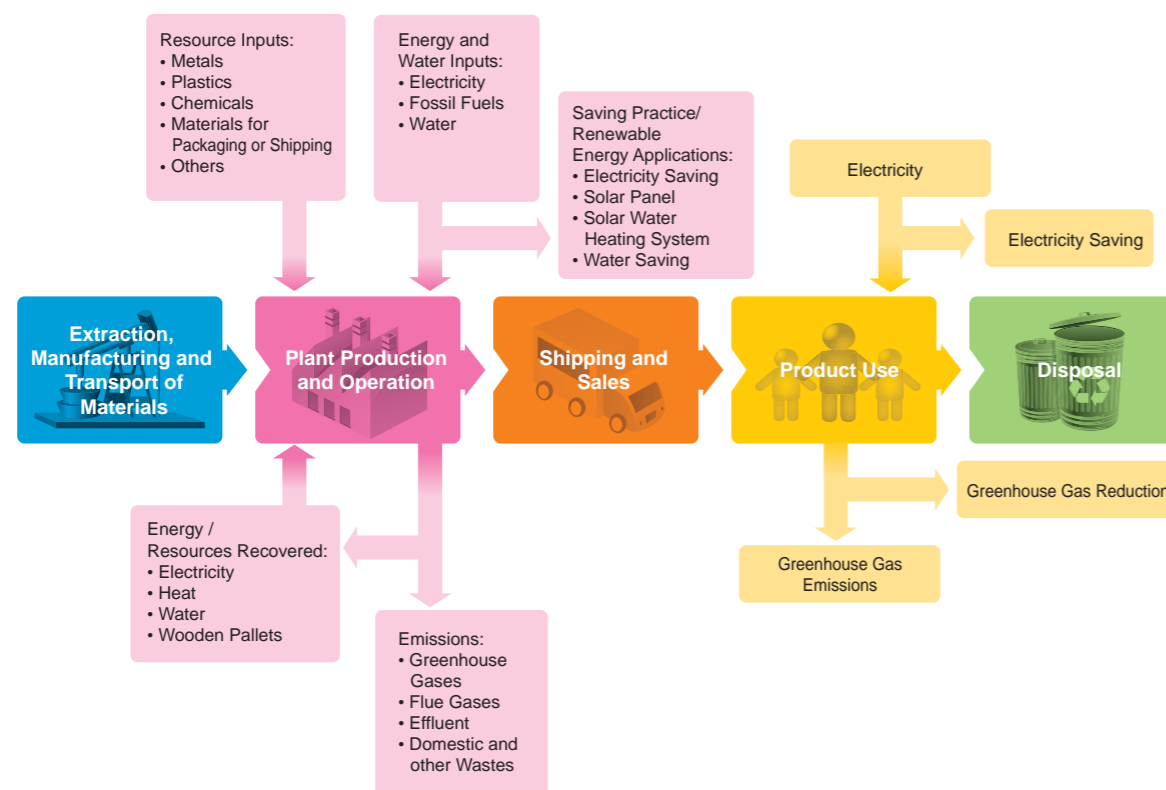


Dedication to Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection

"To provide innovative, clean and efficient energy solutions for a better tomorrow." is Delta's mission while "developing environmentally-friendly, energy-saving products and implementing sound practices to reduce our impact on the environment" is Delta's commitment to protecting the Earth's environment. Assessments related to product lifecycles have become a basic part of green product design in recent years. Having implemented a couple of pilot projects, we now have a more complete understanding of the environmental impact of these Delta products throughout their lifecycle and have also identified design or process areas for improvement.

Generally speaking, Delta's energy and resource consumption or activities that produce emissions can be divided into five main phases: 1) extraction, manufacturing and transport of materials; 2) plant production and operation; 3) shipping and sales; 4) product use; 5) disposal. These are described in the following sessions.



Extraction, Manufacturing and Transport of Materials

Extraction and manufacturing activities are the purview of Delta's suppliers, contractors or other vendors further up the supply chain. Delta cannot directly control their behavior and can at most make suggestions. Cost and time considerations however give Delta more room for negotiation with suppliers over the transportation of materials. In our experience, with product lifecycle assessments and carbon footprints, Delta has found that environmental impact from transportation is often second only to environmental impact during product usage.

Due to the limited amount of information currently available for Delta products at this stage, starting from carbon footprint accounting, we are now looking closely at international developments in standards (e.g. ISO 14067, WBCSD/GHG Protocol's "Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard" and "Scope 3 Accounting and Reporting Standards"). We are also working with several corporate members of the TCSF on developing a greenhouse gas inventory proposal targeted at our common suppliers as noted at the end of page 49.

Plant Production and Operation

The main energy and resource inputs, conservation measures and recycling results as well as the volume of waste from Delta's 2009 production and operations are described below :

Resource Input

Delta's resource inputs are mainly used in products. These are divided into five categories: metals, plastics, chemicals, materials for packaging/transportation, and others. Due to the financial tsunami in 2009, the purchase amounts of many materials dropped significantly compared to the amounts in 2008¹⁴.

