



LENOVO
9th position, 3.9/10

Lenovo drops to 9th place in this edition of the Guide. Lenovo made progress by releasing products free of polyvinyl chloride plastic (PVC) and brominated flame retardants (BFRs) since the last Guide, but did not reach its extended goal of eliminating these chemicals from all its products by the end of 2011.

On other **Products** criteria, Lenovo scores well for its use of recycled plastics. A slightly higher percentage of post-consumer plastics use would earn Lenovo maximum points. Lenovo receives additional points for disclosing information on warranties, spare parts, and increasing the number of products that meet or exceed Energy Star standards.

Lenovo increases its score on the **Energy** criteria. After achieving its targets for fiscal year 2011, Lenovo aims to establish new targets to reduce its GHG emissions by the end of 2012. To increase its score, Lenovo needs to set ambitious targets to reduce its own GHG emissions by at least 30% by 2015 for its operations and dramatically increase renewable electricity use by 2020. For additional points on this criteria, Lenovo needs a detailed clean electricity plan and political advocacy beyond its support for a 30% reduction in emissions from developed countries by 2020.

Lenovo's best score on **Sustainable Operations** is for its take-back programme in India, but still has work to do to ensure there is a programme in every area where its products can be purchased. Lenovo also has work to do on its policy on hazardous substances. In regards to conflict-free minerals, Lenovo is lagging behind its competitors; it must publish mapped smelters and suppliers. Lenovo also scores points for its take-back programme in India, but has work to do to ensure there is a programme in every area where its products can be purchased. While other companies are announcing responsible paper fibre sourcing policies, Lenovo specifies the use of "environmentally friendly packaging" but fails to publish a policy banning deforestation and illegal logging, or specify that its recycled fibres should be FSC certified.

		ZERO	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
ENERGY	Disclose and set targets for operational GHG emissions and RE supply			YELLOW	
	Disclose and set targets for supply chain GHG emissions and RE supply		ORANGE		
	Clean Electricity Plan (CEP)		ORANGE		
	Clean Energy Policy Advocacy		ORANGE		
PRODUCTS	Product energy efficiency			YELLOW	
	Avoidance of hazardous substances in products		ORANGE		
	Use of recycled plastic in products			YELLOW	
	Product life cycle		ORANGE		
OPERATIONS	Chemicals management and advocacy			YELLOW	
	Policy and practice on sustainable sourcing of fibres for paper	RED			
	Policy and practice on avoidance of conflict minerals		ORANGE		
	Provides effective voluntary take-back where there are no EPR laws			YELLOW	

