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(19471969)Company typePublicTraded asTYO: 7751TOPIX Large 70 componentNikkei 225 componentIndustryElectronicsFounded10August 1937; 87 years ago(1937-08-10) (as Precision Optical Industry Co. Ltd. [J. Seikikgaku kenkyusho])Tokyo, JapanFounderGoro YoshidaSaburo UchidaTakeo MaedaHeadquartersShimomaruکو, Ta, Tokyo, JapanArea servedWorldwideKey peopleFujio Mitarai (chairman & CEO)Products(list of products)SLR camerasStill camerasPhotocopiersDigital camerasCamcordersPrintersScannersBinocularsLensesLCDsOphthalmic instrumentsMagnetic headsMicro motorsOther office suppliesRevenue4.03 trillion (US\$30.31 billion) (2022)[1]Operating income 353.4 billion (US\$2.66 billion) (2022)[1]Net income 352.4 billion (US\$2.65 billion) (2022)[1]Total assets 5.1 trillion (US\$38.31 billion) (2022)[1]Total equity 3.11 trillion (US\$23.41 billion) (2022)[1]Number of employees184,034 (2021)[2]DivisionsOffice Business Unit, Consumer Business Unit, Industry and Others Business UnitSubsidiariesCanon Production PrintingCanon TokkiCanon Medical Systems CorporationAxis CommunicationsMilestone SystemsWebsiteglobal.canonCanon Inc. (Japanese; [note 1] Hepburn: Kyanon kabushiki gaisha) is a Japanese multinational corporation headquartered in ta, Tokyo, specializing in optical, imaging, and industrial products, such as lenses, cameras, medical equipment, scanners, printers, and semiconductor manufacturing equipment.[3]Canon has a primary listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and is a constituent of the TOPIX Core 30 and Nikkei 225 indexes. It used to have a secondary listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The company was originally named Seikikgaku kenkyusho (Japanese; lit. 'Precision Optical Laboratory'). In 1934, it produced the Kwanon, a prototype for Japan's first-ever 35mm camera with a focal-plane-based shutter.[4] In 1947, the company name was changed to Canon Camera Co., Inc.[4] shortened to Canon Inc. in 1969. The name Canon comes from Buddhist bodhisattva Kannon (Japanese; lit. 'Guanyin'), previously transliterated as Kuanyin, Kwannon, or Kwanon in English.[citation needed]The origins of Canon date back to the founding of Precision Optical Instruments Laboratory in Japan in 1933[4] by Takeshi Mitarai, Goro Yoshida([p], Saburo Uchida([p] and Takeo Maeda([p]). It became the company Precision Optical Instruments, Co., Ltd. in 1937.[4] During its early years, the company did not have any facilities to produce its own optical glass, and its first cameras incorporated Nikkor lenses from Nippon Kogaku K.K. (later, the Nikon Corporation).[5]Between 1933 and 1936, "The Kwanon", a copy of the Leica design, Japan's first 35mm focal-plane-shutter camera, was developed in prototype form.[6] In 1940, Canon developed Japan's first indirect X-ray camera. Canon introduced a field zoom lens for television broadcasting in 1958, and in 1959 introduced the Reflex Zoom 8 and the Canonflex.In 1961, Canon introduced the Rangefinder camera, Canon 7, and 50mm 1:0.95 lens in a special bayonet mount. In 1964, Canon introduced the "Canola 130", the first Japanese made 10-key calculator, a substantial improvement on the design of the British Bell Punch company, which introduced the first fully electronic calculator two years earlier with the Sumlock Anita Mark 8 unit. In 1965, Canon introduced the Canon Pellix, a single lens reflex (SLR) camera with a semi-transparent stationary mirror which enabled the taking of pictures through the mirror.A logo from 1934 depicting Bodhisattva Kwan'onKwanon camera (replica) with the Kasyapa lensHansa Canon with the Nikkor 50mm f/3.5 lensCanon 7 with the Canon 50mm f/0.95 lensCanon Canonet QL G-III 17Canon PellixCanon FTb, introduced in 1971In 1971, Canon introduced the Canon F-1, a high-end SLR camera, and the FD lens range. In 1976, Canon launched the Canon AE-1, the world's first camera with an embedded micro-computer.