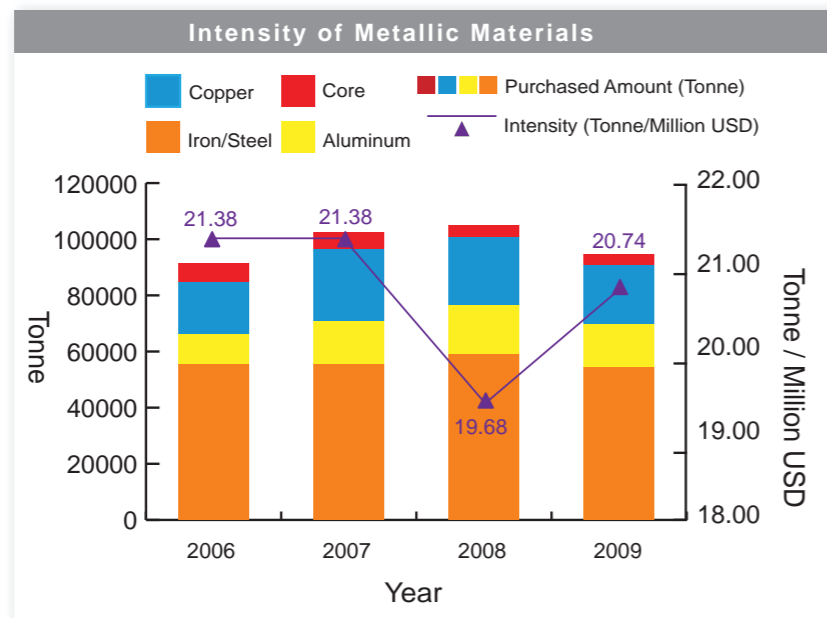
1. Metals

We collect statistics for metals that include: iron/steel, aluminum, copper and core. These metals are used by almost all business divisions. Using the amount of purchased materials containing those metals as a rough guide, the amount of metals purchased by Delta has increased every year from 2006 until 2009 – it dropped to about 95,000 tonnes, roughly a 10% decrease from 2008. Iron/steel accounted for more than half of all metals purchased, with copper in second place.

To determine if we have improved our efficiency in the use of metals, we factored the group revenues into the calculations to work out the weight of metal used per million USD of production output (intensity) between 2006 and 2009. As shown in the graph below, we had the lowest intensity in 2008, and it bounded back to 20.74 tonnes per million USD in 2009.

¹⁴ The purchased amount of metals, plastics and materials for packaging/transportation in 2008 was reviewed and modified so data and intensity are different from amounts published in Delta's 2008 CSR Report.

Additionally, all business divisions also use solder wire, bar and paste in welding. Total usage decreased from around 2,100 tonnes in 2008 to 1,800 tonnes in 2009. Mercury is also used by the Component Business Group in manufacturing CCFL tubes. As the output of CCFL tubes decreased year by year¹⁵, mercury usage dropped from around 0.38 tonnes in 2008 to 0.22 tonnes in 2009.

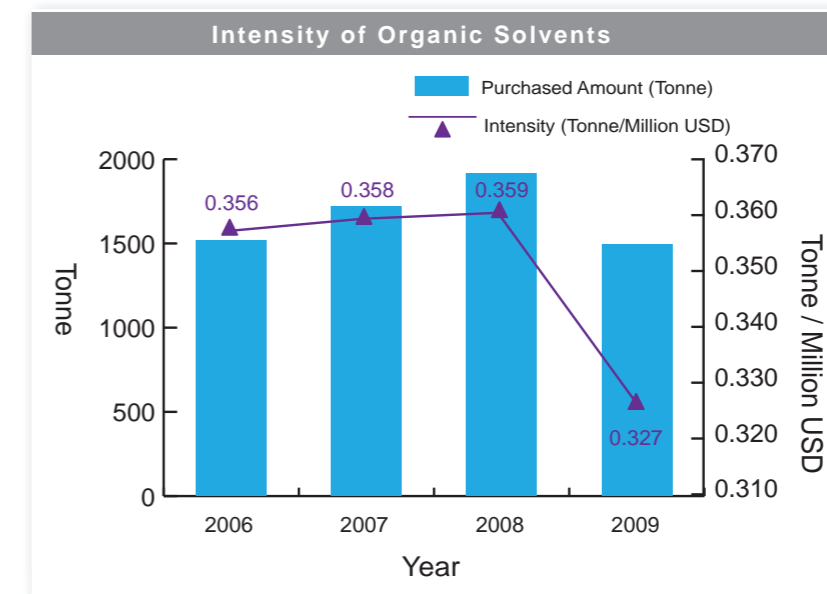
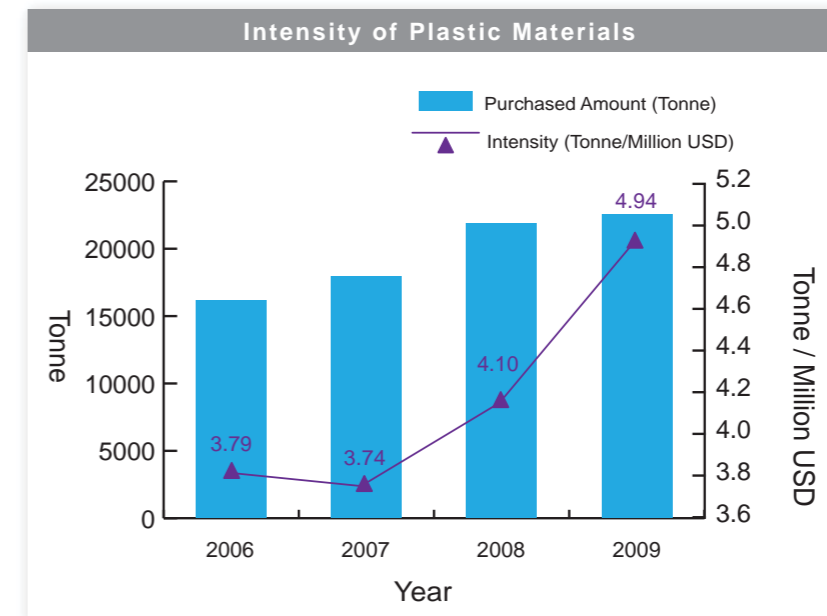


