan, China, the rest of Asia, Europe, and the United States. Many of these sites are located in countries such as Japan, China, and Vietnam that are vulnerable to damage from tropical cyclones. These production sites require measures to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters. In recent years, flood risk in Japan has increased due to the effects of climate change. In response to the significant natural disasters caused by typhoons and heavy rainfall in FY2019, the Group Management Committee (GMC) instructed the implementation of flood risk assessments in line with Ricoh's enterprise risk management process. In FY2020, assessments were conducted at 19 major sites. As a result, four sites were identified as having particularly high flood risk. These include production sites for our core products such as multifunction printers (MFPs), supplies including toner and photoconductors, and research and development facilities. A “once-in-a-thousand-years” level flood at even one of these locations could cause substantial damage to the company’s business performance.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1) Impact on financial situation There is a possibility that there will be significant costs for repairing damage to equipment and buildings caused by flooding. There is a possibility that insurance premiums will increase due to the increased risk of flooding, which will have an impact on the financial situation. 2) Impact on business performance There is a possibility that sales will decrease due to a halt in production of products as a result of the suspension of factory operations. There is a risk of a decrease in customer satisfaction and a loss of trust from business partners due to delays in product supply. There is a possibility that competitors will take market share due to delays or stoppages in supply. 3) Impact on cash flow There is a possibility that additional working capital will be required for repair work to get the factory up and running again and for alternative production. There is a possibility that cash outflow will increase due to repair costs and insurance payments.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

15000000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

15000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

[How to calculate the financial impact and clearly describes the potential impact] In Japan, we have checked the expected water depth in the event of a "flood on a scale of once in 1000 years" based on "Flood Hazard Maps" issued by local governments, and have estimated the maximum possible damage and impact. Although the scale of damages varies depending on sites, we have assumed that the repair period for equipment failure due to flooding would be one to two years at a maximum. Based on this, we have estimated the impact of equipment downtime on the basis of 2019 sales. As a result, the amount of annual impact for the

most damaged site would be approximately 30 billion yen (2.5 billion yen / month). As an average estimate, we considered 1/2 of this amount to be the financial impact (15 billion yen/year). This figure consists of production loss of MFPs, printers, and other supplies at production sites. Please note that repairs of buildings and equipment are not included in this calculation.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

260000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost of Management] For four sites identified as having high flood risk, we completed physical countermeasures such as the installation of watertight plates and floodwalls, investing a total of 700 million yen over a three-year plan that concluded in FY2023. In FY2024, building on this initiative, we carried out further infrastructure renovations to eliminate factors that could exacerbate damage during flood events. Specifically, these included the renovation of aging drainage treatment facilities, the replacement of pipelines, and the repair of water tanks. These water-related investments amounted to JPY 2.6 billion. They were implemented at three of the four sites within our group that have been identified as having high flood risk, representing prioritized investments based on our risk assessments.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In response to the severe damage caused by typhoons and heavy rainfall that occurred across Japan in 2019, Ricoh conducted a flood risk assessment of 19 major domestic sites in FY2020. Although the direct impact on Ricoh itself was limited, under the guidance of the Group Management Committee, we took preventive action in line with our company-wide risk management process. As a result, at four sites identified as having particularly high flood risk, we implemented physical measures such as the installation of flood barriers and floodwalls. These measures were carried out under a three-year plan with a total investment of 700 million yen, and were completed by the end of FY2023. In FY2024, to further prevent the escalation of damage during flooding, we undertook infrastructure upgrades such as renovating aging wastewater treatment facilities, renewing piping, and repairing water tanks. These investments totaled 260 million yen and targeted three of the four sites assessed as high-risk, representing prioritized investments based on the risk assessment. From FY2024 onward, we have shifted our focus toward operational preparedness. Leveraging the internal information infrastructure introduced in FY2022, we have conducted flood response drills and reviewed evacuation procedures at high-risk sites. This system integrates hazard maps and precipitation data, is updated every six months, and by the end of FY2023 had been deployed across approximately 460 Ricoh Group sites in Japan. The system is accessible to all employees, including management, and is utilized to strengthen flood countermeasures, improve risk assessments, review business continuity plans (BCPs), reflect findings in business strategy, and ensure employee safety.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

[The loss of sales opportunities and suspension of production due to increasing of natural disaster] The Ricoh Group operates more than 20 manufacturing sites across five regions: Japan, China, the broader Asia region, Europe, and the United States. Many of these sites are located in countries such as Japan, China, Vietnam, and Thailand, which are significantly affected by tropical cyclones (e.g., hurricanes and typhoons). Many of our main products are assembled at Ricoh-owned factories. Therefore, we are unable to manufacture these products without receiving parts from suppliers located near our assembly sites. For example, if flooding were to occur in the Chao Phraya River Delta region of Thailand, the operations of our factories producing imaging equipment—Ricoh's core products—could be affected. While Ricoh has two factories in Thailand, including Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand), these facilities are located outside the delta region where the flooding would occur and are not expected to be directly impacted. However, flooding may still delay or halt the supply of parts and materials from nearby suppliers. Depending on the situation, such disruptions could last for more than a week, and in some cases, specific parts may become unavailable for over a month.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1) Impact on financial situation If a supplier's factory shuts down, it may be necessary to procure from an alternative supplier, which could increase costs. If you need to increase your inventory in preparation for a supply shortage, your inventory management costs will increase. 2) Impact on business performance There is a risk that your production line will stop and your sales will decrease due to the suspension of your supplier or the disruption of your transport routes. There is a possibility that customer satisfaction will decrease due to supply delays, and that customers will leave. 3) Impact on cash flow There is a possibility that your working capital will increase in order to increase your inventory, putting pressure on your cash flow. Procurement from alternative suppliers may result in unexpected expenses and increase cash outflow.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

16000000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

16000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

[How to calculate the financial impact and clearly describes the potential impact] The flooding in Thailand in 2011 disrupted the supply of parts, which in turn halted the production of some Ricoh products. It took more than four months for factory operations to return to normal, with total damages amounting to approximately JPY 8 billion. Based on this incident, a scenario analysis projecting conditions through 2040 was conducted. Natural disasters of similar magnitude are expected to become more frequent in the Asian region, including Thailand, Japan, and China. Assuming that either of Ricoh's factories is forced to suspend operations twice over a 15-year period, the potential financial impact from lost sales opportunities was assessed. The calculation logic is as follows: – Two incidents similar to the 2011 Thailand flood (JPY 8 billion × 2 = JPY 16 billion)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Selection of multiple suppliers and alternatives for critical parts

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

6000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost of Management] The Ricoh Group's administrative costs under this BCP are the excess parts inventory costs, which were approximately 6 billion yen in FY2024. This figure consists of electronic components, mechanical components, product units, options, supplies and service components. This amount is expected to cover future annual response costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

[Implementing Action & Case Study] The flooding in Thailand in 2011 had a negative sales impact of approximately 8 billion yen. In recent years, there has been an increase in the amount of severe damage caused by heavy rainfall and typhoons in Japan, and the possibility that the Ricoh Group's business sites will also be negatively impacted by these events has been increasing. The GMC/Risk Management Committee has identified such climate change-based natural disasters as a managerial risk that could cause long-term delays or suspensions in product availability. We have assessed its financial impact as low-medium and urgency as

midium, and we recognize the need to take action to mitigate its impact. As part of the company-wide risk management process, the division in charge of global management of production operations has become the lead organization for addressing this risk. The business continuity plan (BCP) for the entire supply chain, from parts procurement to production and sales, has been formulated and revised as necessary. Currently, in preparation for delays or suspensions in the supply of parts, production suspensions at manufacturing plants, and suspensions of transportation due to severe natural disasters caused by climate change, large-scale earthquakes, or the spread of infectious diseases, the Ricoh Group secures excess inventory of products and parts at its manufacturing plants in Thailand, Japan, China, and elsewhere, and selects multiple suppliers for each critical part. By implementing these BCPs, Ricoh's production plants will have two months' worth of inventory and continue to provide customers with main units, options, supplies, and service parts without delay. We have been reviewing our BCP since FY2021 and are considering further extending the inventory period in the future, as we need to address the recent increase in global electronic component procurement risk.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chao Phraya

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

[The loss of sales opportunities and suspension of production due to increasing of natural disaster] The Ricoh Group operates more than 20 manufacturing sites across five regions: Japan, China, the broader Asia region, Europe, and the United States. Many of these sites are located in countries such as Japan, China, Vietnam, and Thailand, which are significantly affected by tropical cyclones (e.g., hurricanes and typhoons). Many of our main products are assembled at Ricoh-owned factories. Therefore, we are unable to manufacture these products without receiving parts from suppliers located near our assembly sites. For example, if flooding were to occur in the Chao Phraya River Delta region of Thailand, the operations of our factories producing imaging equipment—Ricoh's core products—could be affected. While Ricoh has two factories in Thailand, including Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand), these facilities are located outside the delta region where the flooding would occur and are not expected to be directly impacted. However, flooding may still delay or halt the supply of parts and materials from nearby suppliers. Depending on the situation, such disruptions could last for more than a week, and in some cases, specific parts may become unavailable for over a month.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1) Impact on financial situation If a supplier's factory shuts down, it may be necessary to procure from an alternative supplier, which could increase costs. If you need to increase your inventory in preparation for a supply shortage, your inventory management costs will increase. 2) Impact on business performance There is a risk

that your production line will stop and your sales will decrease due to the suspension of your supplier or the disruption of your transport routes. There is a possibility that customer satisfaction will decrease due to supply delays, and that customers will leave. 3) Impact on cash flow There is a possibility that your working capital will increase in order to increase your inventory, putting pressure on your cash flow. Procurement from alternative suppliers may result in unexpected expenses and increase cash outflow.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

16000000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

16000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

[How to calculate the financial impact and clearly describes the potential impact] The flooding in Thailand in 2011 disrupted the supply of parts, which in turn halted the production of some Ricoh products. It took more than four months for factory operations to return to normal, with total damages amounting to approximately JPY 8 billion. Based on this incident, a scenario analysis projecting conditions through 2040 was conducted. Natural disasters of similar magnitude are expected to become more frequent in the Asian region, including Thailand, Japan, and China. Assuming that either of Ricoh's factories is forced to suspend operations twice over a 15-year period, the potential financial impact from lost sales opportunities was assessed. The calculation logic is as follows: – Two incidents similar to the 2011 Thailand flood (JPY 8 billion × 2 = JPY 16 billion)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Selection of multiple suppliers and alternatives for critical parts

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

6000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost of Management] The Ricoh Group's administrative costs under this BCP are the excess parts inventory costs, which were approximately 6 billion yen in FY2024. This figure consists of electronic components, mechanical components, product units, options, supplies and service components. This amount is expected to cover future annual response costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

[Implementing Action & Case Study] The flooding in Thailand in 2011 had a negative sales impact of approximately 8 billion yen. In recent years, there has been an increase in the amount of severe damage caused by heavy rainfall and typhoons in Japan, and the possibility that the Ricoh Group's business sites will also be negatively impacted by these events has been increasing. The GMC/Risk Management Committee has identified such climate change-based natural disasters as a managerial risk that could cause long-term delays or suspensions in product availability. We have assessed its financial impact as low-medium and urgency as midium, and we recognize the need to take action to mitigate its impact. As part of the company-wide risk management process, the division in charge of global management of production operations has become the lead organization for addressing this risk. The business continuity plan (BCP) for the entire supply chain, from parts procurement to production and sales, has been formulated and revised as necessary. Currently, in preparation for delays or suspensions in the supply of parts, production suspensions at manufacturing plants, and suspensions of transportation due to severe natural disasters caused by climate change, large-scale earthquakes, or the spread of infectious diseases, the Ricoh Group secures excess inventory of products and parts at its manufacturing plants in Thailand, Japan, China, and elsewhere, and selects multiple suppliers for each critical part. By implementing these BCPs, Ricoh's production plants will have two months' worth of inventory and continue to provide customers with main units, options, supplies, and service parts without delay. We have been reviewing our BCP since FY2021 and are considering further extending the inventory period in the future, as we need to address the recent increase in global electronic component procurement risk.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2204000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

2204000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Our total capital investment for FY2024 was JPY 48.988 billion. We have set a 1.5°C target for the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, and any delay in progress toward this target is directly linked to transition risks, such as the loss of business opportunities and a decline in our position as a top environmental company. Therefore, we take decarbonization into account when installing new equipment. In FY2024, our capital investment related to decarbonization totaled JPY 2.204 billion (primarily JPY 1.928 billion for process optimization in production lines and JPY 0.276 billion for energy conservation in offices). Accordingly, using total CAPEX as the denominator, the ratio is 2.204 / 48.988 = 4.45%.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

260000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

260000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Our total capital investment for FY2024 was JPY 48.988 billion. We recognize the risk of operational disruption due to inundation and equipment damage caused by floods and heavy rainfall as one of the most significant physical risks. To address this, we implemented a three-year flood prevention program from FY2021 to FY2023, which included construction works such as the installation of waterproof walls and flood barriers at key sites, and completed the program in FY2023. In FY2024, building on this initiative, we carried out further infrastructure renovations to eliminate factors that could exacerbate damage during flood events. Specifically, these included the renovation of aging drainage treatment facilities, the replacement of pipelines, and the repair of water tanks. These water-related investments amounted to JPY 2.6 billion. They were implemented at three of the four sites within our group that have been identified as having high flood risk, representing prioritized investments based on our risk assessments. Accordingly, using total capital investment as the denominator, the ratio is 2.60 / 48.988 = 0.53%.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand
☑ Chao Phraya

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The flooding in this region is expected to have an impact on the supply chain, including disruptions to some of the assembly plants for our main imaging equipment products and their supply product factories.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Japan

☑ Other, please specify :Shiroishi, Kano, Ina, Sagami

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

4

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

As each of the four bases is located in a different region, we calculated the impact of a flood occurring at each base. We calculated the impact of each base if the production facilities for the manufacturing of our main products, imaging equipment and its supply products, were to become unavailable, and stated the maximum possible impact amount.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*No. We did not receive any fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year.*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ Japan carbon tax

☑ Other carbon tax, please specify :Vietnam carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Japan carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

03/31/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

03/31/2025

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

40.37

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

11414907

(3.5.3.5) Comment

We estimated the amount of indirectly paid for GHG emissions due to consumptions of fossil fuel in Japan. The denominator used for the calculation in column3 is the total amount of GHG emissions for Scope1 of Ricoh Group.

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

03/31/2025

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.01

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

4800

(3.5.3.5) Comment

We converted into "yen" using the average exchange rate for the fiscal year as of the end of March 2025.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The Ricoh Group has complied with climate change-related regulations by setting ambitious environmental targets in line with international standards and implementing initiatives to achieve them. The Ricoh Group has set an environmental target of achieving net-zero CO2 emissions across its entire value chain by 2050. As an interim target, we have set a 63% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 compared with FY2015 levels. This target meets the criteria of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and has been officially approved. In addition, in March 2024, we established a new target for 2040: to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Scope 1 and 2 and transition 100% of electricity used in business operations to renewable energy (RE100), bringing the original 2050 target forward by 10 years. This ambitious target accelerates Ricoh's response to climate change, one of the most urgent global issues. To achieve these environmental targets, we are promoting the following three initiatives: Conserve energy and switch to alternative fuels Harness renewable energy Decarbonization in the supply chain Climate change-related regulations that have applied to the Ricoh Group to date include Japan's carbon-emissions tax and the Tokyo Cap-and-Trade Program. Regarding the Cap-and-Trade Program, Ricoh's headquarters site, which had been subject to the regulation, introduced renewable energy and successfully reduced its energy consumption to below the baseline level for three consecutive years. As a result, the site has not been subject to the program since FY2024. In Japan, the GX-ETS is scheduled to begin full-scale operation in FY2026, and companies with direct emissions above a certain threshold will be required to participate. Although the Ricoh Group is not currently subject to this obligation, we may be required to participate in some form as the program progresses through its various phases. However, regardless of whether such regulations are in place, we believe that by carrying out reduction initiatives aligned with our ambitious environmental targets based on international standards, we will be well positioned to respond if new regulations are introduced in the future. In FY2024, Ricoh Industry Tohoku Plant and ETRIA CO., LTD. Tohoku Plant transitioned to 100% renewable electricity through the use of renewable energy certificates. Alongside energy-saving initiatives at various sites, these efforts enabled the Ricoh Group to reduce CO2 emissions to 97,844 tons for direct emissions (Scope 1) and 98,775 tons for indirect emissions (Scope 2), achieving a 59.1% reduction compared to FY2015. We are on track to meet our 2030 targets and will continue to steadily pursue further reductions.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:*

	Environmental opportunities identified
	☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru

☑ Japan

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Colombia
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The IPCC's 2018 Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C emphasized the urgent need for global-scale decarbonization. In response, countries have strengthened regulations, promoted technologies, and invested in low-carbon services. This opportunity is closely linked to risks identified in 3.1.1, such as increased regulatory pressure and growing customer expectations for energy-efficient solutions. The Ricoh Group supports customers' decarbonization through a total approach, from developing low-carbon products to providing energy-saving office solutions. For office printing products, we have acquired environmental labels such

as the International Energy Star Program, Blue Angel Mark, and Eco Mark, achieving high energy efficiency. These efforts boost competitiveness and expand sales opportunities in public and private tenders. Our basic policy is to balance usability with energy efficiency. Ricoh's proprietary QSU (Quick Start-Up) technology enables the RICOH IM 6010/C5510/C4510/C3510/C3010/C2510 series, launched in 2023, to achieve a 24-second warm-up and 6.4-second recovery from sleep mode. These models remain a core part of our product lineup. In addition to energy efficiency, Ricoh focuses on resource efficiency to reduce environmental impact. For example, the RICOH IM C6010 series uses recycled plastic for about 50% (by weight) of its total resin content, reducing virgin material use and contributing to lower GHG emissions from raw material sourcing.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

FY2024 sales results related to products contributing to decarbonization (environmental label certification).

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1)Impact on Financial Situation Significant investments are required for technological development and product improvement, which may lead to an increase in capital expenditures in the short term. The development of new technologies and products may increase the demand for working capital, potentially affecting cash flow. 2)Impact on Performance Providing decarbonization support products and solutions can open up new markets, leading to an expected increase in sales. Obtaining environmental labels and disclosing carbon footprints can enhance the company's brand value and strengthen its competitiveness. Offering products and services that support decarbonization can improve customer satisfaction, contributing to the acquisition of repeat and new customers. 3)Impact on Cash Flow Sales of decarbonization support products and solutions may increase revenue and cash inflows. Investments in technological development, equipment installation, and obtaining environmental labels may increase cash outflows in the short term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

1309100000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

1309100000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

1309100000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The sales value of products contributing to decarbonisation (such as those certified with environmental labels) in the printing business area in 2024 is approximately JPY 1,309.1 billion. The sales value is the sum of multifunctional peripherals (MFPs) and printer-related products, supplies and maintenance services. We consider that this amount corresponds to future annual sales from this opportunity.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

53200000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost to realize opportunity] The management cost for opportunity realization is approximately 53.2 billion yen in FY2024. This figure consists of Research & Development expenses for decarbonisation contribution products in the digital products area (including imaging products for offices such as MFPs and printers) and the graphic communications area (including commercial production printers). This amount is expected to correspond to the opportunity realisation costs from 2024 onwards.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

[Implementing Action & Case study] With increasing momentum toward the 1.5°C target, global expectations for CO_2 reduction and low-carbon offerings are rising. Ricoh aims to support customers' decarbonization efforts comprehensively—from developing low-carbon products to providing energy-efficient office solutions. Among these initiatives, enhancing the environmental performance of our products is a central pillar of our strategy. Our product philosophy emphasizes both usability and energy efficiency. We have refined our proprietary Quick Start-Up (QSU) technology, which shortens recovery time from sleep mode by optimizing the warm-up of the fusing roller. This delivers energy savings without compromising productivity. Ricoh has continuously refined its proprietary QSU (Quick Start-Up) technology over the past 20 years to improve both energy performance and user convenience. The RICOH IM C6010 series, launched in 2023, reflects this innovation. These A3 color MFPs achieve a 24-second warm-up and 6.4-second recovery time—among the best in the industry. They meet strict international standards, with 96.7% of Ricoh printing and imaging products, including FY2024 models, certified under programs such as ENERGY STAR. Compared to earlier models, the C6010 series has reduced carbon footprint by about 27%, due to improved energy efficiency and increased use of recycled plastic. Ricoh is also promoting resource efficiency. The C6010 series contains around 50% recycled plastic (by resin weight), supporting our 2030 goal to exceed 50% in imaging products. This level is matched by FY2024 models like the RICOH P C375 (A4 printer) and IM C320F (A4 MFP). Recycled plastics have also been introduced into production printers such as the Pro 8420S. These efforts expand our decarbonization-oriented product portfolio and facilitate the broader application of environmental technologies, enhancing both sustainability and user value.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Mexico
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :This opportunity does not involve a river basin.

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

For our company, expanding the sales of existing products that reduce environmental impact—such as water consumption and the use of chemical substances—represents a significant business opportunity. Conventional textile dyeing and screen printing require large amounts of water, energy, and chemicals, and are known to generate substantial environmental impact through wastewater and waste materials. Leveraging over 40 years of expertise in inkjet and miniaturization technologies, we have developed and marketed the RICOH Ri series of digital garment printers, which can print directly onto fabric. Since the launch of the Ri100 in 2018, the series has evolved through the Ri2000 in 2021 to the latest model, the Ri4000. These products use minimal water, reduce energy consumption, and minimize wastewater and chemical usage, and their sales are expanding mainly across Europe, the Americas, and Japan.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Actual sales in FY2024 related to garment printer-related business.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1)Impact on Financial Status As the demand for environmentally friendly products increases, the sales of garment printers are likely to rise. Innovative products, in particular, can help tap into new markets and customer segments. 2)Impact on Performance Providing environmentally conscious products is expected to enhance competitive advantage and expand market share. 3)Impact on Cash Flow With increased sales of new products and cost reductions, the payback period for investments is expected to shorten, leading to stabilized cash flow.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

2500000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

7000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

7000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We calculated the financial impact of the garment printer series based on the actual sales in the three-year sales target in the Mid-Term Management Plan effective through FY2025. The three-year sales target is calculated based on the final target of each region by determining the percentage of volume share of the target for each region worldwide. This includes sales expansion through the introduction of new products to serve the polyester market starting in FY2024.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

200000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost to realize opportunity] The management cost for opportunity realization is approximately 200 million yen in FY2024. This estimate includes research and development costs associated with environmentally conscious products that reduce water use and chemical discharge in garment printing. These costs are expected to continue beyond FY2024 as part of Ricoh's ongoing strategy to expand water-efficient printing solutions globally.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our company develops and promotes waterless digital printing technologies that significantly reduce water usage and harmful substance emissions compared to conventional textile dyeing and screen printing, in response to societal demands for water resource conservation and environmental impact reduction. Through this approach, we are implementing a strategy to realize water-related environmental opportunities via concrete products and business operations. Specifically, we launched the RICOH Ri100 in 2018, featuring a compact design suitable for space-constrained settings such as retail stores and event venues. The RICOH Ri2000, released in 2021, supports inventory-free e-commerce operations and customized printing demands, helping customers improve operational efficiency and enhance added value. In 2023, we launched the RICOH Ri4000 in the U.S. market ahead of other regions, enabling high-quality printing on polyester materials. With a built-in enhancer system that eliminates the need for pre-treatment, it improves workflow efficiency while delivering wash-durable print quality, thereby expanding business opportunities across diverse sectors including apparel, sports, and promotional goods. Furthermore, in 2024, we established Ricoh Printing Solutions Europe Limited (RPSE) in the UK, which began full-scale operation in April 2025 as a unified hub for sales, evaluation, and technical support in the European market. This serves as a strategic foundation to strengthen customer support for industrial inkjet heads and textile applications in Europe, and to enhance the technological value proposition and sales infrastructure. In addition, we formed a sales partnership with Riso Kagaku Corporation in Japan starting April 2025, leveraging its industry expertise and sales network to promote market development. We are also working to introduce environmentally conscious printing alternatives to the conventional screen printing market. Through this series of product rollouts and regional strategies, we prioritize business opportunities stemming from water use reduction, positioning them as key measures to address climate and water risks while accelerating growth.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Guatemala
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ El Salvador
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland

☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The Ricoh Group regards the realization of a circular economy as a critical management issue. Since proposing its original concept "Comet Circle™" in 1994, Ricoh has strengthened its ecosystem for remanufacturing, resource collection, recycling, and reuse. In 1997, Ricoh began selling remanufactured MFPs and has since pursued both resource circulation and economic efficiency by enhancing product design and reverse logistics systems. In FY2024, these efforts materialized in both social and financial outcomes. Annual sales of remanufactured devices reached approximately 60,000 units, reducing new resource input by about 6,000 tons, with related revenue reaching approximately JPY 31 billion. In the same year, Ricoh launched the A3 color MFPs "RICOH IM C4500F CE / C3000F CE" to promote the realization of a circular economy. These models are composed of 86% reused parts and are equipped with "Ricoh Always Current Technology (ACT)," which allows software-based functional upgrades. These environmentally conscious products are designed to be used comfortably over a long period and are named "CE (Circular Economy)" to reflect Ricoh's commitment to decarbonization and circularity.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term
☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Product Refurbishment and Parts Refurbishment Business Sales results for FY2024 related to recycling design and sales of refurbished machines.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1) Impact on Financial Status The costs associated with establishing a global collection system and developing recycling technologies will increase. 2) Impact on Performance By expanding the lineup of recycled products, new markets can be developed, and an increase in sales is expected. Products that ride the wave of the circular economy are anticipated to have high demand. Providing high-quality recycled products will improve customer satisfaction and enhance brand value. Obtaining certification from the International Energy Star Program will serve as proof of reliability. 3)Impact on Cash Flow The sale of recycled products may increase revenue and cash inflow. However, in the short term, cash outflow will increase due to the rise in working capital.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

31000000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

31000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

31000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Sales in the recycled machine business in 2024 were approximately 31 billion yen. This figure (31 billion yen) consists of the sales of our recycled products, associated sales of supplies such as toner, and parts for replacement. We consider this amount to be equivalent to future annual sales from this opportunity.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

327000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost to realize opportunity] 327 million yen was the cost of managing the development of circular economy products to realise this opportunity. This cost represents the cost of employing MFP and printer development personnel engaged in resource-saving research and development to achieve the resource-efficiency targets. This amount is expected to correspond to the opportunity realisation costs from FY2024 onwards.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Ricoh has been advancing its environmental management since 1994, aiming to realize a circular economy. In 1997, the company introduced its original circular model, the "Comet Circle™," and established a system that includes product collection, material recycling, and remanufacturing. As part of this initiative, Ricoh has developed a remanufactured product business, offering decarbonization solutions for customers seeking to reduce Scope 3 emissions and improve sustainable procurement practices. This has contributed to Ricoh's overall competitiveness. A key milestone in this evolving strategy was the launch of the CE (Circular Economy) brand in FY2024, featuring A3 color multifunction printers (RICOH IM C4500F CE / C3000F CE). These products are built using reused parts that account for 86% of the total mass on average. According to carbon footprint calculations, they achieve approximately 59% reduction in CO_2 emissions compared to new equivalent models. The CE series is also equipped with Always Current Technology (ACT), which enables continuous software updates to enhance functionality and usability. This approach prevents product obsolescence by combining hardware-level reuse with ongoing software enhancements, offering a new model of remanufactured products with long-term value. Thanks to this design philosophy, environmental performance, and productivity, the CE series is attracting strong interest from corporate customers with high environmental awareness. Ricoh is currently rolling out the CE series in Japan and other global markets. Moving forward, the company will expand the product lineup and enhance its collection and remanufacturing capabilities, aiming to position the remanufacturing business as a core value offering.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Guatemala
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ El Salvador
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland

☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

According to Japan's Ministry of the Environment, the market size for climate change countermeasures in Japan reached approximately 50 trillion yen in 2022 and is expected to continue expanding. Ricoh views this market expansion not merely as a rise in product demand, but as an opportunity to support customers' entire decarbonization journey as a strategic partner. As more companies are required to respond to initiatives such as TCFD and SBT, there are only a limited number of players that can provide truly integrated decarbonization support. Ricoh has established a comprehensive structure to deliver a wide range of solutions, including electricity retail, energy management systems (EMS), energy-saving equipment, renewable energy generation and procurement, storage systems, and EV support. We offer end-to-end support, from consulting to implementation, and provide customized roadmaps and PDCA cycle management based on each customer's needs. Through these capabilities, Ricoh is not seen merely as a product vendor, but has earned trust as a decarbonization partner. Building on this foundation of capabilities and proven results, we expect to capture new market opportunities and deepen long-term customer engagement by continuing to support decarbonized management.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term
☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Sales results for FY2024 related to energy-saving, resource-saving, and energy-creating projects.