[7]Canon introduced their inkjet printer using bubble-jet technology in 1985, one year after Hewlett-Packard. In 1987, Canon introduced their Canon Electro-Optical System (EOS), named after the goddess of the dawn, along with the Canon EOS 650 autofocus SLR camera. Also in 1987, the Canon Foundation was established. In 1988, Canon introduced 'Kyosei philosophy'.[8] The EOS 1 Flagship Professional SLR line was launched in 1989.[9] In the same year the EOS RT, the world's first AF SLR with a fixed, semi-transparent pellicle mirror, was unveiled.In 1992, Canon launched the Canon EOS 5, the first-ever camera with eye-controlled AF, and the PowerShot 600, its first digital camera.[10] In 1995, Canon introduced the first commercially available SLR lens with internal image stabilization, Canon EF 75-300mm lens f/4-5.6 IS USM. The Canon EOS-RS was the world's fastest AF SLR camera with a continuous shooting speed of 10 frames/s at the time. Based on the EOS-1N, the EOS-1N RS had a fixed, semi-transparent pellicle mirror with a hard coat. In 1996, Canon introduced a pocket-sized digital camera with the Advanced Photo System, named ELPH in America and IXUS in Europe. Canon entered the digital video camcorder market in 1997.[11]In 2004, Canon introduced the XEED SX50 LCD projector.[12] Canon introduced its first high-definition camcorder in 2005.[13]In November 2009, Canon made a 730 million (US\$1.1 billion) all-cash offer for the Dutch printer maker Oc.[14] Canon had acquired majority ownership of Oc by March 2010.[15] and completed the acquisition of 100% of shares in Oc by the end of 2011.[16]A Canon F1A Canon AE-1A Canon AV-1A Canon EOS 650An original Canon Digital IXUSIn 2010, Canon acquired Terreck Office Solutions, Inc.[17]On 16 March 2010, Canon announced that it was seeking the world's generic top-level domain, acquiring it February 2015 and using it for the first time on its global website in May 2016.[18][19]In the third quarter of 2012, Canon's global market share in the sale of printers, copiers and multifunction devices was 20.90%.[20]In early 2013, Canon USA moved into a new US\$500 million headquarters in Melville, New York.[21][22]In February 2014, Canon announced it would acquire Texas-based Molecular Imprints Inc., a developer of nanoprnt lithography systems, for an amount speculated to be around US\$98 million.[23]On 13 June 2014, Canon announced it had acquired Danish IP Surveillance VMS software company Milestone Systems. Milestone provides open-platform software to allow video management from various vendors in a single interface; therefore the company will operate as a separate entity.[24]On 10 February 2015, Canon announced that it had intentions to buy Swedish Security Camera maker Axis Communications for US\$2.83 billion.[25] On 23 February 2015, Axis Communications reacted to this news and confirmed that it had received a purchase proposal from Canon. The purchase was effectively completed in April 2015.[26]On 24 April 2015, Canon Europe announced it had acquired the London-based family photo sharing startup Lifecake.[27][28]In November 2015, in an effort to avoid the selling of gray-market camera gear, Canon USA filed litigation against a number of camera gear retailers. Retailers include GE It Digital, All New Shop and F&E Trading.[29]In March 2016, Canon acquired Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation for US\$5.9 billion.[30]On 28 March 2017, Canon Europe announced it had acquired the London-based printing startup Kite.[31][32]On 2 April 2019, Canon introduces two new UHDgc 2/3-inch Portable Zoom Lenses designed For 4K UHD Broadcast Cameras.[33]In July 2020, Canon recorded its first ever quarterly loss due to the COVID-19 pandemic.[34]In September 2020, Fujitsu announced that it would provide Canon with a Fujitsu Supercomputer PRIMEHPC FX1000 unit, to assist with its no-prototype development manufacturing initiative.[35]In December 2020, Canon concluded its photographic-equipment print-ad series named "Wildlife as Canon Sees It". This series of ads began in 1981 in National Geographic magazine.[36]In October 2023, Canon introduced its new nanoimprint lithography manufacturing systems, which it claims are simpler and more affordable than ASML's extreme ultraviolet lithography systems. The system prints the desired circuit pattern onto the silicon wafer bypassing photolithography and can produce circuits equivalent to 5nm scale.