2. Plastics

All of Delta's business divisions use plastics, mainly for cases, insulators and sockets. In 2009, Delta purchased a total of 22,500 tonnes of plastics. This was slightly higher than the 21,900 tonnes purchased in 2008. By estimating intensity we can determine if Delta is using plastics more efficiently. The graph below shows that the intensity of plastics has progressively increased since 2008 and in 2009 it was approximately 4.94 tonnes per million USD.

3. Chemicals

All business divisions use organic solvents, which account for most of the chemicals used at Delta, including thinners, cleaners and flux. Delta increased its purchase of organic solvents until 2009 – the amount dropped to 1,500 tonnes and the intensity of chemical use also decreased from 0.359 tonnes per million USD to 0.327 tonnes per million USD.

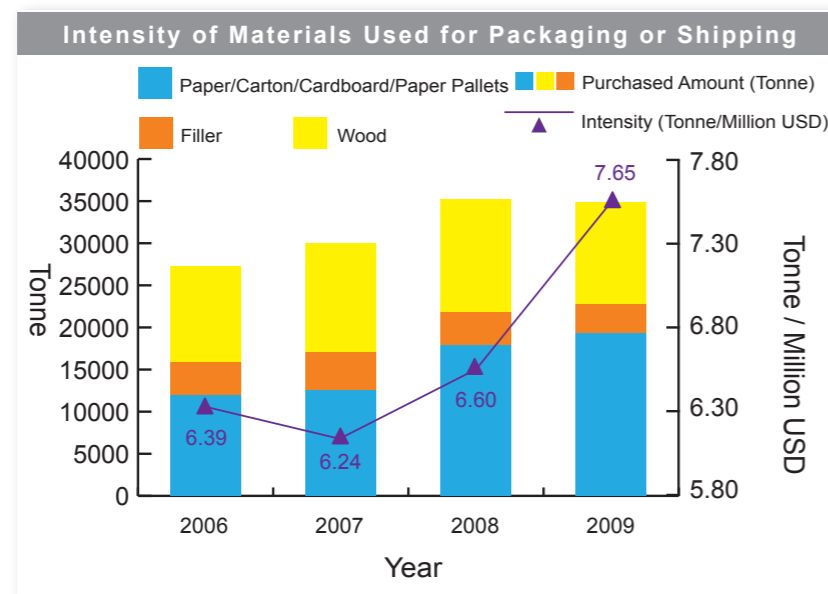


Fluorescent powder is needed to produce CCFL tubes. As the output of CCFL tubes decreased, use of fluorescent powder decreased from around 51 tonnes in 2008 to 40 tonnes in 2009.

¹⁵ We formally concluded the CCFL business in March, 2010.

4. Materials for Packaging/ Transportation

Materials for packaging or transportation include paper products (paper/carton/cardboard/paper pallets), filler as well as wood. These materials are used by almost all business divisions. Delta increased the purchase of materials for packaging or transportation until 2009, with about 34,900 tonnes purchased last year, and paper and wood products are the main categories. Intensity however moved upward to 7.65 tonnes per million USD in 2009.



5. Others

Other major materials used by Delta include epoxy resin and asphalt. The former is mainly used by the Power Supply related business groups and the Component Business Group as electronic component adhesive or insulation, while the latter is used as filler in electronic ballasts. Epoxy resin usage in 2009 was approximately 880 tonnes, a decrease of 33% compared to 2008. The amount of asphalt used decreased as well from about 2,500 tonnes in 2008 to around 2,100 tonnes in 2009.

With reduced group revenue in 2009, the intensity of metals, plastics and the materials for packaging/ transportation went up — noteworthy is that the purchased amount of plastics actually increased. From

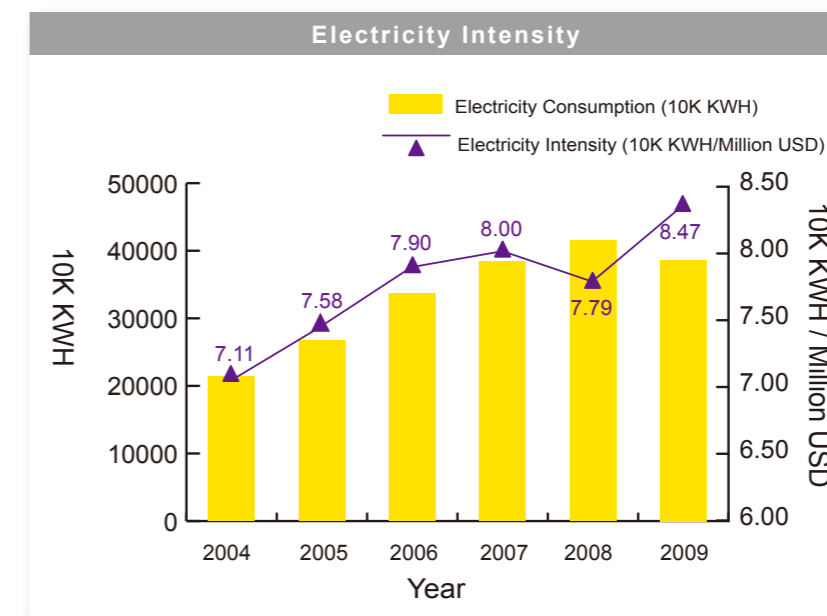
the perspective of conserving the Earth's resources, Delta continues to reduce the intensity and further decrease the actual amount of materials used without affecting quality, which also reduces costs.

