



### 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 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.

For the latest version [greenpeace.org/greenelectronics](https://www.greenpeace.org/greenelectronics)

# TOSHIBA Ranking = 6/10

Toshiba has dropped from 7th to 10th place because the company has not made further improvements, while its competitors have. The company has committed to eliminate PVC and BFRs in all its products and has set a timeline of 2009 by which to remove these toxic substances from PCs and mobiles – a fraction of its entire product portfolio. The company offers models of laptops whose circuit boards are free of brominated flame retardants (BFRs), EcoMark-certified products without polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and provides examples of other components and parts that are free of these harmful substances. The company loses points for its lack of support for Individual Producer Responsibility, but has improved on geographical coverage of its voluntary takeback programme and information to customers on what to do with their discarded products. Toshiba fails to report on its recycling rate as a percentage of past sales.

## TOSHIBA 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				

## TOSHIBA Detailed Scoring

Chemical Score	BAD	PARTIALLY BAD	PARTIALLY GOOD	GOOD
Precautionary Principle				<p>Toshiba is committed to the total eradication of specified chemical substances, regardless of lack of full scientific certainty, in accordance with the precautionary principles outlined in the Rio Declaration (1992).  <b>More information here and here.</b>  <b>See commitment #4.</b></p>
Chemicals Management				<p>Toshiba has Green <b>Procurement Guidelines</b> for suppliers and ranks suppliers.  <b>More information here and here.</b></p>
Timeline for PVC phaseout			<p>Toshiba is committed to phasing out PVC from all its products, with a time of 2009 for eliminating the remaining uses of PVC from their notebook PCs and mobiles.  <b>More information here and here.</b></p>	
Timeline for BFR phaseout			<p>Toshiba is committed to phasing out all BFRs from its whole product range, with a timeline of 2009 for eliminating the remaining uses of BFRs from its notebook PCs and mobile phones.  <b>More information here and here.</b></p>	
PVC-free and/or BFR-free models (companies score double on this criterion)		<p>Toshiba provides examples of products some of whose components are PVC-free and/or BFR-free, but there are no product systems totally free of these substances.  <b>More information.</b>                      Toshiba also provides information on environmentally conscious products. Toshiba make a range of notebook PCs including the 'Dynabook', 'Qosmio', 'Satellite', 'Tecra' and 'Portege' models which have circuit boards free of halogens and antimony. Toshiba also make EcoMark-certified products, some of which do not contain PVC. The information is difficult to access, but can be found in '<b>Factor T</b>' brochure or <b>pdf here.</b>  <b>More information here and here.</b></p>		

## TOSHIBA Detailed Scoring

EPR/recycling score	BAD	PARTIALLY BAD	PARTIALLY GOOD	GOOD
Support for Individual Producer Responsibility	Toshiba's only reference to producer responsibility is with respect to fulfilling its obligation under EU's WEEE Directive. <b>More information.</b>			
Provides voluntary takeback where no EPR laws exist			Voluntary takeback of PCs and TVs as well as (B2B) business equipment is offered in US. PC takeback is also provided in Canada, South Korea and Australia and New Zealand. Toshiba claims to have "recycling programs in regions that cover 80% of total sales volume." <b>More information here and here.</b>	
Provides info for individual customers on takeback in all countries where products are sold			Improved geographical coverage and comprehensive information to customers in those countries with takeback programmes in place. <b>More information.</b>	
Reports on amount of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) collected and recycled			Toshiba now reports on the quantities recycled worldwide for TV sets, refrigerators, washing machines, air-conditioners and personal computers. It calculates the rate of weight recycled against the weight of material shipped as products in FY2006 as approximately 19%, but does not provide a recycling percentage based on past sales, based on the average life span of specific product groups. <b>More information here.</b>	