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

1)Impact on Financial Status With the expansion of new business ventures, the demand for working capital is expected to increase, potentially affecting cash flow. 2)Impact on Performance The provision of new products and services such as EV charging facilities and solar power O&M can open up new markets, leading to an expected increase in sales. Offering decarbonization solutions can enhance the company's brand value and strengthen its competitiveness. Providing energy-saving and energy-creating related businesses can improve customer satisfaction, contributing to the acquisition of repeat and new customers. 3)Impact on Cash Flow The increase in sales from the sale of decarbonization solutions can lead to an increase in cash inflows. However, investments in technology development, equipment installation, and operation and maintenance may lead to an increase in cash outflows in the short term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

25000000000

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

25000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

25000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Sales in our environmental and energy businesses in 2024 were 25 billion yen. This figure consists of sales in retail electricity, sales in lighting & air conditioning control systems and sales in solar O&M(operation/maintenance). We consider this amount to be equivalent to future annual sales from this opportunity.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4693000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost to realize opportunity] The administrative costs of this business operation in FY2024 will be approximately 4.69 billion yen, which will consist of personnel costs(55%), research and development costs(35%)and other costs(10%).This amount is expected to correspond to the opportunity realisation costs from 2025 onwards.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Ricoh Group promotes its Carbon Neutral Solutions business to comprehensively support customers in their decarbonization efforts. Rather than simply providing products or services, Ricoh positions itself as a strategic partner that supports the entire process of corporate decarbonization. Ricoh Japan Corporation, our domestic sales subsidiary, plays a central role in executing this strategy. The company offers a five-step support model tailored to each customer's needs. Step 1: Understanding the purpose and value of decarbonization By presenting case studies from Ricoh's Environmental Business Development Center and ZEB-certified (Net Zero Energy Building) facilities, we help customers understand the importance of climate action and co-develop feasible decarbonization scenarios. Step 2: Visualizing CO_2 emissions Using our proprietary tools, we help identify monthly CO_2 emissions and energy cost trends. In collaboration with partner companies, we also support customers in obtaining SBT certifications and preparing TCFD-aligned disclosure reports. Step 3: Assessing reduction potential Through on-site diagnostics and data analysis, we identify emission reduction opportunities through operational improvements, equipment upgrades, and renewable energy transitions. These findings guide planning and prioritization. Step 4: Developing a decarbonization roadmap We design realistic, mid- to long-term implementation plans that reflect ROI considerations, helping customers move forward with confidence. Step 5: Implementing measures and evaluating results We support customers in implementing tailored solutions across four areas: ・Reducing energy use (e.g., energy-saving equipment and energy management systems) ・Selecting energy sources (e.g., switching to renewable electricity, introducing electric vehicles) ・Generating energy (e.g., installation and maintenance of solar power systems) ・Sharing and storing energy (e.g., storage batteries and Vehicle-to-Home [V2H] systems) Post-implementation, we assist in monitoring key performance indicators (KPIs) and applying PDCA cycles for continuous improvement. Additionally, Ricoh has established a joint venture, NR-Power Lab Co., Ltd., with NGK Insulators, Ltd. This company provides virtual power plant (VPP) services and blockchain-based platforms for tracking the environmental value of renewable energy. Ricoh is strengthening its role as an execution-oriented partner in Japan's expanding low-carbon market.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1635000000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 61-70%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The Ricoh Group recognizes that climate change presents not only business risks but also significant opportunities to enhance the value of our products and services, as well as our overall corporate value. These opportunities include: providing products and solutions that support customers' decarbonization efforts through energy-saving technologies and services; expanding sales of solutions that contribute to infectious disease prevention; business expansion in the environmental and energy sectors; and the creation of new businesses. At present, sales from environmentally conscious office equipment, infectious disease countermeasure solutions, and environmental and energy-related businesses contribute approximately one trillion yen in revenue. We classify products and services that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation into the following categories and disclose them in our Annual Securities Report: [Mitigation] Since the 1990s, Ricoh has been committed to environmental management, with a particular focus on the development of energy-saving technologies. We have consistently provided customers with products and services that contribute to climate change mitigation. We will continue to pursue rigorous energy efficiency in the products and services we offer. - Sales of products contributing to decarbonization (enhanced energy efficiency, use of recycled materials, etc.): approx. ¥1,317 billion - Sales in the product and parts recycling business: approx. ¥31 billion - Sales in energy-saving and energy-creation businesses: approx. ¥25 billion [Adaptation] As climate change intensifies, we are seeing increased sales of products and services that support adaptation to its effects. Given the expected expansion of climate-related impacts, we will continue developing and providing products and services that help customers avoid or reduce both current and anticipated risks. Sales of digital solutions supporting new ways of working: approx. ¥262 billion

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2500000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We regard the expansion of sales of existing products that reduce environmental impact—including reductions in water usage—as well as the development and provision of new products and services, as important business opportunities. The financial figure represents sales related to garment printers that enable direct printing onto textiles by integrating inkjet technology, miniaturization, and high operability. This includes both the printer units and associated supplies such as ink. [Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

We disclose board diversity policy as follows; We believe that the Board of Directors of the Company should be composed of directors with management ability and a rich sense of humanity in addition to reflecting various viewpoints and backgrounds, on a foundation of multidimensional sophisticated skills. In addition, it is our policy to select candidates based on their character and knowledge with no distinction made on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, or nationality or similar attributes, thus ensuring diversity in such attributes. Ricoh seeks to increase its corporate value through the transformation of its business structure. To achieve this, the Board of Directors is composed of individuals with diverse and multifaceted skills. We will continue to discuss diversity as necessary in accordance with changes in our

business environment and business strategies, and build a system appointing appropriate human resources through selection of candidates for Director, considering diverse viewpoints such as female Directors and foreign nationals and age, and training of young members of the management team, and appointment to important positions. Please see the latest securities report on Page124.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

AnnualSecuritiesReport_125th.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As the chief executive officer of Ricoh, CEO bears the responsibility to take necessary measures against all business-related risks and opportunities including issues arising from the climate change. Specifically, CEO participates in the ESG committee and corporate board, discussing the attendance to climate change issues for the required decision making. The ESG Committee is held at least once a quarter. The CEO reviews mid and long-term issues in the area of Environment, Social and Governance including climate change issues and determine the strategy and policy for each issue as the chair of the ESG committee. The Corporate Board supervises the corporate management and strategies discussed within committees including ESG, and commits to making important decisions relating to the management of the Ricoh Group. The CEO is responsible for encouraging thorough discussions concerning climate change issues, and for promoting fair rulings among the Board including outside Board members. 【An example of a climate-related decision made by the CEO】 At the ESG Committee meeting held in February 2024, the CEO set a new target for 2040. This ambitious goal involves achieving net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Scope 1 and Scope 2 by 2040, and moving up the target of achieving 100% renewable energy use in business operations (RE100) by 10 years, from 2050 to 2040. This plan aims to achieve net zero by reducing emissions by 90% compared to the base year and offsetting the remaining emissions through internationally recognized methods. To enhance the effectiveness of this target, a specific roadmap of measures has been created to ensure its achievement. For example, decisions on investments, such as the introduction of renewable energy, have been made at the ESG Committee to meet the targets for renewable energy usage. At the ESG Committee meeting in November 2024, the CEO decided to sequentially switch the electricity used at the hardware sites of ETRIA—a joint venture established in July 2024 by Ricoh and Toshiba Tec (including former Toshiba Tec production sites)—as well as at the toner production sites, to 100% renewable energy from FY2024 onward, in order to achieve the target for 2040.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – less than annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Ricoh bears the responsibility for taking necessary measures against all business-related risks and opportunities, including those related to water security. As a member of the ESG Committee and the Board of Directors, the CEO actively engages in decision-making on key issues related to natural capital (e.g., water resource conservation, response to TNFD). The ESG Committee is held quarterly and is chaired by the CEO. In the committee, mid- to long-term ESG issues, including those concerning water resources, are discussed, and relevant strategies and policies are formulated. Based on the recommendations from the ESG Committee, the Board of Directors makes critical management decisions. Through transparent discussions that include outside directors, the CEO leads effective decision-making processes. 【The example of a decision made by the CEO】 May 2024: The CEO decided endorsement and registration as a TNFD Adopter, including disclosure of water resources. August 2024: Based on the LEAP approach, the CEO reviewed the ESG-IRIO assessment regarding dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to natural capital including water, and approved the disclosure content.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – less than annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As the chief executive officer of Ricoh, CEO bears the responsibility to take necessary measures against all business-related risks and opportunities including issues arising from biodiversity conservation. Specifically, CEO participates in the ESG committee and corporate board, discussing the attendance to biodiversity conservation themes for the required decision making. The ESG Committee is held at least once a quarter. The CEO reviews mid and long-term issues in the area of

Environment, Social and Governance including water se issues and determine the strategy and policy for each issue as the chair of the ESG committee. The Corporate Board supervises the corporate management and strategies discussed within committees including ESG, and commits to making important decisions relating to the management of the Ricoh Group. The CEO is responsible for encouraging thorough discussions concerning biodiversity conservation theme, and for promoting fair rulings among the Board including external Board members. 【The example of a biodiversity conservation issues decision made by the CEO】 The Ricoh Group has been actively promoting biodiversity conservation efforts from an early stage, including the issuance of its Biodiversity Policy in 2009. Following the release of the TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures) in September 2023, the CEO promptly decided to express support for TNFD and to begin disclosing information in accordance with its guidelines. In August 2024, the Biodiversity Policy was revised in response to emerging biodiversity trends such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The revised policy was approved by the ESG Committee and subsequently published.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

[Organizational Structure and the Role of the CEO] The CEO of Ricoh leads the company's business execution and control system, serving as a member of the Board of Directors, Chairperson of the Group Management Committee (GMC), and Chairperson of the ESG Committee. The GMC is responsible for the overall management of the Group, including setting and monitoring corporate targets, and addressing climate-related issues. The CEO also oversees and guides business strategy development, major capital expenditures, mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures. The ESG Committee, initially part of the GMC, now operates as an independent decision-making body. It continuously addresses mid- to long-term environmental, social, and governance issues. The committee ensures that corporate targets are aligned with stakeholder expectations, contributing to the overall improvement of the Group. Under the CEO's leadership, it also monitors progress toward these targets. Furthermore, in the semi-annual business review meeting, which conducts reviews of business operations and performances, the leaders of each business division report to the CEO on the progress toward ESG goals, including those related to climate change. [Specific Evaluation and Monitoring by the CEO] As Chairperson of the ESG Committee, the CEO evaluates and monitors company-wide ESG strategies, identifies ESG risks, oversees business unit KPIs, and ensures progress in climate change measures. The CEO also oversees corporate targets and approves employee incentive programs. At the ESG Committee meeting in November 2024, the CEO decided to sequentially switch the electricity used at the hardware production sites of ETRIA—a joint venture established in July 2024 by Ricoh and Toshiba Tec (including former Toshiba Tec production sites)—as well as at the toner production sites, to 100% renewable energy from FY2024 onward, in order to achieve the target for 2040.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement
☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As the CEO of Ricoh, he oversees the company's operations and governance, serving on the Board of Directors and chairing both the Group Management Committee (GMC) and the ESG Committee. The GMC, made up of executive officers, handles overall management, including corporate targets and water security. The CEO also directs business strategy, capital expenditures, and M&A activities. The ESG Committee, led by the CEO, focuses on long-term ESG issues like water security, setting goals and monitoring progress to meet stakeholder expectations. [Specific Evaluation and Monitoring by the CEO] As Chairperson of the ESG Committee, the CEO evaluates and monitors ESG strategies, including water risk assessments, and tracks progress towards corporate targets. The committee meets quarterly, and environmental performance data, including water usage, is reported semi-annually to the CEO and business unit managers. The CEO leads discussions on resource conservation, including water security, and ensures fair decision-making among Board members. [Example of a Decision on Water Security Issues] May 2024: The CEO decided endorsement and registration as a TNFD Adopter, including disclosure of water resources. August 2024: Based on the LEAP approach, the CEO reviewed the ESG-IRIO assessment regarding dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to natural capital including water, and approved the disclosure content. May 2025: The CEO approved the evaluation results of environmental risks and opportunities, including water security, for disclosure in the securities report. June 2025: Data on water usage and water reuse is disclosed in the securities report.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As the CEO of Ricoh, he oversees the company's operations and governance, serves on the Board of Directors, and chairs both the Group Management Committee (GMC) and the ESG Committee. The GMC, composed of executive officers, handles overall management, including corporate targets and water security. The CEO also directs business strategy, capital expenditures, and M&A activities. The ESG Committee, led by the CEO, focuses on long-term ESG issues such as biodiversity conservation aligned with the TNFD framework, setting goals and monitoring progress to meet stakeholder expectations. [Specific Evaluation and Monitoring by the CEO] As Chairperson of the ESG Committee, the CEO evaluates and monitors ESG strategies, including water risk assessments, and tracks progress towards corporate targets. The environmental performance data, including progress on biodiversity conservation KPIs, is reported twice a year to the CEO and business unit managers. At the ESG Committee in August 2024, the CEO approved the identified risks and opportunities, which integrated the three environmental areas of biodiversity, climate change, and resource circulation. The CEO leads discussions on biodiversity conservation and ensures fair decision-making among Board members. [Example of a Decision on Biodiversity Conservation] The Ricoh Group has been actively promoting biodiversity conservation efforts from an early stage, including the issuance of its Biodiversity Policy in 2009. Following the release of the TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures) in September 2023, the CEO decided to express support for TNFD in May 2024 and to begin disclosing information in accordance with its guidelines. In August 2024, the Biodiversity Policy was revised in response to emerging biodiversity trends such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The revised policy was approved by the ESG Committee and subsequently published.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

Ricoh Group has set 16 ESG goals as sustainable medium- to long-term KPIs, including addressing climate change. These goals encompass reductions in Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, increased use of renewable energy, avoided emission and decreased use of new resources in products. The results of these 16 ESG goals are

incorporated into the remuneration of Directors and Executive Officers, clarifying management responsibility for ESG initiatives and goal achievement. Specifically, 5% of the bonus calculation for Directors and Executive Officers reflects the annual DJSI rating, and 20% of the calculation formula for the executive stock compensation program, which applies to Internal Directors and Executive Officers, is linked to the number of achieved 16 ESG targets, providing a strong incentive to enhance efforts to address climate change.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

The evaluation of the CEO's bonus is conducted by the Compensation Committee, and the CEO is assessed from three perspectives: financial, shareholder and capital market, and non-financial. One of the non-financial perspectives is the attainment of the DJSI World rating, which is a sustainability indicator including water-related factors. The reason for using the DJSI World rating in the CEO's bonus evaluation is that DJSI provides a comprehensive assessment of the company's ESG efforts, including water reduction initiatives. For instance, achieving the DJSI World rating results in a 1.05-fold increase in the CEO's bonus evaluation amount. [Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The evaluation of each director on the board, including the CEO, is conducted annually by the Nomination Committee and assessed from three perspectives: financial, shareholder and capital market, and non-financial. Bonuses, as short-term incentives, are determined by multiplying the amount calculated based on these evaluation results by a factor corresponding to the DJSI rating. Stock compensation, as a long-term incentive, is determined based on the results of a three-year evaluation. The success or failure of ESG measures is included within the non-financial perspective. The KPIs for 16 ESG measures include reductions in Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, the ratio of renewable energy, avoided emissions, and decreased use of new resources in products. These are set as ESG goals based on the milestones established in the mid-term management plan as pathways to medium- to long-term decarbonization targets. 20% of the stock compensation is variable based on the success or failure of ESG goals. The deliberations and conclusions of the Nomination Committee on the evaluation of each director are reported to the board of directors, serving as a reference for effective oversight of each director. Evaluations from these perspectives are linked to monetary rewards.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

In the evaluation of this incentive, success or failure in achieving GHG emission reduction and renewable energy ratio targets is determined based on the GHG emission reduction goals set for the period leading up to 2030. Specifically, these goals include a 63% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2015 levels, a 40% reduction in Scope 3 emissions (categories 1, 4, and 11), a 50% renewable energy usage ratio,avoided emissions, and decreased use of new resources in products. The ESG goals, including reductions in Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions and renewable energy ratios, are set according to a medium- to long-term environmental goal achievement roadmap. These medium- to long-term goals are based on scientific benchmarks and are aligned with the 2050 net-zero target. By backcasting from these medium- to long-term goals and setting ESG targets as milestones in the mid-term management plan, and incorporating them into the CEO's incentive KPIs, the company ensures the achievement of its decarbonization objectives.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CEO's bonus evaluation is conducted by the Compensation Committee and is assessed from three perspectives: financial, shareholder and capital market, and non-financial. One non-financial aspect is achieving a high score in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) World evaluation, which includes sustainability indicators such as water-related factors. Achieving specific targets related to CO2 reduction and resource conservation, including water use reduction, is part of our environmental goals and water policies. The reason for using DJSI World evaluation in the CEO's bonus assessment is that DJSI provides a comprehensive evaluation of the company's ESG efforts, including water use reduction. For example, achieving DJSI World status results in a 1.05 times increase in the CEO's bonus evaluation amount.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Preventing water pollution incidents is essential for protecting human health and minimizing adverse impacts on the global environment. Therefore, for each facility manager, avoiding water pollution incidents throughout the year is set as a key success indicator. Facility managers are required to continuously measure and monitor wastewater at their facilities and to instruct on preventing potential water pollution incidents. If a water pollution incident occurs at any facility, it will affect the evaluation of the respective facility manager, which in turn impacts the calculation of their bonus.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We are working together as a group to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions through energy-saving activities at our own sites and the use of renewable electricity, and we are going all-out to realize Scope 3 GHG emissions reductions through visualization and reduction activities in the supply chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Ricoh Group will engage in proactive policy advocacy activities through external organizations and

initiatives to realize its approach and strategy for addressing climate change.

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental policy_Stakeholder engagement, Climate Change, Circular economy and advocacy activity.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Ricoh identify risks and opportunities by understanding, evaluating, and analyzing business dependencies and impacts on biodiversity throughout the value chain and checking traceability. In addition, based on the relationship between biodiversity and business, we will set goals based on measures with the highest impact and effectiveness, and work to avoid, minimize, restore, and revitalize the impact on biodiversity.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments
☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain
☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

Social commitments
☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

ricoh-group-biodiversity-policy-english.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Ricoh's water policy applies to both its own business locations and its value chain. All suppliers are required to comply with the "Ricoh Group Supplier Code of Conduct," which includes requirements for water management. Suppliers must document and monitor their water sources, usage, and discharge based on this code of conduct, as well as implement water-saving measures and manage water pollution pathways. Additionally, major suppliers are requested to respond to a self-assessment that investigates and evaluates their efforts regarding ESG issues, including water resource issues.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Water Policy of Ricoh.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

☑ Business 4 Nature

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Japan Climate Initiative (JCI)

☑ Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (JCLP)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

[Business 4 nature] Ricoh is a signatory to Business for Nature's Call to Action. [JCI] Ricoh is a member organization of JCI. In July 2024, JCI released a message titled " Japanese government to set an ambitious 2035 target that is consistent with the 1.5-degree goal." Ricoh expressed its support for this message. The main pillars of the message are "Japan needs the NDC to reduce GHGs by 66% or more in 2035 and the 7th Strategic Energy Plan should be designed to achieve this goal," and "Now is the time to improve energy efficiency and accelerate the deployment of renewable energy for a rapid transition away from fossil fuels." [JCLP] Ricoh is one of the five founding members of the initiative, and its chairperson has served as co-chair since October 2021, leading the development and consolidation of perspectives on climate-related issues. In July 2024, the Chairman of Ricoh, in his capacity as co-chair of JCLP, presented a policy statement on Japan's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the 7th Basic Energy Plan to all-party federation of the national diet members of Japan for Carbon Neutral, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry and chief cabinet secretary, and participated in high-level discussions. In this statement, JCLP proposes the following three key points: -At least 75% reduction in GHG emissions by 2035 (compared to 2013 levels); -Achieve a renewable energy share of at least 60% in the electricity mix by 2035; -Improve the policy-making process by increasing participation opportunities for demand-side actors. [Race to zero campaign] Ricoh has endorsed this campaign since 2020 and has made a commitment to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, with a target of 1.5C certified by SBTi for 2030. [RE100] Ricoh became the first Japanese company to join this initiative in 2017 and served as a member of the Advisory Committee in 2020. Ricoh has set a goal of achieving a 100% renewable energy ratio by 2040, and is working to achieve this goal. the renewable energy ratio in fiscal 2024 was 43.2%, up 12.2 percentage points from the previous year. [SBTi] Ricoh has met Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) criteria for setting emissions reduction goals that help limit the rise in global temperature to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels. [TCFD] Ricoh endorsed this framework in 2018 and has been making disclosures in line with the framework since 2019. Furthermore, Ricoh has published the TCFD Report annually since 2021. The TCFD Report reports on Ricoh's efforts to achieve a decarbonized society in accordance with the TCFD Framework, and summarizes Ricoh's basic approach to sustainability, policy on climate change initiatives, risks and opportunities related to climate change, and examples of countermeasures. [TNFD] Ricoh supports the TNFD recommendations published in September 2023 and registered as a TNFD Adopter in June 2024. We have assessed our dependence on and impact on natural capital, identified related risks and opportunities in line with the TNFD recommendations, and began disclosing relevant information starting in fiscal 2024. [UN global compact] Ricoh joined this initiative in 2002. As a board member of

the global compact network japan, a local network of UNGC in Japan, Ricoh supports the voluntary strategic actions of Japanese member companies and organizations toward the 10 GC principles and the SDGs, and works to realize a sustainable society through seminars and subcommittees led by member companies. seminars, and other activities to help realize a sustainable society.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

AnnualSecuritiesReport_125th&SDGs.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

*Ricoh has process to check if each engagement activity meets own environmental policies, commitments, and/or international demands, and obtain approvals of a head of ESG Strategy Division after consolidating own opinions with relevant internal sections when conducting engagement activities by either ourselves or via industrial associations. Also, when deciding to join environmental initiatives and/or submitting policy statements, CEO's prior approval is obtained at ESG Committee described below. Ricoh has established the ESG Committee for the purpose of continuously discussing environmental, social, and governance issues faced by Ricoh at a management-level and leading the discussions to the quality enhancement of the entire Group. The committee is a decision-making organization that meets quarterly chaired by the CEO and consists of GMC *1 members including Internal Executive Director and business unit presidents *2. The ESG Committee deliberates on future risks and opportunities for the business in the area of sustainability, identification of material social issues (materiality), and setting of ESG targets. Important matters are decided on with the approval of the Board of Directors. In addition, ESG indicators are incorporated into the remuneration of Directors and Executive Officers to clarify management responsibility for ESG initiatives and goal achievement. Specifically, the annual DJSI rating is included in the bonus formula for Directors and Executive Officers. Additionally, 20% of the calculation formula for the executive stock compensation program, which applies to Internal Directors and Executive Officers, is linked to the number of achieved ESG targets to provide an incentive for ESG efforts. *1 The Group Management Committee (GMC), chaired by the President and Chief Executive Officer and consisting of executive officers who meet defined conditions, has been established as a decision-making body authorized by the Board of Directors. *2 Full-time Audit & Supervisory Board Members participate as observers.https://influencemap.org/briefing/Global-Leaders-Report-23529*
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific
☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :1. Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership 2. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies 3. Japan