Energy and Water Inputs

Energy used by Delta's offices and production plants include externally purchased electricity and various types of fossil fuels. Each plant varies in the types of fuel it uses. The related statistics for 2009 are as follows :

1. Externally Purchased Electricity

In 2009, Delta purchased nearly 386 Million KWH of electricity in total¹⁶, a decrease of 7% over 2008. The electricity intensity, however, bounced back from 77,900 KWH per million USD to 84,700 KWH per million USD in 2009, the highest point since 2004. This shows that Delta was not using electricity efficiently during the financial downturn despite the drop in the amount of electricity consumed. As a result, we have begun to introduce energy management systems to major sites in Mainland China and Thailand, with set electricity intensity targets for each of these sites and Delta Group as a whole. See the related discussion later in this chapter.



¹⁶ Current calculations count in the electricity consumed by on-site contracted services, such as the employees' cafeterias, banks, salons, and shops.

2. Fossil Fuels

Fossil fuels used at Delta mainly include liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), natural gas (NG), diesel and gasoline. These are used by power generators, boilers, forklifts and company vehicles¹⁷. If Delta's fossil fuel consumption of recent years is converted into heat value¹⁸, the consumption in 2009 decreased 37% from 2008 and the intensity dropped to less than 50% of what it was in 2006. The major fossil fuel used has also been switched from diesel to the relatively clean natural gas.

3. Water

Delta's total water consumption reached its peak in 2007 before dropping slightly in 2008, with a significant decrease to 4,820,000 KL in 2009¹⁹, a decrease of 20% compared to 2008. We attribute this drop to continuous efficiency improvements in water usage as well as a decrease in water consumption resulting from a decrease in the number of employees. Looking at water consumption intensity between 2004 and 2009, the amount of water consumed per million USD of output dropped from 1396 KL to 1058 KL.

Delta's diamond-rated green plant in Tainan has provided an energy efficient, water-saving, and comfortable workspace, and the plant's employees give very positive feedback. New Delta plants and offices around the world are all incorporating green building design concepts. By increasing natural lighting, natural ventilation, insulation and using energy or water-saving equipment throughout the buildings, comfort is maintained while realizing the goal of environmental protection. As for existing offices and plants, we have worked to reduce their energy / resource consumption and environmental impact through energy management, water-saving initiatives and increasing the use of renewable energy. These initiatives have included :

1. Energy Management

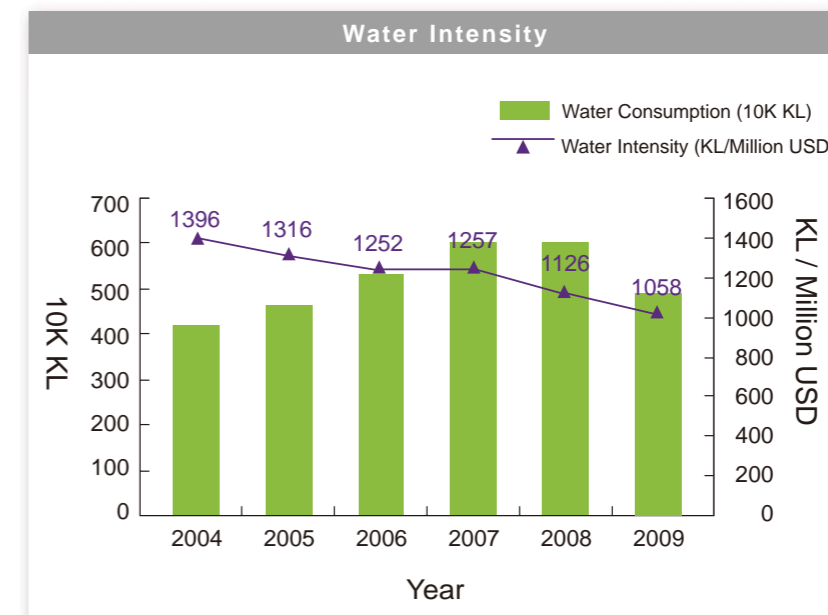
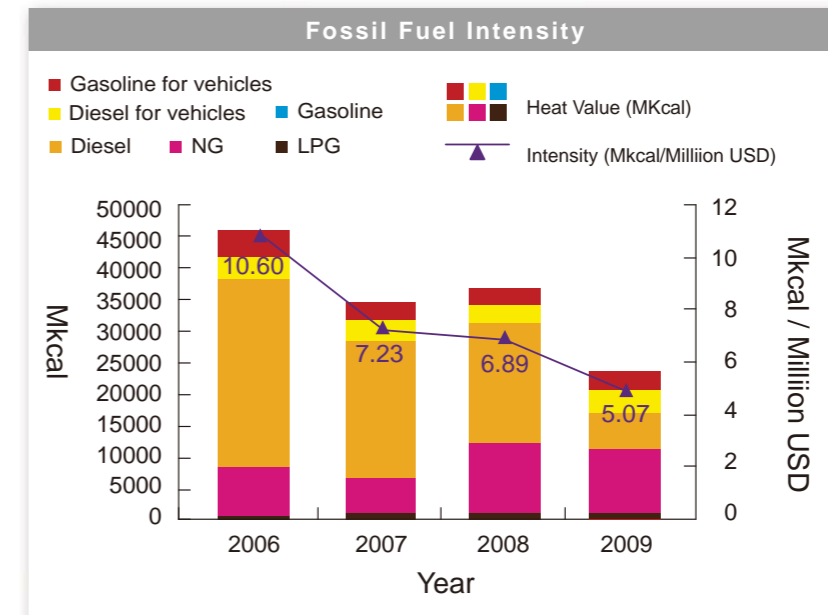
Delta is not just a supplier of energy-saving products and green energy solutions. Our mission : "To provide innovative, clean and efficient energy solutions for a better tomorrow" means that making the most efficient use of energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in everyday operations is something everyone at Delta, from Founder and Chairman Mr. Bruce Cheng down, is always thinking about.