Energy		10/32
Disclose and set targets for operational GHG emissions and RE supply	<p>Lenovo reports GHG emissions of 91,592 metric tons CO₂-e from global operations in 2011/12, increased from 73,241 tons in 2010/11. Scope 3 emissions for business travel have also increased from 24,316 in 2010/11 to 31,588 in 2011/12. The increases were “due to organic growth and the acquisition of Lenovo Mobile Communication Technology Incorporated. However, Lenovo’s emissions intensity improved when measured against total revenue, employee population, and unit of production.” Lenovo provides verification, for its 2009/10 and 2010/11 data, by Bureau Veritas, according to ISO 14064. More information. Lenovo needs to provide more background information and analysis on the source of its GHG emissions (on its website or CR report). Lenovo has a target to eliminate or offset Scope 1 GHG emissions. It states that it will evaluate this target on an annual basis. Lenovo “carbon balanced” its Scope 1 emissions during each of the past two years and is committed to doing so again this year. It also has targets to achieve absolute reductions in scope 2 emissions, with progressive targets up to 20% by 31 March 2020, relative to 2008/09. Although there was an increase in absolute emissions during FY 2011/12, Lenovo states that it is “on track” to achieve its 13% reduction by 31 March 2013. Some portion of this reduction will have to be achieved through the purchase of carbon offsets or renewable energy certificates. There are no specific targets for increasing use of renewable energy. Lenovo aims to reduce emissions associated with business travel, and although it aimed to establish reduction targets by 3/31/2012, its target is to “monitor and report GHG emissions associated with employee business travel, and employee commuting during FY 2012/13”. Lenovo needs to make more ambitious targets and aim to reduce its own GHG emissions by at least 30% by 2015 for its operations and aim to dramatically increase renewable electricity use by 2020. More information.</p>	4/8
Disclose and set targets for supply chain GHG emissions and RE supply	<p>Lenovo is working with the Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition’s Environmental Sustainability Working Group to develop and implement a carbon/ water reporting tool, to gather primary data from key 1st-tier suppliers. Based on received 2010 suppliers’ Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions it was estimated that Lenovo’s 19 key suppliers representing almost 80% of direct spend accounted for over 900,000 MT CO₂e allocated emissions. Lenovo plans to engage with its key suppliers on carbon emission reductions opportunities. An evaluation of potential supplier climate change performance and strategy will become a differentiator in the procurement process. Points in the chain where significant risks are created due to high level of GHG emissions will be identified and specific mitigation plans implemented. Lenovo continues to work on quantifying the lifetime impact of its products which will help identify life cycle areas where GHG emissions can be effectively reduced. An internal product carbon footprint calculation guidance has been developed. Lenovo is engaged in the development of product carbon footprint (PCF) protocols and tools that will promote energy reduction actions and allow for product differentiation with external partners, for example the PCF China Standard Project in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the PR of China. Lenovo’s targets for its supply chain include establishing PCF for selected products during 2012/13, finalising the PCF methodology for other product categories and increasing the number of suppliers reporting via EICC reporting tool. Lenovo states that “due to the opportunities for inconsistencies in reporting that are presented by the current broadly defined methodologies we have not set PCF reduction targets at this time.” In FY 2012/2013, Lenovo states it “will be conducting several initiatives to drive transparency in direct procurement spend, including the development of metrics to estimate Lenovo-related absolute and per-unit emissions to establish baselines, quantitative reduction goals, and measure improvements. In addition, Lenovo will request periodic reporting on goals and progress towards meeting these goals, while communicating with all suppliers to share best practices and reduction goals”.</p>	3/8
Clean Electricity Plan (CEP)	<p>Lenovo summarises its strategy as follows: “The energy and emissions project hierarchy that Lenovo uses to establish these plans favors energy efficiency first, use of renewable energy second and finally the purchase of renewable energy credits or carbon offsets. Over 50 energy efficiency and renewable energy projects were implemented during the past three years. Purchase of renewable energy credits and carbon offsets was used to meet reduction goals. In 2011/12 Lenovo has implemented seven new energy efficiency projects that will reduce energy consumption by 950 MWh annually. It has committed to install local renewable energy generation sources where technically and economically feasible; for example, solar panels at its manufacturing site in Shanghai have the capacity to generate 520 MWh per year, representing between 10-15% of site’s annual electricity consumption. Lenovo has also purchased renewable energy certificates in the US, equivalent to greater than 15% of the carbon emissions associated with Lenovo’s total direct and indirect emissions during FY 2011/12. More information. Lenovo provides certificates for its purchase of RECs.</p>	2/8
Clean Energy Policy Advocacy	<p>Lenovo supports the conclusions as presented by the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), including the capping of global emissions by 2015, a 30% reduction in emissions from developed countries by 2020 (relative to year 1990 levels), and a 50% reduction in global emissions by 2050 (relative to year 1990 levels). However, Lenovo needs to specify that reductions by industrialised countries should be <i>at least</i> 30% by 2020. Lenovo is a supporter of several initiatives, internationally and in China, such as the PC China Energy Efficiency Standard, Server China Energy Efficiency Standard, China GHG Standard, China Environmental Labelling programme, Energy Saving Work Association of Chinese Institute of Electronics, and China Energy Conservation Programme. More information.</p>	1/8

