



HP Ranking = 4.5/10

HP stays in 14th place with an increased score of 4.5 (up from 3.5), despite the lifting of the penalty point imposed for backtracking on its commitment to eliminate PVC and brominated flame retardants (BFRs) in computing products by end of 2009. In September 2009, HP released a moderately priced notebook for business customers with a cost neutral option of a PVC and BFR free configuration, except for the power supply and power cable. A condition for lifting the penalty point was putting a PC on the market free of PVC and BFRs. HP could improve its score on chemicals by committing to eliminate additional harmful substances and putting more products (including printers) on the market free of PVC and BFRs.

HP scores points on energy, because it discloses externally verified greenhouse gas emissions from its own operations and estimates the supply chain greenhouse gas emissions of 80 percent of its first tier suppliers. It also scores points for its goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of operations to 16 percent below 2005 levels by 2010, and for reporting its 2008 use of renewable energy as 4 percent of global energy consumption with a goal to double global purchases of renewable power to 8 percent by 2012.

On e-waste HP scores points for its support and lobby for Individual Producer Responsibility, it's recently launched free 'Consumer Buyback' recycling programme in the US for HP and Compaq-branded product waste and the information that it provides to customers on what to do with their discarded products. However, its voluntary take-back programme, although improving, continues to be weak and is still mainly oriented towards its business rather than individual customers. The company reports a reuse and recycling rate in 2008 of 17.5 percent, up from 15 percent in 2007, although more information is needed on how this is calculated. HP also needs to prove that energy recovery (namely, waste incineration) is not part of its 17.5 percent recycling performance and if so, exclude it from future calculations.

HP Overall Score

	BAD (0)	PARTIALLY BAD (1+)	PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)	GOOD (3+)
Precautionary Principle				
Chemicals Management				
Timeline for PVC & BFR phaseout				
Timeline for additional substances phaseout				
PVC-free and/or BFR-free models <small>(companies score double on this criterion)</small>				
Individual producer responsibility				
Voluntary take-back				
Information to individual customers				
Amounts recycled				
Use of recycled plastic content				
Global GHG emissions reduction support				
Carbon Footprint disclosure				
Own GHG emissions reduction commitment				
Amounts of renewable energy used				
Energy efficiency of new models <small>(companies score double on this criterion)</small>				

HP Detailed Scoring

Chemicals

Precautionary Principle	Chemicals Management	Timeline for PVC & BFR phaseout	Timeline for additional substances phaseout	PVC-free and/or BFR-free models (double points)
GOOD (3+)	GOOD (3+)	PARTIALLY BAD (1+)	BAD (0)	PARTIALLY BAD (1+)
HP's definition of Precautionary Principle reflects the need to eliminate potentially harmful chemicals even without full scientific certainty of harm. More information.	HP scores top marks on its chemical management. More information. General Specification for the Environment.	HP will complete its phase out of BFRs and PVC in newly introduced PC products in 2011 but it is unclear if this is the start or end of 2011. More information. In February 2009, HP informed Greenpeace that it would be unable to meet its original commitment to eliminate PVC and BFRs in computing products by end of 2009.	HP has identified three types of phthalates (DEHP, DBP and BBP) to be eliminated from all HP products, but this does not pertain to all phthalates and there is no precise date on the 2009-2015 substitution timeline. Antimony, beryllium and beryllium compounds, and remaining phthalates have been identified for future possible restriction but no timeline for their elimination is given. More information here and here.	HP scores one point for its newly released ProBook 5310m Notebook PC which offers a BFR/ PVC-free configuration, except for power supply and power cable. More information. HP is introducing PVC and BFR alternatives as they come onto the market in sufficient volumes. More information. From product design page link to HP Eco Solutions for product information. Some products are free of PVC except for cables. More information.