We have implemented numerous energy-saving initiatives at our plants around the world and have achieved outstanding results. Energy use however has increased when group revenue grows, or like year 2009, total power consumption was reduced but electricity density had increased quite significantly compared to 2008. We have also found that our past emphasis on equipment upgrades or energy-saving behavior by employees is not enough or has reached a bottleneck. We are now thinking about how Delta's revenue growth in the future can be decoupled from energy consumption (mainly electricity).

¹⁷ Fuels used by employee cafeterias or leased vehicles paid by contractors are not counted in Delta's fuel consumption.

¹⁸ Heat values are based on the Energy Statistical Manual, Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2007, etc.

¹⁹ Currently counted in water consumption by on-site contracted services, such as construction





➤ Taiwan's first Gold-rated green plant, Delta's Tainan plant, was upgraded to a Diamond-rating in 2009.

In mid-2009 the Delta head office, the Delta Foundation, China headquarters and the Thailand headquarters began introducing energy management concepts at our five major sites in China and Thailand based on international standards such as ISO 50001, EN 16001 and the Energy Star Guidelines for Energy Management. These plants together accounted for nearly 85% of Delta's total power usage. By starting with these key plants, we hope that the PDCA cycle will make the energy factor a part of everyday operations at Delta. As externally purchased power accounts for the majority of Delta's energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions (over 90%), our energy management efforts are now focusing on power efficiency (electricity density) with a target of "reducing the overall electricity intensity of the Delta Group by 10% in 2010 compared to 2009". We will then seek to maintain or reduce the total power usage before expanding this to the management of fossil fuels such as gasoline, diesel, steam, natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas. Related initiatives include :

- Securing high-level commitment and the formation of local energy management teams
- Analyzing trends in power usage from previous years, reviewing local monitoring systems for completeness and enhancing function

- Holding energy-saving workshops and making plans to develop Delta-specific energy management teaching materials
- Hosting awareness campaigns in the plants to boost employee awareness
- Review the results from each site through Delta energy management task force meetings and share the best practices

The Dongguan site for example serves as the pilot run for Delta's introduction of the ISO 50001 energy management system. Every month the energy manager convenes an energy-saving meeting attended by the regional general manager and energy-saving task force members (facility administration managers from each plant). Each plant's energy-saving performance is also evaluated on a quarterly basis and factored into personnel performance evaluations. The energy-saving task force also conducts regular energy-saving checks through the plants. The purchasing department has already begun setting efficiency or surface temperature specifications for heat-producing equipment (such as solder pots and ovens) starting from several years ago. Specifications have now been set for the purchase of lighting fixtures and new energy-saving guidelines that will not sacrifice performance are now being developed for other production line equipment. Experience from Dongguan trials showed that the most effective way to save energy is to have an efficient production line. The regional general manager has therefore asked production units to concentrate their production activities in certain time periods or areas to reduce unnecessary or inefficient energy use.

Apart from energy saving, maintaining energy quality and a reliable energy supply for the plants are also important tasks for energy management. The current "Eleventh 5-Year Plan" and the following "Twelfth 5-Year Plan" in China have all laid down very specific energy-saving requirements²⁰. Preparing for energy-related legislation or regulations passed by local governments will therefore be another important component to energy management.

2. Electricity-Saving Initiatives

Electricity saving initiatives include improvements to air-conditioning and lighting, installation of timers and converters, and other measures. Based on measures implemented at Delta plants in 2009, a savings of about 4,400,000 KWH of electricity per year was projected—this meant avoiding the release of about 3,400 tonnes of CO₂^e into the atmosphere. We believe that future energy saving projects can be more cost-benefit effective once energy management systems are run at the sites.

²⁰ The "Eleventh 5-Year Plan" was implemented during 2006 and 2010, and one of its goals is to increase energy efficiency by 20%. The "Twelfth 5-Year Plan" will be effective following The "Eleventh 5-Year Plan".