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

[Basic Policy] Since advocating environmental management in 1998, Ricoh Group has been working on climate change measures from a scientific perspective in line with international treaties and bodies such as The Paris Agreement and IPCC. We prioritize these basic measures that guide us in our drive to introduce necessary climate change policies and activate corporate climate change measures by participating in domestic and international initiatives on climate change that go beyond the scope of existing economic or industry organizations. [Activity policy] Regarding external organizations (industry groups/initiatives) Ricoh Group will engage in proactive policy advocacy activities through external organizations and initiatives to realize its approach and strategy for addressing climate change. In cases where there is a discrepancy between Ricoh Group's position and approach to climate change and the stance or activities of the participating organizations or initiatives, or if there are perceived shortcomings in climate change mitigation within those organizations or initiatives, Ricoh Group will collaborate with other companies to advocate for strengthened measures. Additionally, we will regularly verify the consistency and alignment of activities between Ricoh Group's climate change strategy and external organizations or initiatives, and if significant deficiencies or discrepancies are found, it will consider the possibility of withdrawing from the respective organization or initiative. As an example in 2024 Ricoh's Chairperson and Co-Chair of Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership Mr. Yoshinori Yamashita proposed "Recommendations calling for accelerating GHG emissions reductions and increasing the proportion of renewable energy used to stem the climate crisis and achieve economic growth in Japan" to Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Foreign Affair of Japan, Chief Cabinet Secretary and Parliamentary Group for Carbon Neutrality of Japan in July and November. The recommendation consists of following three pillars. 1. GHG emissions reduction by

75% or more from 2013 level by 2035. 2. Renewable electricity ratio at 60% or more in 2035. 3. Improve transparency in decision making process of national policy via participations of energy consumers.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :1.Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity 2.Four Electrical and Electronic Industry Associations – Biodiversity Working Group

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has

taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

[Basic Policy] Ricoh recognizes the importance of sustainable use and management of water resources and is taking actions in line with domestic and international initiatives. By participating in JBIB and promoting water-related environmental measures, the company aims to reduce water-related risks and improve water use efficiency. [Activity Policy] Through JBIB, Ricoh actively engages in policy proposals and improvement activities to implement strategies and policies related to water resource management. Regarding external organizations (industry groups/initiatives), Ricoh Group will engage in proactive policy advocacy activities through external organizations and initiatives to realize its approach and strategy for addressing water resources. In cases where there is a discrepancy between Ricoh Group's position and approach to water resources and the stance or activities of the participating organizations or initiatives, or if there are perceived shortcomings in water resource management within those organizations or initiatives, Ricoh Group will collaborate with other companies to advocate for strengthened measures. Additionally, we will regularly verify the consistency and alignment of activities between Ricoh Group's water resources strategy and external organizations or initiatives, and if significant deficiencies or discrepancies are found, it will consider the possibility of withdrawing from the respective organization or initiative. [Examples for 2024] In 2024, as a member of JBIB, Ricoh is carrying out water-related activities aligned with the concept of Challenge 2030. Challenge 2030 is a set of 20 actions established by JBIB that companies should achieve by 2030, formulated with reference to SDG Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation for all). The achievement of each item is evaluated annually across JBIB, aiming to improve the level of attainment by 2030. 13. Consider the impact of water intake and discharge across the entire value chain on ecosystems.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD
☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Please see attached annual securities report on pages 28-43. [Environmental matters overall] Policy; page 28 Governance; page 28-30 Strategy; page 30-31 Risk & Opportunities; page 31-32 [Crimate Change/ Water/Biodiversity] Strategy; page 34 dependencies and impacts; page 35 Risk & Opportunities; page 36-38 [Crimate Change] Policy page 38 Emission target; page38-41 Emission figures; page 41 [Water] Water Accounting page 42 [Biodiversity]Polocy page 43

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

AnnualSecuritiesReport_125th.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Ricoh Group discloses an overview of its response to environmental issues in its securities report published as of June 2025. This includes the policies, strategies, targets, risks and opportunities, and progress toward the goals in the areas of climate change, water, biodiversity in line with TCFD/TNFD framework. [Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

[Summary of main assumptions] Policy: climate policy is weak and international cooperation is lacking. Countries are inward-looking and not making progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Economy: low growth and imbalances. Stagnant growth, especially in developing countries, exacerbating poverty and inequality. Regional Variables: Weather: Increased frequency of extreme weather events. Population: Rapid growth and increased population density, especially in developing countries. Land use: Increasing agricultural expansion and urbanization, leading to deforestation and loss of biodiversity. Infrastructure: Lagging development and low adaptability to climate change. Resources: Excessive use of resources is increasing, and there are concerns about resource depletion. Technology: Slow technological innovation, limited progress in clean energy and environmental technologies. Energy: Continued dependence on fossil fuels and limited progress in renewable energy. [Uncertainties and constraints that could affect the results of the scenario analysis] Uncertainties Climate model uncertainties: There is a wide range of projections for temperature increases and extreme weather events. Socio-economic responses: Economic growth and policy responses are difficult to predict. Uncertainty of technological progress: Uncertainty in the diffusion of climate technologies and the emergence of new technologies. Frequency and impact of natural disasters: The magnitude and frequency of disasters are uncertain. Uncertainty of policy responses: Timing and effects of government climate policy implementation are difficult to predict. Limitations Data limitations: Possible lack of detailed data required. Model limitations: Constraints on the assumptions and settings of the models used. Scenario range: only one possible worst-case scenario. Time constraints: Long-term perspectives are less responsive to short-term changes. Policy-making constraints: scenario results are not always directly applicable to reality.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In our scenario analysis, we have tried to reduce the number of unexpected situations by dividing our scenario analysis into two extreme cases, the lowest and the highest average temperature increase. For the 4°C scenario, we have chosen a combination of RCP 8.5 and SSP3. This scenario is important when we analyze and evaluate our strategy because it is the worst-case scenario in which international cooperation does not proceed and greenhouse gas reductions are difficult to achieve. We believed that this scenario would strengthen the resilience of our organization in the following ways. High Risk Response: This scenario assumes the worst case scenario of climate change and requires us to plan how we will respond to extreme weather events. This will strengthen our ability to adapt to future uncertainties. Early Risk Recognition and Response: Through the scenarios, we can recognize potential risks early and take preventive and response measures against them. This strengthens our long-term resilience. We believe that the key assumptions in our strategy and financial plan and the scenarios we have chosen are consistent with the following. Risk management and resilience: To prepare for the worst climate scenario, we need to prioritize risk management and infrastructure strengthening and adopt strategies to improve resilience.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We used WRI Aqueduct to assess water-related risks under the 4°C scenario of climate change. Therefore, the assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints of the scenarios are the same as for the 4°C scenario. [Summary of main assumptions] Policy: climate policy is weak and international cooperation is lacking. Countries are inward-looking and not making progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Economy: low growth and imbalances. Stagnant growth, especially in developing countries, exacerbating poverty and inequality. Regional Variables: Weather: Increased frequency of extreme weather events. Population: Rapid growth and increased population density, especially in developing countries. Land use: Increasing agricultural expansion and urbanization, leading to deforestation and loss of biodiversity. Infrastructure: Lagging development and low adaptability to climate change. Resources: Excessive use of resources is increasing, and there are concerns about resource depletion. Technology: Slow technological innovation, limited progress in clean energy and environmental technologies. Energy: Continued dependence on fossil fuels and limited progress in renewable energy. [Uncertainties and constraints that could affect the results of the scenario analysis] Uncertainties Climate model uncertainties: There is a wide range of projections for temperature increases and extreme weather events. Socio-economic responses: Economic growth and policy responses are difficult to predict. Uncertainty of technological progress: Uncertainty in the diffusion of climate technologies and the emergence of new technologies. Frequency and impact of natural disasters: The magnitude and frequency of disasters are uncertain. Uncertainty of policy responses: Timing and effects of government climate policy implementation are difficult to predict. Limitations Data limitations: Possible lack of detailed data required. Model limitations: Constraints on the assumptions and settings of the models used. Scenario range: only one possible worst-case scenario. Time constraints: Long-term perspectives are less responsive to short-term changes. Policy-making constraints: scenario results are not always directly applicable to reality.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In our scenario analysis, we have tried to reduce the number of unexpected situations by dividing our scenario analysis into two extreme cases, the lowest and the highest average temperature increase. We selected the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 pessimistic scenario for our water-related risk assessment in conjunction with the 4°C scenario for climate change. This scenario is important when we analyze and evaluate our strategy because it is the worst-case scenario in which international cooperation does not proceed and greenhouse gas reductions are difficult to achieve. We believed that this scenario would strengthen the resilience of our organization in the following ways. High Risk Response: This scenario assumes the worst case scenario of climate change and requires us to plan how we will respond to water-related risks associated with extreme weather events. This will strengthen our ability to adapt to future uncertainties. Early Risk Recognition and Response: Through the scenarios, we can recognize potential risks early and take preventive and response measures against them. This strengthens our long-term resilience. We believe that the key assumptions in our strategy and financial plan and the scenarios we have chosen are consistent with the following. Risk management and resilience: To prepare for the worst climate scenario, we must prioritize risk management and infrastructure strengthening and adopt strategies to improve resilience.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

[Summary of key assumptions] Policy: countries will adopt aggressive climate policies to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. This includes carbon taxes, renewable energy investments, and phasing out fossil fuels. Economic growth: Sustainable economic growth, dominated by environmentally friendly industries and green

technologies. Regional Variables: Climate: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions will mitigate the effects of climate change. Population: Moderate population growth and sustainable urbanization. Land Use: Increased land use for forest conservation and renewable energy. Infrastructure: Sustainable infrastructure and increased resilience to climate change. Resources: More efficient use of resources and renewable resources. Technological progress: Rapid advances in clean and energy-efficient technologies are lowering costs. Energy mix: Renewable energies take the lead and fossil fuel use declines significantly. Increased energy efficiency and electrification. [Uncertainties and constraints that could affect the results of the scenario analysis] Uncertainty: Rate of technological innovation: Uncertainty exists regarding the rate of diffusion of clean energy technologies and energy efficiency technologies. Policy Implementation and Effectiveness: Uncertain whether countries' climate policies will be implemented as planned and their effects will be as expected. Sustainability of economic growth: Uncertainty about achieving sustainable economic growth and sustaining that growth. Adaptation to social change: It is difficult to predict the extent to which societies will be able to adapt to the transition to clean energy and changes in consumption behavior. Limitations: Data limitations: incomplete data input to the model may affect the results of the analysis. Model limitations: models tend to portray ideal scenarios and may not fully reflect the complexity of reality. Policy feasibility: There are constraints on whether policies to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 are feasible in reality. Need for global coordination: There are political and economic constraints on whether the international cooperation on which the scenarios are premised will be feasible. Market reaction: It is difficult to predict how markets will react to new technologies and policies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In our scenario analysis, we tried to reduce the number of unexpected events by dividing the average temperature increase into two extreme cases, the lowest and the highest. For the 1.5°C scenario, we chose a combination of IEA NZE 2050 and SSP1. This scenario is important when analyzing and evaluating our strategy, as it envisions a sustainable future and aims for the best possible outcome. We believed that this scenario could strengthen the resilience of our organization in the following ways. Adaptation to climate change: This scenario assumes sustainable socioeconomic development, aiming for net-zero emissions by 2050. By aligning corporate strategies with this scenario, we can minimize the negative impacts of climate change and maintain our long-term competitiveness. Enhanced Regulatory Readiness: This scenario assumes the implementation of strict climate policies, so companies can be better prepared for the expected strengthening of climate-related regulations in the future. Enhanced market credibility and brand value: By adopting a sustainable strategy, we can gain the trust of investors, customers, and other stakeholders and enhance our brand value. We believe that the key assumptions in our strategy and financial plan and the scenarios we have chosen are consistent with the following. Carbon Neutral Goal: This scenario aims to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 and is consistent with our greenhouse gas reduction plan and our strategy of adopting renewable energy and using energy-saving technologies. Regulatory and Policy Compliance: This scenario assumes that national climate policies will be strictly enforced and that companies will comply with these regulations. It is consistent with our strategy to comply with carbon taxes and emissions trading schemes. The IEA NZE 2050 scenario is consistent with the emission reductions assessed in the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, and is in line with the "goal to limit temperature increase by 1.5C," consistent with international agreements.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We used WRI Aqueduct to assess water-related risks under the 1.5C scenario. The assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints of the scenarios are the same as for the 1.5C scenario. [Summary of key assumptions] Policy: countries will adopt aggressive climate policies to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. This includes carbon taxes, renewable energy investments, and phasing out fossil fuels. Economic growth: Sustainable economic growth, dominated by environmentally friendly industries and green technologies. Regional Variables: Climate: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions will mitigate the effects of climate change. Population: Moderate population growth and sustainable urbanization. Land Use: Increased land use for forest conservation and renewable energy. Infrastructure: Sustainable infrastructure and increased resilience to climate change. Resources: More efficient use of resources and renewable resources. Technological progress: Rapid advances in clean and energy-efficient technologies are lowering costs. Energy mix: Renewable energies take the lead and fossil fuel use declines significantly. Increased energy efficiency and electrification. [Uncertainties and constraints that could affect the results of the scenario analysis] Uncertainty: Rate of technological idnnovation: Uncertainty exists regarding the rate of diffusion of clean energy technologies and energy efficiency technologies. Policy Implementation and Effectiveness: Uncertain whether countries' climate policies will be implemented as planned and their effects will be as expected. Sustainability of economic growth: Uncertainty about achieving sustainable economic growth and sustaining that growth. Adaptation to social change: It is difficult to predict the extent to which societies will be able to adapt to the transition to clean energy and changes in consumption behavior. Limitations: Data limitations: incomplete data input to the model may affect the results of the analysis. Model limitations: models tend to portray ideal scenarios and may not fully reflect the complexity of reality. Policy feasibility: There are constraints on whether policies to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 are feasible in reality. Need for global coordination: There are political and economic constraints on whether the international cooperation on which the scenarios are premised will be feasible. Market reaction: It is difficult to predict how markets will react to new technologies and policies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In our scenario analysis, we have tried to reduce the number of unexpected situations by dividing our scenario analysis into two extreme cases, the lowest and the highest average temperature increase. We selected the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 optimistic scenario for our water-related risk assessment in conjunction with the 1.5°C scenario for climate change.This scenario is important when analyzing and evaluating our strategy, as it envisions a sustainable future and aims for the best possible outcome. We believed that this scenario could strengthen the resilience of our organization in the following ways. Adaptation to climate change: This scenario assumes sustainable socioeconomic development, aiming for net-zero emissions by 2050. By aligning corporate strategies with this scenario, we can minimize the negative impacts of climate change and maintain our long-term competitiveness. Enhanced Regulatory Readiness: This scenario assumes the implementation of strict climate policies, so companies can be better prepared for the expected strengthening of climate-related regulations in the future. Enhanced market credibility and brand value: By adopting a sustainable strategy, we can gain the trust of investors, customers, and other stakeholders and enhance our brand value. We believe that the key assumptions in our strategy and financial plan and the scenarios we have chosen are consistent with the following. Carbon Neutral Goal: This scenario aims to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 and is consistent with our greenhouse gas reduction plan and our strategy of adopting renewable energy and using energy-saving technologies. Regulatory and Policy Compliance: This scenario assumes that national climate policies will be strictly enforced and that companies will comply with these regulations. It is consistent with our strategy to comply with carbon taxes and emissions trading schemes.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

[Results of Scenario Analysis] As the focal question of our scenario analysis, we set how to oversee and address our business strategy and climate change strategy under multiple climate change scenarios (1.5 °C and 4 °C). To prepare for an uncertain future, we referred to multiple scenarios, including the 1.5 °C scenario, and projected social and regulatory trends toward 2040. This analysis considered both the continuation of our core printing business and our transformation strategy toward digital services. Scenarios were divided into two extreme cases – the lowest and highest levels of temperature rise – in order to minimize unexpected events. 1) 1.5 °C Scenario In this scenario, global GHG reduction policies are assumed to be significantly strengthened, with accelerated renewable energy deployment, major improvements in energy efficiency, and progress in eliminating greenwashing. As a result, our products are expected to achieve higher efficiency and environmental performance, while procurement costs for parts and raw materials will increase due to the introduction of carbon taxes and emissions trading. Moreover, ESG-leading customers and environmental NGOs are expected to demand earlier achievement of Net Zero and RE100 targets, making supply chain-wide emission reductions an urgent requirement. Our strategic responses under this scenario are as follows: - Improving product efficiency and environmental performance: Enhance existing product efficiency and develop technologies to comply with increasingly strict environmental labels and regulations. Promote carbon-neutral product design and expand recycling and reuse of products and parts to reduce environmental impacts across the life cycle. - Building a sustainable business model: Develop reuse- and recycling-based business models in anticipation of EU circular economy policies, while also helping to absorb increased procurement costs resulting from carbon pricing. - Supporting customers’ digital transformation (DX): Provide digital solutions that promote remote work and paperless operations, thereby improving productivity and reducing environmental impacts. While changes in printing demand pose risks, expansion into digital services is regarded as an important opportunity. - Net Zero and RE100 target-setting and renewable energy expansion: Establish Scope 1–3 emission reduction targets based on SBTs and expand renewable energy use at domestic and overseas sites as early as possible. [Decisions and actions influenced in FY2024] As a result of the scenario analysis,

anticipating regulatory tightening and earlier customer requirements under the 1.5 °C scenario, we advanced our RE100 target year from 2050 to 2040 in FY2023. Based on this, to accelerate our initiatives, in FY2024 the ESG Committee approved a policy to increase the share of renewable electricity. Following this approval, we expanded the procurement of renewable energy certificates at major domestic and overseas sites, and the Group's overall renewable electricity ratio reached 43.2%, representing a significant increase of 12.2 percentage points compared to the previous year. This policy also contributes to the reduction of product CFP and is positioned as an important strategy for enhancing the environmental value proposition of our products. 2) 4 °C Scenario In this scenario, extreme weather events are expected to become more frequent and severe, heightening flood risks. We assess wind and flood risks at domestic and overseas sites, develop and update BCPs annually, install watertight walls and conduct recovery drills at high-risk sites, and maintain extra inventories at production plants to prepare for supply disruptions. Risk information is shared through internal systems, establishing an all-employee risk management framework. Through these measures, we aim to minimize risks at sites and across the supply chain while ensuring stable product supply to customers. In addition, since 2020, Ricoh has actively utilized sustainability-linked financing to secure the availability and mobility of funds needed for environmental initiatives. This has enabled us to steadily advance decarbonization and resource circulation measures, supporting the transition to a more sustainable and resilient business model.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

[Results of Scenario Analysis] As the focal question of our scenario analysis, we set how to oversee and address our business strategy and climate change strategy under multiple climate change scenarios (1.5 °C and 4 °C). To prepare for an uncertain future, we referred to multiple scenarios, including the 1.5 °C scenario, and projected social and regulatory trends toward 2040, considering both the continuation of our core printing business and our transformation strategy toward digital services. Water-related scenario analysis is included in both the 1.5 °C and 4 °C scenarios. 1) 4 °C Scenario Under the 4 °C scenario, the frequency and severity of extreme weather events are expected to increase, significantly raising flood-related risks. As a result, unexpected wind and flood damage at our own production sites or those of suppliers could disrupt the supply chain, leading to production stoppages, lost sales opportunities, and increased climate response costs. The following

measures are therefore required under the 4 °C scenario: Strengthening risk response at sites and across the supply chain: We assess wind and flood risks at domestic and overseas business sites, formulate business continuity plans (BCPs), and review them annually. At high-risk sites, watertight walls are installed and recovery drills are conducted. Production plants also maintain extra inventories of products and parts to prepare for delays or stoppages in parts supply. Through these measures, Ricoh strives to minimize risks at domestic sites and within its supply chain while maintaining stable product supply to customers. Furthermore, risk information is shared through internal systems, and a structure is established for all employees to participate in risk management. Impact of scenario analysis in FY2024: In FY2024, we conducted flood response drills at high-risk sites, including the installation of floodgates and watertight walls, and confirmed evacuation procedures, leveraging our internal information infrastructure. This infrastructure has been in operation since FY2022, updating flood risk information every six months based on hazard maps and precipitation data. By FY2023, registration was completed for all Ricoh Group sites in Japan (approx. 460 sites), including production and sales locations. This information is accessible to all employees, including management, and is utilized to strengthen flood countermeasures, assess risks to business activities, review BCPs, incorporate findings into management strategies, and ensure employee safety. In addition, regarding the physical risk of water resource constraints, we continue to conduct water stress assessments at major sites using external tools such as WRI Aqueduct. While no material risks have been identified at present, we are enhancing preparedness for potential risks through ongoing monitoring. 2) 1.5 °C Scenario Under the 1.5 °C scenario, the frequency and severity of water-related risks caused by extreme weather events are expected to decline. However, even if progress is made toward the 1.5 °C target, climate inertia means that extreme weather events may persist in the short to medium term. Therefore, we recognize that measures implemented based on the 4 °C scenario remain valid and effective preparations under the 1.5 °C scenario as well.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

The Ricoh Group is working to reduce GHG emissions by setting the following targets to avoid the expansion of fossil fuels. [Goals for 2050] - GHG Scope 1,2,3: Net zero emission. [Goals for 2040] - GHG Scope 1, 2: Zero emission (90% reduction compared to 2015 level, residual emissions are offset via internationally acceptable method) - GHG Scope 3: 65% reduction compared to (2015 level, All categories) Renewable energy usage ratio: 100% [Goals for 2030] - GHG Scope 1, and 2: 63% reduction(Compared to 2015 level) - GHG Scope 3: 40% reduction (Compared to 2015 level, procurement / use / logistics categories) - Renewable energy usage ratio: 50% The Ricoh Group has also established a policy and target to reduce plastic by 2030 and is managing progress. These measures are also activities to avoid the expansion of fossil fuels. - Use of post-consumer recycled plastics for imaging products Goals for 2030: Post-consumer recycled plastic content ratio of 50% or more - Reduction in packaging materials for virgin plastic derived from fossil resources Goals for 2030: 50% or more reduction compared to 2020 level. - Display resin identification code and single material use Goals for 2025: Clearly indicated on all parts and all packaging materials.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Our company hosts an IR/ESG Briefing every year. On a separate basis from that, we also conduct individual interviews in accordance with requests provided to that effect by major shareholders who are highly interested in climate change. The CFO and members of top management at the ESG Strategy Division participate in those meetings, providing explanations to shareholders on the state of progress in relation to ESG goals (including those related to climate change) and explanations concerning the overall picture with respect to the initiatives being undertaken. Included within that are climate transition plans involving elements such as business opportunities and risks faced in relation to climate change, business strategies, the state of progress with respect to the SBT 1.5C goal in relation to Scopes 1, 2 and 3, as well as a roadmap to the achievement of RE100. There is a mechanism in place which facilitates the provision of comments by shareholders in relation to those elements and which facilitates the providing of feedback in relation thereto. The content of these explanations is provided within Environmental reports published by our company.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The assumptions for achieving the 1.5C target are shown below. Scope 1 and 2: -Active and effective use of renewable energy In order to promote the purchase of renewable energy power certificates and the introduction of on-site power purchase agreements, it is necessary to reduce the cost of electricity from renewable energy sources and diversify procurement methods. -Thorough energy conservation and CO2 reduction activities At our production sites, we are advancing

improvements in manufacturing processes and the adoption of high-efficiency, energy-saving equipment. At our offices, we will expand Net Zero Energy Buildings (ZEBs) in Japan and promote relocating to energy-saving offices overseas. With regard to the difficult issue of Scope 1 reductions, we expect to carry out equipment electrification and use more efficient boilers and heat pumps, and we will undertake full-scale adoption of future technologies. Achieving this will require innovation not only by our company but also by our stakeholders, investment in new technologies, and policies and incentives to adopt these practices. Scope 3: We will promote the following initiatives to reduce GHG emissions. -Category 1: Provision of recycled products, size and weight reductions of products, and adoption of recycled materials and low-carbon materials -Category 4 ： Enhancement of transport loading efficiency, cooperation with transport contractors, and purchase of low-carbon transport services, such as biofuels -Category 11: Energy conservation of products In Scope 3, Be in line with the IEA NZE 2050 scenario, i.e., -Developed countries will achieve net zero by 2045 -Zero emissions from electricity will be achieved in developed countries by 2035 and globally by 2040. -Zero emissions from land transport and materials will rapidly progress by 2050. It is assumed that the above items are realized. It is also essential that these measures are applied in such a way that economic viability is maintained.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

The introduction of renewable electricity is an essential means to accelerate the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and its progress concretely reflects the implementation status of our climate transition plan. Based on a decarbonization strategy that considers economic viability, we are systematically introducing renewable electricity, and the share of renewable electricity in our total electricity consumption increased from 8.1% in FY2018 to 43.2% in FY2024. Regionally, the renewable electricity ratio exceeded 76% in the Asia-Pacific region, and in Japan, it increased significantly from around 2% in FY2017 to approximately 38%, indicating strong progress in priority areas. In particular, we have promoted a combination of measures such as switching to green electricity and purchasing renewable electricity certificates, especially at production sites in Japan and sales sites in the Asia-Pacific region. To address the concept of "additionality," which leads the expansion of new renewable energy sources, we signed our first Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) in Japan in 2022, and generation started in August 2023. In March 2024, we also launched a new off-site physical PPA using electricity from a newly built power plant. A VPPA is a mechanism that enables users to virtually procure only the environmental attributes of renewable electricity generated at dedicated off-site facilities, and it was introduced in Japan in 2022 as a new procurement method. Ricoh also became the first Japanese company to join the RE100 initiative in 2017 and has since proactively promoted the expansion of renewable electricity. We will continue efforts to reduce costs and diversify procurement options for renewable electricity, while collaborating with like-minded companies to advocate for policy improvements that enable advanced renewable energy deployment.

