



## NOKIA Ranking = 7/10

Nokia leads the way on eliminating toxic chemicals. Since the end of 2005 all new models of mobiles are free of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and all new components will be free of brominated flame retardants (BFRs) from the start of 2007. Nokia loses points for failing to provide an adequate definition of what precautionary principle means in practice.

Nokia scores well on producer responsibility for its electronic waste. It supports and lobbies for Individual Producer Responsibility, which means that each company should take care of the electronic waste from its own brand products. Nokia loses points for not providing data on the amounts of mobiles actually recycled.

### 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 scored marks out of 30 this has then been calculated to a mark out of 10 for simplicity.

### NOKIA Overall Score

	<b>BAD (0)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY BAD (1+)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)</b>	<b>GOOD (3+)</b>
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				

## NOKIA Detailed Scoring

Chemical Score	BAD	PARTIALLY BAD	PARTIALLY GOOD	GOOD
Precautionary Principle		Loses points for failing to provide an adequate definition of what precautionary principle means in practice.		
Chemicals Management				Nokia leads the way, already having phased out some harmful chemicals and identifying future substances for elimination, including beryllium, nonyl phenols and NPEs (nonyl phenol ethoxylates), antimony. <b>Nokia Substance List</b>
Timeline for PVC phaseout				Phase out of PVC is all but complete.
Timeline for BFR phaseout			Timelines still missing on some applications.	
PVC-free and/or BFR-free models (companies score double on this criterion)			Waiting for BFR-free models to come on the market. <b>New models are PVC-free since 31.12.05</b>	

EPR/recycling score	BAD	PARTIALLY BAD	PARTIALLY GOOD	GOOD
Support for Individual Producer Responsibility				Support and lobbying for IPR provided in a case study.
Provides voluntary takeback where no EPR laws exist			Still no takeback in some countries, such as Argentina. For both business (B2B) and individual customers <b>Press release (17 Feb 06)</b> e.g. <b>free mail-back for US Greenbox, China In Hungary</b>	
Provides info for individual customers on takeback in all countries where products are sold			No information in countries where no takeback services.	
Reports on amount of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) collected and recycled		Information on mobile recycling, but no data on amounts of mobiles actually recycled. Additional info		

## 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.

### 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 it sells its products, 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 will be updated every quarter. However penalty points will be 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.

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