3. Solar Power Application

Delta has installed solar panels and solar water heating systems in our plants. This is the main type of renewable energy currently in use at Delta. Solar panels are installed at Taipei headquarters, Taoyuan plant 2, the Tainan plant, the Thailand plant, the Tainingen plant (Germany), the Rudrapur plant (India) as well as Delta offices in California and North Carolina in the U.S. Solar water heating systems are installed at Taoyuan plant 2 and the Tainan plant in Taiwan as well as the Dongguan and Tianjin plants in China. Generally speaking, the power generated by solar panels provides only a limited amount of electricity compared to what Delta purchases externally—just more than 170,000 KWH²¹ in 2009, while solar water heating systems contribute a significant amount of heat value that serves to replace the use of fossil fuels. In 2009, for example, the amount of heat value generated was 3,200 Mkal, equivalent to around 14% of that provided by fossil fuels. Together with power generated by solar panels it helped reduce greenhouse gas emissions by over 1,000 tonnes CO₂^e.



➤ Delta has installed solar panel systems and solar heating systems at facilities throughout the world.

4. Water Saving Measures

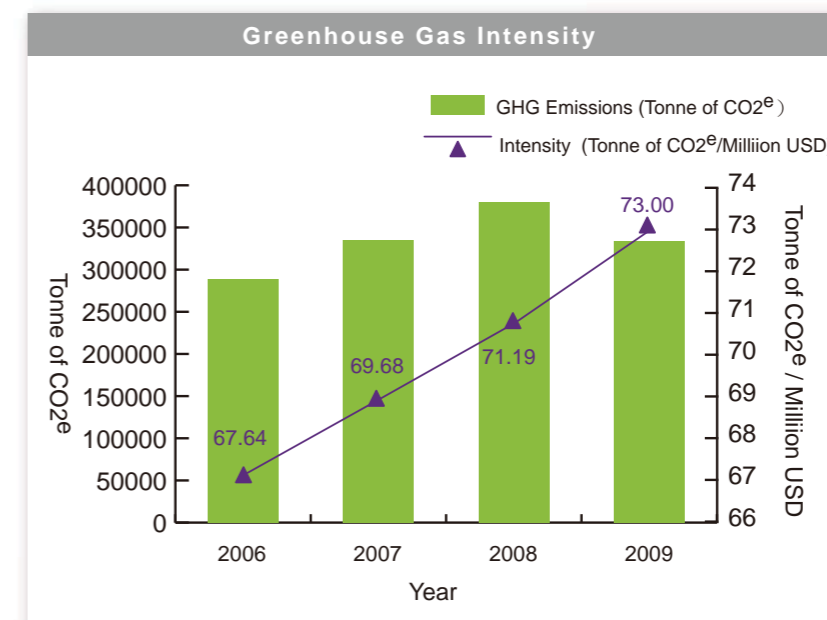
Total water saved by all measures was projected to be about 33,000 KL for one year.

Emissions

Emissions produced by Delta offices and production line operations in 2009 consisted mainly of greenhouse gases, flue gases, waste water, domestic and other wastes. These are described below :

1. Greenhouse Gases (GHG)

CO₂ emissions associated with externally purchased electricity are the main source of GHG emissions from Delta. At the Dongguan site for example, third party verified GHG emissions in 2009 showed that 95% of CO₂ emissions were associated with externally purchased electricity. For other plants that had not undergone GHG emission verification, we used the consumption of fossil fuel and externally purchased electricity to estimate GHG emissions²².



The GHG emission and intensity trend for Delta between 2006 ~ 2009 is shown in the graph. Delta's total emissions in 2009 are around 333,000 tonnes of CO₂^e²³, an obvious drop from 380,000 tonnes in 2008. The amount of GHG emissions per million USD of output, however, has kept growing to about 73 tonnes of CO₂^e.

21) The electricity generated by the solar panels at Delta's offices in California and North Carolina, U.S.A was included.
 22) The GHG inventory in Wujiang and Thailand, the other two major manufacturing sites, are now in progress or being planned. They will both apply for third party verification once the inventory is done.
 23) A. The electricity emission factors published by the Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, were adopted for plants/offices in Taiwan; regional electricity emission factors (OM) published by the National Development Reform Commission were adopted for plants/offices in China. As for plants in other regions, the International Energy Agency's 2006 emission factors, cited by GHG Protocol's calculating tool "GHG emissions from purchased electricity" (Version 4_1), were used.
 B. The calculation of GHG emissions from fossil fuels used the IPCC 2006 data and the Energy Statistical Manual, Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2007 for reference.
 C. The values of Global Warming Potential (GWP) referred to IPCC 2001 and 2007 data.
 D. The GHG emissions associated with electricity consumed by on-site contracted services, such as the employees' cafeteria, bank, salon, and shops, account for about 1% of the total GHG emissions in Dongguan and are currently counted in Delta's indirect GHG emissions in this report.
 E. The GHG emissions associated with the Tianjing plant's externally purchased steam have been counted since 2009.

Because of the decrease of total electricity consumption, fossil fuel consumption, and electricity emission factors applied to several sites in Mainland China, the GHG emissions decreased in 2009. However, the GHG intensity went up together with the electricity intensity.