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Ricoh will expand its sales by providing energy-efficient products and solutions to mitigate climate change and support customers in their decarbonization efforts. The impact of climate change on Ricoh's product and service strategy is reflected in the increasing proportion of energy-saving products in its lineup. Based on scenario analysis, as the international community accelerates its commitment to decarbonization, opportunities to provide low-carbon products and carbon-free solutions are expected to increase, which will have a positive effect on Ricoh's revenues given its long-standing practice of environmental management. Therefore, the most important strategy in this area is to anticipate medium-term impacts and provide integrated products and services ranging from the development of low-carbon products to energy-saving office solutions, thereby supporting customers' decarbonization. In response to the growing demand for low-carbon products and the tightening of environmental performance standards, Ricoh has established its own evaluation framework, the Ricoh Sustainable Products Program (RSPP), for its

core Office Printing business. Through this program, the company rigorously evaluates the environmental performance and usability of its products internally to meet changing customer needs. The RSPP criteria include stringent energy-saving requirements based on low-carbon concepts aligned with the ENERGY STAR program. In FY2019, 87.5% of Ricoh products sold met the RSPP criteria. However, Ricoh set a strategy to raise the compliance rate to 100% from FY2020 onward. This strategic target (100% compliance rate) was achieved in FY2020 and has been continuously maintained through FY2024. Regarding product energy efficiency, Ricoh has included emissions reduction during product use (Scope 3, Category 11) in its mid- to long-term reduction targets toward 2030, which are approved by the SBT initiative as aligned with the 1.5°C pathway. By FY2024, Ricoh succeeded in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from Category 11 by approximately 70% compared with FY2015.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Ricoh suffered approximately JPY 8 billion in sales losses due to disruptions in its supply chain caused by the 2011 floods in Thailand. The floods severed transportation networks and forced suppliers to halt operations, resulting in delays in parts procurement. Since 2018, we have conducted long-term scenario analyses through 2030 and forecast that future floods, heavy rainfall, and typhoons caused by climate change could impact our manufacturing facilities and suppliers in Japan and Southeast Asia. Based on our experience in Thailand, we assume a scenario in which the damages from natural disasters could double by 2030 without proper countermeasures. As a critical strategic response in this area, we analyzed the impact factors of the 2011 Thailand floods, developed a Business Continuity Plan (BCP), and strengthened supply chain risk management. Specifically, we selected multiple suppliers for key components to mitigate dependence on specific vendors. Even if a particular supplier halts production, we can continue procurement from others. Moreover, by pre-selecting substitute parts, we can promptly use alternatives when the supply of specific components becomes difficult, allowing us to maintain uninterrupted production. We also shortened the assessment process for disaster impacts on suppliers to enable a faster initial response during emergencies, allowing us to understand the situation quickly and take appropriate actions. In Japan, we developed flood risk evaluation criteria and established a system to register risk status based on biannual reviews of hazard maps and precipitation data starting in FY2022. This system was expanded beyond production sites to include downstream sales locations and was fully implemented across all domestic Ricoh Group sites (approximately 460 sites) by June 2024. The system is accessible to all employees, including top management, and is used to strengthen flood countermeasures, assess business risks, enhance BCPs, and ensure employee safety from a strategic management perspective. This risk is recognized as a material medium-term issue due to both its likelihood of occurrence and the scale of its impact. In FY2024, we further enhanced the effectiveness of the BCP by conducting drills simulating

flood events and establishing evacuation procedures at high-risk sites identified through flood risk assessments.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

As the global momentum for climate action accelerates, demand for low-carbon products and carbon-free solutions continues to grow. For our company, this trend is directly linked to the creation of new revenue streams and represents a critical element of our business strategy. Through both short- and long-term scenario analysis, we have reaffirmed that R&D of technologies and products contributing to climate change mitigation is a key driver of our competitiveness. To maximize these opportunities, we are working to optimize the quality of our R&D investments. In FY2023, we invested approximately ¥110 billion in R&D, which we plan to strategically streamline to around ¥83 billion by FY2025. This reallocation is aimed at improving ROI and focusing on climate-related technologies. Moreover, we have shifted from conventional organization-led allocations to a company-wide, cross-functional approach where management and technology teams collaboratively define strategic themes. This enables us to concentrate resources on high-impact areas and enhance visibility into both progress and costs. We are currently prioritizing R&D initiatives that contribute to a decarbonized society, including: ・Circular-design multifunction printers (CE model): Built with structures that assume reuse and remanufacturing from the design stage, these devices improve resource efficiency and reduce lifecycle CO_2 emissions. ・Energy-efficient multifunction printer technologies (SD model): Designed with rapid recovery from sleep mode and streamlined workflows to lower energy consumption in office environments. ・Label-less thermal printing for packaging: Enables direct printing on containers, eliminating the need for backing paper and packaging materials, and reducing both waste and material usage. ・Energy harvesting technologies: Utilizing organic photovoltaic cells and piezoelectric elements, we are developing self-powered devices suitable for deployment in IoT sensor applications. These efforts align with our long-term vision and environmental management policy, forming a central pillar of our strategy to convert climate change into business opportunities. Leveraging our technological strengths across the Digital Services, Graphic Communications, and Industrial Solutions business units, we are committed to achieving both environmental value and sustainable growth.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Ricoh's supply chain was physically damaged by the 2011 floods in Thailand. The disruption of transportation networks and supplier shutdowns led to delays in parts procurement and a sales loss of approximately JPY 8 billion. Based on this experience, Ricoh conducted a scenario analysis covering the period from 2018 to 2040. The analysis concluded that intensifying weather disasters due to climate change could seriously impact operations at our production sites and those of major suppliers in Japan and Southeast Asia. Under the 4°C scenario in particular, we assume that operational losses could be twice the scale of past damage, necessitating a review of our operational strategy in response to climate risks. Reflecting on past damages and future risks, Ricoh made a strategic decision to strengthen flood countermeasures and develop site-specific BCPs considering regional characteristics. In FY2020, we established internal criteria based on government hazard maps and precipitation data, conducted detailed surveys on 19 major sites in Japan, and reported findings and countermeasures at a management meeting. From FY2021, we launched a three-year plan to implement physical measures—such as installing watertight plates and waterproof walls—at domestic sites identified as high-risk. These measures were completed by FY2023. In FY2024, we further reinforced our operational response by conducting drills simulating flood events, establishing and disseminating evacuation procedures, thereby creating a framework to minimize operational shutdowns during emergencies. In addition, the flood risk registration system established by FY2023, covering 460 sites, remains in operation in FY2024. The system is updated biannually with the latest hazard maps and precipitation data. It supports real-time sharing of risk information from management to frontline employees and contributes to the continuous improvement of BCPs, rapid decision-making during crises, and ensuring employee safety. Furthermore, Ricoh continues to evaluate water stress risks using external tools such as WRI Aqueduct. As of now, no critical water resource constraints have been identified for operations. However, we continue efforts to enhance resilience to potential risks.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The Ricoh Group has revised its decarbonization roadmap in response to rising carbon costs and tightening climate regulations. In March 2024, we set new targets to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and transition to 100% renewable electricity (RE100) across our operations by 2040. In line with this policy, we invested approximately JPY 2.2 billion in FY2024 in capital improvements related to energy efficiency and renewable energy, including upgrades to air conditioning, lighting, and power systems. On the financing side, we signed a sustainability-linked loan (SLL) with MUFG Bank in 2020, featuring a variable interest rate linked to our performance in reducing GHG emissions in line with the SBTi 1.5°C pathway. In May 2024, we also signed our fourth "Mizuho Eco Finance" agreement with Mizuho Bank, leveraging strong evaluations based on our TCFD endorsement, SBT certification, and mid- to long-term climate goals to support environmental investments. To reduce Scope 2 emissions, we continued introducing renewable electricity. In FY2024, we budgeted approximately JPY 40 million for renewable energy certificate procurement, which is estimated to have contributed to a Scope 2 reduction of approximately 20,000 t-CO_2. As the share of renewable electricity increases, associated procurement costs are expected to rise.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Revenues
☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

In response to the increasing intensity of heavy rainfall and flooding associated with climate change, Ricoh has conducted flood risk assessments and implemented countermeasures at key production sites. Following severe typhoon and rainfall events in Japan in 2019, the Group Management Committee (GMC) instructed a company-wide flood risk assessment, which was conducted in FY2020 at 19 major domestic sites. Based on the results, four sites identified as high risk were prioritized for physical measures such as floodwalls and watertight barriers. These actions were taken to prevent potential operational shutdowns and revenue loss. Based on simulations using FY2019 revenue as a baseline, a worst-case scenario was estimated to result in up to JPY 15 billion in revenue loss due to halted operations. In FY2024, Ricoh invested approximately JPY 260 million in infrastructure improvements at high-risk sites, implementing flood protection measures at the main locations. These investments represent indirect financial impacts. Going forward, Ricoh will continue to monitor and manage these risks as part of its ongoing Business Continuity Planning (BCP) framework.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from:	*Select all that apply*

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	☑ Yes	☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Select low-carbon product lines consistent with our climate transition plan

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

1635000000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

64.68

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

64.61

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

64.61

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

The Ricoh Group recognizes that climate change leads not only to business risks, but also to opportunities to increase corporate value as well as the product and service values we provide. Addressing climate change brings opportunities to provide products and solutions that support the decarbonization efforts of customers by leveraging our energy-saving technologies and services. These businesses currently contribute to sales worth Approx. \1.635 trillion. [Criteria and standards used] Products and services that contribute to mitigation and adaptation are grouped into the following categories, with sales for each and for the year 2024. - Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation (1.373 trillion yen) We are aggregating the total sales of environmentally certified products, product and component recycling businesses, energy-saving and energy-creating businesses, and new business such as environmentally friendly release paperless labels. - Contribution to Climate Change Adaptation (262 billion yen) We are aggregating the sales of IT solutions that help avoid or mitigate the impacts of climate change and support new ways of working. [Forecasts and presumptions] In order to increase the above sales figures, we will be developing new products and new services and will be going about strengthening our sales in addition to the aforementioned. However, we currently expect to maintain the current level of sales as a percentage of future sales. [Third-party Verification/Assurance] Third-party verification or assurance of the integrity information has not been obtained. However, within the organization, standardized procedures for data collection and aggregation, as well as internal review systems, are in place to ensure consistency and accuracy of the reported information. [Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

48.36

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

57.84

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

28.57

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

1.74

(5.9.5) Please explain

CAPEX (Capital Expenditures): Increased by 48.36% YoY → In FY2023, investments were limited to small-scale projects (e.g., flood countermeasures, equipment replacement, restroom renovations). In FY2024, large-scale construction (e.g., water tank and pipe repairs) was carried out at multiple facilities. OPEX (Operating Expenditures): Increased by 28.57% YoY → Although total water usage decreased, higher production volume and more onsite employees drove up water consumption at facilities with higher unit costs, resulting in increased intake costs. Outlook for FY2025 CAPEX: Expected to rise 57.84% YoY, mainly due to planned upgrades of purification and water heating systems. OPEX: Expected to increase slightly (1.74% YoY), with water usage and intake costs expected to remain stable. [Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

*We referred the carbon price (in developed countries) set as a prerequisite for the NZE scenario (a scenario to achieve net zero worldwide by 2050) in the World Energy Outlook 2024 published by the IEA and set at 140USD/tCO2 x 135 JPY/USD = 18,900 JPY/tCO2. *The exchange rate is the rate adopted at the time of formulating the business plan for fiscal 2025.*

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

18900

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

18900

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Risk management

☑ Value chain engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :We apply internal carbon price as following: 1) In risk management, assessing future risks of carbon pricing and potential cost pass-through for suppliers. 2) In value chain engagement, linking 1) results to decarbonization engagement with suppliers.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

55.2

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

We refer to the latest scenario analysis reports published by the IEA, and if the assumptions for each region's carbon price are updated, we review the internal carbon pricing to match those prices.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive water efficiency

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Drive water-related investment

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

☑ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets

☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Anticipated water tariffs

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve water-related targets

☑ Existing water tariffs

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

How some sites evaluate water withdrawal reduction projects: When making investment decisions on water-saving (water withdrawal reduction) projects, some sites use a hypothetical water price (also referred to as a potential water price) for evaluation purposes. This hypothetical price is set at twice the actual water price

currently paid. Using this price, they estimate the expected additional cost by multiplying it with the amount of water that would be saved. This gives an apparent cost reduction effect. In reality, no actual additional cost occurs, and no payments are made to external parties—i.e., no cash flow is involved.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.2.8) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

Prices are differentiated because additional costs vary depending on the location of the base. Example: Factories in Thailand set their internal prices at 1.3 times the actual water price. Factories in Shanghai set their internal prices at twice the actual water price.

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

120

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

240

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Monitoring Any portion of water used that exceeds the established water usage limit is charged internally at 200% of the normal rate. Although this amount is not actually paid externally, the internal water price is set according to the authorities' regulations and may be subject to change in the future. We collect information published by the authorities and appropriately reflect it in the internal water price. Evaluation Method Water-saving projects are evaluated using a price set at twice the actual water price.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Because it has been determined that the environmental impact through suppliers and customers is greater than that through investors or shareholders. Furthermore, we are providing opportunities to explain our environmental initiatives and their progress to investors.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Because it has been determined that the environmental impact through suppliers and customers is greater than that through other stakeholders.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Other, please specify :procurement spend

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We conduct annual self-assessment questionnaires (SAQ) to assess the impact on climate change of major suppliers who account for the top 80% of our purchasing expenditures. These SAQs evaluate whether suppliers have set Scope 1 and 2 reduction targets, annual targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and emission tracking and reduction programs. If a major supplier reports in their SAQ that they do not have targets for reducing water usage we consider their impact to be "significant."

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

143

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

☑ Other, please specify :procurement spend

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We conduct annual self-assessment questionnaires (SAQ) to assess the impact on climate change of major suppliers who account for the top 80% of our purchasing expenditures. We consider suppliers located in regions where Aqueduct's water stress and/or untreated connected wastewater are labeled as 'High' or above to have substantive dependence and/or impact.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

67
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our company conducts annual self-assessment questionnaires (SAQs) to assess the impact of our major suppliers on climate change. Major suppliers are those who account for the top 80% of our purchasing expenditures and suppliers considered critical to the operations of our business units. Theses surveys assess whether suppliers have set Scope 1 and 2 reduction targets, annual targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and emission tracking and reduction programs. If a major supplier reports in the assessment that they do not have targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, we consider their impact to be significant. Based on the assessment criteria and the SAQs results, we identify areas for improvement in each company and provide feedback on the results while requesting improvements. We also provide advice and practical assistance, including planning ESG-related activities. Buyers responsible for medium and high-risk suppliers conduct on-site visits to confirm the results of the SAQs and the progress of any corrective measures. If they determine that there has been insufficient improvement, they discuss whether future transactions with the supplier will continue. In this way, prioritizing supplier engagement is closely tied to the collection of information related to climate change, developing product lines, and adhering to regulations, making it a critical element in strengthening the development of a sustainable supply chain and responding to climate change.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our company conducts annual self-assessment questionnaires (SAQ) to assess the impact on water security of major suppliers who account for the top 80% of our purchasing expenditures. These surveys assess health and safety practices, including the availability of WASH services, whether there have been incidents of hazardous substance discharge into water bodies, and whether they have water usage tracking and reduction programs. If a supplier reports they do not have targets for reducing water usage, we consider their impact to be significant. Based on the assessment criteria, we identify areas for improvement and provide feedback on

the results while requesting improvements. Buyers responsible for medium and high-risk suppliers conduct on-site visits to confirm the results of the SAQs and the progress of any corrective measures. As a result of these corrective measures and improvement plans, we have no suppliers currently responsible for any actual or potential negative impact, and no termination of business relationships due to such impact. This demonstrates how our prioritization of supplier engagement plays a major role in gathering information and responding to water security issues.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*No comments*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*No comments*

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Ricoh's suppliers are required to comply with the "Ricoh Group Supplier Code of Conduct" as a precondition for doing business with us. Within this Code of Conduct, we require our suppliers to set company-wide GHG reduction targets and to track and disclose their Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

No comments

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

No comments

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting and monitoring withdrawal reduction targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental

issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

No comments
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

☑ Include long-term contracts linked to environmental commitments

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We set 278 out of 2,995 suppliers as critical suppliers, covering 80% (or more) of our manufactured products. We carry out engagement activities with these important suppliers, and from 203 of the manufacturing suppliers among them, we collect further information regarding environmental performance. An annual self-assessment is conducted for these 278 important suppliers, including the 203 manufacturing suppliers, to verify their capacity to respond to our engagement and information requests. A measure of the success of our engagement campaign is the percentage of suppliers which have configured GHG emission reduction targets. The suppliers subject to this survey include those that do not have any knowledge pertaining to the configuration of targets. Accordingly, Ricoh provides information through ESG seminars and collaborates with the procurement division that offer a package of processes, from GHG visualization to the consideration of reduction targets, target setting, and reduction activities, leading to more feasible actions. In FY2024, we set a goal for 80% of suppliers to establish GHG emission reduction targets. As a result of these activities, this figure was 67% by the time of the FY 2024 survey. We believe that providing continued support to these suppliers will contribute to SBT-related engagement and thus to achieving our Scope 3 emissions targets.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :The environmental requirement is to set targets for reducing GHG emissions.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones
☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In FY2024, Ricoh engaged with our suppliers in the following ways: Ricoh requests that its major suppliers respond to a self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) that investigates and evaluates their efforts regarding CSR issues, including those related to water. We have requested that they do this every year since 2018. These SAQs let Ricoh know whether major suppliers have greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and water use reduction and management targets, and whether they 189 provide all workers with fully functional and safely managed WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services. After suppliers complete their SAQs, we analyze the information. For suppliers identified as high risk in all categories, to mitigate risks, we have them implement activities to help improve. If a supplier does not have water use reduction and management targets, we encourage them to recognize the importance of water management, reassess their strategy, and set these targets.

The success of these efforts can be seen in the increase in SAQ response rates and the greater percentage of suppliers with water use reduction and management targets. As stated above, suppliers diagnosed as high risk based on the SAQ results implemented activities to help them improve. In FY2024, we set a goal for 80% of suppliers to establish water use reduction and management targets. Improvement activities resulted in 94% of the targeted suppliers responding to our water use reduction and management targets survey in FY2024. 58% of them set water reduction management targets. Ricoh will continue to engage with our suppliers moving forward.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :The environmental requirement is to set targets for reducing water withdrawal volume.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The subject customer segment of this engagement consists of all of Ricoh's customers in Japan. There are two reasons why this customer segment constitutes the subject of the engagement. The first is because this customer segment comprises the highest percentage in terms of number of customers by region. The second reason is that while most of our products require electric power when using them, Japan has a lower rate of renewable energy implementation when compared to the Americas and Europe (which are the regions that follow Japan when it comes to number of customers). This means that GHG emissions are greater when using our products. We have implemented campaigns involving the conducting of activities which entail the planting of single trees in mangroves for each unit our customers have installed when it comes to color laser MFP and one Pro C53 series production printer These are comprised of popular products made by Ricoh. They comprise a great majority of the printers customers purchase from us. Furthermore, we present customers with figures on cost reduction effects in terms of GHG emissions in conjunction with the CO2 absorption effects resulting from tree planting, along with the energy-saving effects provided by our MFPs.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

[Effects of the engagement] Through this engagement, the same number of trees get planted in a mangrove as the number of units of subject MFPs installed by customers. The CO2 absorption effects resulting from the planting of trees mean that GHG emissions resulting from the installation of MFPs are offset. [Success Indicators(KPI)] The number of trees planted in mangroves is an indicator of success. Ricoh is promoting the "One Million Trees Project" with the goal of planting one million trees by 2030 through several initiatives, including this initiative. Our goal for FY2024 was 100,000 trees. In order to achieve our goals, there are some things we do when having sales staff provide customers with proposals. Customers are provided proposals involving the presentation of GHG emission reduction effects in conjunction with CO2 absorption effects resulting from tree planting, as well as the energy-saving effects that customers will experience when changing over from their current MFP product to product of ours in the series eligible within our campaign. We also present customers with videos showing trees being planted, and so on. This is how we have worked to achieve our goals. As a result of these initiatives, we planted around 78,000 trees in FY2024. We commenced tree planting for this campaign in February 2020. By March 2025, around 531,000 trees had been planted.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The target customers of this engagement are those in the textile industry. The reason for targeting this customer segment is due to the serious environmental issues in the textile industry, such as wastewater problems caused by analog printing. To address this issue, we provide DTF(Direct to Film) printer heads equipped with digital pigments and inks for DTG(Direct to Garment) printers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

[Impact of Engagement] This engagement enables the reduction of wastewater generation by transitioning from analog printing to digital pigment printing. [Key Performance Indicator (KPI)] The shipment volume of DTG ink serves as the key performance indicator. This indicator is used because the reduction in wastewater generation progresses in proportion to the shipment volume.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The subject of this engagement consists of customers who purchase Ricoh's Office Printing products and Commercial Printing products. The reason that these customer segments are subject to engagement is because these products are Ricoh's core products and because they constitute the bulk of customer-related Scope 3 items resulting from usage by customers. We conduct evaluations of our Office Printing products and Commercial Printing products based on Ricoh's own indicators and certify products and services serving to contribute to the solving of social issues (including the problem of climate change) as "Sustainable Products," and particularly outstanding products as "Sustainable Products Premium" products. This program (RSPP) involves the certification based on five evaluation items: energy conservation, resource conservation, pollution prevention, comfort, and ease of use. Ricoh plans and develops new products with the aim of achieving certifications of one of these ranks while taking into consideration the market, the performance required by environmental labels, and the ESG-related goals of each division. We also utilize certification results to appeal to customers in relation to our design philosophy and product concepts aimed at solving social issues such as climate change.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

[Effects of the engagement] This engagement enables us to promote the development of more energy-saving and resource-saving products along with customer purchases, thereby achieving customer-related Scope 3 reductions. [Success Indicators(KPI)] The RSPP certification rate constitutes the indicator of success. In FY2024, our target for certification was set to 100% of new products. RSPP certification requires meeting more stringent standards than current certification requirements for environmental labels such as ENERGY STAR, EPEAT, and Blue Angel. This is because we have configured our criteria in anticipation of these environmental labels being revised during product sale periods. Specific criteria include energy-saving performance and the amount of recycled plastic used.To achieve our goals, the new A4 color multifunction printer has achieved top-class energy efficiency among products in the same category registered under ENERGY STAR. Additionally, the usage rate of recycled plastic has been set at 50%, significantly exceeding the current environmental label standard of 5% or more. As a result of activities such as these, the certification rate became 100%.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The engagement targets all of Ricoh's customers in Japan and the Americas, and the engagement is related to the purchase and use of the MFPs, LPs, and fax machines that we offer. There are two reasons why this customer segment is the target of the engagement. First, they represent a high percentage of our operating sales by geography. The second is because there is a half of the Scope 3 emissions from the use of the engagement's customers. We are working in Japan/the Americas to share environmental information, including Energy STAR, with these customers. In both Japan and the Americas, direct customers can learn about these environmental information and our programs such as supplies and machine body reconditioning through our sales representatives. In Japan, these environmental information are posted on our website. In addition, we are developing an Eco-Excellence Program for our distributors in the Americas. By participating in this program, distributors receive brochures and training on environmental information and programs for our products, which their customers can access through their distributors.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

[Effects of the engagement] These engagements enable customers to learn about environmentally beneficial products and services, as well as best practices which involve their utilization. As a result, Ricoh sales representatives and distributors can encourage customers to replace their products with more energy-efficient products and can implement efficient digital workflows that conserve both paper and energy. Since we have identified that customers through distributors in the Americas have less accessibility to environmental information and programs than customers in Japan and customers through direct sales in the Americas, we are developing an eco-excellence program to improve this situation. For its FY2024 activities, including this program, Ricoh Canada, Inc, a sales company in Canada,

received the Canada Manufacturer of the Year from the EPA.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The target customers of this engagement are those who use our thermal labels. The materials that make up thermal labels primarily consist of thermal paper with a thermal layer applied and release paper that protects the adhesive layer of the label and is discarded during use. Since the pulp used in these materials requires a large amount of water for production, these customers were chosen as the target for engagement. Ricoh offers SLL (Silicone-top Linerless Labels), which are tape-like labels that reduce the use of release paper.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

[Impact of Engagement] This engagement reduces the use of release paper, which traditionally constituted thermal labels, thereby decreasing the water resource usage required to produce the pulp for this material. [Success indicator (KPI)] The indicator of success of the engagement is the percentage change in the volume of SLL shipped compared to the previous year. We use this indicator because water resource reduction progresses in proportion to the volume shipped. The target for fiscal 2024 is 110% compared to the previous year, and the actual result was 112%.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission

which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

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Row 7

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

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(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

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(5.12.11) Please explain

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Row 8

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

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(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 9

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 10

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 11

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your

document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. - Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 12

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 13

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. - Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 14

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 15

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:
☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 16

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 17

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 18

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 19

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your

document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. - Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 20

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 21

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 22

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 23

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:
☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 24

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 25

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 26

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -Streamlined processes and greater financial control Beyond the clear environmental benefits, the implementation of the Sustainability Optimisation Programme offers organisation-wide productivity and cost saving advantages. Sustainable working includes the implementation of energyefficient hardware, waste-reducing software and environmentally aware work patterns. All of which have a direct impact on your bottom line and the way people perform within your organisation. -A tested, proven and validated approach The Ricoh Sustainability Optimisation Programme draws on an extensive pool of experience in analysis and implementation. Through our British Standards Institution certified Sustainability Optimisation Programme, we've to date completed over 10,000 green audits for customers ranging from small businesses to multinational enterprises across Europe. We've helped our customers achieve demonstrable results, with an average reduction of 34% in carbon emissions and a 31% reduction in their TCO. This programme was first introduced in Europe and then introduced in Asia, Oceania and Canada, to expand proposal activities to reduce TCO and environmental impact at customers' sites. Moreover, Ricoh provides optional programs which realize carbon offset toward CO2 emission which customers unable to cut further more.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:
☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 27

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation
☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 28

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 29

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 30

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

[Overview] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of your CO2 emissions by helping you to optimise your document production and Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). Our Sustainability Optimisation Programme is delivered through a five step consultancy process that offers practical steps toward achieving a zero carbon footprint: [Key features & benefits] Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme provides you with a practical, structured, measurable approach to neutralise the carbon footprint of your document workflow. -Sustainability as a business driver A pragmatic, actionable sustainability policy has become a crucial part of the business agenda in recent years. The rising cost of energy and its impact on the bottom line is only one factor. A solid sustainability strategy is of crucial importance to remain competitive as customers and partners seek assurances that you do business in a responsible way. -

