Ricoh Co., Ltd.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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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 FY2023 is 2,348 billion yen and the total number of employees is 79,544 people. (as of March 31, 2024). 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

03/30/2024

(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?

2348987000000

(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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America

(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

PFU Techno Wise Limited.(Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.755282

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

136.72505

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Industry Tohoku (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.064958

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

140.797857

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai Ricoh Digital Equipment Co., Ltd. (China)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.245173

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.61779

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Numazu Plant (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.111168

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

138.851475

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Industry Katsuta(Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.388337

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

140.524046

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Industrial Solutions Co., Ltd. Hanamaki (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.445975

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

141.114152

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Eco Business Development Center (Gotemba, Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.254979

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

138.906745

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Industrie France S.A.S. (France)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.052106

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.328968

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Thermal Media (China)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.514632

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.45153

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Technology Center (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.459616

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.388889

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Reserch

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ohmori Office (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.598074

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.70538

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Office

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Electronics, Inc. (Lawrenceville, GA. U.S.A.)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.988885

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-83.954606

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Elemex Corporation (Okazaki Plant) (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.979441

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

137.176231

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Industrial Solutions Co., Ltd. Tottori (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.47944

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

134.191802

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fukui Plant (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.18814

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

136.193372

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shanghai Ricoh Office Equipment Co., Ltd.(China)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.312942

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.614768

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh UK Products Ltd. (UK)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.681432

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.417929

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Atsugi Plant (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.489299

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.341479

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Yamanashi Electronics Co., Ltd. (Thailand)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.591967

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

99.031401

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ikeda Office (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.816461

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

135.422059

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Elemex Corporation (Ena Plant) (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.456006

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

137.392459

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hasama Ricoh, Inc. (Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.687881

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

141.207906

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tohoku Ricoh (Fuzhon) Printing Products Co., Ltd.(China)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

26.099932

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

119.296505

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Manufacturing China (China), Ltd.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.72

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.119572

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 27

(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 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Imaging Products (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

21.028203

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

105.906456

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ricoh Printing Systems America

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.278338

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-118.786659

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

P.T. Ricoh Thermal Media East Asia Pacific(Indonesia)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.094361

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.976821

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RICOH THERMAL MEDIA ASIA PACIFIC PRIVATE LIMITED(India)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.265035

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.072363

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RTM Guangzhou(China)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.978068

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.316827

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kanazawa Office(Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.597881

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

136.717079

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Factory

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

General Electronics R&D Center(Japan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.2171

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

140.817113

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Research

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kawasaki Life Innovation Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.53981

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.758336

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Research
[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 FY2023, we worked with a total of 3088 suppliers, of which we identified 292 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

☑ Mismanaged waste

☑ Landfill
☑ Recycling
☑ Incineration
☑ Waste to Energy
[Fixed row]

☑ Preparation for reuse
☑ Composting (industrial/home)

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 Plan" from April 2023 to March 2026. This Medium-term Plan

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

☑ 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 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 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 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:

☑ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-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

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify **:**WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

(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 We also included paper production in the scope for identifying dependencies and impacts, as it is a key material common to these 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. 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 the highest volumes of 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 dependencies and impacts across the value chain. We limited the assessments to these products because they account for a significant portion of both Ricoh's material usage and revenue. The dependencies and impacts we identified were converted into corresponding impact categories (characterization) using inventory data. We then applied the Life-cycle Impact assessment Method based on Endpoint modeling (LIME) to analyze damage to biodiversity in each impact category. 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. Waste and pollutants: For company operations, performance data is collected and managed against planned targets on a fiscal year basis through an environmental impact data collection system. We also train CMS auditors who work with the employees of our suppliers. GHG emissions: We set GHG emission targets at the company level in line with ESG targets, as well as for each business unit. Performance is monitored and managed against these targets on a fiscal year basis.
[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 Dependencies and Impacts <Methodology and Incorporation into Assessment Process> As a method to assess the Interconnection between dependencies and impacts, we use the Life-cycle Impact assessment Method based on Endpoint modeling (LIME). LIME allows us to assess the severity of environmental burdens in impact categories such as climate change, forest resources consumption, and water resource consumption, based on inventory data from life cycle assessments. It also enables us to evaluate the severity of biodiversity damage caused by multiple impact categories and compare between these impact categories. This process is incorporated as the assessment process for dependencies and impacts. <Details of the Process and Examples of Considering Interconnections > Using LIME, we convert the inventory data collected from the procurement of raw materials to the disposal of multifunction printers and thermal paper into environmental burdens in impact categories. By using LIME to assess the severity of damage to biodiversity, we are making comparisons between impact areas and corresponding dependencies and impacts. For example, the evaluation results for multifunction printers showed that the impact on biodiversity is significantly due to climate change and forest resources consumption, and excluding the impact of printing paper, the majority of the impact is due to climate change. We also confirmed that measures to reduce GHG emissions do not result in significant burdens on forest resources consumption or biodiversity. On the other hand, for some impact areas like water resource consumption, the method to evaluate damage to biodiversity is not yet established. Thus, it is challenging to assess trade-offs between categories such as climate change and water resource consumption. -Assessment of the Interconnections Between Dependencies or Impacts, and Risks <Methodology and Incorporation into Assessment Process> To identify the magnitude of water-related risks at operational sites, we integrate the water usage of the business sites with the degree of water stress in the regions where the sites are located. We use Aqueduct to assess the degree of water stress in the regions. This process is incorporated as the evaluation process for dependencies and impacts. <Details of the Process and Examples of Considering Interconnections > We ranked the water usage of each business site in five levels based on its proportion of the total water usage of the Ricoh Group. The degree of water stress in the regions is also ranked in five levels using Aqueduct. Business sites where both rankings are at the second highest level or above are defined as high-risk sites. Five such sites exist in the Asia and China regions, and we plan to proceed with detailed risk assessments for these sites.
[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

Within the Ricoh Group, we have identified priority locations at our major direct operational sites (25 locations) in accordance with TNFD recommendations. These priority locations are categorized into sensitive locations for biodiversity conservation and water usage, and material locations for water usage. <Process for Identifying Sensitive Locations> For biodiversity conservation, we used the STAR metrics provided by IBAT to rank the Threat Abatement Potential (STARt) and Restoration Potential (STARr) on a five-level scale. Sites where either metric ranked in the top two levels were identified as sensitive locations. In terms of STARt, sites in Japan, China, and Thailand were identified, while in terms of STARr, sites in Japan and China were identified. Additionally, company-owned forests and green spaces at two sites in Japan were identified as regions with high ecosystem integrity through on-site surveys. These sites have been registered as " Certify Conserved Areas " by the Japanese government. For water usage, we identified sensitive locations as sites where any of the rankings for "Water Stress," "Water Depletion," or "Untreated Connected Wastewater" provided by Aqueduct were "High" or above. Sites in China and Thailand were identified for "Water Stress," while sites in China, Thailand, and Vietnam were identified for "Untreated Connected Wastewater." No sites were identified for "Water Depletion." <Process for Identifying Material Locations> We ranked water usage on a five-level scale and identified nine sites that ranked in the top two levels as material locations. These identified sites are located in Japan, Thailand, the United States, and China.

(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

RICOH_CDP2024_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:

☑ Revenue

(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 100 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 cause eutrophication of water bodies. Eutrophication increases the amount of phytoplankton, which in turn increases the number of fish and shellfish that feed on it. However, if it progresses too far, the abnormal proliferation of phytoplankton can cause red tides and blue-green algae blooms. Furthermore, phytoplankton consumes large amounts of oxygen in the water at night, causing the water body to become oxygen-deprived, resulting in the death of fish and other aquatic organisms and the emission of foul odors.

(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 discharged is reduced as much as possible, which leads to the reduction of 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. In addition, Substances that can lead to groundwater pollution are designated as substances prohibited for use at Ricoh business offices, which leads to the improvement of wastewater quality. 3. Requesting suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements We require our suppliers to properly manage harmful substances that pose a danger 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 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.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Phosphates cause eutrophication of water bodies. Eutrophication increases the amount of phytoplankton, which in turn increases the number of fish and shellfish that feed on it. However, if it progresses too far, the abnormal proliferation of phytoplankton can cause red tides and blue-green algae blooms. Furthermore, phytoplankton consumes large amounts of oxygen in the water at night, causing the water body to become oxygen-deprived, resulting in the death of fish and other aquatic life and the emission of foul odors.

(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. In addition, in order to ensure compliance with regulations, the company has established its own voluntary wastewater standards that are stricter than the regulations. 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.

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

[Increasing of procurement cost due to delay of supplier's response to carbon tax and emissions trading system] Countries and regions all over the world are expected to accelerate the introduction of carbon pricing to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 1.5C target. In Japan, Efforts for introducing carbon pricing are ongoing. In addition, the EU has tentatively begun to introduce a carbon border tax. We anticipate that material manufacturing industries in the entire world will be

targeted by carbon pricing. The application of carbon pricing to important materials such as iron, steel and resin used for Ricoh's printing products will significantly affect the Ricoh Group. The addition of carbon emission cost to material procurement cost will increase the cost of procurement from suppliers. As a result, the risk of a decrease in Ricoh's profits is expected. For example, at Ricoh, materials such as steel and resin account for about 90% of the weight of copiers and multifunction printers that are our main product line-up, and we procure each of them at least 50,000 to 60,000 tons annually. We also procure more than 100,000 tons of thermal base paper. If we continue to emit the 2015 Scope 3 Category 1 emissions of 1,265,000 tones until 2030, we estimate that our procurement costs will increase accordingly in the regions where our suppliers are located due to carbon pricing.

(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 Condition Carbon pricing increases suppliers' costs and increases our procurement costs for raw materials and components. Higher procurement costs may result in higher manufacturing costs and lower profit margins. 2) Impact on business performance Increased procurement costs may reduce profits and adversely affect business performance. If product prices need to be raised to pass on increased costs, market competitiveness may decline and sales may decrease. 3) Impact on cash flow Increased procurement costs will increase the complexity of managing inventory and payment cycles and increase working capital requirements.

(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 1.5C 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

344000000

(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 344 million yen in FY2023 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] In response to rising costs due to higher carbon prices in the procurement of steel, resins and other materials,, Ricoh is reducing the amount of iron and resin used without lowering product performance. Since the 1990s, Ricoh has been working to reduce the size and weight of its A3 MFPs and other core printing products and to establish reuse and recycling scheme, in order to build a circular society. We set the goal for the virgin material ratio used in products will be under 60% by 2030 in the resource conservation field. Activities to reduce resource usage, including steel and resins, indirectly contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions at the time of manufacturing of our suppliers, thus reducing the impact on our business in terms of carbon emission tax. To achieve our environmental goals, we promote technology development aimed at reducing the size and weight of our products and incorporating recycled materials into our products. The RICOH IM C Series digital full-color MFPs launched in January 2019 are up to 65% lighter than previous models thanks to a new lightweight frame. We are also working to expand material recycling, and have increased the percentage of recycled plastic from 6% to 50% in the latest models sold in February 2023. We are also using recycled plastic made from 100% commercially available recycled materials in our toner bottles. As a result of these efforts, we achieved 78.9% virgin materials rate used in products in 2023(target for 2030 is set at 60% or loss). This is equivalent to a reduction of approximately 57,000 tons in greenhouse gas emissions related to Scope3 Category1.

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] The Ricoh Group has more than 20 production sites in five regions, Japan, China, Asia in general, Europe and the U.S., and many of them are located in countries prone to damage by tropical cyclones, such as the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand and Japan. Such production sites account for about 40% of our production sites, and therefore measures for mitigating the impact of natural disasters are required. Especially in recent years, a flood disaster risk has been increasing in Japan due to the climate change. In response to domestic natural disasters due to typhoons and heavy rains in FY 2019, our company carried out flood disaster risk assessments for our 19 main sites in FY 2020 in accordance with our company-wide risk management process and under the guidance of the Group Management Committee (GMC). As a result, a high flood disaster risk was found at three sites in particular. These included the production site for multifunction printer, which is one of our company's main products, the production site for supply goods such as toner and photoreceptor, and the R&D base. If a flood whose scale is "once in a thousand years" level occurred at even one of these, our business performance would be significantly damaged.

(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)

30000000000

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

30000000000

(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

700000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost of Management] For sites with a high risk of flooding, we are continuously promoting countermeasures with an investment totalling 700 million yen in construction costs and expenses within the framework of our 3-year plan. This figure consists of the waterproofing cost for drain pumps, floodwall construction cost and waterproof sheet installation cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The damage due to typhoons and heavy rains in 2019 was significant in Japan. Although their impact on the Ricoh Group was trivial, our company carried out the assessments of our 19 main sites for their flood disaster risk (as a significant risk to our management) in accordance with our company-wide risk management process and under the guidance of the Group Management Committee. In FY 2020, the division in charge of in-house production and supply chain management and the BCP Functional Team consisting of members of our sites played a central role to proceed with research and the development of countermeasures. On the basis of the results of hearings from relevant local governments and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport's river offices and their advice, our company established the policy of taking measures against a flood disaster of "once in 100 years" level, which is also used as a standard by public administration in the development of a flood-control plan. The research results, damage scenarios and draft countermeasures were reported at the Group Management Committee. As a result, measures focused on three sites whose risk was deemed particularly high were determined. Under a three-year plan starting from FY 2021, we will launch necessary construction works such as the installation of floodwalls and take required measures in coordination with relevant local governments. In fiscal 2023, we completed a series of necessary measures to install watertight plates and waterproof walls at the Ricoh Technology Center, our main R&D site, and at Ricoh Industrie Tohoku, our main production site.

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 taking the lead in strengthening circular economy and related plastic regulations, and it is expected that these will expand globally. In addition, consumer environmental awareness is increasing, and there is a growing trend towards choosing environmentally friendly products. As a result, companies are required to comply with environmental regulations, and our main printing business also needs to respond. If we are unable to respond, there is a risk that we will lose our competitiveness in the global market. In Europe, a draft regulation called the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) was published in 2022, which sets the rate of recycled material use in plastic packaging at 35% in 2030 and 65% in 2040. In addition, plastic packaging taxes have already been implemented in the UK and Spain, and in

FY2023, our company was subject to a tax of approximately 4 million yen. Similar regulations are spreading to other countries. Furthermore, in order to comply with new regulations, the use of recycled plastics and the shift to recyclable designs will require technological development and changes to product design, and the costs associated with these will increase in the future.

