

The Ricoh Group's Environmental Conservation Activities (1976–March 2001)

The Ricoh Group's Activities

1976	Establishes Environmental Promotion Section
1990 December	Sets up Environment Administration Office
1992 February	Establishes Ricoh General Principles on the Environment
March	FT5570 copier awarded the BAM (initial version)
1993 March	Achieves total elimination of ozone-depleting substances (specific kinds of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), specific kinds of halon, carbon tetrachloride, etc.)
May	Announces the recycled product design basic policy and implements recyclable design level 1
May	Launches material labeling on plastic parts
December	The Ricoh Group achieves total elimination of ozone-depleting substances (specific kinds of CFCs, specific kinds of halon, carbon tetrachloride, etc.).
1994 August	The Comet Circle concept is completed.
November	Implements labeling of materials and grade on plastic parts
1995 February	Holds First Ricoh Company Environment Conference
October	Announces International Energy Star certified products
December	Ricoh Gotemba Plant acquires ISO 14001 certification (the first certification given by a Japanese certification organization).
1996 July	Ricoh UK Products acquires BS 7750/ISO 14001 certification.
1997 March	Sets 79 types of management chemical substances
1998 April	Ricoh establishes the Recycling Division.
May	Issues <i>Ricoh Group Green Procurement Guidelines</i>
October	Ricoh Fukui Plant achieves a 100% resource recovery rate (Zero-Waste-to-Landfill).
1999 January	Issues the <i>Ricoh Group Environmental Report 1998</i>
June	Ricoh introduces its environmental volunteer leader training program.
September	Ricoh announces results of its first environmental accounting.
December	Ricoh enters one of its machines in Eco-Products 1999, Japan's first comprehensive exhibition for environment-friendly products.
2000 January	Ricoh acquires Eco-Mark certification for 28 copier models.
February	Ricoh's digital multifunctional copier, the imagio MF6550, acquires Type III Environmental Impact Disclosure from BVQI (Sweden).
May	Ricoh starts projects to restore virgin forests in Asia.
September	Aoyama Office first achieves a 100% resource recovery rate (Zero-Waste-to-Landfill) as a nonproduction site.
2001 January	Ricoh Logistics System launches a recyclable eco-packaging system.
January	Yoriko Kawaguchi, Minister of the Environment, visits Numazu Plant.
March	Ricoh President Masamitsu Sakurai attends the first meeting of the Conference on the Creation of <i>Wa no Kuni</i> .

Society's Recognition of the Ricoh Group's Activities

1993 May	Ricoh UK Products' copier photosensitive drum recycling technology receives the Queen's Award in the U.K.
September	Ricoh UK Products' power consumption reduction activities receives the Business Energy Award's Grand Prize.
1994 May	Ricoh UK Products' copier photoconductor drum recycling technology receives the European Better Environment Awards for Industry.
1997 March	Ricoh Corporation (United States) wins Energy Star Copier Prize.
1998 November	Ricoh ranked top of the electric and electronics industry by German environmental survey specialist company Ökom GmbH.
December	Ricoh ranked number one in the Second Corporate Environmental Management Level Survey by the <i>Nihon Keizai Shimbun</i> newspaper.
1999 November	Ricoh wins the IEA's Demand-Side Management Award of Excellence in the recently created Copier of the Future Division for its energy-saving technology.
2000 March	Ricoh Corporation receives three awards from the Energy Star Program: 1) 2000 Energy Star Excellence in Consumer Education Award, 2) Labeling Partners of the Year Award, and 3) Office Equipment Partner of the Year Award (for the fifth consecutive year, the Energy Star Award).
May	Ricoh ranks first among 39 nominees in a rating survey conducted by Ökom on the IT/electronics industry.
June	Ricoh Corporation is the first Japanese company to receive the Environmental Stewardship Award from the Council on Economic Priorities (CEP).
December	Ricoh ranks first for the third year in a row in the 4th Corporate Environmental Management Level Survey organized by the <i>Nihon Keizai Shimbun</i> .

Worldwide Trends

1971	Environment Agency set up
	Ramsar Convention adopted
1977	United Nations Conference on Desertification held
	UNEP conference held
1987	Montreal Protocol adopted
1990	London meeting (set phaseout of CFCs and HCFCs)
1991	Recovered Resource Use Promotion Law enacted
1992	UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) held
1993	Energy Saving Law revised
1995	The First Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP1) held
	Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging enforced
	International Energy Star Program started
1996	ISO Environmental Auditing Standards of Environmental Management System established
	International Energy Star Award launched by EPA
1997	COP3 (Kyoto Conference) held
	Kyoto Protocol adopted
1998	Eco Partnership Tokyo Conference held
	Law concerning the Promotion of Measures to cope with Global Warming established
1999	Revised Energy Saving Law enforced
	PRTR Law established
2000	Law Concerning the Promotion of the Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services by the State and Other Entities promulgated
	Basic Law for Establishing a Recycling-Based Society established
	Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law revised
	Law for the Promotion of Utilization of Recyclable Resources established
	Law Concerning the Promotion of the Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services by the State and Other Entities established
2001	Ministry of the Environment (Japan) established
	The first Conference on the Creation of <i>Wa no Kuni</i> held
	Law Concerning the Promotion of the Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services by the State and Other Entities enforced in full scale
	COP7 held

See the *Ricoh Group Sustainability Report 2001* for details. (<http://www.ricoh.co.jp/ecology/e-/report/index 2001.html>)