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(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

We can not estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :No inquiries from the members

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Ricoh's Sustainability Optimisation Programme(SOP) offers immediate and measurable reductions of our partner's CO2 emissions by helping them to optimize their document production and Total Cost of Ownership. As a SOP offered by Ricoh, we can propose initiatives but have not received any inquiries from CDP supply chain members.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In calculating environmental performance data, our company has chosen an operational control approach. This is because we comprehensively manage the environmental impacts on businesses and facilities over which we have full authority to introduce and implement business policies.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In calculating environmental performance data, our company has chosen an operational control approach. This is because we comprehensively manage the environmental impacts on businesses and facilities over which we have full authority to introduce and implement business policies.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In calculating environmental performance data, our company has chosen an operational control approach. This is because we comprehensively manage the environmental impacts on businesses and facilities over which we have full authority to introduce and implement business policies.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In calculating environmental performance data, our company has chosen an operational control approach. This is because we comprehensively manage the environmental impacts on businesses and facilities over which we have full authority to introduce and implement business policies.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a divestment

☑ Yes, other structural change, please specify :Establishment of a joint venture

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

1.Divestment: The optical business of OPTOWL Co., Ltd. 2. Joint Venture: ETRIA CO., LTD.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

1. Divestment: On September 30, 2024, the transfer of the optical business of OPTOWL Co., Ltd. was completed, and the emissions data of the Hanamaki facility was no longer included in the calculation. 2. Joint venture: On July 1, 2024, Ricoh and Toshiba Tec integrated their multifunction device development and production-related businesses into a joint venture. As a result, the emissions data of Toshiba Tec's facilities related to this business were newly included in the calculation. [Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

1. Change in boundary: Due to the structural changes reported in 7.1.1, the following locations have been added or removed from the scope of calculation. ・Added: - ETRIA Co., Ltd. Mishima Office (Mishima City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan) - ETRIA MANUFACTURING MALAYSIA SDN. BHD. (Penang, Malaysia) - Toshiba Tec Information Systems (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, China) - ETRIA MANUFACTURING FRANCE S.A. (Dieppe, France) - ETRIA PRODUCTS USA INC. (South Dakota, United States of America) - In Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services), we have expanded the calculation boundary to include indirect procurement, which had previously been excluded from the calculations. ・Removed: - OPTOWL Co., Ltd. Hanamaki Office (Hanamaki City, Iwate Prefecture, Japan) 2. Change in methodology: In Scope 3 Category 4 (Upstream Transportation and Distribution), we adopted the GLEC Framework for part of the distance-based calculation methodology to enhance consistency and transparency in emissions estimation.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

We retroactively revise base year emissions when structural changes such as the following occur and the data of the base year are available: 1. Mergers, acquisitions, and divestments 2. Outsourcing or insourcing of emitting activities 3. Changes in calculation methodologies or improvements to the accuracy of emission factors/activity data that result in a significant impact on base year emissions data 4. Discovery of significant errors or multiple cumulative errors that, when aggregated, have a significant impact. If data is unavailable, we estimate retrospectively using allocation.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ Japan Ministry of the Environment, Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming, Superseded by Revision of the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (2005 Amendment)

☑ Other, please specify :RE100, Technical Criteria

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

For Japan sites, we use the market-based figure, because we can obtain the electricity company's CO2 emission factors. For overseas sites, we use the location-based figure, because the business-specific CO2 emission factors cannot be obtained. However, for electricity purchased with the specification of 100% renewable energy, we calculate with an emission factor of 0.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

160028

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate by multiplying energy consumption for each fuel types by the following emission factors. 1) Emission factors for fuels in Japan: "Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 2) Emission factors for fuels outside Japan: The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

321081

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate by multiplying energy consumption for each fuel types by the following emission factors. 1) Emission factors for electricity in Japan: Emission factors by electric utility company in Japan provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 2) Emission factors for electricity outside Japan: IEA_Emission_Factors 3) Emission factors for steam and heat supply at some sites outside Japan: Values provided by contracted businesses, market-based figures

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1265000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Ricoh uses two different approaches to calculate CO2 emission by product type as follows; 1) Products made by assembly process such as MFP - Pick up a

representative model for each product category - Calculate life-cycle CO2 emission from raw material procurement and processing to manufacturing for the model - Apply the CO2 emission calculated as above as the emission factor for all the other models in the category 2) Products made from raw materials such as thermal media - Calculate the CO2 emission by multiplying the weight amount of the raw materials used for the production with the respective emission factor for each material. The data sources used were "IDEA" developed by the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) and the JLCA-LCA database provided by of the LCA Society of Japan.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

278000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Total values were calculated by multiplying our annual amount invested in capital goods in FY2015 by the emission factors, which correspond with the type of capital goods concerned. The calculation method and database used were those provided by the “Green Value Chain platform” of Japanese Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Total value was calculated by multiplying the annual consumption by the emission factor for each type of energy, electricity, etc., which are subject to scope1 and scope2. The calculation method and database used were those provided by the “Green Value Chain platform” of Japanese Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

505000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Ricoh Group calculates the emission volume by multiplying the respective emission factors by the transport distance and weight data of the products, as well as the transport cost, for which it is the shipper. Database used: 1)Distance-based method “Joint Guidelines on the Method for Calculating CO2 Emissions by the Logistics Sector”, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan) 2)Average spend-based method: "Embodied Energy and Emission Intensity Data for Japan Using Input-Output Tables (3EID)', National Institute for Environmental Studies (Japan)

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste weight information by type and disposal method collected from Ricoh group sites of both domestic (Japan) and overseas are aggregated and then converted to CO2 using CO2 emission factors. [emissions factor] Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations were made as follows for the scope of operations in Japan and overseas; A. Japan 1) Business travel expenses of employees of Ricoh Company Ltd. for each modes of transportation (Air - both domestic and overseas, Train) are included. 2) CO2 emission was calculated by multiplying the total expense by the respective emission factor for each transportation mode. 3) Multiply the CO2 emission proportionally by the total number of employees of Ricoh Group Companies in Japan. B. Overseas 1) Calculate business travel expenses of employees of Ricoh Group Companies in Europe for Air travel. 2) Multiply the expense proportionally by the number of employees overseas except Europe. 3) Then, calculate the CO2 emission by multiplying the expenses by the emission factor. C. Finally Global Total CO2 emissions for Japan and Overseas were aggregated. [Emission factor] 1. Emission factor applied in this calculation for business travel in Japan were based on "Green Value Chain platform" by Japanese Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. (http://www.gvc.go.jp/business/estimate_tool.html) 2. Emission factor applied for overseas is based on Defra guideline. *CO2 emissions for Business travel by car are included in Scope 1.*

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations were performed as follows; 1) The expense for commuting by Ricoh Group employees in Japan for each commuting method was totalled. 2) CO2 emission was calculated by multiplying the total expense by the respective emission factor for each commuting method. 3) Then, calculate the amount of CO2 emissions per person and multiply it by the total number of employees of Ricoh Group. The calculation method and database used were those provided by the "Green Value Chain platform" of Japanese Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Sales activities by non-consolidated dealers for imaging solution products such as MFPs and distributors for our consumer products such as digital camera are covered in this category. CO2 calculations were made by multiplying the weight amount of these products with transportation distance and the emission factor. [Emission factor] 1. Japan: Ton x Km method by Japanese Energy efficiency law 2. US: Ton x Km method (EPA in Climate Leaders "Optional Emissions from Commuting Business Travel and Product Transport" (2008) 3. Europe: DEFRA "2010 Guidelines to Defra/DECC's Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting: Methodology Paper for Emission Factors"

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Ricoh has several intermediate products to be covered in this category, such as PCB (printed circuit board) and thermal media (paper). CO2 calculations were made by multiplying the weight amount of these products with emission intensity per weight during the final assembly/manufacturing process. [Emission factor] We employed Ricoh original LCA calculation method called "Eco Balance". The emission factors used were also originally co-developed by Ricoh and one of our LCA research partners.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

574000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculations were made as follows; Electricity consumption during product use is multiplied by the emission factor per unit of electricity. Electricity consumption during product use is calculated by multiplying the amount of electricity per product during the assumed lifetime usage time by the number of units shipped. Assumed lifetime usage time is based on the company's own scenario. The calculation covers our main products and includes imaging solution devices such as MFPs, printers, digital copiers, production printers, scanners, and fax machines. The database references the latest available versions of the following. Japan: "CO2 Emission Factors", The Electric Power Council for a Low Carbon Society, ELCS Overseas: "Emissions Factors", International Energy Agency, IEA

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Pre-process of End of life treatment (transportation, disassembly, crushing and sorting and selection) of our imaging solution equipment is estimated using results calculated based on Eco-leaf program (Environment Labelling Scheme) managed by Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI). The Eco-leaf program is in conformity to ISO type III environmental declarations (ISO14025).

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emissions were calculated as follows; 1) Ricoh's ownership ratio of shares for investment recipients are listed in the annual securities report. 2) Calculate CO2 emissions by multiplying Ricoh's share in the recipient company by the reported CO2 emission of the recipient company. 3) For those companies who are not disclosing CO2 emission data, calculate the emission by applying the CO2 emission per share data (which is calculated as above) as the emission factor and multiply by the amount of shares Ricoh owns in the company. It is calculated using the CO2 emissions that are published by the company invested by Ricoh.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

97843.9

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Calculate by multiplying energy consumption for each fuel types by the following emission factors. 1) Emission factors for fuels in Japan: "Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry "Emissions Factors by Gas Supplier" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 2) Emission factors for fuels outside Japan: The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107885

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Calculate by multiplying energy consumption for each fuel types by the following emission factors. 1) Emission factors for fuels in Japan: "Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 2) Emission factors for fuels outside Japan: The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113620

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Calculate by multiplying energy consumption for each fuel types by the following emission factors. 1) Emission factors for fuels in Japan: "Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 2) Emission factors for fuels outside Japan: The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

114664

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Calculate by multiplying energy consumption for each fuel types by the following emission factors. 1) Emission factors for fuels in Japan: "Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 2) Emission factors for fuels outside Japan: The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198729.59

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98775.42

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Calculate by multiplying energy consumption for each fuel types by the following emission factors. [location-based] 1) IEA_Emission_Factors Light Version 2) Emission factors for steam and heat supply at some sites Steam(Japan):"Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Steams(China):The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools, Heat(Germany,France): Values provided by each local governments [market-based] 1) Emission factors for electricity in Japan: Emission factors by electric utility company in Japan provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 2) Emission factors for electricity outside Japan: IEA_Emission_Factors 3) Emission factors for steam and heat supply at some sites: Steam(Japan):"Emissions coefficients by heat supply company" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Steams(China):The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools, Heat(Germany,France): Values provided by contracted businesses, market-based figures

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205866

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

144956

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Calculate by multiplying energy consumption for each fuel types by the following emission factors. [location-based] 1) IEA_Emission_Factors Light Version 2) Emission factors for steam and heat supply at some sites Steam(Japan):"Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Steams(China):The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools, Heat(Germany,France): Values provided by each local governments [market-based] 1) Emission factors for electricity in Japan: Emission factors by electric utility company in Japan provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 2) Emission factors for electricity outside Japan: IEA_Emission_Factors Light Version 3) Emission factors for steam and heat supply at some sites: Steam(Japan):"Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Steams(China):The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools, Heat(Germany,France): Values provided by contracted businesses, market-based figures

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

218331

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159991

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Calculate by multiplying energy consumption for each fuel types by the following emission factors. [location-based] 1) IEA_Emission_Factors Light Version 2) Emission factors for steam and heat supply at some sites Steam(Japan):"Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Steams(China):The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools, Heat(Germany,France): Values provided by each local governments [market-based] 1) Emission factors for electricity in Japan: Emission factors by electric utility

company in Japan provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 2) Emission factors for electricity outside Japan: IEA_Emission_Factors Light Version 3) Emission factors for steam and heat supply at some sites: Steam(Japan):"Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Steams(China):The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools, Heat(Germany,France): Values provided by contracted businesses, market-based figures

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

223819

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

176392

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Calculate by multiplying energy consumption for each fuel types by the following emission factors. [location-based] 1) IEA_Emission_Factors Light Version 2) Emission factors for steam and heat supply at some sites Steam(Japan):"Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Steams(China):The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools, Heat(Germany,France): Values provided by each local governments [market-based] 1) Emission factors for electricity in Japan: Emission factors by electric utility company in Japan provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry 2) Emission factors for electricity outside Japan: IEA_Emission_Factors Light Version 3) Emission factors for steam and heat supply at some sites: Steam(Japan):"Calculation methods and emission factors for calculation, reporting, and publication systems" provided by Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Steams(China):The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), Calculation Tools, Heat(Germany,France): Values provided by contracted businesses, market-based figures
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1077000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Ricoh applies three different approaches to calculate CO_2 emissions, depending on the type of item or activity: 1)For products manufactured through assembly processes, such as MFPs (Multifunction Printers): A representative model is selected for each product category. The life-cycle CO_2 emissions for the model are calculated, covering raw material procurement, processing, and manufacturing. The calculated CO_2 emissions are then applied as the emission factor for all other models within the same category 2)For products made from raw materials such as thermal paper: CO_2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the weight of each raw material used in production by its respective emission factor. 3)For indirectly procured items: CO_2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the payment amount for each item by its corresponding emission factor. The data source used is "AIST-IDEA," developed by the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

160000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Total values were calculated by multiplying our annual amount invested in capital goods in FY2024 by the emission factors, which correspond with the type of capital goods concerned.The calculation method and database used were those provided by the “Green Value Chain platform” of Japanese Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

42000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Total value was calculated by multiplying the annual consumption by the emission factor for each type of energy, electricity, etc., which are subject to scope1 and scope2 reported in 7.6 and 7.7. The calculation method and database used were those provided by the "Green Value Chain platform" of Japanese Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

221000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

26

(7.8.5) Please explain

Ricoh Group calculates the emission volume by multiplying the respective emission factors by the transport distance and weight data of the products, as well as the transport cost, for which it is the shipper. Approximately 26% of the transport distance and weight data is obtained from the data provided by our contracted carriers. Database used: Distance-based method: "Joint Guidelines on the Method for Calculating CO_2 Emissions by the Logistics Sector," Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan) "GLEC Framework," Global Logistics Emissions Council Average spend-based method: "Embodied Energy and Emission Intensity Data for Japan Using Input-Output Tables (3EID)," National Institute for Environmental Studies (Japan).

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste weight by type and disposal method collected from Ricoh group sites of both domestic (Japan) and overseas are aggregated and then converted to CO2 using CO2 emission factors. The calculation method and database used were those provided by the “Green Value Chain platform” of Japanese Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations were made as follows for the scope of operations in Japan and overseas; 1) Japan: CO2 emissions were calculated by summing up business travel expenses for each mode of transportation and multiplying by an emission factor. The calculation method and database used were those provided by the "Green Value Chain platform" of Japanese Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. 2) Overseas: Calculations are based on the information entered into Egencia, a business travel management platform. On the Egencia platform, the CO2 emissions are calculated based on the travel distance by each mode of transportation and the number of nights stayed, using the DEFRA database. Database used: DEFRA, Dataset, Produced by AEA for the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

64000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations were performed as follows; 1) The expense for commuting by Ricoh Group employees in Japan for each commuting method was totalled. 2) CO2 emission was calculated by multiplying the total expense by the respective emission factor for each commuting method. 3) Then, calculate the amount of CO2 emissions per person and multiply it by the total number of employees of Ricoh Group. The calculation method and database used were those provided by the "Green Value Chain platform" of Japanese Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All facilities under operational control leased by Ricoh Group are accounted for in Scope 1 and 2, since we consider these leased assets are controlled by Ricoh. Therefore, this category is not relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Sales activities by non-consolidated dealers for imaging solution products such as MFPs and distributors for our consumer products such as digital camera are covered in this category. CO2 calculations were made by multiplying the weight amount of these products with transportation distance and the emission factor. Databased used: “Joint Guidelines on the Method for Calculating CO2 Emissions by the Logistics Sector”, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan).

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Ricoh has several intermediate products to be covered in this category, such as PCB (printed circuit board) and thermal media (paper). CO2 calculations were made by multiplying the weight amount of these products with emission intensity per weight during the final assembly/manufacturing process. [Emission factor] We employed Ricoh original LCA calculation method called "Eco Balance". The emission factors used were also originally co-developed by Ricoh and one of our LCA research partners.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

170000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Multiply electricity consumption during product use by the emission factor per unit of electricity.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations were made as follows; Electricity consumption during product use is multiplied by the emission factor per unit of electricity. Electricity consumption during product use is calculated by multiplying the amount of electricity per product during the assumed lifetime usage time by the number of units shipped. Assumed lifetime usage time is based on the company's own scenario. The calculation covers our main products and includes imaging solution devices such as MFPs, printers, digital copiers, production printers, scanners, and fax machines. The database references the latest available versions of the following. Japan: "CO2 Emission Factors", The Electric Power Council for a Low Carbon Society, ELCS Overseas: "Emissions Factors", International Energy Agency, IEA.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

33000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Calculate based on the weight of the sold products and LCA data on emissions from the disposal of Ricoh products.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Pre-process of End of life treatment (transportation, disassembly, crushing and sorting and selection) of our imaging solution equipment is estimated using results calculated based on Eco-leaf program (Environment Labelling Scheme) managed by Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry (JEMAI). The Eco-309 leaf program is in conformity to ISO type III environmental declarations (ISO14025).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have no downstream leased assets, therefore this category is not relevant.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There is no franchise management in our business, therefore this category is not relevant.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions were calculated as follows; 1) Ricoh's ownership ratio of shares for investment recipients are listed in the annual securities report. 2) Calculate CO2 emissions by multiplying Ricoh's share in the recipient company by the reported CO2 emission of the recipient company. 3) For those companies who are not disclosing CO2 emission data, calculate the emission by applying the CO2 emission per share data (which is calculated as above) as the emission factor and multiply by the amount of shares Ricoh owns in the company. It is calculated using the CO2 emissions that are published by the company invested by Ricoh.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

865000

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

191000

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

45000

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

465000

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

20000

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

67000

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

10000

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

120000

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

28000

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Recalculations were performed to incorporate the effects of business changes, including mergers, acquisitions, and divestments.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

992000

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

157000

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

48000

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

476000

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

14000

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

65000

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

12000

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

136000

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

31000

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Recalculations were performed to incorporate the effects of business changes, including mergers, acquisitions, and divestments.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

924000

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

116000

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

50000

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

479000

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

9000

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

54000

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

12000

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

137000

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

28000

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

9000

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Recalculations were performed to incorporate the effects of business changes, including mergers, acquisitions, and divestments.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ASSURANCE REPORTSustainalility and Social Data Calculation Report FY24.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page: 2 / section reference: "2. calculation result"

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ASSURANCE REPORTSustainalility and Social Data Calculation Report FY24.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page: 2 / section reference: "2. calculation result"

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Third party verification_Sustainability_and_Social_Data_Calculation_Report_J_2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page: 2 / section reference: "2. calculation result"

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22396

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Ricoh purchased renewable-energy certificates, purchased green electricity in production sites and sales companies. Thanks to these initiatives, CO2 emission in fiscal 2024 were reduced by 22,396tons compared to fiscal 2023, and this brought 8.9% reduction from 252,841 tons of Scope 1 and Scope2 emissions in fiscal 2023. *Calculation of Emissions value (percentage) 22,396/252,841=8.9%*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8005

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*We implemented thorough energy-saving activities centered on improving production processes, proactively introduced energy-saving equipment, and reduced vehicle usage, resulting in a reduction in CO2 emissions of 8,005 tonnes compared to fiscal 2023. This amount corresponds to 3.2% of 252,841 tons of Scope 1 and Scope2 CO2 emissions in fiscal 2023. *Calculation of Emission values(percentage) 8,005/252,841=3.2%*

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7094

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to decreased production with the changes in business environment and the relocation of production sites, CO2 in fiscal 2024 were decreased by 7,094 tons compared to fiscal 2023. This brought a 2.8% decrease from 252,841 tons of CO2 emissions from Scope1 and Scope2 in fiscal 2023. *Calculation of Emission values(percentage) 7,094/252,841=2.8%*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16753

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to changes of emission factors in our operating countries between 2023 and 2024, CO2 emissions were reduced by 16,753 tons. *Emissions calculation (percentage) 16,753/252,841=6.6%*

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1974

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*CO2 emissions decreased by 1,974 tons due to reduced activity at production plants and offices, as well as vehicle fuel conversion. This is the remaining change after subtracting reductions due to factors identifiable above. Because it is difficult to further isolate the factors, this has been included as "Other." *Emissions calculation (percentage): 1,974/252,841=0.8%*
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)
	237.418

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

95947.25

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.49

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4.96

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

545.62

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

505.46

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

840.13

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.68

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

441.25

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

653.36

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

700.67

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

700.67

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

498.62

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.83

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.38

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1319.65

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

77.91

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.1

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

177.99

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.79

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1323.61

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

125.24

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

60.46

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.36

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

88.95

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5953.78

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34671.26

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12675.18

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.64

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58.85

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.04

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

656.68

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.19

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

264.14

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.7

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68.69

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.76

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

El Salvador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.77

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.08

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.66

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.41

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10489.29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1989.87

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1311.55

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5709.63

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1695.63

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

90.16

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93.24

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

406.63

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

406.63

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

141.49

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.46

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.46

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.49

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

85.73

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

85.73

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.88

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.72

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.72

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87.37

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1852.06

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

384.19

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41812.81

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

105587.54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58754

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

237.96

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.96

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.23

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1927.28

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

454.84

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.89

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

329.47

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

269.55

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1454.03

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

699.09

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

114.7

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280.31

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

57.12

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39.92

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137.92

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

207.57

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

207.57

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

336.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

130.91

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

63.33

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180.32

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.86

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.86

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.43

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.7

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.03

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.47

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30.73

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

30.73

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108.31

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.59

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.41

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

682.39

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

237.49

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

237.49

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

733.34

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

113.85

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39.82

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.81

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

881.24

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.29

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191.01

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

227.95

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

227.95

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2853.04

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13125.15

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

507.03

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17.54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17.54

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

747.88

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1516.32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17112.23

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30359.13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19807.31

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.72

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.92

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3058.42

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3058.42
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By facility
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Digital products*	*13208.98*
Row 2	*Digital services*	*44589.87*
Row 3	*Graphic Communications*	*5507.98*
Row 4	*Industrial Solutions*	*31132.56*
Row 5	*Others*	*3404.5*

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Fukui Plant (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7201.677

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.18814

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

136.193372

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Industry Co., Ltd.(Tohoku Plant)(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5866.31

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.064958

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

140.797857

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tohoku RC Kitakata(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.285

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.629944

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.889485

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Industrial Solutions Co., Ltd. (Tottori Plant)(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

635.328

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.47944

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

134.191802

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ikeda Office(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1633.794

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.816607

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

135.422059

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ohmori Office(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

332.72

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.598074

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.70538

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Numazu Plant(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8559.622

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.111168

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

138.851475

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Katsuta Plant(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

142.222

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.388337

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

140.524046

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Atsugi Plant(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1263.52

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.489299

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.341479

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Elemex Corporation(Ena Plant)(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113.396

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.456006

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

137.392459

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kanazawa Office(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.268

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.597918

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

136.717014

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

ETRIA Co.,Ltd,(Gotemba Plant)(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57.158

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.254979

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

138.906745

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Elemex Corporation (Okazaki Plant) (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

354.617

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.979441

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

137.176231

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Yokohama Nakamachidai Office (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

240.438

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.537599

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.594138

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

General Electronics Research and Development Center (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

710.588

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.216952

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

140.817107

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Technology Center (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

250.444

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.459616

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.388889

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Service Parts Center (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.234

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.400988

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.355957

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mishima Plant (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.943

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.112317

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

138.910683

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Japan Co., Ltd. (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13425.14

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.652502

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.747109

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Europe PLC (EMEA)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18656.62

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.524828

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-0.142959

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hasama Ricoh, Inc. (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

252.1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.687881

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

141.207906

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Digital Painting(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.21

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.590356

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.37936

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Solutions Higashishizuoka(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59.9

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.11

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

138.856

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Creative Service Co. Ltd. (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40.74

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.598073

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.705379

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Imaging (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.78

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.598074

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.70538

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Yamanashi Electronics Co., Ltd. (Thailand)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

660.8

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

18.591967

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

99.031401

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Toshiba Tec Information Systems (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

436.54

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.689873

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

113.813384

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tohoku Ricoh (Fuzhon) Printing Products Co., Ltd.(China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.09

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

26.099932

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

119.296505

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shanghai Ricoh Office Equipment Co., Ltd.(China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.41

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.312942

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.614768

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shanghai Ricoh Digital Equipment Co., Ltd. (China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152.95

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.245173

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.61779

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Latin America(U.S.A)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

348.56

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

26.08629

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-80.368259

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh USA Inc.(U.S.A)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6585.06

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.12345

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-75.6756

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh UK Products Ltd. (UK)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

673.22

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.681432

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-2.417929

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Thermal Media(WUXI)CO.,LTD (China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5200.16

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.514632

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.45153

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

RICOH THERMAL MEDIA ASIA PACIFIC PRIVATE LIMITED(India)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.49

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.115902

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

72.85704

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Printing Systems America,Inc.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.278214

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-118.786617

Row 37

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand), Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170.15

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.996829

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

101.092907

Row 38

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Manufacturing (China) Ltd.(China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.53

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.72

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

114.119572

Row 39

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Industrie France S.A.S. (France)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5611.01

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.052106

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.328968

Row 40

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Imaging Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.168605

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.403207

Row 41

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Imaging Products (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.92

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

21.028203

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

105.906456

Row 42

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Electronics, Inc. (Lawrenceville, GA. U.S.A.)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9987.95

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.988885

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.954606

Row 43

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh China (China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129.1

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.225778

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.479944

Row 44

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Canada Inc.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1323.61