E-Waste

Support for Individual Producer Responsibility	Provides voluntary take-back where no EPR laws exist	Provides info for individual customers on take-back in all countries where products are sold	Reports on amount of e-waste collected and recycled	Use of recycled plastic content in products - and timelines for increasing content
PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)	PARTIALLY BAD (1+)	PARTIALLY BAD (1+)	PARTIALLY BAD (1+)	PARTIALLY BAD (1+)
HP supports and lobbies for IPR. HP supports the concept of e-waste legislation. In Europe, Hewlett Packard is a founding member of the European Recycling Platform that supports IPR. To regain top marks, HP will need to document its operationalising of IPR and continue to lobby for IPR, inter alia by ensuring that the revised WEEE legislation sets clearer requirements (enforcement criteria) for the implementation of IPR ie. differentiated/ individualised financing for own-brand real end-of-life costs (eg. no longer collective financing such as market share but instead more real and individualised financing such as return share) for WEEE	HP provides consumer take-back programmes in China, Costa Rica, India, Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, although there are major gaps in Africa and South America. More information here and here. HP's consumer take-back programme in India has 15 collection points in 9 cities. HP has a free 'Consumer Buyback' recycling programme in the US for HP and Compaq-branded product waste. More information. Otherwise, HP's voluntary take-back programme is mainly for business customers. Trade in and product reuse.	HP provides information to consumers in the US on voluntary take-back. More information. HP provides information to individual customers in South Africa, India, New Zealand, but not in Latin America or the rest of Asia and Africa. The information provided is good and accessible. New Zealand. Info on a range of options (asset recovery, donation).	HP reports a reuse and recycling rate in 2008 of 17.5% of relevant sales, and no longer includes consumables in the calculation. More information. To score more points, HP needs to prove energy recovery (aka incineration) is not part of the 17.5% recycling performance and if so, exclude it from future calculations. More information. More information is also needed on how the 17.5% is calculated, specifically for the EU where companies currently pay for recycling collectively, by current market share. To earn more points, HP needs to provide EU figures from own brand sampling of return rate and provide indications of how it intends to expand this sampling in the future.	In 2008 HP used 4,800 tons of recycled resin in printer cartridges, more than twice the amount used in 2007. The HP Deskjet D2545 is made from 83% recycled plastic material and uses HP 60 cartridges, made from 50 – 75% recycled plastic; HP's goal is to triple the amount of recycled materials used in its inkjet printers by 2010 (relative to 2007). More information.

Energy

Support for global mandatory reduction of GHG emissions	Company carbon footprint disclosure	Commitment to reduce own direct GHG emissions	Amount of renewable energy used	Energy efficiency of New Models (double points)
BAD (0)	GOOD (3+)	PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)	PARTIALLY BAD (1+)	PARTIALLY BAD (1+)
HP supports the IPCC recommendation that global GHG emissions be reduced by well below half of the emission levels in 2000 by the middle of this century, but does not differentiate the need for greater cuts by industrialised countries. More information. HP signed a communiqué from the Corporate Leaders Group on Climate Change at Poznan in December 2008 which called for the new Copenhagen treaty to be based on targets for emission reductions to 2050, with immediate and deep cuts in developed countries, while developing countries should adopt economy wide targets by 2020. More information.	HP reports GHG emissions from its operations, estimates its supplier GHG emissions and reports on product transport. HP estimates the supply chain GHG emissions of 80% of their first tier suppliers. More information here and here. GHG emissions from operations in 2008 have decreased by 4% since 2007. More information. External verification details. HP recently delivered on its goal to report emissions from 80% of first-tier suppliers. More information.	HP aims to reduce GHG emissions from HP-owned and HP-leased facilities worldwide to 16 percent below 2005 levels by 2010. More information here and here. HP's overall goal is to reduce the combined energy consumption and associated GHG emissions of HP operations and products to 25 percent below 2005 levels by 2010. More information. Select Goals, Select (right hand side): Climate and Energy.	HP purchased approximately 102 million kWh of renewable energy worldwide in 2008, which represented 4 percent of HP's electricity use in 2008, in addition to the renewable energy available by default in the power grid. In 2008 HP set a goal to increase its purchases of electricity from renewable sources to 8 percent of total electricity usage by 2012. More information here and here (select Goals, Climate and Energy).	Approximately 15 HP product families have configurations that will meet the new, more stringent ENERGY STAR® standards, which become effective July 1, 2009. HP does not report this statistic as a percentage of all PCs. More information.