(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 been working on resource conservation in our business activities. 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 purpose of the WG is to study, plan, and promote measures across the organization, and its main roles will be as follows. Related departments implement measures and product development to achieve the goal. - 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 IMC6010 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). In addition, these products use pulp molds made from recycled paper as raw material, reducing plastic packaging materials by approximately 54% compared to its predecessor. As explained so far, we believe that our response strategy contributes to the progress of UN Sustainable Development Goal No. 9, 12 and 17. Participating in Japan Partnership for Circular Economy, we aim to strengthen public and private partnerships, including domestic companies, 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] The Ricoh Group has more than 20 production sites in five regions, Japan, China, Asia in general, Europe and the U.S., and many of them are located in countries prone to damage by tropical cyclones, such as the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand and Japan. Such production sites account for about 40% of our production sites, and therefore measures for mitigating the impact of natural disasters are required. Especially in recent years, a flood disaster risk has been increasing in Japan due to the climate change. In response to domestic natural disasters due to typhoons and heavy rains in FY 2019, our company carried out flood disaster risk assessments for our 19 main sites in FY 2020 in accordance with our company-wide risk management process and under the guidance of the Group Management Committee (GMC). As a result, a high flood disaster risk was found at three sites in particular. These included the production site for multifunction printer, which is one of our company's main products, the production site for supply goods such as toner and photoreceptor, and the R&D base. If a flood whose scale is "once in a thousand years" level occurred at even one of these, our business performance would be significantly damaged.

(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)

30000000000

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

30000000000

(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

700000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost of Management] For sites with a high risk of flooding, we are continuously promoting countermeasures with an investment totaling 700 million yen in construction costs and expenses within the framework of our 3-year plan. This figure consists of the waterproofing cost for drain pumps, floodwall construction cost and waterproof sheet installation cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The damage due to typhoons and heavy rains in 2019 was significant in Japan. Although their impact on the Ricoh Group was trivial, our company carried out the assessments of our 19 main sites for their flood disaster risk (as a significant risk to our management) in accordance with our company-wide risk management process and under the guidance of the Group Management Committee. In FY 2020, the division in charge of in-house production and supply chain management and the BCP Functional Team consisting of members of our sites played a central role to proceed with research and the development of countermeasures. On the basis of the results of hearings from relevant local governments and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport's river offices and their advice, our company established the policy of taking measures against a flood disaster of "once in 100 years" level, which is also used as a standard by public administration in the development of a flood-control plan. The research results, damage scenarios and draft countermeasures were reported at the Group Management Committee. As a result, measures focused on three sites whose risk was deemed particularly high were determined. Under a three-year plan starting from FY 2021, we will launch necessary construction works such as the installation of floodwalls and take required measures in coordination with relevant local governments. In fiscal 2023, we completed a series of necessary measures to install watertight plates and waterproof walls at the Ricoh Technology Center, our main R&D site, and at Ricoh Industry Tohoku, our main production site.

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 has 20 or more manufacturing sites in five areas: Japan, China, Asia, Europe and the U.S. and many of them are located in countries significantly subject to the impacts of tropical cyclone (hurricane and typhoon) such as Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand and Japan. Because of a product characteristic, we can assemble parts in only our own factories. Therefore, we cannot manufacture products at all without the parts supplied by our suppliers who are located near our assembly plants. Suppliers in high-risk areas account for 67% of the total. If measures are not taken to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, there is a risk that production will not be in time. For example, there is a possibility that flooding in Chao Phraya River-Delta in Thailand could impact the operation of factories producing imaging devices, the primary products of the Ricoh Group. Two of the Ricoh factories including Ricoh Manufacturing Thailand would not be directly affected by the flood because they are distant from the delta region where the problem occurred. However, the effect of the flooding, may result in causing the supply of parts and materials from suppliers to be delayed or stopped. The duration of the influence is assumed to exceed one week in some situations, and specific parts may become unavailable for one month or longer depending on the situation.

(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, halting the production of some Ricoh products. On this occasion, it took over four months for the factory production to be restored to normal, with an overall damage of approximately 8 bn yen. According to a scenario analysis conducted to 2030 based on this incident, natural disasters of such magnitude are expected to increase within the Asian region including Thailand, Japan and China. Assuming either of the Ricoh factories will be forced to halt production twice every 10 years, the potential financial impact resulting from the loss of sales opportunity was evaluated. As a result, the financial impact is calculated to be 16 bn yen. The Calculation logic are as follows; -Damage equivalent to Thailand's flood occurs twice (8bn*2 16bn yen)*

(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 FY2023. 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 medium, 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 has 20 or more manufacturing sites in five areas: Japan, China, Asia, Europe and the U.S. and many of them are located in countries significantly subject to the impacts of tropical cyclone (hurricane and typhoon) such

as Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand and Japan. Because of a product characteristic, we can assemble parts in only our own factories. Therefore, we cannot manufacture products at all without the parts supplied by our suppliers who are located near our assembly plants. Suppliers in high-risk areas account for 67% of the total. If measures are not taken to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, there is a risk that production will not be in time. For example, there is a possibility that flooding in Chao Phraya River-Delta in Thailand could impact the operation of factories producing imaging devices, the primary products of the Ricoh Group. Two of the Ricoh factories including Ricoh Manufacturing Thailand would not be directly affected by the flood because they are distant from the delta region where the problem occurred. However, the effect of the flooding, may result in causing the supply of parts and materials from suppliers to be delayed or stopped. The duration of the influence is assumed to exceed one week in some situations, and specific parts may become unavailable for one month or longer depending on the situation.

(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, halting the production of some Ricoh products. On this occasion, it took over four months for the factory production to be restored to normal, with an overall damage of approximately 8 bn yen. According to a scenario analysis conducted to 2030 based on this incident, natural disasters of such magnitude are expected to increase within the Asian region including Thailand, Japan and China. Assuming either of the Ricoh factories will be forced to halt production twice every 10 years, the potential financial impact resulting from the loss of sales opportunity was evaluated. As a result, the financial impact is calculated to be 16 bn yen. The Calculation logic are as follows; -Damage equivalent to Thailand's flood occurs twice (8bn*2 16bn yen)*

(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 FY2023. 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 medium, 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)

232600000

(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

2326000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Our total capital investment for FY2023 was 53.2 billion. We have set a 1.5C target for Scope 1 and 2 reductions, and any delay in progress toward achieving the target will directly lead to transition risks, loss of commercial opportunities, and a decline in our status as a top environmental company. Considering decarbonization at the time of equipment installation, the capital investment for decarbonization in 2023 amounted to 2,326 million. Using 53.2 billion as the denominator, the ratio would be 23.26/532 4.37%.

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)

188000000

(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

188000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Our total capital investment in FY2023 amounted to 53.2 billion. One of the most significant physical risks to our business in Japan is the risk of flood damage. As a result of our risk assessments, we have continued flood prevention construction work at three domestic business sites at risk as part of a three-year plan, the cost of which amounted to 188 million in FY2023. Using 53.2 billion as the denominator, the ratio would be 1.88/532 0.35%.
[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?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

We recognize that compliance with water-related regulations is an important part of maintaining compliance. Each facility is regularly evaluated internally to ensure compliance. Ricoh did not violated any water-related law in fiscal year 2023.
[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
☑ Tokyo CaT - ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Tokyo CaT - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.28

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0.19

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

03/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

03/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

6613.8

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

298

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

224

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:
☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

no comment
[Fixed row]

(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

03/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

03/30/2024

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

51.91

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

16115243

(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 due to fossil fuel consumption in Scope1.
[Fixed row]

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

The adaptation strategy of Ricoh to climate change-related social systems consists of attempts to suppress emissions to within the limits of Cap restriction and maximizing the reduction in carbon tax expenditures through process improvement and reduction of carbon emission by voluntary efforts for obligatory systems such as Cap and Trade or ETS. The background of taking this strategy is the Ricoh Group Environmental Targets designated by the company in 2017. The Ricoh Group environment targets were set to be adapted into "Decarbonization of society" which is gaining significance globally. Ricoh Group Environmental Target aims for zero CO2 emission in the entire value chain of the Ricoh Group by the year 2050. In March 2020, Ricoh revised the target for its emissions in 2030 from 30% to 63% compared to 2015 and 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. Furthermore, in March 2023, Ricoh set new environmental goals for 2040: net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions under Scope 1 and 2, 100% shift to renewable energy for electricity consumption in its business activities (RE100), advancing its original 2050 targets by ten years. This is an ambitious goal aiming to accelerate Ricoh's response to climate change, an urgent global issue. To achieve the target by various measurements is important task because Ricoh's stakeholders such as investors are expecting to realize it, and Ricoh has responsibility to respond to expectations. Therefore, Ricoh needs to along with the adaptation to various systems including Cap and Trade and ETS aggressively. Our specific action based on the adaptation strategy is the attendance to the Tokyo Cap and Trade. Ricoh has introduced renewable electricity in the head office since FY2021 and had continued it in FY2023. This attempt enabled the reduction of carbon emission by approximately 1698 tons per year. The effectiveness and performance of measures implemented within respective sites are reported to Ricoh ESG Center, then to be submitted to the senior management staff participating in the ESG committee chaired by the CEO. As a result of the implementation of various attempts for reduction of GHG emission and energy usage involving these processes, the overall CO2 emission of the Ricoh Group for FY2023 declined to 107,417 tons in direct emission

(scope 1) and 118,838 tons in indirect emission (scope 2), achieving 9.4 percent less emission of CO2 in comparison with the previous year.

(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:* ☑ 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
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Colombia
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Japan
☑ 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

☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The IPCC's Special Report on Global Warming 1.5C, released in October 2018, showed that decarbonization efforts are needed on a larger scale than ever before. The report has motivated countries around the world to achieve the 1.5C target, and they are strengthening laws and regulations, introducing CO2 reduction technologies, and investing in low-carbon services. The Ricoh Group provides total support for customers' decarbonization activities, from the development of low-carbon products to the provision of energy-saving office solutions. For office printing products, we have acquired environmental labels such as the International Energy Star Program, EPEAT, Blue Angel Mark, and Eco Mark to achieve high energy efficiency. This gives us a competitive advantage and increases our sales opportunities in public and private tenders. Ricoh's basic policy is to achieve both ease of use and energy efficiency, and we have put into practical use our unique energy-saving technology called "QSU (Quick Start-Up)", which enables immediate recovery from sleep mode. The color digital multifunction printers RICOH IM C6010/C5510/C4510/C3510/C3010/C2510, released in 2023, achieve a warm-up time of 24 seconds and a recovery time from sleep mode of 6.4 seconds. This allows customers to achieve energy savings while maintaining service quality, and it is expected to expand the sales of Ricoh products.

(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

FY2023 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)

1230000000000

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

1230000000000

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

1230000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The sales value of products contributing to decarbonisation (environmental label certification) in the office printing business area in 2023 is approximately JPY 1,230

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

67600000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost to realize opportunity] The management cost for opportunity realization is approximately 67.6 billion yen in FY2023. 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 2023 onwards.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

[Implementing Action & Case study] The global society have increased motivation for achieving 1.5-degree goal, and it is expected to reduce CO2 and provide low-carbon products and services. Therefore we have aimed to support customers' decarbonizing activities by offering total services; from developing low-carbon products to providing energy-saving office solution. In order to deliver environmentally responsible products to our customers, we are actively acquiring environment labels both in and outside of Japan. Under the International Energy Star Program, which promotes the energy saving of office equipment, 96.9% of our printing and imaging products, including those released in FY2023, have acquired Energy Star Certification, demonstrating our commitment to Zero-Carbon. Reducing power consumption in standby mode is the most important aspect of energy saving in multifunction printers, and QSU (Quick Start-Up) is Ricoh's proprietary technology that enables multifunction printers to be used quickly, with the start-up time determined by the speed at which the fusing roller is warmed up. We have been working on developing this technology for 20 years and have now significantly reduced the time required to return from sleep mode, achieving industry-leading energy savings. The Ricoh IM C6010/C5510/C4510/C3510/C3010/C2510 digital full-colour MFPs launched in 2023 have achieved industry-leading power consumption with this technology and increased the percentage of recycled plastic used to 51%. This has reduced the carbon footprint by approximately 27% compared to previous models. 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. The product series is certified as "Sustainable Products Premium," a higher rank.

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
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand

☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ 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

We see a business opportunity for us to expand sales of existing products that reduce water usage and other environmental impacts, in addition to marketing and offering new products and services. Conventional textile dyeing uses a lot of energy and materials to create screen plates and formulate inks, and the dyeing process requires a lot of water for color fixing, drying, and washing. It also generates large amounts of hazardous substances and wastewater, which are considered to be a heavy burden on the environment. In response to these issues, the company launched the RICOH Ri100 garment printer in 2018. This printer can print directly on garments by combining technologies such as inkjet, which the company has cultivated for over 40 years, with reduced size and high operability. In 2021, the company also launched its successor, the RICOH Ri 2000. Our garment printer series features digital printing technology that uses very little water, saves energy, and reduces chemicals and waste, compared with conventional garment printing technologies that use a lot of energy, materials, and water and generate toxic substances and wastewater.

(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 FY2023 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)

4000000000

(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 FY2023 (approximately 4 billion) and 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 FY2023.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

500000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost to realize opportunity] The management cost for opportunity realization is approximately 500 million yen in FY2023. This figure consists of Research & Development expenses for decarbonisation contribution products in the graphic communications area (including commercial production printers). This amount is expected to correspond to the opportunity realisation costs from 2023 onwards.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our garment printer series uses digital printing technology that does not use water when printing on garments. Therefore, digitally printed garments use less water and fewer toxic substances than garments printed with conventional printing technologies. The Ri100, launched in 2018, is about one-third the size of a typical garment printer and has a finishing unit that can be stacked underneath. This makes it suitable for use in space-constrained storefronts and event venues, a point that differentiates it from other products. The Ri2000, released in 2021, is an advanced model of the Ri100 and meets the needs of e-commerce shops that do not hold inventory and print original products. With its introduction, we can help customers in the apparel printing industry improve their business efficiency and expand their operations. Launched in 2023, the Ri4000 is an innovative garment printer that specializes in printing on polyester materials. Its built-in enhancer system allows work to be completed without additional pre-processing equipment, greatly improving work efficiency. In addition, the use of newly developed inks enables vivid, long-lasting colors and high-quality prints that do not fade even after washing. These features could open up business opportunities for a wide range of industries, including apparel manufacturers, sports teams and athletes, and promotional product manufacturers. We aim to expand sales by introducing new products to the polyester market and establishing a new sales and service structure in markets we haven't entered yet.

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

☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ 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 Ricoh Group considers a "circular economy" as a material issue and has set medium- to long-term goals to strengthen resource conservation, enhance resource circulation, and reduce the use of new resources. This is expected to advance decarbonization and increase the demand for products with a low carbon footprint. Since launching recycled copiers in 1997, Ricoh has expanded its range of recycled multifunction devices, selling over 30,000 units in 2020. The company established the "Comet Circle" in 1994, demonstrating its approach to reducing environmental impact throughout the product lifecycle. Through partnerships with recycling operators, Ricoh is working to improve the quality of recycled resources and minimize costs, building an economically and environmentally efficient recycling system. Ricoh's recycled machines are products that have been remanufactured from collected items, effectively utilizing resources. Domestically, Ricoh has implemented systems to predict the timing and volume of product collection and inventory management systems to efficiently produce and improve the quality of recycled machines. The Ricoh Group aims to achieve a circular economy by setting medium- to long-term goals to strengthen resource conservation and circulation and reduce the use of new resources. This is expected to advance decarbonization and increase the demand for products with a low carbon footprint.