[37][38]See also: List of Canon productsCanon's products include cameras (including compact digital camera, video camera, film SLR and digital SLR), camcorders, lenses, broadcasting equipment and solutions (such as free viewpoint solution), professional displays, projectors, manufacturing equipment (including photolithography equipment such as steppers, scanners), printers, photocopiers, image scanners, digital microfilm scanners, fax machines, binoculars, microscopes, medical equipment (including diagnostic systems such as ultrasound, X-ray, CT and MRI scanners and ophthalmic equipment), CCTV solutions, image sensors, calculators, high precision positioning and measurement devices (such as rotary encoders), custom optical components, handy terminals, mixed reality systems, software, and space satellites.[39][40]Main articles: Canon PowerShot, Canon PowerShot G, Canon Digital IXUS, Canon EOS, Canon EF lens mount, Canon EF-S lens mount, Canon EF-M lens mount, and Canon RF lens mountCanon has been manufacturing and distributing digital cameras since 1984, starting with the RC-701. The RC series was followed by the PowerShot and Digital IXUS series of digital cameras. Canon also developed the EOS series of digital single-lens reflex cameras (DSLR) which includes high-end professional models.Due to consumers switching from compact cameras to smartphones, Canon's Q1 2013 operating profit fell 34 percent year-on-year.[41]Canon EOS R5Canon EOS-1D X Mark IICanon PowerShot G15Canon Ixus 240 HSMain article: Canon EOS flash systemCanon produces a range of high-output flash units for its DSLR cameras, including the 270EX II, 320EX, 430EX II, 430EX III-RT, 470EX-AL, 580EX, 580EX II, 600EX-RT, 600EXI-RT, EL-1, and EL-S Speedlites. Canon also produces macro flash units, including the Macro Twin Lite and the Macro Ring Lite.Main article: List of Canon camcordersCanon designs and manufactures CMOS image sensors in-house for its imaging products and it has three dedicated fabs in Japan. In 2016, Canon, the fifth-largest image sensor manufacturer in the world, decided to start selling the sensors to other companies.[42] However, it does not plan to sell smartphone image sensors to focus on the niche markets such as industrial and space observation.Although Canon had withdrawn from the so-called 'pixel count race' in the 2000s, it has been on the cutting edge as to the image sensor selling in recent years. A demo of a 250MP image sensor was revealed in 2015[43] and reported to be launched in 2020. In 2018, Canon launched a 120MP image sensor as a part of its latest BoF offerings.[44]For many years, Canon was the principal maker of the print engines found in industry-standard laser printers. The first models of Apple LaserWriter and the equivalent products made by HP used the Canon LBP-CX engine. The next models (LaserWriter II series, LaserJet II series) used the Canon LBP-SX engine. Later models used the Canon LBP-LX, LBP-EX, LBP-PX engines and many other Canon print engines.Following Canon's acquisition of the Dutch digital printing manufacturer Oc in 2010, Canon continued to develop and manufacture printing systems, initially under the Oc brand name. In 2011, Canon was granted 2,813 patents in the United States, the third-highest number of any company (after IBM and Samsung Electronics).[55] Canon world headquarters in Tokyo The Canon Marketing building in Makuhari, Japan The Canon S Tower in Konan, Minato, Tokyo Canonhuset in Frsunda, SwedenA report by the environmental organization Clean Air-Cool Planet puts Canon at the top of a list of 56 companies the survey conducted on climate-friendly companies.[56]AE-1 Film Camera, AE stood for Automatic Exposure.Canon has also launched three new calculators in Europe, called "Green Calculators", which are produced in part from recycled Canon copiers.[57]The Canon Group has an environmental charter which looks at "offering products with a lower environmental burden through improvements in resource efficiency, while eliminating anti-social activities that threaten the health and safety of mankind and the environment".