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.658927

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.610681

Row 45

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Asia Pacific Pte Ltd. (Singapore)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3384.08

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

1.299

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

103.842611

Row 46

(7.17.2.1) Facility

PFU Techno Wise Limited.(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.05

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.755273

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

136.724997

Row 47

(7.17.2.1) Facility

PFU Quality Service(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.16

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.430328

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.355934

Row 48

(7.17.2.1) Facility

PFU IT Services Limited (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

498

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.46

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.628

Row 49

(7.17.2.1) Facility

P.T. Ricoh Thermal Media East Asia Pacific(Indonesia)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.88

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-6.094243

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

106.97681

Row 50

(7.17.2.1) Facility

ETRIA PRODUCTS USA INC.(U.S.A)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

489.62

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.7177

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-98.00918

Row 51

(7.17.2.1) Facility

ETRIA MANUFACTURING USA INC. (U.S.A)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43.22

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

33.98876

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-83.95932

Row 52

(7.17.2.1) Facility

ETRIA MANUFACTURING MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.(Malaysia)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.56

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

5.30913

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

100.2976

Row 53

(7.17.2.1) Facility

ETRIA MANUFACTURING FRANCE S.A.(France)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206.63

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.92568

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

1.12355

Row 54

(7.17.2.1) Facility

DocuWare (Germany)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

179.66

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.126965

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.36717

Row 55

(7.17.2.1) Facility

ColorGATE Digital Output Solutions GmbH(Germany)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1669.29

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.36937

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

9.76041

Row 56

(7.17.2.1) Facility

PFU Limited(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

103.19

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.72

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

136.7065
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*General*	*727.1*
Row 2	*Production*	*48240.13*
Row 3	*Research and Development*	*2611.04*
Row 4	*Sales and Services*	*46265.67*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Digital products*	*98571.45*	*41458.38*

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 2	*Digital services*	*25518.77*	*15780.19*
Row 3	*Graphic Communications*	*15415.24*	*7952.1*
Row 4	*Industrial Solutions*	*31101*	*20389.67*
Row 5	*Others*	*28123.13*	*13195.08*

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Fukui Plant (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4531.74

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4849.5

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Industry Co., Ltd.(Tohoku Plant)(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18957.11

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tohoku RC Kitakata(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.09

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.63

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Industrial Solutions Co., Ltd. (Tottori Plant)(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2405.31

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2251.33

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ikeda Office(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3143.01

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2841.25

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ohmori Office(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1592.12

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kawasaki Life Innovation Center(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

157.19

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

146.17

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Numazu Plant(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21228.81

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19740.27

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Katsuta Plant(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

965.32

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

897.63

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mishima Plant(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

951.58

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

884.86

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Esaka Office (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

112.06

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

101.3

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Atsugi Plant(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10158.85

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9446.52

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Elemex Corporation(Ena Plant)(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3282.75

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2794.26

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kanazawa Office(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

87.45

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41.32

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ETRIA Co.,Ltd,(Gotemba Plant)(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1886.72

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Elemex Corporation (Okazaki Plant) (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4002.05

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3635.09

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Yokohama Nakamachidai Office (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

738.1

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

686.35

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

General Electronics Research and Development Center (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1130.84

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

980.79

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Technology Center (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13486.21

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Service Parts Center (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

366.38

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

340.69

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Japan Co., Ltd. (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9109.251

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6916.542

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Europe PLC (EMEA)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3638.864

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

631.581

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hasama Ricoh, Inc. (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1800.09

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

338.612

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Digital Painting(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

54.621

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.789

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Solutions Higashishizuoka(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.816

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.127

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Creative Service Co. Ltd. (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.153

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Imaging (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

215.053

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

188.278

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh IT Solutions Co.,Ltd.(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

281.65

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

284.535

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Yamanashi Electronics Co., Ltd. (Thailand)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1917.982

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Toshiba Tec Information Systems (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9049.965

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8991.095

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tohoku Ricoh (Fuzhon) Printing Products Co., Ltd.(China)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

303.606

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

303.606

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shanghai Ricoh Office Equipment Co., Ltd.(China)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1732.677

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Shanghai Ricoh Digital Equipment Co., Ltd. (China)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5287.474

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

252.398

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Latin America(U.S.A)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

856.424

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh USA Inc.(U.S.A)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6711.606

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5171.718

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh UK Products Ltd. (UK)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1351.003

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Thermal Media(WUXI)CO.,LTD (China)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10695.578

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2858.268

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

RICOH THERMAL MEDIA ASIA PACIFIC PRIVATE LIMITED(India)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

85.726

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

85.726

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

RICOH THERMAL MEDIA (Guangzhou) CO.,LTD.(China)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27.047

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27.047

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

RICOH THERMAL MEDIA (BEIJING) CO.,LTD.(China)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.797

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.797

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Printing Systems America,Inc.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

417.177

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

417.177

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand), Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9652.495

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 43

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Manufacturing (China) Ltd.(China)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7022.61

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 44

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Korea Co., Ltd

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.703

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.703

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh International (Shanghai) Co.Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.326

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.326

Row 46

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Industrie France S.A.S. (France)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1224.274

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

637.071

Row 47

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Imaging Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (China)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

223.646

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

223.646

Row 48

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Imaging Products (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2986.052

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2986.052

Row 49

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Electronics, Inc. (Lawrenceville, GA. U.S.A.)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8487.52

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5787.886

Row 50

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh China (China)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

309.537

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 51

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Canada Inc.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

125.236

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

60.462

Row 52

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Asia Pacific Pte Ltd. (Singapore)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3520.198

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1908.405

Row 53

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PTI Marketing Technologies, Inc.(U.S.A)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.835

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.835

Row 54

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PFU Techno Wise Limited.(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.392

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

52.856

Row 55

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PFU Quality Service(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

636.818

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

591.377

Row 56

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PFU IT Services Limited (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

413.716

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

396.536

Row 57

(7.20.2.1) Facility

P.T. Ricoh Thermal Media East Asia Pacific(Indonesia)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.719

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.719

Row 58

(7.20.2.1) Facility

MakeLeaps Corporation(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.97

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.551

Row 59

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ETRIA PRODUCTS USA INC.(U.S.A)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6051.883

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2587.921

Row 60

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ETRIA MANUFACTURING USA INC. (U.S.A)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8858.358

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6051.134

Row 61

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ETRIA MANUFACTURING MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.(Malaysia)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1664.781

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

192.345

Row 62

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ETRIA MANUFACTURING FRANCE S.A.(France)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

668.447

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

668.447

Row 63

(7.20.2.1) Facility

DocuWare (Germany)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

148.636

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56.188

Row 64

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ColorGATE Digital Output Solutions GmbH(Germany)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.873

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.873

Row 65

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PFU Limited(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3776.321

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

259.838
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*General*	*7106.84*	*1860.99*
Row 2	*Production*	*146863.18*	*75955.33*
Row 3	*Research and Development*	*19179.93*	*5118.04*
Row 4	*Sales and Services*	*25579.65*	*15841.07*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

97843.9

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198729.59

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98775.42

(7.22.4) Please explain

Ricoh has adopted the "Operational control" as defined by the GHG Protocol and reports emissions from operations over which it has control.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Ricoh doesn't have any entities for which we have included emissions data for in 7.6 and 7.7, but do not fall within the consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PFU Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

103.188

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3776.321

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

259.838

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ColorGATE Digital Output Solutions GmbH

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1669.293

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.873

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.873

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

DocuWare GmbH

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

314529694

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

179.658

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

148.636

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56.188

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ETRIA MANUFACTURING FRANCE S.A.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ LEI number
☑ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

969500GLK6YPD9P2RL41

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

503989944

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206.628

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

668.447

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

668.447

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ETRIA MANUFACTURING MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.556

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1664.781

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192.345

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ETRIA MANUFACTURING USA INC.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

088403877

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43.22

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8858.358

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6051.134

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ETRIA PRODUCTS USA INC.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

119294223

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

489.616

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6051.883

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2587.921

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

MakeLeaps Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.97

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.551

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

P.T. Ricoh Thermal Media East Asia Pacific

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.881

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56.719

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56.719

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PFU IT Services Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

497.995

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

413.716

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

396.536

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PFU Quality Services Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.16

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

636.818

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

591.377

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PFU Techno Wise Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.046

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49.392

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52.856

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PTI Marketing Technologies, Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.835

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.835

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RICOH ASIA PACIFIC PTE. LTD.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3384.076

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3520.198

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1908.405

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Canada Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1323.607

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125.236

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60.462

Row 16

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RICOH CHINA CO.,LTD.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129.102

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

309.537

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 17

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RICOH ELECTRONICS,INC.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9987.951

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8487.52

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5787.886

Row 18

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RICOH IMAGING PRODUCTS (VIETNAM) CO., LTD.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.921

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2986.052

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2986.052

Row 19

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Imaging Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

223.646

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

223.646

Row 20

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RICOH INDUSTRIE FRANCE S.A.S.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

969500D13B5EAQN0V652

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5611.005

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1224.274

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

637.071

Row 21

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh International (Shanghai) Co.Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.326

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.326

Row 22

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Korea Co., Ltd

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.703

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.703

Row 23

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Manufacturing (China) Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.527

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7022.61

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 24

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand) Ltd

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170.15

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9652.495

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 25

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Printing Systems America,Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.996

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

417.177

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

417.177

Row 26

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RICOH THERMAL MEDIA (BEIJING) CO.,LTD.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.797

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.797

Row 27

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RICOH THERMAL MEDIA (Guangzhou) CO.,LTD.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.047

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.047

Row 28

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RICOH THERMAL MEDIA ASIA PACIFIC PRIVATE LIMITED

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.487

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85.726

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85.726

Row 29

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RICOH THERMAL MEDIA(WUXI)CO.,LTD

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5200.158

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10695.578

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2858.268

Row 30

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

RICOH UK PRODUCTS LTD.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

673.221

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1351.003

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 31

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh USA Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6585.064

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6711.606

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5171.718

Row 32

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Latin America, Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ ISIN code – bond

(7.23.1.4) ISIN code – bond

US451713AC58

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

348.561

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

856.424

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 33

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Shanghai Ricoh Digital Equipment Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152.954

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5287.474

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

252.398

Row 34

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SHANGHAI RICOH OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.405

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1732.677

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 35

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

TOHOKU RICOH (Fuzhon) Printing Products Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.092

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

303.606

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

303.606

Row 36

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Toshiba Tec Information Systems (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

436.542

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9049.965

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8991.095

Row 37

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Yamanashi Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

660.799

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1917.982

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 38

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

ETRIA Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ D-U-N-S number

(7.23.1.10) D-U-N-S number

691940177

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6523.919

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26288.613

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12199.896

Row 39

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Elemex Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

468.013

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7127.831

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6286.771

Row 40

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh IT Solutions Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

281.65

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

284.535

Row 41

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Imaging Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.779

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

215.053

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188.278

Row 42

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Industrial Solutions Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

635.328

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2405.314

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2251.326

Row 43

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Industry Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4438.667

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9792.543

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

900.931

Row 44

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Creative Service Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40.739

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.153

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 45

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Solutions Higashishizuoka Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59.897

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.816

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.127

Row 46

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Digital Painting Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.205

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54.621

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50.789

Row 47

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Hasama Ricoh, Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

252.1

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1800.09

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

338.612

Row 48

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Europe PLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18656.617

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3638.864

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

631.581

Row 49

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ricoh Japan Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13425.138

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9109.251

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6916.542
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

63720000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.47

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

63720000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

63720000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

45.32

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

431055000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16.68

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

431055000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16.84

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

431055000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

306.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4205000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4205000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4205000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.99

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

364365000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

364365000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14.24

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

364365000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

259.16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

107325000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.15

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

107325000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.19

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

107325000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

76.34

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

421065000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

421065000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16.45

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

421065000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

299.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

126585000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products

purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

126585000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.95

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

126585000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

90.04

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

714125000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27.64

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

714125000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

714125000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

507.94

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

46170000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.79

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

46170000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

46170000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

32.84

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

162945000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.31

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

162945000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.37

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

162945000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

115.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending

on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products

purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

627075000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

24.27

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

627075000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

24.5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

627075000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

446.02

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

322625000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

322625000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12.61

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

322625000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

229.47

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

435000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.02

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

435000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.02

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

435000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.31

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

381645000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14.77

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products

purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

381645000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14.91

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

381645000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

271.45

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2835000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2835000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2835000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.02

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2847000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2847000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2847000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.02

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

127455000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.93

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 53

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

127455000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.98

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

127455000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

90.65

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending

on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 55

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.35

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 56

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.35

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products

purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 58

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

604100000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

23.38

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 59

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

604100000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

23.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 60

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

604100000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

429.68

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 61

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2130195000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

82.45

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 62

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2130195000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

83.24

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 63

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2130195000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1515.14

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 64

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

220455000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8.53

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 65

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

220455000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8.61

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 66

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

220455000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

156.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 67

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

315375000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12.21

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products

purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 68

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

315375000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12.32

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 69

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

315375000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

224.32

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 70

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

384345000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14.88

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 71

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

384345000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15.02

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 72

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

384345000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

273.37

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 73

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 74

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 75

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 76

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

748575000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28.97

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

Row 77

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

748575000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

Row 78

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

748575000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

532.44

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 79

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1215000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

47.03

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 80

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1215000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

47.48

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 81

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1215000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

864.19

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 82

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

159435000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.17

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 83

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

159435000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.23

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 84

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

159435000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

113.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 85

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

406470000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15.73

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 86

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

406470000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15.88

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 87

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

406470000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

289.11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.

Row 88

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

357027706

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13.82

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 89

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

357027706

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13.76

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Energy for powering production lines, lighting, and air conditioning at sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on the GHG protocol Scope 1&2 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume.

Row 90

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

357027705

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

253.94

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Majority (approx. 90%) of Ricoh's Scope 3 emissions is comprised of Scope 3 categories 1, 2, 4, 11 and they are reflected for the allocated Scope 3 emissions as well. The main sources are; 1. Raw materials and parts procurement, manufacturing, 2. Production and transportation of purchased products, 4. Fuel used for transportation and distribution, and 11. Electricity generated from products use.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Ricoh identified the emissions sources based on our LCA emissions calculation methodology and the GHG protocol Scope 3 standard. Emissions allocation for customers are based on market value of products purchased. Major uncertainties lie in the fact that actual emissions allocated for customers may fluctuate depending on other factors, such as product usage volume. Categories 8, 13, and 14 are excluded because the Ricoh Group has no relevant emissions.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Ricoh calculates customers' allocated emission data based on the business volume (Market value purchased by customer) Ricoh Group has with the customers

relative to Ricoh Group sales revenue. We assume this method is relatively appropriate in calculating customers' emission overall. But, some emissions type such as "Use of Product Use of Scope 3" varies by customer based on their product usage volume and pattern. Therefore, there is always uncertainty involved in calculating the emission and they may not always reflect the actual emissions.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Ricoh has a service that assesses customer office equipment usage, and visualizes and presents possible CO2 reduction solutions called @remote, our proprietary remote support and monitoring service. Currently not all of our customers and not all of the devices that have been installed at customers' site have not been enabled to use @remote. We are continuing to expand our customer base who use @remote service. We also may need to consider how @remote capabilities could be used to allocate emissions per customer in the future and this may involve both @remote system enhancements and development of cooperation between Ricoh and customers.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

118.05

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

422921.13

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

423039.18

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

198296.19

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

263013.27

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

461309.46

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

898.23

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

898.23

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

11415.31

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

11415.31

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4332.34

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4332.34

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

202746.58

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

698247.94

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

900994.52
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

118.05

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

118.05

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The boiler utilizes wood biomass chips produced in Japan, with unused thinned wood from the local area serving as the raw material, based on an agreement with the local government.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

648.79

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

179229.55

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2054.14

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

15156.52

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

227.63

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

242972.57

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

124463.08

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

95796.82

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

22712.67

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0.23

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0.23

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

423039.19

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

2054.14

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

139737.88

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

96024.45

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

22712.67
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

7493.92

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

7493.92

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

4332.34

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4332.34

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

139737.88

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

139737.88

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

118.05

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

118.05

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

116213.76

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

116213.76

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1420.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1420.65

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1152.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1152.78

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

78.12

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

527.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

527.86

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

158.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

158.43

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1142.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1142.67

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

275.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

275.81

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53610.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1503.44

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

32369.04

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

87483.14

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

99.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

99.03

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

104.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

104.99

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

112.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

112.38

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

149.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

149.63

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

79.03

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

105.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

105.82

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52.62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52.62

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31188.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.01

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31188.16

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4125.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

754.81

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4880.34

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

67.93

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

631.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

631.80

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

72.77

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

117.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

117.17

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

72.09

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.01

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1232.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1232.96

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

227493.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3760.5

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2708.69

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

118.05

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

234081.18

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

74.31

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3065.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3065.99

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

890.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

890.43

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2460.69

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2460.69

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

601.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

601.86

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

102.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

102.05

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

146.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

146.45

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

105.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

105.97

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

298.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

298.65

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

207.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

207.67

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

69.57

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

142.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

142.34

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

75.93

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

81.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

81.10

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21.25

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

240.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

240.60

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

668.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

668.12

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

161.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

161.56

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

326.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

326.34

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

412.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

412.65

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27275.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

986.84

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28262.74

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41.68

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7783.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1243.13

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9027.09

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85687.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

85687.64

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

274.59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

274.59

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6019.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6019.32
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12198.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :the contract that states any renewable electricity

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4346.28

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

116.04

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1420.65

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid in a market with 95% or more renewable electricity capacity and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Renewable electricity as default supply

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

274.59

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.12) Comment

In Uruguay, more than 95% of the electricity from the grid is renewable, so columns 7 to 11 do not require answers.

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ El Salvador

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

105.82

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ El Salvador

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

591

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GEC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

67.93

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104.99

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99.03

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

153.57

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3077.28

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4744.22

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19300.83

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

275.81

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

79.03

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Mix of hydro, geothermal and wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

601.86

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Panama

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

146.45

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Panama

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

142.34

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

The REC provider informed that US-REC is applicable in Puerto Rico.

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

158.43

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

105.97

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2342.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

156.56

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23490.79

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2643.91

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2019

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 26

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10669

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

560.12

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2018

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Majority is wind and solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12866.97

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2149.64

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

71152.91

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

445.33

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

151.22

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1527.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35.35

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 35

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

296.83

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 36

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32.17

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

61.73

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 38

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17.95

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 39

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :hydro,wind,biomass,solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1428.13

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 40

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3845.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1961

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 41

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1232.96

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 43

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

70.06

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 44

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2056.97

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 45

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

102.05

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 46

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

107.22

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 47

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Slovakia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :water, wind, solar and geothermal, biomass, biogas, etc.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9.68

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 48

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydro

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

668.12

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 49

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydro

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

161.56

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 50

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49.71

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 51

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

264.87

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 52

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

403.31

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 53

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

445.32

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 54

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6935.34

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 55

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3551.72

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 56

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Contract doesn't specify the renewable electricity type.

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

253.28

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Other biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

76.9

(7.30.18.6) Comment

BECCS is not equipped.
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

1200.44

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1243.13

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1243.13

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.03

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

29.12

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

29.12

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.48

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

957.73

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

957.73

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.9

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1503.44

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1503.44

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.09

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

66.91

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

66.91

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.05

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

36.78

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

36.78

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 7

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.04

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

36.74

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

36.74

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 8

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.04

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

30.91

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

30.91

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 9

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.02

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

12.23

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

12.23

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 10

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.01

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0.36

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 11

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.05

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

62.78

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

62.78

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 12

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.05

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

28.73

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

28.73

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 13

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.05

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

19.75

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

19.75

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 14

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.01

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 15

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.01

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

8.22

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

8.22

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 16

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.03

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

22.22

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

22.22

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 17

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.03

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

30.7

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

30.7

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 18

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.02

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

10.68

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

10.68

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 19

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0.01

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0.01

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 20

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.13

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

196.23

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

196.23

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 21

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.2

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

35.69

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

35.69

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Ricoh values additionality of renewable electricity in the grid. In addition to own initiatives in several countries where we operate, as the first Japanese company who joined RE100, we have been taking a strong leadership in Japan Climate Leaders’ Partnership, JCLP, and Japan Climate Initiative, JCI, to echo our needs for better accessibility to renewable electricity towards policy makers and energy industry of Japan. Direct Impact: Ricoh has long term physical PPA contracts for solar power generation, utilizing the rooftops and carports of its manufacturing plants in Japan, China and Thailand, and its sales office in Thailand. In Japan, Ricoh has signed the Group's first VPPA contract in 2022 and started the Group's first off-site physical PPA in 2024.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

(7.30.21.1) Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general

(7.30.21.2) Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific

Even though our company's business sites have switched to renewable energy, when electric vehicles are charged outside the site, it is unclear whether the charging station uses renewable or non-renewable energy electricity, and there are cases where the electricity has to be counted as "non-renewable energy electricity." [Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Limited land available to physical PPA.

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Arbitrary grid usage charges

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Due to the high renewable energy surcharge, suppliers could not guarantee the supply of renewable electricity.

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Instability during site restructuring

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

There has been a lot of site restructuring, making it difficult to enter into long-term PPA contracts or install new self-power generation facilities.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

7.78e-8

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

196619

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2527800000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

27.7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in physical operating conditions

☑ Other, please specify **:improvements of emission factors**

(7.45.9) Please explain

There are 6points for the main reasons of decrease in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue. - Reduction of CO2 emissions through the purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources - Decrease in production volume - Relocation of business base - Improvement in the emission coefficient of the contracted power supplier - Improvement of energy efficiency in the production process (process optimization and updating of machinery and equipment) - Increase of revenue [Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Decision Letter Ricoh Company, Ltd..pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

02/25/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2016

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

160028.249

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

321080.628

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

481108.877

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

63

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

178010.284

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

97843.897

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

98775.421

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

196619.318

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

93.86

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of both Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

"Climate change" is one of the most important social issues which the global community is facing, and companies are expected to step up their efforts to decarbonize their operations in response to climate change. Ricoh has positioned the realization of a decarbonized society as one of its materiality issues in the global environment field. In order to ensure the realization of a decarbonized society through forecast and performance management of GHG emissions, we have set targets respecting scientific knowledge from the IPCC and other bodies and international agreements such as the Paris Agreement.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

[Plan for achieving target] In fiscal 2023, Ricoh set the decarbonization roadmap for Scope 1 and 2 for 2030. We aim to achieve RE100 at all overseas sites except Japan by 2030, and aim for a 50% renewable energy ratio at all sites, including Japan, by 2030. We promote the introduction of renewable energy, focusing on contract with suppliers (green electricity products), EAC, and PPA. In addition to renewable electricity, we will promote improvement of manufacturing processes, introduce high-efficiency and energy-saving equipment, and electrify facilities at our production sites. At non-production sites, in Japan, we will expand the number of Net-Zero Energy Buildings (ZEB), and at overseas sites, we will promote the office relocation to energy-efficient offices. As for company vehicles, we will work to ensure that all company vehicles are driven in an environmentally friendly manner, and we will promote the conversion to Electric Vehicles (EVs), Fuel Cell Vehicles, and other energy-saving vehicles. We will also work in the area of Scope 1 issues where electrification is difficult, such as the use of steam from boilers, and strive to introduce future technologies, such as hydrogen. [Progress made to the end of the reporting year] We reduced Scope1 and 2 emissions by 59.1% from those in base year FY2015. This reduction was achieved through optimization of production process and the introduction of renewable electricity via offsite physical PPA contracts and the purchase of energy attribute certificates.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

2021-11-26_Ricoh Company, Ltd Voluntary Ambition Update Approval Letter_D02.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/05/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2016

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1265000

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

505000

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

574000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2344000.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2344000.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

82.13

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1406400.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

856000

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

221000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

170000

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1247000.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1247000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

117.00

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Ricoh reviewed the "Ricoh Group environmental goals", and in Jan. 2022, Ricoh revised up the GHG reduction target of scope3 emission for 2030 from 20 % to 40%. The scope of this target is the total of categories 1, 4, and 11 within Scope3 for the entire Ricoh Group. This target covers more than 66% of the total GHG emissions of all Scope 3 categories and focuses on the categories most relevant to Ricoh's business activities. This target has been certified by the SBT initiative.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

"Climate change" is one of the most important social issues which the global community is facing, and companies are expected to step up their efforts to decarbonize their operations in response to climate change. Ricoh has positioned the realization of a decarbonized society as one of its materiality issues in the global environment field. In order to ensure the realization of a decarbonized society through forecast and performance management of GHG emissions, we have set targets respecting scientific knowledge from the IPCC and other bodies and international agreements such as the Paris Agreement.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

[Emission reduction initiatives] Ricoh has formulated a decarbonization roadmap for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 toward its medium- to long-term targets for 2030 and 2050. For Scope 3, in Category 1 (Purchased goods and services), we are developing technologies to incorporate recycled materials—such as recycled plastics and electric furnace steel—into our core products, imaging equipment. We are also promoting the sales of recycled MFPs (multifunction printers). In Category 4 (Transportation), we aim to reduce CO_2 emissions by improving transportation efficiency and evaluating carriers that offer low-carbon service options (e.g., in maritime transport, which

accounts for the largest share of emissions among transport categories). In Category 11 (Use of sold products), we are working to improve product energy efficiency through the acquisition of Energy Star and other environmental labels. [Progress by the end of the reporting year] As of the end of FY2024, Scope 3 emissions were reduced by 46.8% compared to the FY2015 base year. However, this result largely reflects the impact of a change in calculation methodology for Scope 3 Category 4. [Changes in calculation methods and future direction] For Scope 3 Category 4 (Transportation), since FY2024 we have partially shifted to the internationally recognized GLEC Framework ton-kilometer method. As a result, reported emissions changed significantly due to improved calculation accuracy. Retroactive recalculation to the base year is not feasible, and therefore the new method is applied from FY2024 onward. Such variations in reported emissions from methodological changes are not unique to our company but are structural challenges inherent in Scope 3 accounting. Therefore, we do not rely on the formal outcome of "achieving a target," but instead emphasize reliable calculation and the steady implementation of reduction measures. Scope 3 accounting has traditionally prioritized data collection and methods aimed at capturing overall emissions. However, these approaches have low accuracy and are limited in their ability to reflect reduction initiatives, and such issues are widely recognized. To address these challenges, international efforts to improve calculation systems are progressing. Anticipating the standardization of Scope 3 accounting rules and the development of data-sharing frameworks, our company also participates in collaborative initiatives such as the Green Digital Consortium in Japan.