(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 FY2023 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)

30000000000

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

30000000000

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

30000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Sales in the recycled machine business in 2023 were approximately 30 billion yen. This figure (30 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

344000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

344 million yen was the cost of managing the development of low carbon 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 decarbonisation targets. This amount is expected to correspond to the opportunity realisation costs from 2023 onwards.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 1997, the Ricoh Group has started selling the recycled machines. Since then, we have been grasping customer needs properly depending on the time and accumulated sales achievement of recycled machines. They collect over 300,000 end-of-life products annually, with around 50,000 of these being sold as reused or remanufactured products. To realize this opportunity, we design our products under "The Eco-design policy " based on the idea of “reduce, reuse and recycling”. As a result of these efforts, we have established a variety of technical know-how, including strength design to allow reuse, reuse of high-value-added parts, recycling of high-quality materials, and downsizing of products. The recycled machines contribute to a large reduction of CO2 emissions during the product life cycle. It is because they don’t need material and parts production stages, which emit a large amount of CO2 emissions relatively during the manufacturing process. For example, our color MFPs RICOH MP C4504RC/C3004RC, on which we are selling now, have achieved to reduce CO2 emissions by 60% which is generated during their manufacturing process (Comparison with new RICOH MFPs.). Ricoh's regional sales headquarters in Europe offer the GreenLine series of MFPs by collecting, sorting, and recycling used Ricoh MFPs in accordance with common standards shared by all sites. The number of countries where the GreenLine recycled MFPs are sold is increasing and the market is expanding across Europe. The new “Eco-design Regulation for Sustainable Products (ESPR)” in Europe aims to minimize the environmental impact of products by strengthening criteria such as durability, reusability, reparability, and energy efficiency. We will further improve its product design and manufacturing processes based on the technology and expertise it has accumulated over the years, promoting a sustainable business model. This will enhance the competitiveness of Ricoh’s products in the European market.

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
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Colombia
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam

☑ Malaysia
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Argentina
☑ Luxembourg
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ 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

[Company-specific description] According to the Ministry of the Environment's report, "The market size and employment size of the environmental industry" was approximately 50 trillion yen in 2022 and is expected to continue expanding. Amid the growing demand for decarbonization, there are currently few companies that can provide one-stop solutions. The Ricoh Group aims to become a leading company that offers one-stop decarbonization solutions by integrating five business areas: power sales, energy conservation, energy creation, energy storage, and EV conversion. To meet various customer needs, Ricoh provides energy management systems that can be applied not only to new buildings but also to existing ones. In 2019, they launched the "RICOH Smart MES," a system that simultaneously controls air conditioning and LED lighting. Additionally, as part of strengthening their service business towards realizing a smart society, Ricoh entered the electricity retail business in 2015. Utilizing their sales network, they propose switching to low-cost, low-carbon electricity not only for large factories and offices but also for small and medium-sized offices and stores. Furthermore, they offer one-stop solutions for visualizing power consumption and achieving efficient operations through EMS (Energy Management Systems), LED lighting, high-efficiency air conditioners, and energy-saving equipment such as multifunction printers.

(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 FY2023 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)

30000000000

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

30000000000

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

30000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Sales in our environmental and energy businesses in 2023 were 30 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

4911000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

[How to calculate Cost to realize opportunity] The administrative costs of this business operation in FY2023 will be approximately 3.1 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 2024 onwards.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

[Implementing Action & Case study] It is predicted that the market size of global warming countermeasures will continue to expand. In the business areas of electricity sales, energy conservation, and energy creation in this market, we understand the needs and challenges of our office and electricity sales customers and provide them with one-stop solutions for new value toward decarbonization. We aim to further expand business opportunities in the future. Therefore, we have accelerated open innovation. We are strengthening alliances with partner companies to develop implementation and integration technologies for various systems and devices. In 2022, we launched a renewable energy tracking demonstration project with NGK Insulators, Ltd. We worked to build a system to ensure and enable the trading of the environmental value of renewable energy charged into and discharged from storage batteries. The system uses a megawatt-class power storage system (NAS battery), the world's first commercialized by NGK, and the blockchain (distributed ledger) technology-based renewable energy distribution and recording platform developed by Ricoh. In 2023, Ricoh and NGK launched the NR-Power Lab company, a joint venture on power business. The main business of the new company is virtual power plant (VPP) services and electricity digital services, which integrate and control energy resources with digital technology to promote the stable use of renewable energy. The two companies(Ricoh and NGK) are members of RE100 and aim to realize early commercialization of the project by utilizing their experience in promoting demonstration projects for renewable energy tracking.
[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)

1446000000000

(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 leads not only to business risks but also to opportunities to enhance the value of our products and services and our corporate value. It brings about a variety of opportunities including provision of products and solutions that make use of our energy-saving technologies and services to support decarbonization by customers, expanded sales of solutions that lead to infectious disease countermeasures, business expansion in the environmental and energy fields, and creation of new businesses. At present, eco-friendly office equipment, infectious disease countermeasure solutions, and the environmental and energy businesses contribute to sales on the scale of 1 trillion. We classify products and services that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation into the following categories and publish them in the TCFD report. [Mitigation] Within the environmental management that we have undertaken since the 1990s, the Ricoh Group has committed to the development of energy-saving technologies and has continually provided customers with products and services that contribute to mitigation of climate change. We will continue to pursue thorough energy-saving performance in the products and services that we sell. - Sales of eco label-certified products that contribute to the decarbonization of society(Approx. 1,230 billion） - Sales in the products and parts recycling business (Approx. 30 billion) - Sales in the energy creation and energy saving businesses (Approx. 30 billion) - Contribution through new businesses (sales of eco-friendly paperless labels and foamed PLA sheets) (Approx. 6 billion) [Adaptation] As climate change becomes ever more pronounced, sales of products and services that contribute to adaptation to climate change are growing. With the impacts of climate change expected to continue growing, we will strive to develop and to provide customers with products and services that aid in avoiding or lessening the impacts of climate change that are already occurring or that are predicted to occur. - Solution sales that support new workstyles (Approx. 170 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)

4000000000

(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 believe that the expansion of sales of existing products that reduce environmental impact, including water usage, and the provision of new products and services as business opportunities. The figure represents sales related to garment printers that can print directly on clothing, combining inkjet technology with miniaturization technology and high operability, including products and 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;Diversity Policy 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 various viewpoints and backgrounds, on top 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.Please see the latest securiy report on Page124.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

AnnualSecuritiesReport_124th_as of Mar 2024.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
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ 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
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(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 external 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.

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 – 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
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ 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 water security. Specifically, CEO participates in the ESG committee and corporate board, discussing the attendance to resource conservation themes including water security 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 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 resource conservation theme including water security issues, and for promoting fair rulings among the Board including external Board members. 【The example of a water security issues decision made by the CEO】

Although the impact of typhoons and heavy rains in Japan in 2019 was minor for the Ricoh Group, many companies suffered severe damage. In response to this disaster, under the leadership of the CEO-led company-wide management meeting, the Group Management Committee (GMC), a review of flood risk assessments was conducted at 19 major domestic sites in fiscal 2020. As a result, it was decided to focus on addressing four key sites in Japan. A three-year plan began in fiscal 2021, including the installation of waterproof walls and other necessary measures, with ongoing collaboration with relevant local governments. The Corporate Board reported and approved these resolutions and the progress of their implementation, as well as reviewed and guided the annual budget and business plans. Sequential construction started in fiscal 2021, and by fiscal 2023, all necessary measures, including the installation of flood barriers and waterproof walls, were completed at the major research and development center, Ricoh Technology Center, and the major production site, Ricoh Industry Tohoku Plant.

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:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(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 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

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(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 line with the TNFD guidance and was made public after deliberation at the ESG Committee.
[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. [Rationale for Responsibility] Ricoh places ESG at the center of value creation, integrating climate-related issues into its business. The CEO takes responsibility for overseeing this integration, guiding public policy engagement, and ensuring the company aligns with sustainable policies that support long-term growth. [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. The ESG Committee meets quarterly, and environmental performance data is reported biannually. In November 2023, the ESG Committee discussed decarbonization goals and renewable energy strategies, resulting in the CEO approving a budget that raised the renewable energy adoption rate to 33.6%. In February 2024, the CEO set a new target for achieving net-zero GHG emissions by 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 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

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. [Rationale for Responsibility] Ricoh views ESG, including water security risks, as central to creating new business value. The CEO is responsible for integrating ESG factors into the company's strategy and execution. [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] In 2019, although the impact of typhoons and heavy rains on Ricoh was minor compared to other companies, the CEO led a company-wide management meeting. In FY2020, flood risk assessments were reviewed at 19 major sites, leading to a focus on four key sites in Japan. A three-year plan started in FY2021, including flood barriers and other measures, in collaboration with local governments. The Corporate Board approved these measures, and by fiscal 2023, necessary installations, such as flood barriers at the Ricoh Technology Center and the Ricoh Industry Tohoku Plant, were completed.

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)

(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

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. [Reason for Responsibility] Ricoh views ESG, including biodiversity conservation, as central to creating new business value. The CEO is responsible for integrating ESG factors into the company's strategy and execution. [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 progress on biodiversity conservation KPIs, is reported annually to the CEO and business unit managers. The CEO leads discussions on biodiversity conservation and ensures fair decision-making among Board members. [Example of a Decision on Biodiversity Conservation] Ricoh has led efforts in biodiversity conservation, including having its Gotemba plant recognized as a nature-friendly site under Japan's 30by30 framework. In 2023, following the release of the TNFD, the ESG Committee decided to endorse the TNFD framework. The CEO is leading activities aligned with the TNFD framework, including revising the biodiversity policy.
[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

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

☑ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

☑ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

Pollution

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Increase in substitution of listed environmental contaminants

☑ Increase in discharge treatment compliance and meeting regulatory requirements – direct operations

☑ Reduction/elimination of environmental incidents and/or environmental notices (notices of violation)

(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

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 the achievement of a high score in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) World evaluation, which includes sustainability indicators such as water-related factors. The reason for incorporating the DJSI World evaluation into the CEO's bonus assessment is that DJSI provides a comprehensive evaluation of the company's ESG efforts, including water use reduction. For example, obtaining DJSI World status results in a 1.05 times increase in the CEO's bonus evaluation amount.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Promotion

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The wastewater generated from Ricoh Group's business activities is assessed and managed based on Ricoh Group's water policy, with the facility managers serving as the official responsible persons for this. Each facility manager within the Ricoh Group demonstrates leadership in preventing water pollution incidents at their respective facilities and is subject to evaluation based on their management responsibilities if a water pollution incident occurs during the fiscal year

(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.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(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

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

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(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 directors on board, including CFO is conducted annually by the Nomination Committee and they are evaluated from 3 aspects: Financial viewpoint, Shareholder and capital market viewpoint and Non-financial viewpoint. Bonuses, which are short-term incentives, are determined by multiplying the amount worked out based on these evaluation results by a factor corresponding to the DJSI rating. Stock compensation, which is 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. KPIs for ESG measures include GHG emission reductions, renewable energy ratio, avoided emissions, and decreased use of new resources in products. The Nomination Committee's deliberations and conclusions on the evaluation of each directors on board are reported to the board of directors to effectively oversees each directors on board. The evaluation of each directors on board from these viewpoints aligns with monetary reward.

(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 back casting from these medium- to long-term goals and setting ESG targets as milestones in the mid-term management plan, and incorporating them into the CFO's incentive KPIs, the company ensures the achievement of its decarbonization objectives.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(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

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

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(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

Non-financial viewpoint. Bonuses, which are short-term incentives, are determined by multiplying the amount worked out based on these evaluation results by a factor corresponding to the DJSI rating. Stock compensation, which is 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. KPIs for ESG measures include GHG emission reductions, renewable energy ratio, avoided emissions, and decreased use of new resources in products.

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

Success or failure in terms of the achievement of GHG emission reductions, renewable energy ratio and revenue from low-carbon products or services targets serving as subjects of evaluation for this incentive, has been determined based on the GHG emission reduction targets (a 63% reduction for Scope 1 and Scope 2 and a 40% reduction in Scope 3 Categories 1, 4 and 11 in relation to 2015 figures),avoided emissions, and decreased use of new resources in products. for the period leading up to 2030. These GHG emission reduction targets are short-term targets based on scientific grounds and form part of our transition plan.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(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

Bonus amounts constituting short-term incentives for business unit managers, reflect results such as those pertaining to GHG emission reductions, renewable energy usage ratio, avoided emissions, and decreased use of new resources in products. Stock compensation, which is a long-term incentive, is determined based on the results of a three-year evaluation.

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

Success or failure in terms of the achievement of GHG emission targets serving as subjects of evaluation for this incentive, has been determined based on the GHG emission reduction targets (a 63% reduction for Scope 1 and Scope 2 and a 40% reduction in Scope 3 Categories 1, 4 and 11 in relation to 2015 figures),renewable usage ratio, avoided emissions, and decreased use of new resources in products. for the period leading up to 2030. These GHG emission reduction targets are short-term targets based on scientific grounds and form part of our transition plan.
[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.