2. Flue Gases

With assembly as the major process at Delta plants, we do not emit flue gases in any significant amount. Taoyuan plant 1, plant 2 in Taiwan, the Wujiang, Dongguan, Tianjing, Wuhu plants, and Delta Electronics (Shanghai) in China, and the India and Slovakia plants all conduct monitoring of plant flues in accordance with the law to ensure that they meet emission standards. Monitoring covers different items including particles, nitrogen-oxide compounds (NOx), sulfur oxide compounds (SOx), volatile organic compounds (VOC), hydrochloric acid, total organic compounds (TOC) lead, and more. We also regularly examine pollution prevention devices to ensure they are functioning well.

3. Effluent

The estimate for Delta's total effluent in 2009 was around 3,830,000 KL, the lowest volume in recent years. The effluent consists mainly of domestic sewage discharged into sewer systems or sent to industrial park treatment plants. As required by law, plants other than the head office in Taiwan, China, Thailand and India conduct regular sampling of the effluent to ensure that it meets emission standards. The items tested include biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), suspended particles, pH value, chromium, fluoride, nickel and sulfur compounds.

4. Domestic Waste

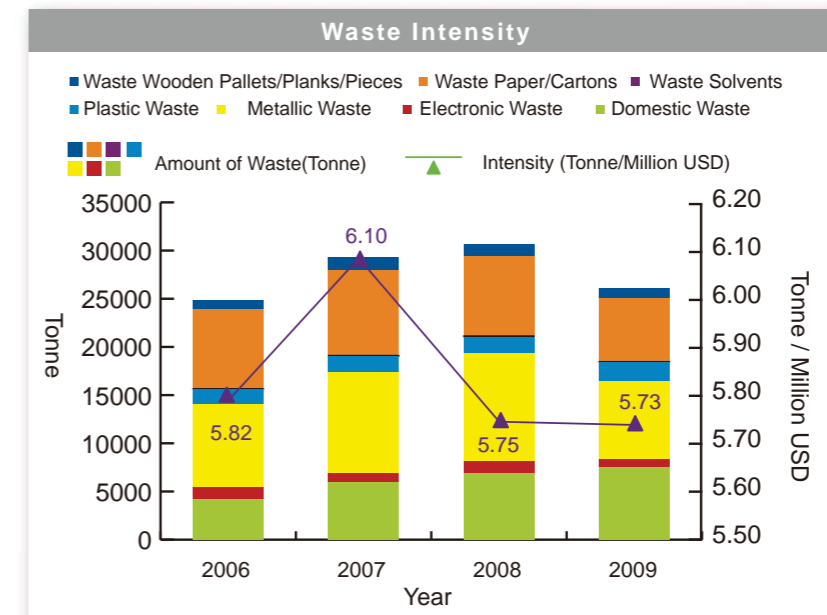
In 2009, Delta generated a total of 7,600 tonnes of domestic waste. Around 80% was disposed of through landfill (mainly generated by the Dongguan and Wujiang plants in China).

5. Other Waste

Other waste included electronics, metals, plastics, waste solvents, waste paper/cardboard and waste wooden pallets/planks/pieces. These are generated by virtually all production lines and are registered and disposed of by contractors in accordance with the law.

In 2009, the total amount of these wastes was 26,000 tonnes, a decrease compared to 2008 with metals and waste paper/cardboard accounting for the top two categories. The intensity is close to 2008 at 5.73 tonnes per million USD.

Waste glass tubes are produced by CCFL production at Taoyuan plant 2 and the Wujiang plant. Those coated with fluorescent powder or containing mercury are disposed of by contractors. In 2009, this amounted to around 50 tonnes.



Energy / Resource Recovery

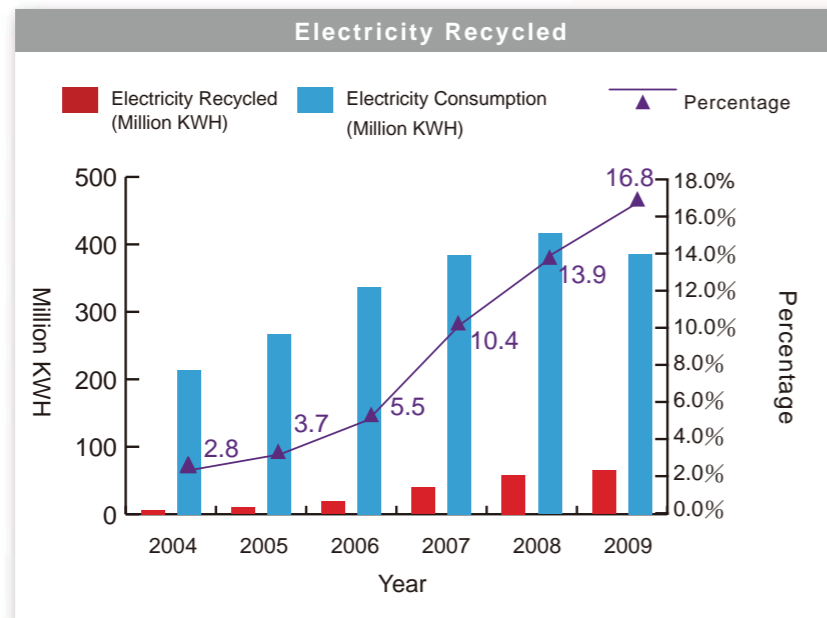
1. Electricity Recycling

Burn-in testing for AC motors, power supplies or uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) traditionally converts electricity into waste heat. The power was not only unrecoverable but the heat produced often needed to be dissipated using additional equipment, resulting in inefficiency and high cost. Delta designed an Energy Recycling System (ERS) to not only recycle up to 95% of the electricity used during burn-in testing but also to reduce the heat generated and thus lower the loading of the air conditioner, as well as the personnel and the plant square footage needed by traditional burning racks. Due to its effectiveness, the ERS is now used at the Taoyuan, Tainan, Wujiang and Dongguan plants, and is also being promoted at the Thailand and India plants. We have commercialized this product and hope to share its benefits with the rest of the industry.