Criteria on Toxic Chemicals

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.

The issue of toxicity is overarching. 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 are weighted more heavily than criteria on recycling.

Although there are five criteria on both chemicals and waste, the top score on chemicals is 18 points, as double points are awarded for vinyl plastic-free (PVC) and BFR-free models on the market, whereas the top score on e-waste is 15 points.

The criteria on Precautionary Principle and Chemicals Management remain the same. The criterion: BFR-free and PVC-free models on the market, also remains the same and continues to score double points.

The two former criteria: Commitment to eliminating PVC with timeline and Commitment to eliminating all BFRs with timeline, have been merged into one criterion, with the lower level of commitment to PVC or BFR elimination determining the score on this criterion.

A new criterion has been added, namely Phase out of additional substances with timeline(s). The additional substances, many of which have already been identified by the brands as suspect substances for potential future elimination are:

- (1) all phthalates,
- (2) beryllium, including alloys and compounds and
- (3) antimony/antimony compounds

Criteria on e-waste

Greenpeace expects companies to take financial responsibility for dealing with the electronic waste (e-waste) generated by their products, to take back discarded products in all countries with sales of their products and to re-use or recycle them responsibly. Individual Producer Responsibility (IPR) provides a feedback loop to the product designers of the end-of-life costs of treating discarded electronic products and thus an incentive to design out those costs.

An additional e-waste criterion has been added and most of the existing criteria have been sharpened, with additional demands. The new e-waste criterion requires the brands to report on the use of recycled plastic content across all products and provide timelines for increasing content.

Criteria on energy

The five new energy criteria address key expectations that Greenpeace has of responsible companies that are serious about tackling climate change. They are:

- (1) Support for global mandatory reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- (2) Disclosure of the company's own GHG emissions plus emissions from two stages of the supply chain;
- (3) Commitment to reduce the company's own GHG emissions with timelines;
- (4) Amount of renewable energy used
- (5) Energy efficiency of new models (companies score double on this criterion)

Click here to see more detailed information on the ranking

Ranking criteria explained

As of the 8th edition of the Guide to Greener Electronics, Greenpeace scores electronics brands on a tightened set of chemicals and e-waste criteria, (which include new criteria) and on new energy criteria.

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

- (1) clean up their products by eliminating hazardous substances; and
- (2) take-back and recycle their products responsibly once they become obsolete.

The two issues are connected: the use of harmful chemicals in electronic products prevents their safe recycling once the products are discarded.

Given the increasing evidence of climate change and the urgency of addressing this issue, Greenpeace has added new energy criteria to encourage electronics companies to:

- (3) improve their corporate policies and practices with respect to Climate and Energy

Ranking regrading: Companies have the opportunity to move towards a greener ranking as the guide will continue to be updated every quarter. However penalty points will be deducted from overall scores if Greenpeace finds a company lying, practicing 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 and the energy used by their products and operations.

The guide does not rank companies on labour standards, social responsibility or any other issues, but recognises that these are important in the production and use of electronics products.

Changes in ranking guide: 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 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.

In the eighth edition, we sharpened some of the existing ranking criteria on toxic chemicals and e-waste and added a criterion on each issue. We also added five new energy criteria.

For the latest version greenpeace.org/greenelectronics

In versions 11 and 12 of the Guide, PC manufacturers HP, Dell and Lenovo were served a penalty point for backtracking on their commitment to eliminate vinyl plastic (PVC) and brominated flame retardants (BFRs) from their products from the end of 2009. The penalty point on HP has been lifted in this edition. LGE is served a penalty point, also for backtracking on its timeline to eliminate PVC and BFRs in all its products by end of 2010. Dell and Lenovo continue to be penalised in this version.