[58] In 2020, Canon joined WFPD GREEN as an official partner in an effort to address climate change.[59]While Canon's head office is committed to preventing global warming, its subsidiary, The Canon Institute for Global Studies (CIGS), has appointed anthropogenic global warming skeptic Taishi Sugiyama as its research director, and has been disseminating anthropogenic global warming skepticism and anti-renewable energy theories.[60] When contacted by The Guardian, Canon responded that the Canon Institute for Global Studies is not a business of the company and that it is not in a position to comment on the institute's activities or research.[61] However, CIGS was established in 2017 to commemorate the 70th anniversary of Canon Inc. and its chairman is Canon's CEO. This has been protested by the corporate watchdog group Action Speaks Louder and photographers in a Cameras Don't Lie contest.[62]In 2008, Canon donated financial support to help the estimated 5 million people displaced by the earthquake that hit China's Sichuan province in May 2008.[63] RMB 1 million was donated to the Red Cross Society of China shortly after the earthquake. Canon Inc., Japan, soon followed with a donation of RMB 10 million.[63]Canon sponsored Williams FW14. In 1983, Canon came as the first title sponsors of the English football league The Football League, which was named The Canon League from 1983 to 1986, when the sponsorship was taken over by the Today newspaper. Canon also sponsored Italian football club Hellas Verona FC between 1982 and 1986[64] including during the 198485 Serie A which they won.From 1967 to 2003 Canon sponsored the Greater Hartford Open, now Travelers Championship.[citation needed]In Formula One, Canon sponsored Williams between 1985 and 1993, while they won World Drivers Championships for Nelson Piquet (1987), Nigel Mansell (1992) and Alain Prost (1993) and four World Constructors Championships (1986, 1987, 1992, 1993). In the 2009 Singapore Grand Prix, Canon sponsored Brawn GP.[citation needed]Between 1994 and 1997 they also sponsored the South Sydney Rabbitohs.[citation needed]Since 2006, Canon has been helping the Red Cross provide support to 13 Red Cross National Societies across Europe, with focus on youth projects. Support from Canon includes financial contributions and donations of imaging equipment, including cameras, copying machines and digital radiography devices, as well as volunteer activities.[65]Canon Europe has been a partner of World Press Photo for 16 years. World Press Photo promotes the professional standards in photography; organises the largest international contest for professional photojournalists; and acts as a worldwide platform for press photography.[66]Canon Asia sponsored many competitions such as Canon Photomathon and reality TV show Photo Face-Off. The latter is a reality TV show in which professional photographer Justin Mott is the judge and competes against amateur photographers. Mott started filming season 3 in April 2016 and that season aired at the end of that same year.[67] Buildings of CanonTokyo portalCompanies portalCanon OpenNikon () In Japanese, the name is written Kiyanon () for visual balance, though its pronounced Kyanon (IPA: [kano]). ^ Percentages do not add up to 100% due to eliminations used in consolidated accounting. ^ a b c d e "Canon Annual Report" (PDF). Canon. Retrieved 15 October 2023. ^ . Canon. Archived from the original on 1 October 2022. Retrieved 13 October 2022. ^ "Our Business". Canon. Archived from the original on 8 August 2020. Retrieved 13 August 2020. ^ a b c d "The History of Canon 1933-1961". Canon. Archived from the original on 25 February 2021. Retrieved 9 March 2021. ^ "History Hall 1937-1945". Canon Camera Museum. Archived from the original on 10 June 2017. ^ "Kwanon name". canon.com. Archived from the original on 13 March 2010. Retrieved 2 October 2017. ^ "Camera Brands List". Lapse of the Shutter. 19 July 2021. 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