(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 3

(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 Net Positive Gain

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

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_2023.pdf

Row 4

(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

Ricoh Group supplier and partner code of conduct_en.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 April 2023, JCI released a message titled "Overcoming Two Crises with Renewable Energy and Carbon Pricing." Ricoh expressed its support for this message, with the corporate officer in charge of ESG, conveying a video message through JCI, expressing the hope for further leadership from the G7 to avoid the climate crisis. In December 2023, JCI announced recommendations for the introduction of carbon pricing at an international level. Ricoh expressed its support for these recommendations. The corporate officer in charge of ESG, conveyed a message through JCI emphasizing the need to mobilize institutional and policy measures that contribute to achieving the 1.5-degree target and to support efforts by local governments, businesses, and citizens. The recommendations aim to realize carbon pricing in Japan by 2030, enabling a 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and opening the path to a competitive economy. JCLP Ricoh is one of the five founding members of the initiative, with its chairperson serving as co-chair since October 2021, leading the formation and aggregation of opinions on climate-related issues. In November 2023, the Chairman of Ricoh, in his capacity as co-chair of JCLP, presented recommendations titled "Acceleration of Decarbonization by GX" to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, who is also the Minister in charge of GX implementation, and engaged in discussions. Given the current situation where measures to avoid the climate crisis and the practice of decarbonization significantly affect the international competitiveness of companies, He proposed the following recommendations to ensure competitiveness and improve energy security and trade balance by reducing dependency on fossil fuels: -Acceleration of GX through strengthening measures for the widespread adoption of already commercialized technologies towards the 1.5C target. -Swift introduction of floating offshore wind power, which has vast potential, through ambitious adoption targets, roadmap development, utilization of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), and scaling up of individual projects. In December 2023, JCLP hosted a seminar titled "Business Transformation Plan Towards a Future Envisioned by the 1.5C Roadmap" at the Japan Pavilion of COP28 in Dubai, UAE. The Chairman of Ricoh, appeared as co-chair of JCLP. The seminar highlighted the 1.5C roadmap developed by IGES (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies) and JCLP, which is intended to be shared between the public and private sectors. It emphasized that by sharing this roadmap, companies can confidently invest in decarbonization, leading to the creation of new business opportunities and a positive cycle. 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 2023 was 33.6%, up 3.4 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.Going forward, we will assess our dependence on and impact on natural capital and identify risks and opportunities in line with the TNFD recommendations, and plan to begin disclosing information 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 directly with policy makers

☑ 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

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

AnnualSecuritiesReport_124th.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 in order 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]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

1. Renewable energy 2. Carbon Pricing 3.Decarbonization by GX 4.1.5degrees aligned roadmap

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables
☑ Electricity grid access for renewables
☑ Energy attribute certificate systems
☑ Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs
☑ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Advocacy Activities Ricoh Group not only complies with regulations related to climate change and energy use reduction at each domestic and overseas location but also actively supports policies and institutional designs that promote decarbonization, and aids in their realization. In 2023 Ricoh’s Chairperson and Co-Chair of Japan Climate Leaders’ Partnership Mr. Yamashita proposed Ministry of the Environment to stimulate scientific analysis approach to climate crisis, and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry to boost decarbonization by green transformation. Evaluation of Ricoh's Advocacy in the Climate Change Sector In September 2023, Ricoh's advocacy efforts in the field of climate change were recognized, and Ricoh was selected as one of the 27 companies worldwide with influence on climate change policy in "An Influence Map Report" issued by Influence Map, an independent climate risk think tank based in the UK. Source: Influence Map Website, “Corporate Climate Policy Engagement Leaders, 2023” https://influencemap.org/briefing/Global-Leaders-Report-23529

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add 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 Climate Initiative 4.Renewable Energy Institute 5.Keizai Doyukai(Japan Association of Corporate Executives) 6. Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity

(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.

(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

[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

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(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

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Please see attached annual securities report on pages 28-42. Environmental Policy; page 35 Governance; page 28,35 Strategy; page 29,36 Risk & Opportunities; page 38 Emission target; page37 Emission figures; page 39

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

AnnualSecuritiesReport_124th_as of Mar 2024.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 2024. This includes the policies, strategies, targets, risks and opportunities, and progress toward the goals in the areas of climate change in line with TCFD framework.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Please see attached annual securities report on pages 28-42. Environmental Policy; page 35 Governance; page 28 Strategy; page 29 Risk & Opportunities; pages 40-41,55-56

(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 2024. This includes the policies, governance, strategies and risks & opportunities in the "resource conservation" section and "material management risk" section.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Please see attached annual securities report on pages 28-42. Environmental Policy; page 35 Governance; page 28 Strategy; page 42 Value chain engagement; 41 Risk & Opportunities; pages 42 Biodiversity indicators; page 42

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

AnnualSecuritiesReport_124th.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 2024. This includes the biodiversity policies, strategies, targets, risks and opportunities, and progress toward the goals in the areas of biodiversity conservation.

[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 4C 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 4C scenario of climate change. Therefore, the assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints of the scenarios are the same as for the 4C 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 4C 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 1.5C 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 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 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 4C 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 a focal question for our scenario analysis, we have set how we will oversee and address our own business strategy and climate change strategy in multiple climate change scenarios (1.5C and 4C). In order to cope with an uncertain future, we referred to multiple scenarios, including the 1.5C scenario, and projected social and regulatory trends in the 2040 cross-section, in light of the continuation of the printing business, which is our existing main business, and our business strategy for the transformation to digital services. The scenarios were divided into two extreme cases, with the lowest and highest average temperature increases, in an effort to reduce the number of unexpected events. In the 1.5C scenario, we assumed stricter GHG emission reduction policies worldwide, and that renewable energy penetration, energy efficiency, and the elimination of greenwashing would be key trends. Under this scenario, our products will need to be more energy efficient to reduce the environmental impact of our customers and enhance our competitiveness. In addition, the introduction of carbon taxes and emissions trading will increase the cost of procuring parts and raw materials, etc. As an ESG leader, our customers and environmental NGOs have asked us to accelerate our net zero and RE100 targets, and we must quickly achieve our GHG emissions reduction targets throughout our supply chain. Under the 1.5C scenario, these will be the focus of our strategy, and we will need to take the following actions. Improve energy efficiency and environmental friendliness of products: Improve the energy efficiency of existing products and develop technologies to meet increasingly strict regulations, including environmental labels in various countries. Design products to be carbon neutral and promote recycling and reuse of products and parts to reduce the environmental impact throughout the product life cycle as well as the input of new resources. Building a sustainable business model: In anticipation of the circular economy policy in the EU, we will build a business model that promotes recycling and reuse of our products. We believe this will also lead to measures to reduce the increased procurement costs of parts and raw materials due to carbon pricing. Supporting customers' DX (Digital Transformation): By providing products and services that leverage digital technologies to customers, we will promote remote work and paperless operations, thereby helping customers improve their productivity and reduce their environmental impact. In our company, we recognize that these risks can become opportunities if they are addressed in a timely manner. Net Zero, RE100 Target Setting and Adoption of Renewable Energy: We will need to expand the use of renewable energy at our production sites and offices as soon as possible, and set and address Scope 1, 2, and 3 emission reduction targets based on Science Based Targets (SBTs). Based on the results of our scenario analysis, we have revised our targets to accelerate our response to climate change in FY2023. The following are excerpts from the revised targets. - RE100 target: Achieved by 2040(moved up from 2050) - Scope 1 and 2 target: Achievement of zero emission by 2040 (90% reduction compared to 2015

level, residual emissions are offset via internationally acceptable method. moved up from 2050) - Scope 1,2,3 target: Net zero emission by 2050 In order to achieve the target, relevant departments in each business unit and production site are studying measures and equipment introduction. On the other hand, under the 4C scenario, climate change will lead to more extreme weather events, requiring the Company to take the following actions. Reinforcement of risk response at domestic sites and in the supply chain: We will assess wind and flood risks at domestic and overseas business sites and formulate business continuity plans (BCPs) accordingly. At sites identified as particularly high-risk, we will install watertight walls and conduct recovery drills. In addition, risk information will be shared through internal systems, and a system will be established for all employees to participate in risk management. In addition, production plants will maintain extra inventories of products and parts in case of delays or stoppages in parts supply. With these measures, Ricoh will strive to minimize risks at its domestic sites and supply chain while maintaining a stable supply of products to customers. In addressing environment-related risks and taking advantage of opportunities, Ricoh has been actively using its sustainability initiatives to raise capital since 2020. This ensures the availability and mobility of financial resources to address identified environmental impacts. Through these financing instruments, we are strengthening our decarbonization, resource recycling, and other activities as we 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 a focal question for our scenario analysis, we set the question of how to oversee and address our own business strategy and climate change strategy in multiple climate change scenarios (1.5C and 4C). In order to cope with an uncertain future, we referred to multiple scenarios, including the 1.5C scenario, and projected social and regulatory trends, etc. for the 2040 cross-section, taking into account the continuation of the printing business, which is our existing main business, and our business strategy for the transformation to digital services. Water-related scenario analysis is included in the 1.5 and 4C scenario. Under the 4C scenario, we will need to take the following measures. Reinforcement of risk response at domestic sites and in the supply chain: We will assess wind and flood risks at domestic and overseas business sites and formulate business continuity plans (BCPs) accordingly. At sites identified as particularly high-risk, we will install watertight walls and conduct recovery drills. In addition, production plants will maintain extra inventories of products and parts in case of delays or stoppages in parts supply. With

these measures, Ricoh will strive to minimize risks at its domestic sites and supply chain while maintaining a stable supply of products to customers. Furthermore, we will share risk information through our internal systems and establish a system in which all employees participate in risk management. Through a series of processes from scenario analysis to risk management, we have established an internal system to register risk status by reviewing hazard maps and precipitation data every six months based on flood risk judgment criteria. The system was expanded to cover not only production sites but also sales sites, and registration was completed at all Ricoh Group sites in Japan (460 sites) in fiscal 2023. The system can be viewed by all employees, including management, and is used to strengthen bases' flood countermeasures, assess risks to business activities, strengthen BCP, and examine strategies from a management perspective and employee safety assurance. On the other hand, in the 1.5C scenario, as the frequency and intensity of water-related risks caused by extreme weather events due to climate change decrease, advancing measures aimed at addressing the 4C scenario challenges will ensure that our company is also well-prepared to handle potential water-related risks in a world where global warming is limited to 1.5C.
[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 TCFD 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 progress of introducing renewable electricity is shown under the Scope 1 and 2 reduction measures. Based on our decarbonization strategy that considers economic viability, we are systematically introducing renewable electricity and have increased its share of our electricity consumption from 9.2% in FY2018 to 33.6% in FY2023. In FY2023, 181 out of the 913 sites achieved RE100. Furthermore, we have worked to expand the use of renewable energy with supplementary potential through means such as on-site physical power purchase agreements that effectively use space at our sites with the aim of improving the ratio of renewable energy usage and ensuring its quality. In order to strengthen our response to "additionality," which means leading the expansion of new renewable energy sources, we signed a Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) contract in Japan in 2022. (The actual amount in FY2023 was 849 MWh.) A VPPA enables a user to virtually procure only the environmental value of renewable electricity generated from exclusive power plants built off-premises from the user. In Japan, it is a new form of renewable energy that was adopted in 2022.

(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 the sales by providing energy-efficient products and solutions to mitigate climate change and supporting our customers' decarbonization. The impact of climate change opportunities on Ricoh's product and service strategies is to increase the ratio of energy-saving products in Ricoh's product lineup. As a result of our short-term and medium- to long-term scenario analysis, we expect that as the international society rapidly sets its direction toward decarbonization, it will increase opportunities to provide low-carbon products and carbon-free solutions, and exert a positive impact to the revenue for Ricoh, since it has practiced environmental management for many years. Therefore, the most important strategy in this area is to provide products and services integrate everything from developing low-carbon products to energy-saving office solutions to support our customers' decarbonization efforts. Demand for low-carbon products increases and environmental requirement response standards for products become severer due to the mitigation measures for climate change issues. In our main business domain, office printing business, we developed Ricoh Sustainable Products Program (RSPP) which is unique assessment standard and severely assess the environmental performance and usability of products internally to adapt to the customer's demand changes. The assessment criteria of the RSPP include an energy saving standard which is strict in terms of low-carbon concept and in accordance with the Energy Star Program. In the RSPP, the conformance ratio of our products sold in FY 2019 was 87.5%. However, we have developed a strategy for raising the ratio to 100% from FY 2020 onward. This strategic target (conformance ratio of 100%) was reached already in FY 2020, continuously achieved 100% through FY 2023. Regarding product energy conservation, we include the emission reduction by use of the products (Category 11) in the medium-to long-term reduction target of scope 3 for 2030 which obtained the SBT approval as a 1.5-degree goal. We were able to reduce our Category 11 GHG emissions by approximately 79% from FY 2015 levels by FY 2023.

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

The 2011 floods in Thailand damaged Ricoh's supply chain, so the company formulated its Business Continuity Plan (BCP). The floods disrupted transportation networks and forced supplier factories to suspend operations, which delayed our procurement of parts and resulted in sales losses of approximately 8 billion. We performed a long-term scenario analysis from 2018 to 2030, and we forecast that in the future, manufacturing plants and their suppliers in Japan and Southeast Asia may be affected by floods, tropical storms, and excessive precipitation due to climate change. Leveraging our experience in Thailand, our risk scenario predicts natural disaster losses will approximately double by 2030. As a key strategy in this area, we analyzed the impact factors of the 2011 floods in Thailand, developed a BCP, and strengthened risk management in the supply chain. Specifically, we reduced the risk of depending on specific suppliers by selecting multiple suppliers for key components. Thus, even if a particular supplier suspends supply, we can secure supplies from other suppliers. Furthermore, by selecting substitute parts in advance, it is possible to quickly use them even if it becomes difficult for suppliers to provide a particular part. This allows us to continue our production of products without interruption. In addition, we are speeding up the initial response by shortening the survey period for the assessment process regarding the impact of the disaster on suppliers. This enables us to quickly understand the situation and take appropriate action as needed. Based on Japan's flood risk assessment criteria, we have also been working on establishing a system for registering risk status by checking hazard maps and precipitation data every six months from FY2022. We extended the system to production sites as well as sales sites downstream in the supply chain and completed registration at all Ricoh Group sites in Japan (approximately 460 sites) by June 2024. This system is accessible to all employees, including management. We leverage the system's design to strengthen flood prevention measures at sites, assess risks to business activities, promote the BCP, and ensure strategies and employee safety from a management perspective.

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 a result of our short-term and medium- to long-term scenario analysis, we expect that as the international society rapidly sets its direction toward decarbonization, it will increase opportunities to provide low-carbon products and carbon-free solutions, and exert a positive impact to the revenue for Ricoh, since it has practiced environmental management for many years (climate change mitigation activity). To realize it, Ricoh will carry out R&D for realizing a decarbonized society - such as the development of Silicone Top Linerless Label (SLL) technology, an energy harvesting technology, foamed sheets utilizing plant-derived polylactic acid (PLA), 3D printer materials, and lithium-ion battery printing using ink-jet printers - by utilizing our competitive and unique technologies as bases, and will actively invest in these technologies. In the mid- to long-term outlook until 2025 that our company announced in March 2023, an investment strategy for creating a new business domain worth about 85 billion yen was clearly presented. Decarbonization-related projects are envisaged in the outlook. [Case study: an example of the above-mentioned R&D for realizing a decarbonized society] Silicone Top Linerless Label (SLL) technology Adhesive labels are generally in the product form attached to release paper. Reducing the amount of release paper has been a challenge, as release paper requires the same amount of paper resources as thermal paper and is disposed of as waste after the label is attached to the product. Using thermal paper technology cultivated over many years, the Ricoh Group has developed thermal label that does not use release paper and launched it as Silicone Top Linerless Label (SLL). It reduces paper consumption and waste at the same time, and can reduce GHG emissions per printable area by approximately 30% compared to labels with release paper.