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/17/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2016

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

160028.249

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

321080.628

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

481108.877

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2041

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

48110.888

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

97843.897

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

98775.421

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

196619.318

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

65.70

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

"Climate change" is one of the most important social issues which the global community is facing, and companies are expected to step up their efforts to decarbonize their operations in response to climate change. Ricoh has positioned the realization of a decarbonized society as one of its materiality issues in the global environment field. In order to ensure the realization of a decarbonized society through forecast and performance management of GHG emissions, we have set targets respecting scientific knowledge from the IPCC and other bodies and international agreements such as the Paris Agreement.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

[Plan for achieving target] Ricoh has revised its decarbonization roadmap, bringing forward its goal of achieving net-zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 10 years in

fiscal 2023. The company's net-zero initiatives from 2030 to 2040 are as follows: Scope 1: Electrification of vehicles and factory equipment such as boilers. Gas saving by introducing high-temperature heat pumps. Closely monitoring new technological innovations including hydrogen. Scope 2: RE100 in Japan, sustainable steam in China. Residual emissions Scope 1 and 2: Through the above initiatives, achieve a 90% reduction compared to the base year, and consider internationally accepted offset methods for residual emissions. [Progress made to the end of the reporting year] We reduced Scope1 and 2 emissions by 59.1% from those in base year FY2015. This reduction was achieved through optimization of production process and the introduction of renewable electricity via offsite physical PPA contracts and the purchase of energy attribute certificates.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/17/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2016

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1265000

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

278000

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

51000

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

505000

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21000

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

96000

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11000

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

574000

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42000

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2854100.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2854100.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not

included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2041

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

65

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

998935.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

856000

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

160000

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42000

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

221000

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18000

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

64000

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by

target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

170000

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33000

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1577100.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1577100.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

68.83

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of emissions for all Scope 3 categories relevant to Ricoh.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

"Climate change" is one of the most important social issues which the global community is facing, and companies are expected to step up their efforts to decarbonize their operations in response to climate change. Ricoh has positioned the realization of a decarbonized society as one of its materiality issues in the global environment field. In order to ensure the realization of a decarbonized society through forecast and performance management of GHG emissions, we have set targets respecting scientific knowledge from the IPCC and other bodies and international agreements such as the Paris Agreement.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

[Plan for achieving target] Ricoh has developed a decarbonization roadmap for Scope 1, 2, and 3 toward the 2030-2050 targets. As for Scope 3, in Category 1, we are working to select recycled materials such as recycled plastic materials and electric furnace steel for our core product, imaging equipment, and develop technologies to incorporate them into our products. We are also promoting sales of recycled MFPs. In Category 11, we are working to improve the energy-saving performance of our products by acquiring Energy Star and environmental labels. In Category 4, we are striving to reduce CO2 emissions by improving transportation efficiency and selecting low-CO2 transportation means (e.g., trials to select shipping companies offering low-carbon menus for marine transportation, which has the largest emissions among our transportation categories). [Progress made to the end of the reporting year] Reduced Scope3 emissions by 44.74% from those in base year FY2015. Improvements in the energy efficiency of products in Category 11 contributed to this reduction.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

04/16/2017

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2018

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

611997

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

2.5

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

50

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

43.2

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

85.68

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is set as part of achieving our Abs1 emissions target.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of the electricity used in our business activities.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Ricoh became the first Japanese company to join RE100 in April 2017, and is placing emphasis on introducing renewable energy as part of its efforts to achieve its goal of reducing Scope 1 + 2 GHG emissions to net zero by 2040. By setting a renewable electricity ratio target, we aim to steadily promote GHG reduction.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

[Plan to achieve the goal] We aim to achieve RE100 at all overseas sites except Japan by 2030, and 50% renewable energy ratio at all sites including Japan by 2030. We will promote the introduction of renewable energy mainly through contract with suppliers (green electricity products), EAC, and PPA. [Progress by the end of the reporting year] By the end of the reporting year, renewable electricity consumption reached 43.2%, achieving the renewable electricity increase target of 85.7% compared to the base year. The renewable electricity ratio improved by 12.2 points from FY2023.

Row 2

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 2

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

04/16/2017

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:
☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2018

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

611997

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

2.5

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/30/2041

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

43.2

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

41.74

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is set as part of achieving our Abs3 emissions target.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of the electricity used in our business activities.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Ricoh became the first Japanese company to join RE100 in April 2017, and is placing emphasis on introducing renewable energy as part of its efforts to achieve its goal of reducing Scope 1 + 2 GHG emissions to net zero by 2040. By setting a renewable electricity ratio target, we aim to steadily promote GHG reduction.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

[Plan to achieve the goal] We aim to achieve RE100 at all overseas sites except Japan by 2030, and 100% renewable energy ratio at all sites including Japan by 2040. We will promote the introduction of renewable energy mainly through contract with suppliers (green electricity products), EAC, and PPA. [Progress by the end of the reporting year] By the end of the reporting year, renewable electricity consumption reached 43.2%, achieving the renewable electricity increase target of 41.7% compared to the base year. The renewable electricity ratio improved by 12.2 points from FY2023.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

02/25/2020

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Abs1
☑ Abs2
☑ Abs3
☑ Abs4
☑ Low1
☑ Low2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/31/2051

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

"Climate change" is one of the most important social issues which the global community is facing, and companies are expected to step up their efforts to decarbonize their operations in response to climate change. Ricoh has positioned the realization of a decarbonized society as one of its materiality issues in the global

environment field. In order to ensure the realization of a decarbonized society through forecast and performance management of GHG emissions, we have set targets respecting scientific knowledge from the IPCC and other bodies and international agreements such as the Paris Agreement.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

It is estimated that the maximum amount of emissions Ricoh should neutralize in 2050 is about 334000 tCO2/year. As an example of one short-term investment, Ricoh is promoting the "One Million Trees Project," which aims to plant 1 million trees, mainly mangroves, by 2030. This project is expected to neutralize approximately 10,000- 15,000 tCO2/year. CO2 removal through forest management will be reviewed even before 2030 to ensure consistency with the amount of emissions to be neutralized, and will continue to be managed and expanded after 2030. In addition, neutralization methods and technologies other than forest management, which are expected to be put into practical use in the future, will also be reviewed along with the review of forest management targets, and investment decisions will be made.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Ricoh sets targets that respect scientific knowledge from the IPCC and other sources, as well as international agreements such as the Paris Agreement. We closely monitor the latest international trends and review our targets if the situation changes. When reviewing our targets, we forecast specific means of achieving our

targets, estimate the amount of reduction that will result from the measures, and consider the feasibility of realizing the measures in the future. In addition, the final decision on reviewing targets will be made after a verification process at the ESG Committee of Ricoh.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/17/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs3

☑ Low1

☑ Low2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/31/2041

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the

next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of both Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

"Climate change" is one of the most important social issues which the global community is facing, and companies are expected to step up their efforts to decarbonize their operations in response to climate change. Ricoh has positioned the realization of a decarbonized society as one of its materiality issues in the global environment field. In order to ensure the realization of a decarbonized society through forecast and performance management of GHG emissions, we have set targets respecting scientific knowledge from the IPCC and other bodies and international agreements such as the Paris Agreement.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

It is estimated that the maximum amount of emissions Ricoh should neutralize in 2040 is about 48100 tCO2/year. As an example of one short-term investment, Ricoh is promoting the "One Million Trees Project," which aims to plant 1 million trees, mainly mangroves, by 2030. This project is expected to neutralize approximately 10,000- 15,000 tCO2/year. CO2 removal through forest management will be reviewed even before 2030 to ensure consistency with the amount of emissions to be neutralized, and will continue to be managed and expanded after 2030. In addition, neutralization methods and technologies other than forest management, which are expected to be put into practical use in the future, will also be reviewed along with the review of forest management targets, and investment decisions will be made.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Ricoh sets targets that respect scientific knowledge from the IPCC and other sources, as well as international agreements such as the Paris Agreement. We closely monitor the latest international trends and review our targets if the situation changes. When reviewing our targets, we forecast specific means of achieving our targets, estimate the amount of reduction that will result from the measures, and consider the feasibility of realizing the measures in the future. In addition, the final decision on reviewing targets will be made after a verification process at the ESG Committee of Ricoh.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*119*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*3687.27*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*310.7*
Implemented	*238*	*27744.79*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7450.99

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

443593000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1927930000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Other, please specify :Energy conservation in offices and replacement with highly efficient equipment.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

553.61

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

32959000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

276169000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :Purchase of Renewable Electricity

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

19740.2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The mid-term management strategy sets its goal for the final year of the strategy's period taking into account the 2030 target for decarbonization. To achieve this goal, the facilities department in charge of managing business sites has drawn up an energy conservation budget and is making capital investments in order of cost-effectiveness.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

16.9

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Ricoh IM C6010

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Ricoh IM C6010 is a 60 prints/minute Full color printer with A4/Letter size paper size print and automatic duplex capability. The emissions data of this product is provided as a case example of our entire image solution business products line.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

1

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

910

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-27

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

07/06/2019

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Ricoh is promoting product development that reduces environmental impact throughout the entire lifecycle. The IM C6010 has achieved a significant reduction in CO2 emissions through the following initiatives. It has reduced the environmental load (carbon footprint) of the entire product lifecycle from raw material procurement, production, transportation, use & maintenance, to disposal & recycling by approximately 27% compared to conventional machines. - Using recycled plastic for about 50% of the total weight of the body resin - Reducing packaging plastic by focusing on paper-based materials - Introducing a new toner with a lower melting point that

reduces the energy required for fixing

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:
☑ ISO 14040 & 14044
[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Ricoh IM C6010

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:
☑ Consumer Use

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

290

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:
☑ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The calculation method is based on ISO14040 and ISO14044.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The emissions data have been verified by Sustainable Management Promotion Organization (SuMPO) under their EPD program which is based on ISO14025.

Row 2

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Ricoh IM C6010

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Material acquisition

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

540

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:
☑ Secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The calculation method is based on ISO14040 and ISO14044.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The emissions data have been verified by Sustainable Management Promotion Organization (SuMPO) under their EPD program which is based on ISO14025.

Row 3

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Ricoh IM C6010

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:
☑ Distribution

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

41

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The calculation method is based on ISO14040 and ISO14044.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The emissions data have been verified by Sustainable Management Promotion Organization (SuMPO) under their EPD program which is based on ISO14025.

Row 4

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Ricoh IM C6010

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

12

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The calculation method is based on ISO14040 and ISO14044.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The emissions data have been verified by Sustainable Management Promotion Organization (SuMPO) under their EPD program which is based on ISO14025.

Row 5

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Ricoh IM C6010

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Manufacturing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

31

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

☑ Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The calculation method is based on ISO14040 and ISO14044.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The emissions data have been verified by Sustainable Management Promotion Organization (SuMPO) under their EPD program which is based on ISO14025.
[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Ricoh IM C6010

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Ricoh promotes the development of products that reduce environmental impact throughout their entire life cycle.The IM C6010 reduces the environmental impact (carbon footprint) of the entire product life cycle (raw material acquisition, production, distribution, use & maintenance, end-of-Life) by approximately 27% compared to the previous model(IM C6000) through the following efforts.-Use of recycled plastic for approximately 50% of the total weight of the main body resin-Reduction of packaging plastics-New toner with a low melting point and reduced energy consumption for fixing.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:
☑ Completed

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

186
[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Multi-Function Printer and Laser Printer

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

*The Ricoh Group is working to improve resource efficiency by promoting 3R*s of its products. To reduce the amount of new resources input, we are focusing on miniaturization and weight reduction of products, expansion of the use of recycled materials, and design of products that are easy to recycle at the manufacturing stage. Currently, we are expanding our global collection, recycling, and sales of used products. For example, Japan has a reuse rate of 80% that guarantees the product according to predetermined quality standards. In our global site, there are re-use machines with a reuse rate of about 90% or more that are sorted and regenerated according to local standards. (* 3R: Reduce Reuse Recycle)*

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Addressing the Avoided Emissions Challenge- Chemicals sector

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Product: 1 Unit

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

newly manufactured products

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.573

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Example of CO_2 Emissions Reduction through Product Reconditioning: IMC3000F CE Ricoh has calculated the CO_2 emissions associated with the procurement of raw materials and components for the MFP (multifunction printer) model IMC3000F CE. By reconditioning and reselling recovered products, Ricoh significantly reduces emissions compared to manufacturing new units. The reconditioned model released in January 2025 achieved a 59% reduction in CO_2 emissions over the entire product life cycle compared to its new counterpart.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.99

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Multi-Function Printer and Laser Printer

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

To provide environmentally conscious products to our customers, Ricoh is actively pursuing the acquisition of environmental labels both domestically and internationally. Under the International Energy Star Program, which promotes the energy saving of office equipment, 97% of our printing and imaging products, including those released in FY2024, have acquired Energy Star Certification, demonstrating our commitment to Zero-Carbon.We are also promoting environmentally responsible production by operating the Ricoh Sustainable Products Program, which evaluates products based on our own strict standards for energy and resource savings, contamination prevention, user comfort, and ease of use.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Life Cycle Assessment Methodology

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Product: 1 Unit

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

a previous-generation new machine

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.34

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We calculate the effect of reducing CO2 emissions associated with electricity consumption by users during use through the development of energy-saving technologies, and the effect of reducing CO2 emissions associated with the procurement of raw materials and parts reduced by promoting material recycling and reducing the size and weight of products.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

51.6
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Balabanli Wind Power Plant is a 50 MW onshore wind project located in Tekirdağ Province, Turkey. Comprising 22 Siemens turbines, it feeds renewable electricity into the national grid, displacing fossil fuel generation and supporting Turkey's energy transition. The project has delivered over 550,000 tCO2e in verified emission reductions across two monitoring periods. Gold Standard confirmed additionality through legal assessment, investment analysis, barrier analysis, and market penetration review. Leakage risks- including market, ecological, and upstream/downstream emissions - were assessed and deemed minimal. The project also contributes to local employment and sustainable development goals, with third-party monitoring by RINA Services.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

828

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

☑ Market leakage

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Gold Standard requires projects to go beyond emissions reductions by contributing to sustainable development and minimizing negative impacts. The project contributes to local employment and sustainable development goals, with third-party monitoring by RINA Services.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

- The serial numbers; GS1-1-TR-GS1322-12-2020-26170-2601-3428 - The retirement date; Apr 03, 2025 - No corresponding adjustments have been issued - The average price paid for credits from this project; 7.50USD/tonne-CO2 - Business team: This is looked after by the Internal Operations Manager (Ashleigh Garrett) who looks after Sustainability and ESG under Haroon Mohammed (Finance Director) and Darren Elmore (Managing Director). - Carbon Credits are chosen due to a multitude of reasons including being gold standard, being accepted by third-party auditors Toitu for net carbonzero certification and also fiscal sustainability. Currently using SCB to procure due to variety and sharp pricing.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Landfill gas

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Located in Tokat, Turkey, this project captures methane from municipal landfills across four districts and uses it to generate electricity via a 1.2 MWe gas engine. It includes gas collection, pre-treatment, and flaring systems to manage excess gas. Operational since 2015, the project has achieved over 55,000 tCO_2e in verified emission reductions between 2020 and 2022. Gold Standard validated additionality via investment and barrier analysis, legal and market context, and confirmed the project was not legally required. Leakage sources such as market displacement, ecological impacts, and life-cycle emissions were assessed. Beyond emissions reduction, the project enhances local waste management, improves air quality, and supports Turkey's renewable energy goals.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

259

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

☑ Market leakage

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Gold Standard requires projects to go beyond emissions reductions by contributing to sustainable development and minimizing negative impacts. Beyond emissions reduction, the project enhances local waste management, improves air quality, and supports Turkey's renewable energy goals.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

- The serial numbers; GS1-1-TR-GS3852-5-2022-25064-20236-20719 - The cancelation date; Apr 03, 2025 - No corresponding adjustments have been issued - The average price paid for credits from this project; 8.35USD/tonne-CO2 - Business team: This is looked after by the Internal Operations Manager at Ricoh New Zealand who looks after Sustainability and ESG under Finance Director. - Cardon Credits are chosen due to a multitude of reasons including being gold standard, being accepted by third-party auditors Toitu for net carbonzero certification and also fiscal sustainability.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measured by meter/bill.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Ricoh Group understands that measuring water use is vital for proper water management and reducing consumption. Ricoh and all its production sites regularly measure and monitor water use at each location. Dedicated meters are installed where monitoring is needed, and the data from these meters is used to support improvement efforts. Water bills, which are based on meter readings, are received about once a month. This information helps promote the reduction of water use in business operations.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measured by meter/bill.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Ricoh Group understands that measuring water withdrawal by source is essential for proper water management and reducing usage. We track water intake by categories such as groundwater, tap water, river or lake water, and rainwater. Ricoh and all production sites regularly measure and monitor water use at each location. We use this data to help reduce water consumption in our business activities. Dedicated meters are installed where monitoring is needed, and their data is used for improvement efforts. We also receive water bills from the water bureau about once a month, which are based on meter readings.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In the case of groundwater, the company will conduct measurements in-house or through an external measurement company. In the case of tap water, water quality tests will be conducted at the water purification plant.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Ricoh Group recognizes that measuring the quality of water withdrawals is essential for proper water management and production quality assurance. The Ricoh Group uses tap water or groundwater. In the case of tap water, the frequency of water quality testing at water purification plants is determined by the water supply laws of each country (once a day in Japan). In the case of groundwater, water quality measurements are conducted in accordance with regulations and production requirements (at least once a year).

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements will be carried out using invoices and meters (flow meters).

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Ricoh Group recognizes that measuring wastewater volume is essential to understanding the environmental impact. The Ricoh Group conducts regular measurements and monitoring at each business site of all global manufacturing companies. Measurements are made using invoices and meters (flow meters), and monitoring is carried out monthly.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements will be carried out using invoices and meters (flow meters).

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Ricoh Group recognizes that measuring wastewater discharge volumes by discharge destination is essential to reducing the environmental impact. Discharge destinations are public water bodies and sewerage systems. The Ricoh Group conducts regular measurement and monitoring at each business site of all global manufacturing companies. The Ricoh Group conducts regular measurement and monitoring at each business site of all global manufacturing companies. Measurements are made using invoices and meters (flow meters), and monthly monitoring is conducted.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Wastewater is treated through primary (physical), secondary (microbial) and tertiary (chemical) treatment. The amount of wastewater discharged from each treatment method is mainly measured using meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Ricoh Group recognizes that proper treatment of wastewater is essential for reducing environmental impact and complying with laws and regulations. Wastewater treatment is carried out appropriately at each business site based on the wastewater quality and legal requirements. This mainly consists of primary treatment (physical treatment), secondary treatment (microbial treatment), and tertiary treatment (chemical treatment). If the wastewater meets the wastewater quality standards, it may be discharged into sewerage systems or public waters without treatment. The amount of wastewater discharged from each treatment method is mainly monitored by meters.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Carry out measurements in a standard-compliant manner

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Ricoh Group recognizes that measuring important substances in wastewater is essential for reducing environmental impact and complying with laws and regulations. Nitrates and phosphates are eutrophic substances in water bodies and have a significant impact on water quality, so they are measured at an appropriate frequency (at least once a year). Measurements are carried out in accordance with the industrial standards of each region (e.g. JIS standards in Japan, national or local standards in China)

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Carry out measurements in a standard-compliant manner

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Ricoh Group recognizes that measuring wastewater quality is essential for reducing environmental impact and complying with laws and regulations. Water quality is regularly monitored against the wastewater standards set by local laws. Ricoh headquarters checks sites that are subject to local water quality laws and regulations. Measurements are requested from measurement agencies, and the results are registered and collected in systems that collect environmental impact data. Measurements are carried out in accordance with local industrial standards (e.g. JIS standards in Japan, national or local standards in China). Frequency is at least once a year.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measure with a thermometer

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Ricoh Group recognizes that measuring wastewater temperature is essential for reducing environmental impact and complying with laws and regulations. All business locations where water temperature measurement is required monitor the temperature at regular intervals. Ricoh headquarters checks sites that are subject to local water quality laws and regulations. As for methods, measurements are requested from measurement agencies, and the results are registered and collected using systems that collect environmental impact data. Measurements are carried out in accordance with the industrial standards for each measurement.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The amount of water consumed is calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water intake.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Ricoh Group recognizes that understanding water consumption is essential for reducing water use and complying with laws and regulations. Consumption is calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn. The water consumption of all production sites is understood. Water consumption includes water used for cleaning chemicals that is disposed of as waste, water for boilers, water used as cooling water for air conditioning and water released into the atmosphere during drying, small amounts of water contained in products as ink, and in the rare event of water leakage, this is also included in the water consumption. Monitoring is conducted at least once a year.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements will be by flow meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Ricoh Group recognizes that understanding and utilizing recycled water/reused water is extremely important for reducing costs and water use. To reduce costs and use water effectively, the Group reuses water, and reduces the amount of water withdrawn by regenerating water after cleaning in the manufacturing process into pure water and reusing it in cooling towers and toilets. Sites that implement these measures are 100% monitored. Monitoring is mainly done with meters, and is done at least once a month.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Managed by a dedicated department

(9.2.4) Please explain

Ricoh provides WASH services to all employees. Daily maintenance of WASH-related equipment is carried out by the responsible department.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

3272.93

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In FY2024, total water withdrawal decreased by approximately 5.2% from the previous year (3,451 thousand m³), remaining at "about the same" level as the prior year. There are two methods for measuring water withdrawal: direct measurement using meters and verification based on invoices. The decrease in water withdrawal this year was mainly due to changes in the scale of business activities and the promotion of efficiency improvements. Looking ahead, water withdrawal by source may increase along with higher production volumes. However, through improvements in water use efficiency, the total withdrawal is expected to be maintained at the current level. [Definition of year-on-year comparison categories] The Company defines changes compared to the previous year as follows, and this definition is applied in this survey: Significant decrease: More than 30% reduction Decrease: 10% to 30% reduction About the same: Less than 10% change Increase: 10% to 30% increase Significant increase: More than 30% increase

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2410.34

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In FY2024, total water discharge decreased by 3.3% compared to the previous year (2,491 thousand m³). This volume was calculated using the following methods: Direct measurement by meters Calculation based on operating days × operating hours × average hourly discharge Allocation derived from water intake and internal processes For sites that do not use water in their operations, discharge was estimated as "water use = discharge" Looking ahead, water withdrawal from each source is expected to rise with increasing production volumes. However, the Company has set a target to reduce water use per unit of production. Through process improvements, we expect to suppress the increase in water withdrawal and maintain discharge volumes at the current level. [Definition of year-on-year comparison categories] The Company classifies year-on-year changes as follows, and applies this definition consistently in this survey: Significant decrease: More than 30% reduction Decrease: 10%–30% reduction About the same: Less than 10% change Increase: 10%–30% increase Significant increase: More than 30% increase

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

862.59

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In FY2024, water consumption decreased by 10.1% compared to the previous year (960 thousand m³). The reduction rate in water consumption exceeded that of water withdrawal, mainly because water consumption in FY2023 was temporarily low. Specifically, the following factors are considered: At some sites, new water leaks were identified, which may have led to a reduction in discharge volume. In addition, some discharge data were estimated values and may have been underestimated due to sampling errors. [Definition of year-on-year comparison categories] The Company classifies year-on-year changes as follows, and applies this definition consistently in this survey: Significant decrease: More than 30% reduction Decrease: 10%–30% reduction About the same: Less than 10% change Increase: 10%–30% increase Significant increase: More than 30% increase
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

274.59

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

8.39

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Based on the evaluation using Aqueduct Ver.4.0, the following seven sites were identified as facilities withdrawing water from water-stressed regions: Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand) Ltd. YAMANASHI ELECTRONICS (THAILAND) CO., LTD PT Ricoh Thermal Media East Asia Pacific Shanghai Ricoh Digital Equipment Co., Ltd. Shanghai Ricoh Office Equipment Co., Ltd. Ricoh Printing Systems America, Inc. ETRIA MANUFACTURING FRANCE S.A. At these sites, although production volumes increased, progress in efficiency improvements limited the increase in water withdrawal in FY2024 to approximately 1.4% compared to FY2023. According to our definition, this level is classified as “about the same.”
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

18.43

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The volume of freshwater surface water used in FY2024 increased by 54.9% compared to FY2023 (11.9 thousand m³). This increase was mainly due to the higher rainfall at the RMC plant, which led to greater utilization of rainwater. [Definition of Year-on-Year Comparison] In our company, changes from the previous year are classified as follows and consistently applied in this survey: Significant decrease: decrease of 30% or more Decrease: decrease of 10–30% Almost the same: increase or decrease of less than 10% Increase: increase of 10–30% Significant increase: increase of 30% or more

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Ricoh does not use brackish surface water and seawater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1827.17

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The volume of renewable groundwater used in FY2024 decreased by 7.5% compared to the previous year (1,974 thousand m³), which is evaluated as "Almost the same." This was mainly due to reduced production at the Numazu site, where groundwater usage is relatively high, resulting in a decline in usage at that site. Consequently, the total water withdrawal of the Group also decreased compared to the previous year. However, since the rate of change was less than 10%, it was assessed as "Almost the same." Looking ahead, production volumes are expected to increase. Nevertheless, as we have set a target for reducing water use per unit of production, groundwater usage is expected to remain approximately at the current level through process improvements. [Definition of Year-on-Year Comparison] "Almost the same": defined as a change of less than 10%, and applied to this question as well.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All groundwater we use is renewable. We do not use groundwater (non-renewable) and have no plans to do so in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Ricoh is not involved in petroleum-related business and does not have the facilities to extract produced water/mixed water, so we do not use it and have no plans to use it in the future.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1427.33

