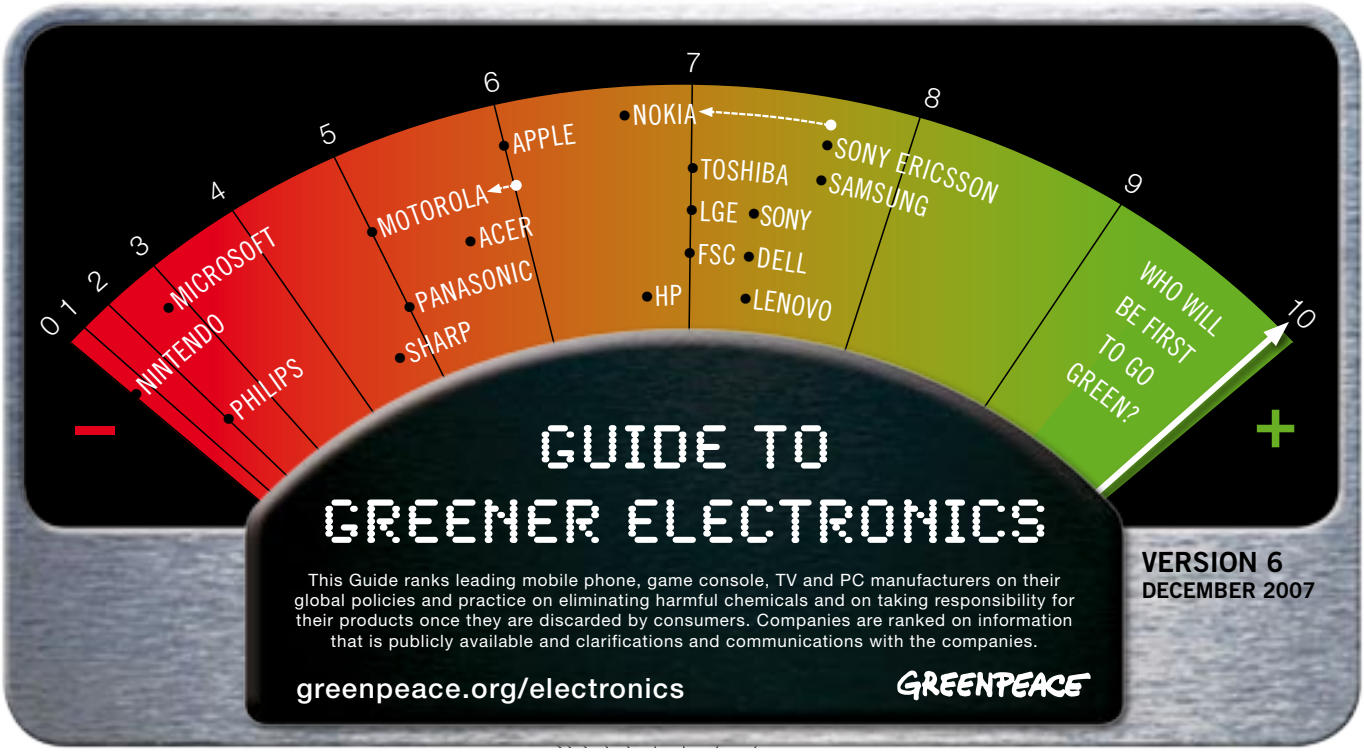

Ranking criteria explained

The ranking criteria reflect the demands of the Toxic Tech campaign to the electronics companies. Our two demands are that companies should:

- clean up their products by eliminating hazardous substances;
- takeback and recycle their products responsibly once they become obsolete.

The two issues are connected. The use of harmful chemicals in electronics prevents their safe recycling when the products are discarded. Companies score marks out of 30, which are then re-calculated to give a mark out of 10 for simplicity.

Toxic chemicals criteria

Greenpeace wants to see electronics companies clean up their act.

Substituting harmful chemicals in the production of electronics will prevent worker exposure to these substances and contamination of communities that neighbour production facilities. Eliminating harmful substances will also prevent leaching/off-gassing of chemicals like brominated flame retardants (BFR) during use, and enable electronic scrap to be safely recycled. The presence of toxic substances in electronics perpetuates the toxic cycle – during reprocessing of electronic waste and by using contaminated secondary materials to make new products.

Until the use of toxic substances is eliminated, it is impossible to secure 'safe' recycling. For this reason, the points awarded to corporate practice on chemicals (five criteria, double points for PVC – and BFR-free models) are weighted more heavily than criteria on recycling, because until the use of harmful substances is eliminated in products, it is impossible to secure 'safe', toxic-free recycling.

Where two companies score the same number of total points, the company with the higher score on the chemicals criteria will be ranked higher.

The electronics scorecard ranks companies on:

Chemicals policy and practice (5 criteria)

1. A chemicals policy based on the Precautionary Principle
2. Chemicals Management: supply chain management of chemicals via e.g. banned/restricted substance lists, policy to identify problematic substances for future elimination/substitution
3. Timeline for phasing out all use of vinyl plastic (PVC)
4. Timeline for phasing out all use of brominated flame retardants (not just those banned by EU's RoHS Directive)
5. PVC- and BFR-free models of electronic products on the market.

Policy and practice on Producer Responsibility for taking back their discarded products and recycling (4 criteria)

1. Support for individual (financial) producer responsibility – that producers finance the end-of-life management of their products, by taking back and reusing/recycling their own-brand discarded products.
2. Provides voluntary takeback and recycling in every country where its products are sold, even in the absence of national laws requiring Producer Responsibility for electronic waste.
3. Provides clear information for individual customers on takeback and recycling services in all countries where there are sales of its products.
4. Reports on amount of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) collected and recycled.

Click here to see more detailed information on the ranking

Ranking regrading: Companies have the opportunity to move towards a greener ranking as the guide is updated every quarter. However penalty points are deducted from overall scores if Greenpeace finds a company lying, practising double standards or other corporate misconduct.

Disclaimer: Greenpeace's 'Guide to Greener Electronics' aims to clean up the electronics sector and get manufacturers to take responsibility for the full life cycle of their products, including the electronic waste that their products generate. The guide does not rank companies on labour standards, energy use or any other issues, but recognises that these are important in the production and use of electronics products.

Ranking guide addition: We first released our 'Guide to Greener Electronics' in August 2006, which ranked the 14 top manufacturers of personal computers and mobile phones according to their policies on toxic chemicals and recycling.

In the sixth issue of the Guide, we have added the leading manufacturers of TVs – namely, Philips and Sharp – and the game console producers Nintendo and Microsoft. The other market leaders for TVs and game consoles are already included in the Guide.

For the latest version **greenpeace.org/greenerelectronics**

A penalty point has been deducted from Nokia and Motorola's overall score for corporate misbehaviour as a result of Greenpeace testing of the companies' takeback practice in the Philippines, Thailand, Russia, Argentina and India.

FUJITSU-SIEMENS Ranking = 7/10

FSC drops one place from 7th to 8th position in the ranking, and has made no progress on any of the criteria since the last ranking.

The company has a good position on the precautionary principle and sells PCs which do not use brominated flame retardants (BFRs) in several components. Despite this, it has not yet set timelines for the phase out of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and all brominated flame retardants (BFRs) in all of its products.

FSC has yet to report on its recycling rate as a percentage of past sales. The coverage of its takeback and recycling programme has also improved, but not sufficiently to gain extra points.

Fujitsu-Siemens Overall Score

	BAD (0)	PARTIALLY BAD (1+)	PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)	GOOD (3+)
Precautionary Principle				
Chemicals Management				
Timeline for PVC phaseout				
Timeline for BFR phaseout				
PVC-free and/or BFR-free models (companies score double on this criterion)				
Individual producer responsibility				
Voluntary takeback				
Information to individual customers				
Amounts recycled				

FUJITSU-SIEMENS Detailed Scoring

Chemical Score	BAD	PARTIALLY BAD	PARTIALLY GOOD	GOOD
Precautionary Principle				FSC's definition of the precautionary principle recognises the need to eliminate potentially harmful substances "even if the full extent of harm has not been definitively established". **More information.**
Chemicals Management				Fujitsu Siemens provides comprehensive lists of banned and restricted substances, materials specifications and associated documents and gets top marks. **More information.**
Timeline for PVC phaseout		No final timeline for complete PVC elimination. **More information.**		
Timeline for BFR phaseout		No final timeline for complete elimination of all BFRs. **More information.**		
PVC-free and/or BFR-free models (companies score double on this criterion)			The presentation of information on 'Green Products' has improved and the number of products has increased. 'Green Products' use halogen-free flame retarded plastics and halogen-free circuit boards for mainboard and power supply. They include e.g. FUTRO thin clients, ESPRIMO professional PCs and CELSIUS workstations. **More information.** **History of green products.**	

FUJITSU-SIEMENS Detailed Scoring

EPR/recycling score	BAD	PARTIALLY BAD	PARTIALLY GOOD	GOOD
Support for Individual Producer Responsibility				FSC makes a **clear statement** in support of Individual Producer Responsibility.
Provides voluntary takeback where no EPR laws exist			FSC will extend its voluntary takeback and recycling programme to the whole EMEA region (Europe, Middle East and Africa) and provides an e-mail address for countries outside EU and South Africa. NOTE, the FSC brand is only marketed in EMEA. **More information here** and **here.**	
Provides info for individual customers on takeback in all countries where products are sold			FSC now provides a list of **recycling schemes** in the 30 countries it covers (EU + 3 non-EU). Customers outside the EU (except South Africa) are provided with an email address to contact FSC about provision of takeback and recycling. **More information here** and **here.**	
Reports on amount of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) collected and recycled			FSC reports a reuse & recycling rate of over 75% at their own recycling centre in Germany. But, data provided only for the one recycling centre in Germany and not as a percentage of previous sales. **More information here** and **here in German. 2005-06 Environmental Report.**	