Greener Products		9/16
<p>Product energy efficiency</p>	<p>Lenovo reports that approximately 98% of all notebook platforms, 71% of all desktop platforms, 92% of all workstation platforms, 50% of all server platforms and 96% of all monitors meet the latest Energy Star standards. All Lenovo newly released Energy Star qualified Desktop and Notebook platforms, and Monitors exceed the current applicable Energy Star power consumption requirements (by 25% to +60%). All Lenovo Class A EPS's meet and exceed US (e.g. Dept of Energy, California Appliance Efficiency programme, etc.) and WW (EU ErP, Australia MEPS, etc.) energy efficiency requirements and achieve Level V rating on the International Efficiency Marking Protocol for External Power Supplies.</p> <p>Lenovo provides a power management software tool, an energy calculator and links to a supplier of solar panels for its hardware. It participates in a number of industry workgroups focused on existing and proposed global IT product energy efficiency policy, regulation and requirements, such as Energy Star, US DOE policy updates regarding battery charger and external power supplies, Mexico Energy Law, Australia MEPS, China CEC and a number of other emerging geo focused protocols and regulations. More information. Lenovo PCs come with built-in energy-efficient tools and eco-friendly features. Lenovo has a target to ensure 100% of relevant product offerings (desktop, notebook, workstation, visuals) are Energy Star qualified by 31 March 2013.</p>	<p>4/5</p>
<p>Avoidance of hazardous substances in products</p>	<p>In 2012 Lenovo has eliminated most PVC and BFR from ThinkPad notebooks. PVC is only used in power cords and cables. BFRs are used in power cords, cables, AC adapters, battery packs, planar ASMs, subcards, connectors, and some modular parts (color sensors, finger print modules, etc.) – although there are many products that are free from various combinations of the above parts (see Lenovo's list).</p> <p>Lenovo made significant progress in 2011 releasing high volume products that meet the iNEMI definition of low halogen (excluding certain battery and power related parts), including the top selling ThinkPad T420 notebook, the ThinkCentre M90p low halogen small form factor desktop, the Zhao yang K47 (China) notebook and ThinkPad X1, T520, W520, T420, X220, and X220t notebooks and the LT2452p monitor which meets the iNEMI definition of low halogen with the exception of the external cables. Lenovo has publically disclosed its low halogen products since 2008. Lenovo continues to add low halogen commodity categories, including all plastic enclosures; most components and connectors (with the exception of printed board laminates); all mechanical plastic parts. More information here and here.</p> <p>Lenovo's original timeline for eliminating PVC and BFRs in all products shifted from end of 2009, to 2010 and then again to 2011. While progress towards complete phase out is evident, the removal of BFRs from all components of all products is still to be achieved, so that all new products are completely PVC/BFR free, Lenovo states that it is "continuing to work with its supply chain to drive its low halogen transition across all commodities and product families". Antimony and beryllium and their compounds have a phase-out target date of 2012. Three phthalates, DEHP, DBP and BBP are listed as restricted. Other phthalates are listed as reportable substances, which may be candidates for further restrictions in the future. The threshold for reporting is 1000 ppm except for beryllium which is 200 ppm, due to the requirements of European recyclers. More information. See p. 22 - 24.</p>	<p>2/5</p>
<p>Use of recycled plastic in products</p>	<p>Lenovo reports its net Post-Consumer Content plastics (PCC) in 2010 as 4.3% of the total plastics used. However, Lenovo needs to report the equivalent percentage of PCC used in 2011 and 2012. Many of Lenovo's products have some PCC, for example, currently, all ThinkPad Edge notebooks contain at least 10% PCC. Many Lenovo commercial desktops use significant amounts of PCC, including the ThinkCentre M92p Tiny (39%), the ThinkCentre M92p and M82 Tower (42%), and the ThinkCentre M92p and M82 Small Form Factors (36%). In the first half 2012 alone, Lenovo has used net PCC of over 4.9 million pounds and aims to incorporate some amount of PCC into every PC product released by the end of fiscal year (March 2012). It has a target to increase each business units use of PCC by 20% year to year. New targets for 2012/2013 are: "100% of products released after March 31, 2013, will contain at least 5% PCC relative to total plastics weight."</p> <p>"Increase the percentage of PCC (relative to total plastics weight) by 10% for all new products released after March 31, 2013 (relative to the previous generation of the product). More information. More details on Lenovo's programme to increase use of PCC.</p>	<p>2/3</p>
<p>Product life cycle</p>	<p>Lenovo states that it "designs its products to maximise their product lifecycle and offers three year standard warranties and five years of replacement parts availability on many of our top selling commercial products to support this extended lifecycle. Three year warranties are offered as the base warranty on many top selling Think branded products, including all commercial monitors, T series notebooks, M series desktops, and many others. In addition, customers can purchase warranty upgrades to extend the base warranty by one or two years for many products." Design features in Lenovo products to extend product life include Longevity Battery Technology which extends notebook battery cycle life through key technologies.</p>	<p>1/3</p>