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The volume of third-party water use in FY2024 decreased by 3.5% compared to the previous year (1,480 thousand m³), which is evaluated as "Almost the same." Of our third-party water use, 99% is sourced from local municipalities, and the remainder from industrial. Production volumes are gradually increasing, and water intake from tap water is also expected to rise. However, since we have set a target to reduce water use per unit of production and manage water withdrawals through process improvements, usage is expected to remain approximately at the current level. [Definition of Year-on-Year Comparison] In our company, "Almost the same" is defined as a change of less than 10% compared to the previous year, and this definition is consistently applied to this survey.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1199.41

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The total volume of discharges to freshwater surface water in FY2024 decreased by 2.4% compared to the previous year (1,229 thousand m³), which falls under the category of "Almost the same." This result was mainly due to offsetting factors, as some sites experienced reduced discharges while others recorded increases. Looking ahead, water intake is expected to rise in line with increased production. However, since we have set a target to reduce water use per unit of production and

control intake through process improvements, the total volume of discharges is expected to remain approximately at the current level. [Definition of Year-on-Year Comparison] In our company, “Almost the same” is defined as a change of -10% to +10% compared to the previous year, and this definition is consistently applied in this survey.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not take water from brackish surface water/seawater, nor do we discharge any water into brackish/seawater, and have no plans to do so in the future.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Groundwater has a significantly weaker self-purifying capacity than surface water, and in the interest of environmental protection, we do not discharge water directly into groundwater, and have no plans to do so in the future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1210.93

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The volume of discharges to third-party destinations in FY2024 decreased by 4.1% compared to the previous year (1,262 thousand m³), which falls under the category of "Almost the same." Looking ahead, water intake from each source is expected to increase in line with higher production volumes. However, since we have set a target to reduce water use per unit of production and manage intake through process improvements, the discharge volume is expected to remain approximately at the current level. [Definition of Year-on-Year Comparison] In our company, "Almost the same" is defined as a change of less than 10% compared to the previous year, and this definition is consistently applied to this survey.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

225.86

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Since production at the sites with tertiary treatment increased in FY2024 compared to FY2023, the discharge volumes at those sites also rose. As a result, the company's total volume of tertiary-treated discharges increased by 11% year-on-year. [Definition of Year-on-Year Comparison] In this survey, the criteria for changes compared to the previous year are defined as follows and consistently applied: Significant decrease: decrease of more than 30% Decrease: decrease of 10–30% Almost the same: change (increase or decrease) of less than 10% Increase: increase of 10–30% Significant increase: increase of more than 30%

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1180.24

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 41-50

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The volume of secondary-treated discharges in FY2024 decreased by 6% compared to FY2023, which is assessed as “Almost the same.” [Definition of Year-on-Year Change] In this survey, changes compared to the previous year are defined as follows and consistently applied: Significant decrease: decrease of more than 30% Decrease: decrease of 10–30% Almost the same: change (increase or decrease) of less than 10% Increase: increase of 10–30% Significant increase: increase of more than 30%

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

316.97

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The volume of primary-treated discharges in FY2024 decreased by 4% compared to FY2023, which is assessed as “Almost the same.” [Definition of Year-on-Year Change] In this survey, changes compared to the previous year are defined as follows and consistently applied: Significant decrease: decrease of more than 30% Decrease: decrease of 10–30% Almost the same: change (increase or decrease) of less than 10% Increase: increase of 10–30% Significant increase: increase of more than 30%

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12.63

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The volume of untreated water discharged directly to the natural environment in FY2024 increased by 127% compared to FY2023. [Definition of Year-on-Year Change] In this survey, the criteria for changes compared to the previous year are defined as follows and consistently applied: Significant decrease: decrease of more than 30% Decrease: decrease of 10–30% Almost the same: change (increase or decrease) of less than 10% Increase: increase of 10–30% Significant increase: increase of more than 30%

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

674.64

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The volume of untreated discharges to third-party destinations in FY2024 decreased by 4% compared to FY2023, which is assessed as “Almost the same.” [Definition of Year-on-Year Change] In this survey, changes compared to the previous year are defined as follows and consistently applied: Significant decrease: decrease of more than 30% Decrease: decrease of 10–30% Almost the same: change (increase or decrease) of less than 10% Increase: increase of 10–30% Significant increase: increase of more than 30%

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Ricoh does not use other treatment methods.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

2.13

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Ricoh recognizes nitrates and phosphates as important indicators of eutrophication in water bodies. Ricoh is working to identify and reduce the eutrophic substances it discharges. Since FY2023, we have been measuring nitrate and phosphate levels in wastewater discharged into public waters from factories located in areas with a high risk of eutrophication. These factories are not located in water-stressed areas. Most of the nitrates and phosphates discharged by Ricoh originate from domestic wastewater such as from kitchens, toilets, and washrooms. At our sites that discharge wastewater into public waters, we regularly monitor the quality of the wastewater. Based on the water volume and the concentration of priority substances, we are able to calculate and understand the amount of pollutants being discharged. Ricoh manages and reduces the concentrations of nitrates and phosphates to meet applicable water quality standards.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

6

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:
☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Our company has identified the environmental impact of more than 300 locations, so these six locations account for less than 10% of the total number of locations.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

The evaluation is conducted at our own operating bases.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 31

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Yamanashi Electronics Co., Ltd. (Thailand)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.569

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

99.01

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

66.92

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

66.92

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

66.92

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

66.92

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Yamanashi Electronics Co., Ltd. (Thailand) is a factory that manufactures parts for office equipment. Water is supplied by a city water supplier (third party). The third party's discharge destination is the sewer system. Wastewater does not include any that is reused by other organizations. The production volume in FY2024 increased compared to FY2023, resulting in increased water usage and wastewater volume compared to the previous year. Since all the water used was discharged, water consumption remained almost the same as the previous year. As there are no plans to significantly change production volume in the future, water usage, wastewater volume, and water consumption are expected to remain at similar levels going forward. Water usage is based on actual values, wastewater volume is estimated (assumed to be equal to water usage), and water consumption is calculated as follows: Water consumption = Water usage − Wastewater volume [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] Our company defines changes from the previous year using the following criteria, which we consistently apply in this questionnaire: Much lower: Decrease of more than 30% Lower: Decrease of 10% to less than 30% About the same: Change within ±10% Higher: Increase of 10% to less than 30% Much higher: Increase of more than 30%

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ikeda, Ricoh(Japan)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Japan

☑ Other, please specify :Ina

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.816607

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

135.422059

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

89.7

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0.48

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

82.37

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6.85

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

50.08

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

50.08

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

39.62

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Ricoh Ikeda Site is a factory that engages in research and development as well as production. It uses water from both groundwater sources and a city water supplier (third party). Wastewater is discharged to the sewer system (third party). Water discharged for future reuse by other organizations is not included in the reported discharged water. Since the total production volume in FY2024 was approximately the same as in FY2023, the usage of groundwater and tap water also remained about the same as the previous year. Rainwater usage was also nearly the same as in FY2023. The volume of water discharged to the sewer and the overall water consumption were also at similar levels to the previous year. As there are no plans to significantly change production volume in the future, water usage, discharged water, and water consumption are expected to remain at similar levels going forward.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Technology center, Ricoh(Japan)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Japan

☑ Other, please specify :Sagami

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

35.459616

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

139.388889

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

55.58

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

55.58

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

55.58

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

55.58

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The Ricoh Technology Center is a research and development facility. Water is supplied by a city water supplier (third party). Wastewater is discharged to the sewer system (third party). Discharged water for future reuse by other organizations is not included in the reported discharge. Water consumption in FY2024 was approximately the same as in FY2023. The volume of wastewater discharged to the sewer was also roughly the same as in FY2023. Accordingly, water usage, wastewater volume, and water consumption all remained at levels similar to the previous year. No significant changes are expected going forward, and water usage, wastewater volume, and water consumption are expected to remain stable in the future as well. Water usage is based on actual measurements, and wastewater volume is also measured using cumulative flow meter data. Water consumption is calculated using the following formula: Water consumption = Water usage − Wastewater volume [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] Our company defines the criteria for year-on-year change as follows and applies them consistently throughout this questionnaire: Much lower: Decrease of more than 30% Lower: Decrease of more than 10% and up to 30% About the same: Change within ±10% Higher: Increase of more than 10% and up to 30% Much higher: Increase of more than 30%

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 33

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand), Ltd.

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

12.998

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.23

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

153.49

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

153.49

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

122.79

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

123

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

30.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand), Ltd. is a factory that manufactures office machines. Water is supplied by a city water supplier (third party). Third party discharge destination is the sewer system. Wastewater does not include wastewater to other organizations for future use. Production volume in FY24 is roughly the same as in FY23, so water usage, wastewater volume, and water consumption are almost the same as in FY23. As there are no plans to significantly change production volume from now on, water usage, wastewater volume, and water consumption are expected to remain the same in the future. Water usage is the actual value, wastewater volume is an estimate (water usage x 0.8), and water consumption is calculated using the following formula: Water consumption water usage - discharge [Definition of comparison with previous reporting year] Our company defines the standard of change when comparing with the previous year as follows, and will use it consistently

in this questionnaire. Much lower: A decrease of more than 30% Lower: A decrease of 10% to 30% About the same: A change of less than 10% Higher: An increase of 10% to 30% Much higher: An increase of more than 30%

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Numazu, Ricoh(Japan)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Japan

☑ Other, please specify :Kano

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

35.111168

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

138.851475

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1476.08

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1454.17

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7.7

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

939.34

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

936.49

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2.85

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

536.74

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Ricoh Numazu is a factory that manufactures office equipment supplies and thermal products. Water is sourced from both groundwater and a municipal water supplier (third party). Most of the wastewater is discharged into rivers, with a portion going into the sewer system. Wastewater that may be reused by other organizations in the future is not included in the reported discharge volume. In FY2024, the production volume at the Numazu site decreased compared to FY2023. As a result, both water withdrawal and wastewater discharge decreased, but the change was within the defined threshold and therefore categorized as "about the same." Water consumption decreased by more than 10% compared to the previous year and is therefore defined as "lower." As there are no plans to significantly change production volume going forward, water usage, wastewater volume, and water consumption are expected to remain at similar levels in the future. Water usage is based on actual measurements. Wastewater volume is estimated using actual flow measurements (calculated as the sampled instantaneous flow rate × the average accumulated time). Water consumption is calculated using the following formula: Water consumption = Water usage − Wastewater volume [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] As the same as other facilities of Ricoh Group.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

ETRIA Tohoku Plant (Japan)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Japan

☑ Other, please specify :Shiroishi

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.064958

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

140.797857

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

346

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

4.23

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

143.75

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

198.01

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

247.68

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

201.7

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

45.98

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

98.32

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Ricoh Industry Tohoku (Japan) is a factory that manufactures office machines and their supplies. Water is sourced from surface water (rainwater), as well as from groundwater and a municipal water supplier (third party). Wastewater is discharged into rivers and the sewer system (third party). Wastewater reused by other organizations in the future is not included in the reported discharge volume. Both water usage and discharged water are measured using meters. In FY2024, production volume increased compared to FY2023. As a result, water usage, discharged water, and water consumption also increased compared to FY2023. Since there are no plans to significantly change production volume in the future, water usage, discharged water, and water consumption are expected to remain at similar levels going forward. Water usage and discharged water are measured values, and water consumption is calculated using the following formula: Water consumption = Water usage − Discharged water [Definition of change compared with the previous reporting year] We define the standard of change when comparing with the previous year as follows, and apply this definition consistently in this questionnaire: Much lower: A decrease of more than 30% Lower: A decrease of more than 10% and up to 30% About the same: A change of less than 10% Higher: An increase of more than 10% and up to 30% Much higher: An increase of more than 30% [Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Ricoh has not undergone third-party verification for the relevant items.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Ricoh has not undergone third-party verification for the relevant items.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Ricoh has not undergone third-party verification for the relevant items.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Ricoh has not undergone third-party verification for the relevant items.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ We do not have this data and have no intentions to collect it

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	252780000	*77233.55*	*Future trends: Total water withdrawal efficiency is expected to improve due to both increased sales and improved water usage efficiency.*

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Toner

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

188.66

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

The weight of production of toner

(9.12.5) Comment

The formula is as follows. The numerator is the amount of water used (m3), and the denominator is the amount of production (t).
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ 41-60

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

We use substances listed on the list, and if the content in the product exceeds 0.1wt%, we ensure compliance with regulations by communicating information within the supply chain and registering with the SCIP database.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ EU Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

We do not use substances whose manufacture, placing on the market, and use are prohibited (Annex I). Substances subject to restrictions on manufacture, placing on the market, and use (Annex II), emission reduction (Annex III), and waste management (Annex IV) are used in compliance with regulations.

Row 3

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

We do not use regulated substances that are prohibited in electrical and electronic products. For other substances, we use them in accordance with the regulated applications and content levels.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Our company has set a goal of reducing water usage through digital printing technology as part of our ESG objectives. We define the criterion for classifying a technology as having a low impact on water as the ability to use less water compared to existing technologies. For example, garment printing using digital printing technology has been estimated to reduce water usage by approximately 50% compared to conventional printing methods. Our garment printers, the Ri100 and Ri2000, contribute to reducing water consumption and pollution during product use. Traditional printing techniques require significant energy and materials for preparatory steps such as screen plate creation and ink formulation, and use large amounts of water for processes like color fixation, drying, and cleaning. Additionally, these methods generate substantial amounts of harmful substances and wastewater, resulting in high environmental impact. However, garment printing leverages digital technology to significantly shorten the process, reducing not only water but also energy and material consumption, leading to a substantial reduction in environmental impact.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Our garment printer series, the Ri100 and Ri2000, contribute to reducing water usage and water pollution during product use.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Ricoh set 3 targets on water.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction of hazardous substance use

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/31/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

48.2

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

47.8

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

34.9

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

3325

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our thermal business's plant in France.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

RICOH INDUSTRIE FRANCE S.A.S is actively working on substituting hazardous chemical substances. Despite the increase in production volume, the site achieved a significant reduction in unit consumption by switching to chemicals with substantially lower hazardous substance content. As a result, the target for reducing hazardous chemicals was greatly exceeded.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The unit of chemical usage is calculated as kg of hazardous substances per ton of production, representing a 1% reduction from last year.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/31/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

3451.28

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

3417

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

3272.93

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

520

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Coverage is throughout all operating locations. There are no exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Water withdrawal Reduction The greatest contributing factor to achieving our targets was the proactive implementation of the PDCA cycle (Plan–Do–Check–Act) following the formulation of our water resource reduction policy. Our company has established a water resource management policy and actively promoted water-saving initiatives involving all employees. The progress of these activities was monitored through ISO 14001 audits and internal evaluation processes. When issues were identified, improvement proposals were promptly made. In addition, best practices that could be deployed across other sites were introduced through our CE Reports and TCFD Reports, aiming to expand impact through horizontal deployment. Below are some examples of these initiatives: Numazu Plant, Japan: Reused drainage from equipment, achieving simultaneous reductions in groundwater use and energy consumption.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Effective Use of Water Resources Amid Growing Global Water Stress With the increasing global population and ongoing economic development, water stress is becoming a more serious social issue. Accordingly, companies are being called upon to make more effective use of water resources. At Ricoh, water is an essential resource—especially for processes such as toner production. Recognizing that water-related issues vary by region, Ricoh actively collaborates with local communities, suppliers, and other stakeholders to address water challenges. To continuously improve water efficiency, we set water withdrawal reduction targets as part of each Mid-Term Management Plan. In FY2024, despite an increase in sales, we made concerted efforts to reduce water use. As a result, we successfully reduced our total water withdrawal compared to the previous year and achieved our target. Water withdrawal in FY2023: 3,451 thousand m³ Water withdrawal in FY2024: 3,273 thousand m³

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Other WASH, please specify :We are able to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities such as toilets to all business locations and employees (coverage rate: 100%). We have set maintenance targets and have achieved our target for fiscal 2023.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/31/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Coverage is throughout all operating locations. There are no exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Ricoh's Water Resource Policy and Initiatives on Access to Safe and Reliable Water Ricoh's water resource policy recognizes access to safe and reliable water (WASH) as a fundamental human right. Based on this principle, we have been committed to achieving 100% coverage at all our sites and continuously improving water quality. Below is an example of these initiatives: In addition to providing safe and reliable water resources, we have installed water dispensers at the headquarters and many of our offices. This initiative contributes not only to reducing plastic bottle waste but also supports the circular economy. At our headquarters, a pilot installation began in 2019. The estimated CO_2 reduction effect, assuming the recycled plastic bottles correspond to the amount saved, is approximately 3 tons annually. This effort has also contributed to improved employee satisfaction.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target means ensuring that all employees have continuous access to safely and hygienically managed drinking water and maintaining this condition over time. Ricoh has already established an environment where employees at all sites can access safe drinking water—such as regularly quality-checked water dispensers and tap water—with an achievement rate of 100%. Our goal is to continuously maintain this 100% coverage going forward. Moreover, this initiative contributes to Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

☑ Eliminate single-use plastic packaging

☑ Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances in packaging at scale

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable

☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging

☑ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

Plastic goods/products

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic goods/products which are reusable

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastics within our goods/products

☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic goods/products

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic goods/products

☑ Increase the proportion of our goods/products that are recyclable in practice and at scale

End-of-life management

☑ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle

☑ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic waste which is prepared for reuse or composted

☑ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated

☑ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is mismanaged

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

☑ Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes

☑ Adhere to eco-design requirements

(10.1.3) Please explain

Targets for Plastic Packaging: • Reduction in packaging materials for virgin plastic derived from fossil resources Goals for 2030: 50% or more reduction compared to 2020 level. • Display resin identification code and single material use Goals for 2025: Clearly indicated on all packaging materials. Targets for Plastic Products: • Use of post-consumer recycled plastics for imaging products Goals for 2030: Post-consumer recycled plastic content rate of 50% or more • Display resin identification code and single material use Goals for 2025: Clearly indicated on all parts supplementary explanation: Post-consumer recycled plastic includes reused plastics Targets for End-of-Life: • Reuse & Recycle ratio Target for 2030: more than 87.5% Target for 2050: more than 93.5% • Incineration & Landfill ratio Target for 2030: less than 0.5% Target for 2050:0% Commentary: The Ricoh Group sets targets and engages in activities in accord with the policies below. Resource Conservation Policy: 1.Promote the efficient use and circulation of natural resources. 2.Offer reused products and promote proactive use of sustainable resources with low environmental impact. Plastic Policy: 1. Breakaway from dependence on virgin plastic derived from fossil resources 2. Material recyclable design In addition, to help realize a circular economy, it is important to increase the amount of recycled products. For products containing plastics, we have set end-of-life management targets, including for the reuse and recycling of the used products we collect, as well as for incineration and landfill disposal. FY2024 results: • Reduction in packaging materials for virgin plastic derived from fossil resources: 20.5% • Use of post-consumer recycled plastics for imaging products: 32.3% • In 2021, we successfully incorporated Design Policy for End of Life into practice and completed its formalization into a set of rules. • Reuse & Recycle ratio of End-of-Life products: 80.1% • Incineration & Landfill ratio of End-of-Life products: 1.2% Rules regarding plastics: ・Prohibited or restricted use of hazardous substances under green procurement standards. ・Environmentally friendly design through a Design Policy for End of Life aiming for long-term use and reducing, reusing, and recycling. ・Audit of industrial waste disposal company classification to ensure compliance with the EPR scheme.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

No comment

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

No comment

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Ricoh uses plastic components in our mainstay MFPs, printers, and other products that we manufacture and sell.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

No comment

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Ricoh uses plastic packaging for our mainstay MFPs, printers, and other products that we manufacture and sell.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

No comment

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

No comment

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

No comment

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

No comment
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

37127

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

☑ % virgin renewable content

☑ % pre-consumer recycled content

☑ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.4.3) % virgin fossil-based content

67.7

(10.4.4) % virgin renewable content

0

(10.4.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

0

(10.4.6) % post-consumer recycled content

32.3

(10.4.7) Please explain

・Values are the actual results for FY2024. ・We track progress towards our plastics target of using 50% or more recycled material in imaging products by 2030 on an annual basis. ・Data managed includes the total amount of plastic used and the amount of recycled plastic used. ・This applies to the main bodies, peripherals, supplies, and parts of MFPs, printers, and digital printing machines, which account for more than 90% of the plastic in our products by weight. ・We consider both post-consumer plastics and reused plastics as recycled plastics. ・We do not use post-industrial plastics (pre-consumer plastics) or biomass plastics.
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1921.5

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

☑ % virgin renewable content

☑ % pre-consumer recycled content

☑ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

99.75

(10.5.4) % virgin renewable content

0

(10.5.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

0

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

0.25

(10.5.7) Please explain

・Values are the actual results for FY2024. ・We track annual progress towards our plastics target of reducing virgin plastic derived from fossil resources in product packaging. ・Data managed is the total amount of plastic used in packaging materials. ・This applies to the packaging of the products we sell, including intermediate products (which become part of final products like thermal media and inkjet heads).

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☑ % reusable

☑ % technically recyclable

☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

0

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

60.34

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

39.66

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

・Values are the actual results for FY2024. ・Plastic materials we use as packaging: EPS, EPE, PP, LDPE, HDPE, etc. ・Based on the EMF 2023 Recyclability Assessment Tool's 2023 Recycling Rate Survey, we classified LDPE and HDPE as "plastics recyclable on a large scale" and other plastics as "technically recyclable plastics." ・Total plastic weight: 1,921.5 tons ・LDPE, HDPE weight: 762.0 tons
[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

16638

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

- ☑ Leakage
- ☑ Landfill
- ☑ Recycling
- ☑ Incineration
- ☑ Waste to Energy
- ☑ Mismanaged waste
- ☑ Preparation for reuse
- ☑ Composting (industrial/home)

(10.6.3) % prepared for reuse

15.67

(10.6.4) % recycling

64.42

(10.6.5) % composting (industrial/home)

0

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

18.7

(10.6.7) % incineration

1.14

(10.6.8) % landfill

0.07

(10.6.9) % mismanaged waste

0

(10.6.10) % leakage

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

・Values are the actual results for FY2023. ・Since we do not have direct data regarding the amount of plastic waste, it was calculated using the following method: Total weight of plastic waste = [total weight of used products collected] × [the proportion of plastic used in making the products the years they were produced] [Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We do not conduct business activities in any of the key target areas in Japan.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We do not conduct business activities in any of the key target areas in Japan.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We do not conduct business activities in any of the key target areas in Japan.*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We do not conduct business activities in any of the key target areas in Japan.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We do not conduct business activities in any of the key target areas in Japan.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes (partial assessment)	*Local endemic species are confirmed through voluntary flora and fauna surveys.*

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

・Ena city Gifu pref. /Ricoh Eremex Ena Site ・Gotenba city Shizuoka pref. /Etria Gotenba site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

・Ena City, Gifu Prefecture: Manufacture of precision processed parts ・Gotemba City, Shizuoka Prefecture: Manufacture of recycled MFPs

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

In the forest owned by Ricoh in Ena City, Gifu Prefecture, a total of 443 native species have been confirmed: 35 species of birds including rare species, 77 species of insects, 121 species of trees, and 210 species of herbs, and regular monitoring is conducted. We maintain the environment through conservation activities such as clearing and clearing underbrush. In addition, 42 species of butterflies, 7 species of dragonflies, 8 species of beetles, and 5 species of cicadas have been confirmed as native species in the green area of Etria Gotenba plant located in Gotemba City, Shizuoka Prefecture. We have established a management method for green spaces and are implementing systematic conservation activities
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Waste data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For electricity consumption, only electricity data is third-party verified. For renewable electricity consumption, only renewable electricity data is third-party verified. To improve the reliability of performance data, the Ricoh Group undergoes third-party verification by a chief inspector with certain qualifications and experience from SGS Japan Inc., which has an extensive track record in certification and verification work in Japan. The scope of verification in the environmental field includes greenhouse gas (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions, energy consumption, the renewable energy ratio in electricity used, water, waste, VOC emissions, and the amount and rate of virgin materials used in products. The verification process involves Ricoh first presenting evidence regarding the data calculation methods and data compilation to SGS Japan auditors, who then spend four days conducting on-site investigations and interviewing responsible personnel to verify the calculated data, including the basis for the calculation of the data. Based on the results of the data verification, a final evaluation and review of the validity of the data calculation is conducted by the verification organization, and if there are no doubts, an assurance report is issued. In addition, the assurance report is disclosed to stakeholders on the Ricoh Group website.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

report_e_2024.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Emissions to water in the reporting year

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☑ Other data point in module 9, please specify :9.3.2Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

To improve the reliability of performance data, the Ricoh Group undergoes third-party verification by a chief inspector with certain qualifications and experience from SGS Japan Inc., which has an extensive track record in certification and verification work in Japan. The scope of verification in the environmental field includes greenhouse gas (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions, energy consumption, the renewable energy ratio in electricity used, water, waste, VOC emissions, and the amount and rate of virgin materials used in products. The verification process involves Ricoh first presenting evidence regarding the data calculation methods and data compilation to SGS Japan auditors, who then spend four days conducting on-site investigations and interviewing responsible personnel to verify the calculated data, including the basis for the calculation of the data. Based on the results of the data verification, a final evaluation and review of the validity of the data calculation is conducted by the verification organization, and if there are no doubts, an assurance report is issued. In addition, the assurance report is disclosed to stakeholders on the Ricoh Group website.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

report_e_2024.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Plastics

☑ Raw material content - durable goods/products and/or durable components

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

To improve the reliability of performance data, the Ricoh Group undergoes third-party verification by a chief inspector with certain qualifications and experience from SGS Japan Inc., which has an extensive track record in certification and verification work in Japan. The scope of verification in the environmental field includes greenhouse gas (Scope 1, 2 and 3) emissions, energy consumption, the renewable energy ratio in electricity used, water, waste, VOC emissions, and the amount and rate of virgin materials used in products. The verification process involves Ricoh first presenting evidence regarding the data calculation methods and data compilation to SGS Japan auditors, who then spend four days conducting on-site investigations and interviewing responsible personnel to verify the calculated data, including the basis for the calculation of the data. Based on the results of the data verification, a final evaluation and review of the validity of the data calculation is conducted by the verification organization, and if there are no doubts, an assurance report is issued. In addition, the assurance report is disclosed to stakeholders on the Ricoh Group website.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

report_e_2024.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ No