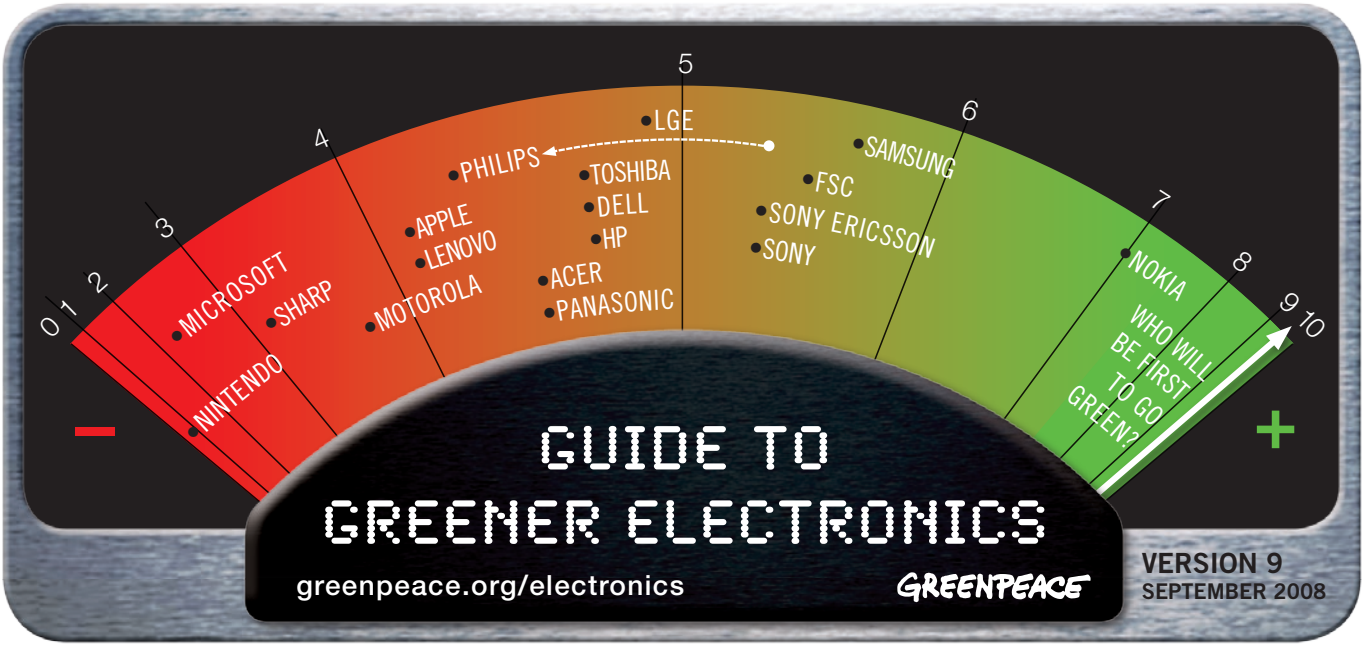

TOSHIBA Ranking = 4.7/10

Toshiba drops from 6th place to 7th with 4.7, although it scores more points than in v.8.

Toshiba does well on chemicals, committing to introduce alternatives to phthalates, beryllium and antimony by 2012 – though only in its PCs, for which it loses one point. It has also launched models of laptops with circuit boards free from brominated flame retardants (BFRs), EcoMark-certified products without PVC, and makes other components and parts that are free from these harmful substances.

The company does not do as well on e-waste, although it reports a recycling rate of 12% for a group of 5 types of products that includes TVs, PCs and 3 types of home appliances, but this rate is based on current (not past) sales.

Toshiba improves its score on energy, gaining points for supporting global cuts in GHG emissions and greater cuts for industrialised countries as well as for reporting that 93% of new PC platforms developed since July 07 can be configured to meet Energy Star 4. However, so far Toshiba fails to report on the energy efficiency of its TVs. The company also scores points for disclosing greenhouse gas emissions from its own operations and committing to an absolute reduction in GHG emissions.

