



## HP Ranking = 5.5/10

HP climbs to 4<sup>th</sup> place from 8<sup>th</sup> with an increased score of 5.5 (up from 4.9), as a result of its progress in bringing products that are free from PVC and BFRs onto the market and a new commitment to phase out beryllium and compounds by July 2011. HP now has many PVC and BFR-free products on the market, including a desktop PC with PVC-free power supply, several series of notebooks, another desktop and two LCD monitors. It has also recently launched the first PVC free printer. To gain top marks for its halogen-free products, HP now needs to phase out PVC and BFRs from its whole product line. HP also scores well for its support for improvements to the revised EU RoHS Directive (Restriction of Hazardous Substances in electronics); specifically, to adopt restrictions on PVC vinyl plastic and brominated flame retardants (BFRs) as a focus for the restriction of chlorine and bromine from electrical and electronic products. HP believes restrictions of PVC and BFRs in RoHS may be possible in 2015 as long as specific issues and exemptions are addressed.

HP is weakest on e-waste issues; it scores points for its support and lobby for Individual Producer Responsibility, its 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 business rather than individual customers. The company reports a reuse and recycling rate in 2009 of 16 percent, down from 17.5 percent in 2008, 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 16 percent recycling performance and if so, exclude it from future calculations.

HP scores most of its points on energy, because it discloses externally-verified greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from its own operations and estimates the supply chain GHG emissions of 86 percent of its first-tier suppliers. It also scores points for its goal to reduce GHG emissions of operations to 20 percent below 2005 levels by 2013, and for reporting its 2009 use of renewable energy as 3.6 percent of global energy consumption with a goal to double global purchases of renewable power to 8 percent by 2012. It supports the need for global emissions of greenhouse gases to peak and decline within the next decade although it could earn more points by supporting specific targets for industrialised countries to cut their emissions and the need for global emissions to peak by 2015. On energy efficiency of its products, HP reports that over 90 percent of notebook PC platforms and 41 percent of desktop platforms meet the Energy Star 5 standards.

## HP Overall Score

	BAD (0)	PARTIALLY BAD (1+)	PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)	GOOD (3+)
Precautionary Principle and support for revision of RoHS Directive.				
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 and support for revision of RoHS Directive.	Chemicals Management	Timeline for PVC & BFR phaseout	Timeline for additional substances phaseout	PVC-free and/or BFR-free models (double points)
<b>PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)</b>	<b>GOOD (3+)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY BAD (1+)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY BAD (1+)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)</b>
<p>HP's definition of the Precautionary Principle reflects the the need to eliminate potentially harmful chemicals even without full scientific certainty of harm.</p> <p><b>More information.</b> HP supports the need for RoHS 2.0 to adopt restrictions on PVC and BFRs as a focus for the restriction of chlorine and bromine from electrical and electronic products, and believes restrictions of PVC and BFRs in RoHS may be possible in 2015 as long as specific issues and exemptions are addressed.</p> <p><b>More information.</b> To score full points HP needs to demonstrate proactive advocacy.</p>	<p>HP scores top marks on its chemical management.</p> <p><b>More information.</b> <b>General Specification for the Environment.</b></p>	<p>HP will complete its phase out of BFRs and PVC in newly introduced PC products in 2011.</p> <p><b>More information here and here.</b> 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.</p>	<p>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 and remaining phthalates have been identified for future possible restriction but no timeline for their elimination is given. However, HP has a goal to remove mercury from notebooks by the end of 2010. <b>More information here and here.</b></p> <p>Beryllium and compounds are to be phased out by 1 August 2011, although there are several exemptions for beryllium copper, see p.10.</p>	<p>HP scores 2 points for its progress in phasing out PVC and BFRs in its products, including a PVC-free printer. For maximum points HP will need to phase out PVC and BFRs in its whole product range. HP has a desktop that is completely free of PVC and BFRs; the Compaq 8000f Elite. <b>More information here, here and here.</b> Other products that are virtually free from PVC and BFRs are: the <b>Compaq 6005 Ultra Slim desktop</b>, the notebook series <b>ProBook 53110m, 4320, 4420, 4520, and 4720 notebooks and the EliteBook 9440 p/w, 8440 p/w, 8540 p/w and 8740w, 2540p and 2740p</b>, the <b>Envy 13 laptop and the Compaq LE19f and LA22f Widescreen LCD monitors</b>. The <b>HP ENVY 100 e-All-in-One</b> is the first PVC free printer. <b>Products Eco Highlights.</b></p>