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

Affected by the flood that took place in Thailand in 2011, Ricoh suffered physical damages in the supply chain. The flood disrupted the transportation network and forced our supplier's factory to stop operation, which caused delay in parts procurement and resulted in our loss in sales of about 8 billion yen. From 2018 we conducted scenario analysis covering up to 2030 and we concluded that our business may be affected by much severe disruptions of the supply chain caused by flood, tropical

storms, excessive precipitation, etc. due to climate change at our production facilities and the suppliers in Japan and Southeast Asia in the future. Based on this experience in Thailand, we now assume a risk scenario of suffering similar damages approximately 2 times by 2030. The most critical strategy decision we made in this field was to conduct a factor analysis of the impact of the flood in Thailand in 2011, and to formulate the Business Continuity Plans appropriate for the community and business to increase the risk management of production facilities. As a result, we now are prepared to continue important business and ensure prompt business recovery even after the event of a disaster caused by flood and water damage (climate change adaptation activity). In addition, the climate change in recent years has been increasing a flood disaster risk in Japan, where Ricoh is headquartered and 45% of its sites are located. The Ricoh Group has therefore established criteria for determining which sites are at risk of flooding, based on hazard maps from national and local authorities and recent actual precipitation data from the Japan Meteorological Agency. In FY 2020, we conducted detailed research targeting our 19 main sites in Japan and reported disaster scenarios based on the research results and countermeasures at a management meeting. Since then, we have strengthened our efforts against flood risks, and based on the results of a detailed survey of flood risks to the Group's sites, we started from FY2021 the necessary works, including the installation of sea dykes, at three sites where a relatively high risk was assumed based on the criteria for determination. In fiscal 2023, we completed a series of necessary measures, including the installation of watertight plates and waterproof walls at the Ricoh Technology Center, our main R&D center, and Ricoh Industry Tohoku, our main production site. In addition, a recovery action plan in the event of major flooding has been formulated and on-the-job drills based on the plan are being conducted on an ongoing basis.
[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 became the first Japanese company to join RE100 in April 2017. We have also set the environmental targets of reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions by 63% by 2030 (compared to 2015) and achieving net zero Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions by 2050. We have obtained SBTi certification for the 1.5C target. In March 2024, we set a new target of 2040, advancing it by ten years from the previous target of 2050, to achieve zero GHG emissions in Scope 1 and 2 and transition 100% of the electricity used in our operations to renewable energy (achieve RE100). To achieve these goals, we will actively promote the use of renewable energy, including the purchase of renewable electricity and the strategic use of renewable energy certifications. Ricoh actively engages in funding that makes use of sustainability initiatives to achieve the above GHG reduction targets. And our proactive efforts toward decarbonization were recognized, and in April 2020, we signed our first sustainability-linked loan with MUFG Bank, Ltd. Sustainability-linked loans are financial products that offer preferential interest rates to companies that set and achieve high environmental targets and actively tackle climate change issues. Under this agreement, the interest rate is determined according to our success in achieving the GHG reduction targets set by us in line with the 1.5C target of Science Based Targets Initiatives. Although sustainability-linked loans can be used as business funds without restrictions on use, we plan to use a portion of the funds to invest in energy-saving equipment and expand adoption of renewable energy to achieve our GHG reduction targets. The loan period is five years, and the total amount is 10 billion. The capital investment in FY2022 amounted to approximately 1.6 billion and approximately 2.3 billion in FY2023. Over the next three years, we plan to upgrade air conditioning systems and substations and invest approximately 1.2 billion in energy-conservation measures.

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

The Ricoh Group gives serious consideration to the impact of flood risks caused by climate change on its financial plans, and it is undertaking concrete measures to address them. In particular, following the natural disasters caused by typhoons and heavy rains in Japan in FY2019, we conducted a flood risk assessment of 19 major sites in FY2020 that followed the company-wide risk management process under the guidance of the Group Management Committee (GMC). As a result, it was found that three sites in particular have a high risk of flooding. While the extent of damage varies from site to site, we expect repairing equipment failures due to flooding to take a maximum of one to two years. Based on FY2019 sales, we estimate the impact of equipment downtime to be 30 billion (1.25 billion/month) for the most severely damaged site. The internal BCP Functional Team took the lead in establishing a policy to cope with a once-in-a-century level of flood damage, based on the results of hearings and advice from the relevant local governments and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. In FY2023, we completed all necessary measures, such as installing water stops and floodwalls, at our main R&D site, the Ricoh Technology Center, and our main production site, Ricoh Industry Tohoku. For sites with a high risk of flooding, we have invested a total of 700 million in construction and overhead costs under the three-year plan and have continued to promote countermeasures.
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ 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)

1466000000000

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

62.4

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

64

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

64

(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. 1.466 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 2023 - Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation (1.296 trillion yen) We are aggregating the total sales of environmentally certified products, product and component recycling businesses, energy-saving and energy-creating businesses, environmentally friendly release paperless labels, and new businesses such as foamed PLA sheets. - Contribution to Climate Change Adaptation (170 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 materials 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. [Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

	Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed 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)

-82.95

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

-27.28

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

-7.12

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

-1.55

(5.9.5) Please explain

CAPEX and OPEX are based on actual data. For the fiscal year 2023, water-related capital expenditures (CAPEX) decreased by 82.95% compared to the previous year. This is because, although there was a significant upgrade of the filter press equipment in 2022, in 2023, investments were limited to flood control measures at some sites, updates to aging equipment, and restroom renovations. For the fiscal year 2024, no major capital investments are planned, and a 27.28% decrease in capital expenditures compared to 2023 is anticipated. Water-related operating expenses (OPEX) for the fiscal year 2023 decreased by 7.12% compared to the previous year. This decrease was due to reduced water intake costs as a result of decreased water usage. For the fiscal year 2024, despite plans for facility sales, mergers, and site consolidations, water intake costs are expected to remain stable, leading to a projected 1.55% decrease in operating expenses compared to 2023.
[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 decision making

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Scenario analysis

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

*We refered 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 2023 published by the IEA and set at 140USD/tCO2 x 130 JPY/USD 18,200 JPY/tCO2. *The exchange rate is the rate adopted at the time of formulating the business plan for fiscal 2023.*

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ 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)

18200

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

18200

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**Applying internal carbon pricing to the decision-making process for the following: 1) Introduction of low-carbon equipment in Japan and renewable energy globally 2) Assessing the future risk of carbon taxes and ETS for suppliers.

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

51.6

(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

Some of our bases use the potential price of water to make decisions (evaluate) on water-saving projects (water withdrawal reduction activities). The investment decision is made by adding the expected additional cost to the amount of water saved. The expected additional cost does not actually occur, and no payment is made to an outside party, but the price is set at twice the actual water price paid. No specific cash flow (payment) occurs.

(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 the water used that exceeds the water limit is charged at 200% of the normal rate. Although this is not actually paid, an internal water price is set in accordance with the authorities' regulations, but this price may 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 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 thresholds 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

172

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 thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

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

77
[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, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	*No comments*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not 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:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 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:

☑ 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:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 26-50%

(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:
☑ 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
[Add row]

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

(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 292 out of 3,088 suppliers as critical suppliers, covering 80% (or more) of our manufactured products. We carry out engagement activities with these important suppliers, and from 217 of the manufacturing suppliers among them, we collect further information regarding environmental performance. An annual self-assessment is conducted for these 292 important suppliers, including the 217 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 FY2023, we set a goal for 80% of suppliers to establish GHG emission reduction targets. As a result of these activities, this figure was 52% by the time of the FY 2023 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:

☑ 1-25%

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

In FY2023, 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

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 FY2023, we set a goal for 80% of suppliers to establish water use reduction and management targets. Improvement activities resulted in 95% of the targeted suppliers responding to our water use reduction and management targets survey in FY2023. 48% 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 FY2023 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 115,000 trees in FY2023. We commenced tree planting for this campaign in February 2020. By March 2024, around 453,000 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:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(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 FY 2023, 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 monochrome 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 17%, 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. [Success Indicators(KPI)] An indicator of success for this engagement is the participation rate of distributors in the Americas when it comes to the Eco Excellence Program. In FY 2023, we set a target for participation of at least 19.1% of subject distributors. In order to achieve our target, we actively invited distributors in the eastern and southern United States (where there are a large number of subject distributors and where lots of participation could be expected) to take part. Despite the withdrawal of some distributors, the participation rate reached 25.9% due to the addition of 26 new distributors. For its FY2023 activities, including this program, Ricoh USA, Inc, a sales company in the Americas, received the Partner of the Year: Sustained Excellence award 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 2023 is 113% 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

[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 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

[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 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

[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 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

[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 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

[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 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

[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 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

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 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

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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 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

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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 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

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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 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

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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

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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 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

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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 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' 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 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 program 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 furthermore.

(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 program 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 furthermore.

(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 program 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 furthermore.

(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

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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 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. -Streamlined processes

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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

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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 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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(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

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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 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

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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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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

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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 31

(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 energy efficient 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 program 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 furthermore.

(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 cannot estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 32

(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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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

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Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

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

Row 33

(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 cannot estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 34

(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 cannot estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 35

(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 cannot estimate the amount of "Estimated lifetime CO2e savings" due to the difference of situation in each business site.

Row 36

(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

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Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

0

(5.12.11) Please explain

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

Row 37

(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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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 38

(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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Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

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Row 39

(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

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Row 40

(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

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Row 41

(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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Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

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

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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 42

(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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Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

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

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Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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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 43

(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 44

(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 45

(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 46

(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 47

(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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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 48

(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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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

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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 49

(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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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

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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 50

(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 51

(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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Select all that apply

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

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Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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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 52

(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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Select all that apply

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Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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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 53

(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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Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

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

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Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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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 54

(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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☑ 0-1 year

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Select from:

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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.
[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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[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

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

☑ 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

The CO2 emissions factors of power companies are published in Japan, so we use market base calculation. And for power purchased by designating 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:

☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Indirect procurement of goods and services

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are relevant and calculated, but not disclosed

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

12.8

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Indirect procurement has been excluded because we are unable to provide accurate data due to the lack of proper identification of target services and information collection.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The emissions from excluded sources were calculated based on the costs of domestic expense items estimated as indirect procurement. The total CO2 emissions of the Ricoh Group were allocated and calculated based on the ratio of the number of people in Japan and overseas, and then calculated as a proportion of Scope 3 emissions. The emission factors were calculated using the IDEA database.
[Add row]

(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)

161760

(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)

296150

(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 Light Version 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)

272000.0

(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)

59000.0

(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)

494000.0

(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)

21000.0

(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] "LCI database IDEA Ver1.1" which is developed by National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) and 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)

21000.0

(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)

94000.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

11000.0

(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)

42000.0

(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)

107417.48

(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 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115513

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2023

(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 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

116028

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2022

(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

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117328

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2021

(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)

191832.08

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

118838.09

(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 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

204513

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

134351

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2023

(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 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

207558

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

146481

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(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

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

214593

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

172710

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2021

(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)

865000

(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 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.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

186000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average 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 FY2023 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)

449000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

47.1

(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 47% of the transport distance and weight data is obtained from the data provided by our contracted carriers. 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)

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(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)

20000

(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)

65000

(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)

120000

(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)

27000

(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-

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)

3000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-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.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.5) Please explain

Other (downstream)

(7.8.5) Please explain

[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

03/30/2023

(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)

152000

(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)

463000

(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)

63000

(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)

30000

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

1000

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2022

(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)

113000

(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)

461000

(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)

52000

(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

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

955000

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

134000

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

51000

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

406000

(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)

5000

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

56000

(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)

224000

(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
[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

Independent assurange report and calculation report_EN.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page: 2 / section reference: "2. calculation result"

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(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

Independent assurange report and calculation report_EN.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page: 2 / section reference: "2. calculation result"

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(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

Independent assurange report and calculation report_EN.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page: 2 / section reference: "2. calculation result"

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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)

3471

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Ricoh purchased renewable-energy certificates, purchased green electricity and PPA in production sites and sales companies. Thanks to these initiatives, CO2 emission in fiscal 2023 were reduced by 3,471tons compared to fiscal 2022, and this brought 1.4% reduction from 249,864 tons of Scope 1 and Scope2 emissions in fiscal 2022. *Calculation of Emissions value (percentage) 3,471/249,8641.4%*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7449

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In fiscal 2023, 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 7,449 tonnes compared to fiscal 2022. This amount corresponds to 3.0% of 249,864 tons of Scope 1 and Scope2 CO2 emissions in fiscal 2022. *Calculation of Emission values(percentage) 7,449/249,8643.0％*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12014

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to decreased production, CO2 in fiscal 2023 were decreased by 12,014 tons compared to fiscal 2022. This brought a 4.8% decrease from 249,864 tons of CO2 emissions from Scope1 and Scope2 in fiscal 2022. *Calculation of Emission values(percentage) 12,014/249,8644.8%*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

675

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to changes of emission factors in our operating countries between 2022 and 2023, CO2 emissions were reduced by 675 tons. *Emissions calculation (percentage) 675/249,8640.3%*
[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)	Comment
	239.843	*no comment*

[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)

105009.62

(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)

0.17

(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)

1061.53

(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)

512.84

(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)

828.38

(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)

37.55

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

540.28

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

581.41

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

855.52

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

855.52

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

597.51

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.54

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.13

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1394.92

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

76.29

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.62

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172.25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.69

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1409.55

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

147.04

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

77.3

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

98.01

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5340.13

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26904.86

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3515.04

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.11

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.98

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

394.66

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

51.49

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.9

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

259.52

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.01

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.54

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57.46

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.95

(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)

11.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63.95

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.15

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.61

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9578.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1059.39

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1932.7

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3650.19

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1762.88

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

121.27

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.03

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

432.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

432.5

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55.58

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.94

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.94

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

71.38

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

71.38

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25.77

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

58.11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58.11

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45.52

(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)

1916.52

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

360.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55762.09

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

114254.09

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

87440.46

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

226.37

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.28

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.13

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

256.37

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

256.37

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.76

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

370.91

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

289.43

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1179.25

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1094.04

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.29

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

276.44

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

82.08

(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)

1.07

(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)

47.54

(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)

20.31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183.45

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

195.52

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

195.52

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

308.92

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

135.27

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

67.63

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

143.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.24

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.24

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.43

(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)

32.59

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.59

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.54

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.11

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98.76

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.88

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

771.73

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

280.65

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

280.65

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

756.56

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

168.05

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45.43

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

827.47

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.3

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

219.88

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

219.88

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3131.54

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12034.18

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1501.89

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

595.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.98

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.05

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1409.13

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1649.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15740.65

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25270.72

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18353.14

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2996.98

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2996.98
[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*	*18887.18*
Row 2	*Digital services*	*44957.54*
Row 3	*Graphic Communications*	*2919.25*

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 4	*Industrial Solutions*	*36107.14*
Row 5	*Others*	*4546.37*

[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)

13714.66

(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)

7012.1

(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)

5.64

(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)

626.19

(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)

1812.13

(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)

297.79

(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)

10790.75

(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)

153.56

(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)

1967.83

(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)

114.59

(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)

4.33

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.597918

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

136.717014

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Eco Business Development Center (Gotemba, Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.22

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.254979

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

138.906745

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Industrial Solutions Co., Ltd. (Hanamaki Plant)(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2193.84

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.445975

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

141.114152

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Elemex Corporation (Okazaki Plant) (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