TOSHIBA 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 (companies score double on this criterion)		■		
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		■		

TOSHIBA 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+)**	**GOOD (3+)**	**PARTIALLY BAD (1+)**	**PARTIALLY BAD (1+)**
Toshiba scores top marks for committing to the total eradication of specified chemical substances, regardless of lack of full scientific certainty. **More information here. For PC Division see commitment 4.**	Toshiba has **Green Procurement Guidelines** for suppliers and ranks suppliers. **See pdf file.** Toshiba's **PC and Network Company**. **Guidelines for Green Procurement v.6.**	Toshiba has committed to phasing out PVC and BFRs from all their products, with a timeline of 2009 – not only from their notebook PCs and mobiles. **More information here** and **here.**	Toshiba will introduce alternatives to phthalates for all remaining uses, and beryllium and/or antimony alternatives for beryllium and/or antimony in notebook PCs by 2012, as alternatives are identified. But this commitment and timeline is only for Toshiba's PC business. **More information here** and **here.**	Toshiba makes notebook PCs with circuit boards free of halogens and antimony and EcoMark-certified products, some of which do not contain PVC. The information can be found in **'Factor T' brochure** (large pdf file) (p.15 for Dynabook info and p.26 for mobile phones). **Halogen-free Notebook PC, the Portégé. Information on mobile phones** which use PVC/BFR alternatives.

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 BAD (1+)	**PARTIALLY BAD (1+)**	**PARTIALLY BAD (1+)**	**PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)**	**PARTIALLY BAD (1+)**
Toshiba believes that IPR provides incentives for Design for Recycling. To regain the lost point, Toshiba needs a stronger commitment to and lobbying for IPR, and to explore how IPR can be operationalized. **More information**.	Voluntary take-back of PCs and TVs is offered in US. PC take-back is also provided in Canada, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, China and Singapore. Toshiba claims to have "recycling programs in regions that cover 80% of total (PC) sales volume." **More information here** and **here. Info about Toshiba's new recycling joint venture MRM in US.**	Comprehensive information to customers mainly in OECD countries with take-back programmes, almost exclusively for PCs. **More information.**	Toshiba reports its ratio of "recycling weight to the sales weight" for specified products (including TVs, PCs and 3 types of home appliances) based on current (not past) sales. For 2007, the recycling rate is 12%. Although Toshiba provides figures for the quantities recycled per product category globally, it does not provide a calculation of % recycled by product type (TVs and PCs), although this can be deduced and is below 25% per product group. **More information.** To stay on 2 points, Toshiba needs to provide EU figures from own brand sampling of return rate, undertaken in at least one Northern EU country, one Southern EU country and one new Member State – and provide indications of how it intends to expand this sampling in the future	Toshiba used 1,800 tons of recycled plastics in the manufacture of washing machines, Multi-Function Peripherals (MFPs), and other products in 2006. **More information. Example of recycled plastic parts used in PC case.**

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)
PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)	**PARTIALLY BAD (1+)**	**PARTIALLY BAD (1+)**	**BAD (0)**	**PARTIALLY BAD (1+)**
Toshiba now supports global mandatory cuts in GHG emissions by over 50% and by 60-80% for developed nations (as compared to 1990 levels) by 2050. **More information.**	Toshiba reports on emissions from R&D, through procurement, manufacturing, use &recycling, **see P.49 of CSR report 2008.** GHG emissions are calculated in accordance with ISO14064, but there is no third party verification. **More information.**	Toshiba has a target of reducing GHG other than CO2 by 35% and CO2 by 25% by 2010, (baseline year 1990) from 'business processes' (manufacturing). However, Toshiba does not use the baseline year specified by Greenpeace of 2006/7/8. **See P. 42 CSR report 2007.** Toshiba has a target of reducing CO2 emissions by 47% by 2012, but this is a relative 'rate to net production output'. Reduction of non-CO2 GHG emissions is 38% by 2012 for total emissions. The baseline year is 2000. **See P.48 CSR report 2008.**	Toshiba does not provide information on renewable energy used as proportion of overall electricity use across all Toshiba's global operations and no commitment to increase use of renewables. But it lists some examples of renewable energy use. **More information.**	Toshiba reports that 93% of new PC platforms developed since July 07 can be configured to meet Energy Star 4. **More information.** Toshiba does not report on energy efficiency of its TVs.

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/greenerelectronics**

Philips continues to get a penalty point; however, this is no longer for double standards (as the Electronic Manufacturers' Coalition for Responsible Recycling has been dissolved), but for bad lobby in the EU on Revision of WEEE Directive.