Sustainable Operations		8/21
<p>Chemicals management and advocacy</p>	<p>Lenovo states that its chemicals and substance management policy supports a precautionary approach that ensures that action is taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not scientifically established. Lenovo also supports the goal to phase out BFRs and PVC. However, it does not provide any evidence of advocacy for strong chemicals legislation and has not submitted case studies demonstrating the substitution of hazardous chemicals of concern to the Substitution Support Portal (Subsport). More information.</p> <p>Lenovo's Engineering Specification 41A7731 reflects its commitments on eliminating PVC, BFRs, beryllium, antimony and their compounds. RoHS/REACH Engineering Specification.</p> <p>Material Composition Declaration for suppliers specifies no intentional use for some substances.</p>	<p>3/5</p>
<p>Policy and practice on sustainable sourcing of fibres for paper</p>	<p>Lenovo states that it "is committed to offering environmentally preferable packaging for its products. Over the past several years, Lenovo has had a strong focus on increasing the use of recycled and recyclable materials in packaging, reducing the size of packaging, and expanding the use of bulk and reusable packaging solutions. Since 2008, Lenovo has totally eliminated over 1,000 tons of packaging consumption by weight through design optimisation and refinement across all Lenovo product shipments." More information.</p> <p>Lenovo's goal is "to drive to 100% environmentally sustainable materials, and expand use of 100% post-consumer packaging material globally".</p> <p>Packaging Specification 41A0613 Recyclable Packaging Materials.</p> <p>However, although Lenovo specifies "environmentally friendly packaging", it does not specifically exclude suppliers that are involved in deforestation and illegal logging. It also does not specify that its recycled fibres should be FSC certified. Lenovo needs to develop a paper procurement policy which excludes suppliers that are involved in deforestation and illegal logging and sets specific targets to reduce paper use and increase use of recycled and FSC fibres.</p>	<p>0/3</p>
<p>Policy and practice on avoidance of conflict minerals</p>	<p>Lenovo reports on its plans for 2012, including: (1) the further development of the Conflict-Free Smelter Validation Programme; (2) a common industry approach to implementation of US Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) requirements on disclosure and due diligence; (3) supporting the implementation of a verifiable traceability scheme for the DRC and neighbouring countries for conflict-free minerals; and (4) communicating with stakeholders on its positions and initiatives related to metals derived from conflict minerals.</p> <p>Lenovo now has a conflict mineral policy which sets out its policy and the actions it is taking to inform and educate its suppliers. It states that it "is working to drive supply chain transparency through participation in multi-industry, multi-level collaborative efforts to address this topic". It is active in the EICC smelter audit process but has no internal policy on conflict minerals. In addition, it has not signed up to the Public Private Alliance and has not made statements on the need for a multi-stakeholder certification process or publicly committed to implement the OECD due diligence guidelines.</p> <p>Lenovo did not issue a statement against the Chamber of Commerce lawsuit, join the multi-stakeholder submission to the SEC on conflict minerals or participate in the OECD due diligence drafting. In 2011, Lenovo will continue to support industry efforts in this area. More information here and here.</p>	<p>1/5</p>
<p>Provides effective voluntary take-back where there are no EPR laws</p>	<p>Take-back is offered in 51 countries (of which 21 have voluntary take-back) where Lenovo sells products directly, but not in countries where re-sellers sell its products. Lenovo also provides Asset Recovery Services for business customers. Lenovo gives details of its compliance with the new India e-waste regulation, where it is collaborating with Sims Recycling and has 76 take-back points. During 2011, this programme collected and recycled 2.12 metric tons of customer returned equipment. Details of take-back in China.</p> <p>Lenovo provides take-back information to both business and individual customers in countries where the company sells its products directly. Lenovo provides information to individual customers in all the countries where take-back is provided.</p> <p>Information about Lenovo's free take-back programme in the US.</p> <p>During calendar year 2011, Lenovo financed or managed the processing of more than 12,700 metric tons of customer returned computer equipment. This performance represents a 32.7% increase over the previous calendar year and continues to grow annually. This equates to 5.8 % of the weight of products shipped in 2007. See p. 48 & 49, FY2010 Sustainability Report.</p>	<p>4/8</p>