275.62

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.979441

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

137.176231

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Yokohama Nakamachidai Office (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

242.8

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.537599

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.594138

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

General Electronics Research and Development Center (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

754.2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.216952

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

140.817107

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Technology Center (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

598.41

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.459616

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.388889

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Service Parts Center (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.24

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.400988

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.355957

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Japan Co., Ltd. (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14093.52

(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)

18409.68

(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)

219.89

(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)

19.34

(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)

64.05

(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)

66.41

(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)

5.21

(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)

653.93

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

18.591967

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

99.031401

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tohoku Ricoh (Fuzhon) Printing Products Co., Ltd.(China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.52

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

26.099932

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

119.296505

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shanghai Ricoh Office Equipment Co., Ltd.(China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.07

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.312942

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.614768

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Shanghai Ricoh Digital Equipment Co., Ltd. (China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165.89

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.245173

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.61779

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Latin America(U.S.A)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

303.11

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

26.08629

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-80.368259

Row 31

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh USA Inc.(U.S.A)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6210.79

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.123447

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-75.675601

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh UK Products Ltd. (UK)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

692.26

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.681432

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-2.417929

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Thermal Media(WUXI)CO.,LTD (China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4983.08

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

31.514632

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

120.45153

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

RICOH THERMAL MEDIA ASIA PACIFIC PRIVATE LIMITED(India)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.12

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.115902

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

72.85704

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Printing Systems America,Inc.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.32

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.278214

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-118.786617

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand), Ltd.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

220.11

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

12.996829

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

101.092907

Row 37

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Manufacturing (China) Ltd.(China)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.22

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.72

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

114.119572

Row 38

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Industrie France S.A.S. (France)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5040.86

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.052106

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.328968

Row 39

(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 40

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Imaging Products (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.29

(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)

9497.03

(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)

131.35

(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)

1409.55

(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)

3603.48

(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)

27.32

(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)

0.63

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.430328

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

139.355934

Row 48

(7.17.2.1) Facility

PFU IT ServicesLimited (Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

530.4

(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)

25.77

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-6.094243

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

106.97681

Row 50

(7.17.2.1) Facility

DocuWare (Germany)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200.99

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.126965

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

11.36717

Row 51

(7.17.2.1) Facility

PFU Limited(Japan)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109.44

(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*	*1178.78*
Row 2	*Production*	*58504.8*
Row 3	*Research and Development*	*3278.5*
Row 4	*Sales and Services*	*44455.4*

[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*	*80704.67*	*46723.39*
Row 2	*Digital services*	*28137.67*	*18818.7*
Row 3	*Graphic Communications*	*16754.08*	*12910.16*
Row 4	*Industrial Solutions*	*34803.46*	*26027.9*
Row 5	*Others*	*31432.22*	*14357.96*

[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)

5138.22

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5704.19

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)

17672.67

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16549.09

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tohoku RC Kitakata(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27.25

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27.72

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)

2453.63

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2456.07

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ikeda Office(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3151.33

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2953.94

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ohmori Office(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1480.44

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.03

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kawasaki Life Innovation Center(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

145.08

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

122.2

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Numazu Plant(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23271.69

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19602.51

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Katsuta Plant(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4202.59

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3539.98

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Esaka Office (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

109.26

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

102.42

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Atsugi Plant(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8969.56

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7555.36

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Elemex Corporation(Ena Plant)(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3160.82

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2941.4

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kanazawa Office(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

430.27

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

180.28

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Eco Business Development Center (Gotemba, Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1679.03

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Industrial Solutions Co., Ltd. (Hanamaki Plant)(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6372.9

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6483.02

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Elemex Corporation (Okazaki Plant) (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3724.99

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3692.81

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Yokohama Nakamachidai Office (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

695.97

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

586.24

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)

1158.08

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1178.09

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Technology Center (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13318.21

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

989.15

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Service Parts Center (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

363.5

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

306.19

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Japan Co., Ltd. (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9099.41

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6854.34

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Europe PLC (EMEA)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4233.94

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

575.43

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PTI Marketing Technologies, Inc.(U.S.A)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.98

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.92

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hasama Ricoh, Inc. (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1667.63

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

676.72

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Digital Painting(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

55.92

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

47.1

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Solutions Higashishizuoka(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.76

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.22

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Creative Service Co. Ltd. (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

149.42

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Imaging (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

233.89

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

176.95

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh IT Solutions Co.,Ltd.(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

287.91

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

299.66

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Yamanashi Electronics Co., Ltd. (Thailand)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2069.31

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

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)

519.28

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

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)

1489.6

(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)

5920.38

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

271.71

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Latin America(U.S.A)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1014.37

(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)

8313.42

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6681.29

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh UK Products Ltd. (UK)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1446.53

(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)

10659.93

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2915.96

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)

71.38

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

71.38

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)

37.43

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.43

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)

4.12

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.12

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Printing Systems America,Inc.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

531.37

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

531.37

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Manufacturing (Thailand), Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8392.1

(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)

7627.66

(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)

32.59

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.59

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh International (Shanghai) Co.Ltd.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.78

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.78

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)

954.68

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1926.44

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)

271.04

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

271.04

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)

2903.74

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2903.74

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)

16603.87

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11362.66

Row 50

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh China (China)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

360.63

(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)

147.04

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

77.3

Row 52

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ricoh Asia Pacific Pte Ltd. (Singapore)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3748

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3595.03

Row 53

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PFU Techno Wise Limited.(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

53.84

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

59.77

Row 54

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PFU Quality Service(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

620.36

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

526.08

Row 55

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PFU IT Services Limited (Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

425.77

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

421.3

Row 56

(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)

58.11

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58.11

Row 57

(7.20.2.1) Facility

MakeLeaps Corporation(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.66

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.77

Row 58

(7.20.2.1) Facility

DocuWare (Germany)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

126.72

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.34

Row 59

(7.20.2.1) Facility

PFU Limited(Japan)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4119.05

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3392.87
[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*	*4420.35*	*2480.63*
Row 2	*Production*	*137556.89*	*89229.38*
Row 3	*Research and Development*	*22593.05*	*9087.58*
Row 4	*Sales and Services*	*27261.79*	*18040.5*

[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)

107417.48

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191832.08

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118838.09

(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)

109.44

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4119.05

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3392.87

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

DocuWare Europe 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)

200.99

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

126.72

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42.34

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 3

(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)

5.66

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.77

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 4

(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)

25.77

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58.11

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58.11

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 5

(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)

530.4

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

425.77

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

421.3

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 6

(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)

0.63

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

620.36

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

526.08

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 7

(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)

27.32

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.84

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59.77

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 8

(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)

3603.48

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3748

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3595.03

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 9

(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

☑ LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

549300MIDGAC98PUEM76

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1409.55

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147.04

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77.3

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 10

(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)

131.35

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

360.63

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 11

(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)

9497.03

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16603.87

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11362.66

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 12

(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)

30.29

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2903.74

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2903.74

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 13

(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)

0.0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

271.04

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

271.04

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 14

(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)

5040.86

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

954.68

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1926.44

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 15

(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)

14.78

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.78

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 16

(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)

32.59

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.59

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 17

(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)

30.22

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7627.66

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 18

(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)

220.11

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8392.1

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 19

(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)

14.32

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

531.37

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

531.37

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 20

(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)

4.12

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.12

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 21

(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)

37.43

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.43

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 22

(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)

3.12

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71.38

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71.38

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 23

(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)

4983.08

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10659.93

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2915.96

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 24

(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)

692.26

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1446.53

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 25

(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
☑ ISIN code – bond

(7.23.1.4) ISIN code – bond

US451713AC58

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6210.79

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8313.42

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6681.29

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 26

(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
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

303.11

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1014.37

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 27

(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)

165.89

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5920.38

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

271.71

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 28

(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)

13.07

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1489.6

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 29

(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)

16.52

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

519.28

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 30

(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)

653.93

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2069.31

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 31

(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)

390.21

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6885.81

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6634.2

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 32

(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)

0.0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

287.91

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

299.66

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 33

(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)

5.21

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

233.89

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

176.95

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 34

(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)

2820.03

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8826.53

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8939.09

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 35

(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)

9227.51

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21715.91

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19959.6

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 36

(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)

66.41

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149.42

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 37

(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)

64.05

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.76

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.22

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 38

(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)

19.34

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55.92

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.1

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 39

(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)

219.89

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1667.63

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

676.72

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 40

(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)

25.98

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.92

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 41

(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)

18409.68

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4233.94

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

575.43

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment

Row 42

(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)

14093.52

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9099.41

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6854.34

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment
[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

3188640

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.2

(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

3188640

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.2

(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

3188640

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.7

(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

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 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

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 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

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 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

13487370000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

615

(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

13487370000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

682.1

(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 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

13487370000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10278.4

(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 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

375180000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17.2

(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

375180000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

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 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

375180000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

285.9

(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 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

67990000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.1

(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 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

67990000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.4

(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

67990000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

51.8

(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 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

193569.9696

(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 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

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 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

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 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

492050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

22.5

(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 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

492050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

24.9

(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 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

492050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

375

(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

2080910000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

95.2

(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

2080910000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

105.2

(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

2080910000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1585.8

(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 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

217750000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10

(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

217750000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

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 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

217750000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

165.9

(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 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

26100000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.3

(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 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

26100000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.5

(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 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

26099999

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

21.9

(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

188240000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8.6

(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 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

188240000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9.5

(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 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

188240000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

143.5

(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

735410000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

33.6

(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 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

735410000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

37.2

(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

735410000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

560.4

(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 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

26780000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.2

(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

26780000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.4

(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

26780000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

20.4

(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 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

298090000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13.6

(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 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

298090000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15.1

(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 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

298090000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

227.2

(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

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 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

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 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

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 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

645710000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.5

(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 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

645710000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

32.7

(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

645710000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

492.1

(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

248040000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11.3

(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 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

248040000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12.5

(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 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

248040000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

189

(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

1162850000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

53.2

(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

1162850000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

58.8

(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 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

1162850000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

886.2

(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

649350000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.7

(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

649350000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

32.8

(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 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

649350000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

494.9

(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 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

444130000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

20.3

(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 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

444130000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

22.5

(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 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

444130000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

338.5

(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

77740000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.6

(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 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

77740000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.9

(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 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

77740000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

59.2

(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.

(7.26.13) 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 volume 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

1886820000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

86.3

(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 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

1886820000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

95.4

(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

1886820000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1437.9

(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 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

89310000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.1

(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 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

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

89310000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.5

(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 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 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

89310000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

68.1

(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

36530000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.7

(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

36530000

(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 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 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

36530000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27.8

(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 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

1413240000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

71.1

(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 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

1413240000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

78

(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

1413240000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1185.4

(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 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

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 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

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 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

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 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

222170000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10.2

(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

222170000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11.2

(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 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

222170000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

169.3

(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

1186640000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

54.3

(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 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

1186639999

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

60

(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 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

1186640000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

904.3

(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

937457

(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 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

937457

(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 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

937457

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.7

(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

300153880

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13.7

(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

300153880

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15.2

(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

300153880

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

228.7

(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 91

(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 92

(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 93

(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 94

(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

15655000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.7

(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 95

(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

15655000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.8

(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 96

(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

15655000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11.9

(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 97

(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

368160000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16.8

(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 98

(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

368160000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18.6

(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 99

(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

368160000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

280.6

(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 100

(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

5330000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.2

(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 101

(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

5330000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.3

(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 102

(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

5330000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.1

(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 103

(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

430820000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19.7

(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 104

(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

430819999

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

21.8

(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 105

(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

430820000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

328.3

(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 106

(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

466570000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

21.3

(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 107

(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

466570000

(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 108

(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

466570000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

355.6

(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 109

(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

25053600

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.3

(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 110

(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

25053600

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.4

(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 111

(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

25053599

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

21

(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 112

(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

927680000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

42.4

(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 113

(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

927680000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46.9

(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 114

(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

927680000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

707

(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 115

(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

539630000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

24.7

(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 116

(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

539630000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27.3

(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 117

(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

539629999

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

411.2

(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 118

(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 119

(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

(7.26.9) 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 120

(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 121

(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

583000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

26.7

(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 122

(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

583000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.5

(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 123

(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

583000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

444.3

(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 124

(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

1202630000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

55

(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 125

(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

1202630000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

60.8

(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 126

(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

1202630000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

916.5

(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 127

(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

695549998

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

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 128

(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

695550000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

38.7

(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 129

(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

695550000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

583.4

(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 130

(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 131

(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 132

(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 133

(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

1143220000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

52.3

(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 134

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(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

1143220000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

57.8

(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 135

(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

1143220000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

871.2

(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 136

(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

217920000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13.5

(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 137

(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

217920000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14.9

(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 138

(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

217920000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

224.2

(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 139

(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 140

(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 141

(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 142

(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

52390000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.4

(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 143

(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

52390000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.6

(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 144

(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

52390000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

39.9

(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 145

(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

89960000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.1

(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 146

(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

89960000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.5

(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 147

(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

89960000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

68.6

(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 148

(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

752050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

34.4

(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 149

(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

752050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

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 150

(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

752050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

573.1

(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 151

(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 152

(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 153

(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 154

(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

340340000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15.6

(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 155

(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

340340000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17.2

(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 156

(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

340340000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

259.4

(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 157

(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

124280000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5.7

(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 158

(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

124280000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.3

(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 159

(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

124280001

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

94.7

(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 160

(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

24300000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.2

(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 161

(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

24300000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.4

(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 162

(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

24300000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

20.4

(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.
[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

304.77

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

465164.65

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

465469.42

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

149391.56

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

285648.3

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

435039.86

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

481.99

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

481.99

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

10916.69

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

10916.69

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

3601.3

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3601.3

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

153297.63

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

762211.63

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

915509.26
[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

304.77

(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

302

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Under an agreement with the local government, the facility uses a wood chip biomass boiler that uses unused local thinned wood as its raw material.