## 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
<b>PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY BAD (1+)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY BAD (1+)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY BAD (1+)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY BAD (1+)</b>
<p><b>HP supports and lobbies for IPR. HP supports the concept of e-waste legislation. In Europe,</b> Hewlett Packard is a founding member of the European Recycling Platform that supports IPR. To gain 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</p>	<p>HP offers hardware recycling services in 46 countries or territories worldwide. A recycling programme has been launched in Brazil and take-back programmes in Australia and New Zealand have been expanded. Existing consumer take-back programmes include China, Costa Rica, India, Hong Kong, Canada and South Africa, although there are major gaps in Africa and South America. <b>More information here and here.</b> HP's consumer <b>take-back programme in India</b> has 15 collection points in 9 cities. <b>HP has a free 'Consumer Buyback'</b> recycling programme in the US for HP and Compaq-branded product waste. Otherwise, HP's voluntary take-back programme is mainly for business customers. <b>Trade in and product reuse.</b></p>	<p>HP provides information to consumers in the US on voluntary take-back. <b>More information.</b> 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 <b>information provided</b> is good and accessible. <b>New Zealand. Info on a range of options (asset recovery, donation).</b></p>	<p>HP's reuse and recycling rate in 2009 was 16%, compared with 17.5% in 2008. The slight reduction is explained by customers holding onto products longer and reduced product weight, (as the number of units returned has increased). <b>More information.</b> To score more points, HP needs to prove energy recovery (aka incineration) is not part of the 16% recycling performance figure and if so, exclude it from future calculations. <b>More information.</b> More information is also needed on how the 16% 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.</p>	<p>In 2009 HP used 5,000 tonnes of recycled content resin in printer cartridges, slightly more than 2008. The HP Deskjet D2600 printer is made from 50% recycled plastic material and uses cartridges made from at least 50% recycled plastic. HP exceeded its 2009 goal to triple the amount of recycled materials used in its inkjet printers by 2010 (relative to 2007) and has set a goal to use a cumulative 45,000 tonnes of recycled plastic in printing products by 2011 (relative to 2007). <b>More information.</b></p>

## 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)
<b>PARTIALLY BAD (1+)</b>	<b>GOOD (3+)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY BAD (1+)</b>	<b>PARTIALLY GOOD (2+)</b>
<p>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. <b>More information.</b> Most recently HP has signed the Copenhagen Communiqué, which calls for global emissions to peak and begin to decline rapidly within the next decade (requiring a reduction of 50-85% by 2050) and for developed countries to take on immediate and deep emission reduction commitments that are much higher than the global average, but provides no concrete numbers. Note, the disparity between the 2000 baseline in HP's statement and the 1990 baseline of the Copenhagen Communiqué. <b>More information here and here.</b></p>	<p>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 86% of its first tier suppliers. <b>More information here and here.</b> In 2009, global GHG emissions from operations were 1,951 MT CO<sub>2</sub>-e, a decrease of 10% compared with the combined total for HP and EDS in 2008. <b>More information here, here and here.</b> <b>External verification details.</b></p>	<p>HP's goal is to reduce absolute GHG emissions from HP-owned and HP-leased facilities by 20% below 2005 levels by 2013. Between 2005 and 2008, HP reduced the energy used in its operations by over 9% towards the previous goal of 16% by 2010. <b>More information.</b> 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. In September 2009, HP met this goal, over a year early. The new goal is to reduce the energy consumption and associated GHG emissions of all HP products to 40 percent below 2005 levels by the end of 2011. <b>More information.</b></p>	<p>Voluntary purchases of renewable energy represented 3.6% of HPs electricity use in 2009, 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. <b>More information.</b></p>	<p>All HP workstation platforms, over 90% of Notebook PC platforms and 41% of desktop platforms meet the Energy Star 5 standards. <b>More information.</b></p>

## 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 first criterion has been sharpened to require companies not only to have a chemicals policy underpinned by the Precautionary Principle, but also to support a revision of the RoHS Directive that bans further harmful substances, specifically BFRs, chlorinated flame retardants (CFRs) and PVC. The criterion on Chemicals Management remains 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. In the fourteenth edition the criteria for the Precautionary Principle was made more challenging.

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

Toshiba, Samsung, LGE, Dell and Lenovo continue to be penalised in this latest version of the Guide for backtracking on their commitments to phase out vinyl plastic (PVC) and brominated flame retardants (BFRs). Toshiba is served with a further penalty point for misleading its customers and Greenpeace by not admitting that it would not meet its commitment. In addition, Microsoft is served with a penalty point for the first time for backtracking on its commitment to phase out PVC and BFRs by the end of 2010.