Other biomass

(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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

188565.7

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1279.59

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

22324.77

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

207.7

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

276598.96

(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

134135.24

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

112303.99

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

30157.58

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

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

(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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

465469.43

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1279.59

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

156762.01

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

112511.69

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

30157.58

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment
[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)

20013.78

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

20013.78

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

3601.3

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3601.3

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

302

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

302

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

302

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

302

Steam

(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

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)

1754.16

(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)

1754.16

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1318.22

(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)

1318.22

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49.58

(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)

49.58

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

560.93

(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)

560.93

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

184.25

(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)

184.25

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1246.08

(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)

1246.08

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

262.75

(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)

262.75

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38944.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1027.61

(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)

9665.3

(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)

49637.38

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

111.7

(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)

111.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96.79

(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)

96.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

121.73

(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)

121.73

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

120.5

(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)

120.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75.22

(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)

75.22

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

111.57

(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)

111.57

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52.53

(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)

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)

52.53

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19858.78

(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)

19858.78

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4127.87

(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)

481.99

(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)

4609.86

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70.1

(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)

70.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

677.91

(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)

677.91

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57.26

(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)

57.26

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100.11

(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)

100.11

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74.68

(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)

74.68

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1277.66

(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)

1277.66

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

246361.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

17013.59

(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)

1251.39

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

302

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

264928.19

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

72.82

(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)

72.82

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

414.84

(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)

414.84

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

911.33

(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)

911.33

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3519.73

(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)

3519.73

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

608.04

(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)

608.04

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

179.15

(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)

179.15

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

163.92

(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)

163.92

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109.19

(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)

109.19

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

276.55

(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)

276.55

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

208.74

(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)

208.74

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.57

(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)

61.57

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109.85

(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)

109.85

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71.48

(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)

71.48

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

105

(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)

105.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21.2

(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)

21.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

313.22

(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)

313.22

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1120.3

(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)

1120.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

190.47

(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)

190.47

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

335.87

(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)

335.87

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

386.43

(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)

386.43

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25824.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

676.58

(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)

26501.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37.86

(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)

37.86

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8086.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1295.99

(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)

9382.26

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68670.44

(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)

68670.44

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

292.46

(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)

292.46

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5332.7

(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)

5332.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

No exclusion
[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:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11237.92

(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:
☑ 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:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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)

4435.13

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

117.36

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

United States and Canada are considered to form a single market.

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)

1754.16

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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)

292.46

(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 8 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)

111.57

(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:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:
☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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)

70.1

(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:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

96.79

(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:

☑ Costa Rica

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

111.7

(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:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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)

152.1

(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:
☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ 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)

4587.28

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ 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)

17862.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(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)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Renewable electricity by biomass with agricultural waste from local sugar cane plant. This biomass is certified by Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).The site has the ISO 14001 certification. BECCS is not equipped.

Row 14

(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)

262.75

(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)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 15

(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)

75.22

(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:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 16

(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)

608.04

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 17

(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:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

163.92

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 18

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

109.85

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

The REC provider informed that US-REC is applicable in Puerto Rico.

Row 19

(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:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

184.25

(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)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 20

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

109.19

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 21

(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)

200.2

(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)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 22

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35322.73

(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)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 23

(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)

2508.68

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ 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)

575.5

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 25

(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)

8695.63

(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:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 26

(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)

33561.29

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 27

(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)

846.28

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ 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)

418.55

(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:
☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ 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)

157.31

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

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:

☑ 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)

190.24

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 31

(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)

33.45

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 32

(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)

482.82

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 33

(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)

32.14

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 34

(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)

59.91

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 35

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19.48

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 36

(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)

4341.51

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 37

(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)

3884.69

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 38

(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)

0.01

(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:
☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 39

(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:

☑ 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)

1277.66

(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:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 40

(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)

72.82

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 41

(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)

3509.15

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 42

(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)

179.15

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 43

(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:

☑ 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)

104.38

(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:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 44

(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)

21.2

(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:

☑ 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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 45

(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,Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1120.3

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 46

(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 :Hydro,Wind,Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

190.47

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 47

(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)

53.25

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 48

(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)

270.47

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 49

(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 :Wind and Hydro

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

995.44

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 50

(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)

7090.83

(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:

☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment

Row 51

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

243.18

(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:
☑ 2023

(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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No comment
[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)

95.47

(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)

1295.99

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1295.99

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

30.64

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

30.64

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

645.94

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

645.94

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

1027.61

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1027.61

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

68.4

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

68.4

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.07

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

31.32

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

31.32

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.15

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

247.93

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

247.93

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.05

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

38.91

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

38.91

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.04

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

41.79

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

41.79

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.04

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

30.99

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

30.99

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.02

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

15.37

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

15.37

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.01

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0.35

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0.35

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

62.28

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

62.28

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.05

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

17.75

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

17.75

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.05

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

19.09

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

19.09

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.01

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0.62

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0.62

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.01

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

7.46

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

7.46

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment

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)

0.03

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

18.85

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

18.85

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

No comment
[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 by utilizing roof top of manufacturing facilities in Japan, China, Thailand, and sales office in Thailand as well as a PV generation in its site of the group company for Feed-In Tariff (FIT) in Japan. Also, Ricoh signed its first VPPA contract in Japan.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[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

☑ Other, please specify :Cost increase of materials used in PV electricity generation

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Cost increase of materials used in PV electricity generation partly due to international conflicts' impact on global supply chain.

Row 2

(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

☑ Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Limited land available to physical PPA.
[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

9.63e-8

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

226256

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2348987000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17.6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Other, please specify **:**improvements of emission factors

(7.45.9) Please explain

There are 5 reasons of decrease in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue. - Decrease in production volume - Improvement of energy efficiency in the production process (process optimization and updating of machinery and equipment) - Reduction of CO2 emissions through the purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources - Improvement in the emission coefficient of the contracted power supplier - Increase of revenue As a result, we were able to reduce the intensity per total sales by approximately 17%.
[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)
☑ 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)

161760

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

296150

(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)

457910.000

(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)

169426.700

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

107417.48

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

118838.09

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

226255.570

(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

80.30

(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 using backcasting, 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 latest 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 Zero Energy Buildings, 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] Reduced Scope1 and 2 emissions by 50.6% from those in base year FY2015.

Purchase of renewable electricity including PPA contracts and optimization of production process contributed the reduction.

(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)

494000

(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)

2333000.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2333000.000

(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)

81.5

(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)

1399800.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

865000

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

449000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

120000

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1434000.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1434000.000

(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

96.34

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(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.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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 38.5% from those in base year FY2015. Energy-saving

performance of products contributed the reduction.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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)

161760

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

296150

(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)

457910.000

(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)

45791.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

107417.48

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

118838.09

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

226255.570

(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

56.21

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

Ricoh revised environmental targets in FY2023 in response to the urgent need for the international community to accelerate its response to climate change. There are two main reasons for the target revision. 1) Increasing requests from the international community, including the United Nations, G7, and IEA, to accelerate the achievement of net zero by 2050 2) Request from the RE100 Secretariat to Ricoh to accelerate the achievement by 2040 In light of these circumstances, Ricoh has set a new target for 2040, achieving zero emissions in Scope 1 and 2, and transitioning to 100% renewable energy for electricity used in business activities (achieving RE100) 10 years earlier than the previous 2050 targets.

(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] Reduced Scope1 and 2 emissions by 50.6% from those in base year FY2015. Purchase of renewable electricity including PPA contracts and optimization of production process contributed the reduction.

(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)

272000

(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)

59000

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

494000

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21000

(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)

94000

(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)

2862100.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2862100.000

(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

03/30/2051

(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)

286210.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

865000

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

186000

(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)

449000

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20000

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

65000

(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)

120000

(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)

27000

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1790100.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1790100.000

(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

41.62

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(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

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 37.46% from those in base year FY2015. Energy-saving performance of products contributed the 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)

650283

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

2.4

(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

33.6

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

65.55

(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] In FY2023, Ricoh has set the latest decarbonization roadmap for Scope 1 and 2 for 2030. 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 33.6%, achieving the renewable electricity increase target of 65.5% compared to the base year. The renewable electricity ratio improved by 3.5 points from FY2022.

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)

650283

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

2.4

(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

33.6

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

31.97

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.54.1.15) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

Ricoh revised environmental targets in FY2023 in response to the urgent need for the international community to accelerate its response to climate change. There are two main reasons for the target revision. 1) Increasing requests from the international community, including the United Nations, G7, and IEA, to accelerate the achievement of net zero by 2050 2) Request from the RE100 Secretariat to Ricoh to accelerate the achievement by 2040 In light of these circumstances, Ricoh has set a new target for 2040, achieving zero emissions in Scope 1 and 2, and transitioning to 100% renewable energy for electricity used in business activities (achieving RE100) 10 years earlier than the previous 2050 targets.

(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] In FY2023, Ricoh has set the latest decarbonization roadmap for Scope 1 and 2 for 2030. 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 33.6%, achieving the renewable electricity increase target of 32.0% compared to the base year. The renewable electricity ratio improved by 3.5 points from FY2022.
[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

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2051

(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 2050target 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 332000 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

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2041

(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 45800 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:

☑ Revised

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

Ricoh revised environmental targets in FY2023 in response to the urgent need for the international community to accelerate its response to climate change. There are two main reasons for the target revision. 1) Increasing requests from the international community, including the United Nations, G7, and IEA, to accelerate the achievement of net zero by 2050 2) Request from the RE100 Secretariat to Ricoh to accelerate the achievement by 2040 In light of these circumstances, Ricoh has set a new target for 2040, achieving zero emissions in Scope 1 and 2, and transitioning to 100% renewable energy for electricity used in business activities (achieving RE100) 10 years earlier than the previous 2050 targets.

(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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*136*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*8669*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*343*	*15538*
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)

5407

(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 C0.4)

326932000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2154384000

(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

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

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)

430

(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 C0.4)

25989000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

171261000

(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

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

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)

6506

(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 C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8014000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Other, please specify :Closure of factories in Japan and Philippines and Office in China

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3195

(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 C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment
[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:
☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(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

07/10/2019

(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

Row 2

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(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

290.0

(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, "EcoLeaf", 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:

☑ Material acquisition

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

540.0

(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, "EcoLeaf", 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:

☑ Distribution

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

41.0

(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, "EcoLeaf", 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 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

12.0

(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, "EcoLeaf", which is based on ISO14025.

Row 6

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

(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

31.0

(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, "EcoLeaf", 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]

(7.74) 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. In order 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

0.305

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Here is an example of calculation for MFP: RICOH MP C4504RC. CO2 emissions associated with the procurement of raw materials and parts that have been reduced by selling recovered products as reconditioned machines are calculated. Compared to new machines, the reconditioned machine released in June 2021 has reduced CO2 emissions by 62% in the manufacturing process and 19% in the entire life cycle.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1.3

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)

[Products contributing to society's decarbonization]In order to deliver environmentally responsible products to our customers, we are actively acquiring environment labels both in and outside of Japan. Under the International Energy Star Program, which promotes the energy saving of office equipment, 94% of our printing and imaging products, including those released in FY2022, 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

the previous generation of the target 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

0.33

(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

52.4
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

With a growing middle class in India, demand for electricity outstrips supply causing regular blackouts for those connected to the grid. In rural areas, kerosene or other fossil fuels are used for energy and lighting, polluting the air inside homes. This project has brought over 160,000 reliable solar power and solar water heating systems to customers throughout the country, while cutting around 55,000 tonnes of CO2e a year by replacing the use of kerosene or electricity from a grid reliant on fossil fuels. Orb Energy manufactures, sells, installs and services a unique range of high-quality solar energy systems for residential and commercial customers in India. Businesses can operate for longer and more consistently with a solar energy system. Household solar water heating reduces electricity bills by more than 50% and lighting at home means greater opportunity for children to study after the sun goes down.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

259

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

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

☑ Barrier analysis

(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

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The purpose of this VPA is dissemination of solar thermal (water heating) and electrical (lighting and other needs) systems in rural and urban/semi-urban areas in India. The proposed VPA through dissemination of solar water heaters (SWH) and solar photovoltaics based electrical systems (SPV) will utilize the energy from the sun and convert it into thermal and electrical energy respectively to replace the fossil fuel that would have been used otherwise to meet equivalent energy demands in the baseline. So this project does not create a reversal risk.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

- The serial numbers: GS1-1-IN-GS10879-2-2022-26115-22032-22290 - Cancelation date: Jun 23, 2024 - Corresponding adjustments haven't been issued. - NZD 25.64 per tonne - 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

The Ricoh Group recognizes that measuring water withdrawal is essential for proper water management and reducing water use. Ricoh and all production companies conduct regular measurements and monitoring at each business site. Dedicated meters are installed in locations where monitoring is required, and the meter measurement data is used for improvement activities. Waterworks bills are also received approximately once a month, which are also based on meter data. This data is used to promote the reduction of water withdrawal in business activities.

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

The Ricoh Group recognizes that measuring water withdrawals by sources is essential for proper water management and reduction. We keep track of water intake by category, such as groundwater, tap water, river/lake water, and rainwater. Ricoh and all production companies conduct regular measurements and monitoring at each business site. We use this data to promote reduction in water consumption in our business activities. Dedicated meters are installed in locations where monitoring is required, and the meter measurement data is used for improvement activities. We also receive water bills from the water bureau approximately once a month. These are also based on meter data.

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 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 – 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 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 – 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:

☑ Yearly

(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)

3123.97

(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 efficiency

(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 efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The production volume for fiscal year 2023 will be roughly the same as fiscal year 2022, and the total water withdrawal will be roughly the same as the previous year. The "total water withdrawal" for fiscal year 2023 was reduced by 1.5% from the previous year's 3,170,000 m3. Measurement methods include "direct measurement by meter" and "invoices." Water withdrawal was reduced by restructuring bases (partial closure), changing the scale of business activities, and improving efficiency. In the future, as business activities (production volume) expand, the amount of water withdrawal from each water source will increase, but we will improve the efficiency of water use and reduced water withdrawal, and as a result, we expect the total water withdrawal to remain at the current level. [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%

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2233.91

(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 efficiency

(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 efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In fiscal year 2023, the "total wastewater volume" decreased by 13.1% compared to the previous year's 2,572,000 m³. The measurement methods include "direct measurement using meters," "calculation based on operating days operating hours average hourly wastewater volume," "calculation based on water intake and internal process allocation," and "for sites where no water is used in the process, the amount of water used is assumed to be equal to the amount of wastewater." In the future, as production volume increases, the amount of water intake from each source will also increase. However, we have set a target to reduce water usage per unit of production, and through process improvements, we expect to suppress water intake, resulting in maintaining the current wastewater volume. [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] Our company defines the criteria for year-over-year changes as follows, and consistently applies them in this questionnaire: Much lower: Decrease of more than 30% Lower: Decrease of 10% to 30% About the same: Change of less than 10% Higher: Increase of 10% to 30% Much higher: Increase of more than 30%

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

890.06

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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 efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Consumption Water withdrawal – Wastewater discharge. When reducing water intake, consumption generally decreases in a similar proportion. Additionally, when wastewater discharge decreases, there is a possibility that consumption may increase. - Decrease in wastewater. New water leaks were detected at certain sites. Some wastewater figures are estimates, so the decrease may be due to sampling errors. Although there are projects with increased production, we expect that both water intake and consumption will remain largely unchanged due to gradual improvements in water efficiency. [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] Our company defines the criteria for year-over-year changes as follows, and consistently applies them in this questionnaire: Much lower: Decrease of more than 30% Lower: Decrease of 10% to 30% About the same: Change of less than 10% Higher: Increase of 10% to 30% Much higher: Increase of more than 30%
[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)

263.69

(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 efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(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

8.44

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

As a result of the evaluation using Aqueduct Ver4.0, six locations, namely, 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., and Ricoh Printing Systems America, Inc., are operational bases that withdraw water from water-stressed areas. Due to efficiency improvements and reduced production, water withdrawals in FY2023 are approximately 2.5% lower than in FY2022.
[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)

11.9

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility closure

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water usage in FY2023 is down 49% from FY22's 23,000 m3. This is due to a decrease in irrigation water at the REI US factory and a decrease in rainwater usage due to the closure of the RIM Philippines factory. In addition, rainwater usage is dependent on the amount of precipitation, and rainwater usage decreased due to the decrease in precipitation in FY2023 compared to FY2022 at the location of the Chinese factory. [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] We define 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%

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not use Brackish surface water/Seawater as it is unsuitable for our manufacturing process, and we have no plans to continue using it in the future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1966.43

(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 amount of renewable groundwater used in fiscal 2023 increased by 4% (almost the same) compared to the previous fiscal year of 1,891,000 m3. The production volume at the Numazu facility, where a lot of groundwater is used, increased slightly, but the Group's groundwater withdrawal was kept roughly at the same level as the previous year, so the comparison with the previous reporting year is about the same. In the future, as the production volume of supply products increases due to gradual growth, the amount of groundwater withdrawal will also increase, but we expect it to remain roughly the same because we have set a goal to reduce water usage per production volume and will control water withdrawal through process improvements. [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] We define the criteria. About the same: A change of less than 10%

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)

1173.74

(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

Third-party water usage for FY2023 is 8.5% lower than the previous year's 1,283,000 m3. Comparison with the previous reporting year is about the same. 98% of our water withdrawals from third-party water sources are tap water (municipal supplier), and the remainder is wastewater from another organization (regional grey water of the Shanghai plant). As production volume increases due to gradual growth, tap water withdrawals will also increase, but we expect the current situation to remain the same because we have set a goal to reduce water usage per production volume and will control water withdrawals through process improvements. [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] We define the standard of change for year-on-year comparisons as follows and will use it consistently in this questionnaire. About the same: A change of less than 10%
[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)

1253.46

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(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 amount of freshwater discharged into surface waters in fiscal 2023 is a decrease of 16.7% compared to the previous fiscal year of 1,505,000 m3. [Reasons for the decrease] The decrease in discharged water from the Numazu facility is a factor. This is related to production volume and efficiency. As production volume increases in the future, the amount of water withdrawn from each water source will also increase, but we have set a goal to reduce water usage per unit of production volume, and water withdrawal will be suppressed through process improvements, and as a result, we expect the amount of discharged water to remain at the current level. [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] We define the criteria for change when comparing with the previous year as follows and will use them consistently in this questionnaire. Lower: A decrease of 10% to 30%

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)

980.45

(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 amount of discharged water to third-party discharge destinations for fiscal 2023 is almost the same as the previous fiscal year, at 1,067,000 m3, a decrease of 8.1%. As production increases in the future, the amount of water withdrawn from each water source will also increase, but we have set a goal to reduce water usage per unit of production, and water withdrawal will be controlled through process improvements, and as a result, we expect the amount of discharged water to remain at the current level. [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] We define the criteria for change when comparing with the previous year as follows and will use them 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%
[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)

203.28

(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:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The production volume of tertiary processing facilities in FY2023 was almost the same as in FY2022, so the amount of tertiary processing was roughly the same as the previous year. [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] We define 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%

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1249.03

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(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:

☑ 51-60

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In FY2023, the amount of secondary treatment decreased from FY2022 due to a decrease in wastewater volume at the Numazu facility. [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] We define 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%

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

329.37

(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 production volume of primary treatment facilities in FY2023 was almost the same as in FY2022, so the amount of primary treatment was roughly the same as the previous year. [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] We define 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%

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)

5.56

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(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

In FY2023, due to the closure of Yamanashi Electronics' Kofu facility, the amount of untreated water was significantly reduced compared to FY2022. [Definition of comparison with the previous reporting year] We define the standard of change for comparison 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%

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)

446

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(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

In FY2023, the production volume of the discharge to a third party without treatment facility was approximately the same as in FY22, so the water volume of Discharge to a third party without treatment in FY2023 was approximately the same as in FY22. [Definition of comparison with previous reporting year] We define 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%

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

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Ricoh recognizes that nitrates are an important indicator of eutrophication in water areas. Ricoh is identifying and reducing the eutrophic substances it discharges. From FY20２３, We measured nitrates in wastewater discharged into public waters from factories in areas with a high risk of eutrophication. These factories are not located in water-stressed areas. Most of the nitrates discharged by Ricoh originate from domestic wastewater (kitchens, toilets, washrooms). Our business sites that discharge wastewater into public waters regularly measure the quality of the wastewater. We are able to calculate and understand the amount of pollutants discharged based on the water volume and the concentration of priority substances in the wastewater. We manage and reduce nitrate concentrations to meet 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 20

(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)

58.76

(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

58.76

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

58.76

(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

58.76

(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 produces supplies for office machines. Water is supplied by a city water supplier (third party). The third party discharge destination is the sewer system. Wastewater does not include wastewater to other organizations for future use. Production volume in FY23 is roughly the same as in FY22, so water usage, wastewater volume, and water consumption are almost the same as in FY22. 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 (same amount as water usage), and water consumption is calculated using the following formula: Water consumption water usage - discharge [Definition of comparison with the 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 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 21

(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)

87.59

(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

0.47

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

80.55

(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

6.57

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

49.56

(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

49.56

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

38.03

(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 conducts research and development and production. It uses water from groundwater and the city water supplier (third party). It discharges water to the sewer (third party). Discharged water to other organizations for future use is not included in the discharged water. Total production volume in FY23 was roughly the same as in FY22, so groundwater and tap water usage was roughly the same as in FY22. Due to changes in precipitation, rainwater usage decreased by about 10% compared to FY22. Discharged water to the sewer was roughly the same as in FY22. Water consumption was roughly the same as in FY22. As there are no plans to make major changes to production volume going forward, water usage, discharged water, and water consumption are expected to remain the same going forward.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(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)

54.14

(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

54.14

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

54.14

(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

54.14

(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 center. Water is used from the city water supplier (third party). Water is discharged to the sewer (third party). Discharged water does not include discharged water to other organizations for future use. Water consumption in FY23 is approximately the same as in FY22. Water discharged to the sewer is approximately the same as in FY22. Water consumption is approximately the same as in FY22. Water usage, wastewater, and water consumption are expected to remain the same in the future. Water usage is actual measurement, wastewater is actual measurement (accumulated value of flow meter), water consumption is calculated. Water consumption water usage - discharge [Definition of comparison with previous reporting year] We define the criteria for change when comparing with the previous year as follows and will use them consistently in this questionnaire. much lower: decrease of more than 30%; lower: decrease of 10% to 30%; About the same: change of less than 10%; higher: increase of 10% to 30%; much higher: increase of more than 30%

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 27

(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)

149.79

(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

149.79

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

119.83

(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

119.83

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

29.96

(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 FY23 is roughly the same as in FY22, so water usage, wastewater volume, and water consumption are almost the same as in FY22. 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 4

(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)

1619.48

(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

1596.12

(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

23.36

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1003.69

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1000.24

(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

3.45

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

592.43

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Ricoh Numazu is a factory that produces office equipment supplies and thermal products. We use water from groundwater and city water suppliers (third parties). Most of the wastewater is discharged into rivers, and a small portion is discharged into sewerage. Wastewater does not include wastewater to other organizations for future use. Total production volume in FY23 was roughly the same as in FY22, so groundwater and tap water usage was almost the same as in FY22. The amount of wastewater discharged into rivers (due to some water leakage) has decreased, and water consumption has increased. Since 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 measured value, wastewater volume is an estimate using the actual measured flow rate (sampled value of instantaneous flow rate x average value of accumulated time), and water consumption is a calculated value. Water consumption water usage - discharge [Definition of comparison with previous reporting year] We define the standard of change when comparing with the previous year as follows and will use it consistently in this questionnaire. much lower: decrease of more than 30%; lower: decrease of 10% to 30%; about the same: change of less than 10%; higher: increase of 10% to 30%; much higher: increase of more than 30%

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ricoh Industry Tohoku (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)

272.78

(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

3.5

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

110.6

(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

158.68

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

196.61

(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

155.12

(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

41.5

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

76.17

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Ricoh Industry Tohoku (Japan) is a factory that produces office machines and supplies for office machines. Surface water (rainwater) is used, and water is also used from groundwater and city water suppliers (third party). Water is discharged to rivers and sewers (third party). Water discharged to other organizations for future use is not included in the discharged water. Water usage and discharged water are measured by meters. Total production volume in FY23 is roughly the same as in FY22, so water usage, discharged water, and water consumption are roughly the same as in FY22. As there are no plans to significantly change production volume from now on, water usage, discharged water, and water consumption are expected to remain the same in the future. Water usage and discharged water are measured values, and water consumption is calculated using the following formula: Water consumption Water usage - Emissions [Definition of comparison with previous reporting year] We define 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% [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:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Total volumes of water withdrawals was verified.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Total volumes ow water withdrawals was verified.

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

We have verified the amount of wastewater discharged by discharge destination, and only the total amount is listed in the verification report. Since the amount of wastewater discharged by discharge destination is not listed, we answer that this item has not been verified.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

We are currently considering whether or not to undergo verification of our water treatment levels.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Wastewater standards of the country and region where the factory is located

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water withdrawals and water discharges are verified.
[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
	234898700	*75192.37*	*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

142.7

(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 3

(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 4

(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.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

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:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction of hazardous substance use

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

3697

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

3660

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

3288

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

1105

(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

After establishing basic policies for chemical substance management, actively implementing the PDCA cycle contributed most to achieving the goal. We set company policies and actively advocated for everyone's participation in risk reduction activities and environmental impact reduction activities. We checked the status of activities through ISO14001 audits and internal evaluation activities, and made improvement proposals for issues that were identified. We introduced good examples in the CE report that could be expanded to other business locations, aiming to expand the effects through horizontal expansion. Below is one example. Reuse of resources through closed solvent reusing in the PxP toner (polymerized toner) production process

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

As the world's population increases and the economy develops, water pollution has become a social issue, and companies are being asked to implement water pollution prevention activities. The Ricoh Group also uses various chemical substances, some of which are discharged into the environment via wastewater. Ricoh Group has been working to reduce its use of hazardous substances and contribute to preventing water pollution. For FY2023, we set a target of lowering usage than in FY2022. FY2011 target: 3,697 (t) FY2023 actual: 3,288 (t). We achieved our target. Main efforts: Improving production process yields, reducing chemical substance usage in the thermal business and other areas, reducing chemical substance usage in the toner business, etc.

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

03/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

3170

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2024

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

3138

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

3123

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

147

(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 Reduction After establishing a policy, actively implementing the PDCA cycle contributed most to achieving the goal. We established a company water policy and actively advocated water-saving activities with the participation of all employees. We checked the status of activities through ISO14001 audits and internal evaluation activities, and made improvement proposals for issues that were identified. We introduced good examples that could be expanded to other business locations in the CE report and TCFD report, aiming to expand the effects through horizontal expansion. The following are some examples. Use of grey water in collaboration with local companies (Shanghai Factory, China). Simultaneous reduction in well water and energy use by using wastewater from facilities (Numazu Factory, Japan).

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Along with the increase in the world population and economic development, the increase in water stress has become a social issue, and effective use of water resources is being required in corporate activities. Water resources are essential for the Ricoh Group, including toner production. Taking into account the regional nature of water issues, we are working with many people, including local communities and suppliers, to solve water resource issues. In order to continuously improve water efficiency, we have set water consumption targets per unit of sales for each medium-term management plan. Despite an increase in sales in FY2023, we were able to reduce

water consumption compared to the previous year as a result of our efforts to reduce water consumption. As a result, we were able to achieve our water withdrawal reduction target. FY2022 water withdrawals: 3170 (1000m3) FY2023 water withdrawals: 3124 (1000m3)

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

03/31/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2024

(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

Our water resource policy stipulates that safe and secure water access (WASH) is everyone's right. With this in mind, we have striven to maintain our goal of achieving 100% in all areas and to improve quality. Below is one example. In addition to providing safe and secure water resources, we have introduced water servers to many of our offices, which also contribute to the circular economy (reducing the amount of PET bottle waste). Our head office began a trial in 2019. The CO2 reduction effect at our head office (estimated GHG emissions if the PET bottles that were reduced were recycled) is approximately 3 tons per year. It also leads to increased employee satisfaction.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Ricoh recognizes that safe use of water is an important human right. The Ricoh Group's water resource policy states, "We recognize that safe and secure use of water resources is the right of everyone and we will act accordingly." All business locations are equipped with flush toilets and provide drinking water (ATMs, kitchens, etc.).

We are able to provide drinking water, toilets, and other sanitation facilities to all business locations and employees (100% coverage), we have set maintenance goals and have achieved our goal for fiscal 2023.
[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. Policy for Circular economy: 1. Contribute to realizing a circular economy by promoting the efficient use and circulation of natural resources. 2. Offer recycled products and promote further use of / conversion to 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. FY2023 results: • Reduction in packaging materials for virgin plastic derived from fossil resources: 26.6% • Use of post-consumer recycled plastics for imaging products: 32.1% • 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: 77.5% • Incineration & Landfill ratio of End-of-Life products: 1.1% 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)

32043

(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

67.9

(10.4.4) % virgin renewable content

0

(10.4.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

0

(10.4.6) % post-consumer recycled content

32.1

(10.4.7) Please explain

・Values are the actual results for FY2023. ・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)

1771

(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

100

(10.5.4) % virgin renewable content

0

(10.5.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

0

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

0

(10.5.7) Please explain

・Values are the actual results for FY2023. ・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

77.44

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

22.56

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

・FY2022 results (FY2023 results have yet to be compiled). ・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: 2,365.7 tons ・LDPE, HDPE weight: 533.8 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.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1771

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

☑ Waste to Energy

☑ Incineration

☑ Landfill

(10.6.4) % recycling

40.7

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

36.9

(10.6.7) % incineration

22.4

(10.6.8) % landfill

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

・Weight data is actual plastic packaging material used as product packaging in FY2023 ・There is no data on End-of-Life management performance for plastic packaging, as it is processed by local recyclers. Therefore, recycling and energy recovery data from EUROSTAT's "Packaging waste by waste management operations" 2021 data were used, and the remainder was considered to be incinerated.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

16184

(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

14.7

(10.6.4) % recycling

62.8

(10.6.5) % composting (industrial/home)

0

(10.6.6) % waste to energy

21.4

(10.6.7) % incineration

1.03

(10.6.8) % landfill

0.06

(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	*Unrated*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Unrated*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Unrated*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Unrated*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Unrated*
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. ・Gotenba city Shizuoka pref.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

31

(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, 33 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 the Environmental Business Development Center 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)

Independent assurange report and calculation report_EN.pdf

Row 2

(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)

Independent assurange report and calculation report_EN.pdf

Row 3

(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)

Independent assurange report and calculation report_EN.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