The amount of electricity recycled by Delta plants grows each year, with the proportion of Delta's actual total power consumption for the year also increasing. In 2009, the total amount of electricity recycled was nearly 65 Million KWH²⁴. This was equivalent to around 17% of Delta's power consumption for the year and it has made a major contribution in electricity savings and GHG emission reduction²⁵ (about 58,000 tonnes).

24) The number was derived mainly based on the total capacity of ERS with normal loading and burn-in hours.

25) The electricity recycled during 2006 and 2008 was reviewed and recalculated so the recycled amount, the percentage comparing to the total electricity consumption, is slightly less than in the 2008 CSR Report.



2. Heat Recovery

Most plants have looked at ways of recovering heat from machinery for reuse. Of these, the heat pump uses heat generated by the air-conditioning system to heat water supplied at dormitories. This has proven to be a particularly effective way to replace the use of fossil fuels. Heat pumps are installed at the Dongguan, Wujiang and Wuhu plants. The heat pumps at Dongguan plants 6 and 7, for example, provided an amount of heat in 2009 that was equivalent to using around 280 tonnes of diesel; thus, nearly 900 tonnes of CO₂ GHG emissions were reduced by using heat pumps rather than burning diesel.

3. Water Recovery Measures

The major water recovery measure in 2009 was the recovery of process water. Total water recovered by all measures was projected to be about 27,400 KL for one year.

4. Wooden Pallet Recovery and Reuse

Serviceable wooden pallets are recovered by the plants and re-manufactured into other wood products. In 2009, about 520 tonnes of wooden pallets were recovered in this way.

Other Green Practices in Daily Operations

Apart from energy management as the future focus for the whole group, some ongoing practices will be continuously promoted or improved.



1. Green IT

Besides requiring major Delta's offices or facilities to purchase Energy Star qualified computer products since 2008, any employee computer that connects to the company intranet automatically has its power configuration set to energy saving mode. Our own data centers are also set up to be more efficient and energy saving through server consolidation, equipment upgrades and space re-layout (setting hot / cold aisles, etc.). The data center at Taipei, for example, reduced its electricity use by 5% more in 2009 while PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) was also down from about 1.86 to 1.83.

2. Video Conference

Since the new high definition video conferencing system came online in June, 2008, we now have the installed system at our ten plus main locations around the world. We hope that this real-time image transmission may replace actual on-site meetings in order to reduce the amount of GHG emissions associated with business travel between Delta's plants and offices. We will continue installing this system for more worldwide colleagues to use.

3. Green General Administration and other Activities

In addition to the energy and water saving initiatives at the plants previously described, we are striving to reduce energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions in our everyday operations. Chairman Bruce Cheng for example noted that keeping cattle produces a far larger carbon footprint compared to other types of livestock (e.g. pigs and chicken). He therefore called upon everyone to eat less beef and do their part to help the planet. Delta Electronics' plants in Taiwan have responded by removing beef from the menus of employee cafeterias as well as contractor-operated cafes as part of our carbon reduction efforts.

Other initiatives in general administration/facility administration include reducing/ending the use of bottled water and paper cups as well as a switch to cleaner energy (such as natural gas) and renewable energy where possible.

Shipping and Sales

This phase looks at the shipping of products from Delta plants or through logistics hubs to customers, and then to consumers. The main environmental impact comes from energy and resources consumed during the process, as well as from the GHG, SOx and NOx emissions of vehicles during transportation.

From the carbon footprint study for a notebook computer's external power supply, we discovered that the carbon footprint from this phase was probably second only to the sourcing of materials and higher than manufacturing at the Delta plant. We are therefore more than willing to cooperate with our customers or freight carriers to optimize the use of transportation space (e.g. cargo containers), reduce the number of trips required or consider more environmentally friendly transportation methods. By working together, Delta hopes to reduce our carbon footprint and our overall impact on the environment.

Product Usage

Delta is the world leader in switching power supplies and DC fan products by market share. We are also a leading international supplier for many industrial and electronic products. Based on the very considerable quantity of products shipped each year by Delta, we believe that power consumption and greenhouse gas emissions during product usage represent one of the most significant environmental impacts during the lifecycle of a Delta product. The preliminary results from the product lifecycle assessment project previously mentioned support this hypothesis. The quantities of Delta's power supply, DC fan, UPS, ballast, inverter products and more, shipped by Delta in 2009 from its Taiwan, China and Thailand plants²⁶, represent a total annual power consumption of over 65 Billion KWH and 40 Million tonnes of CO₂^e in GHG gases²⁷ under normal conditions if the energy savings of Delta's latest products is not counted.

If the energy savings resulting from using Delta's latest products are counted however, a savings of 3.2 Billion KWH and 2.03 Million tonnes of CO₂^e in GHG emissions can be achieved each year. This represents a 5% reduction from the original power consumption and GHG emissions.

Other Delta achievements in green energy-saving products and total solutions for 2009 included :

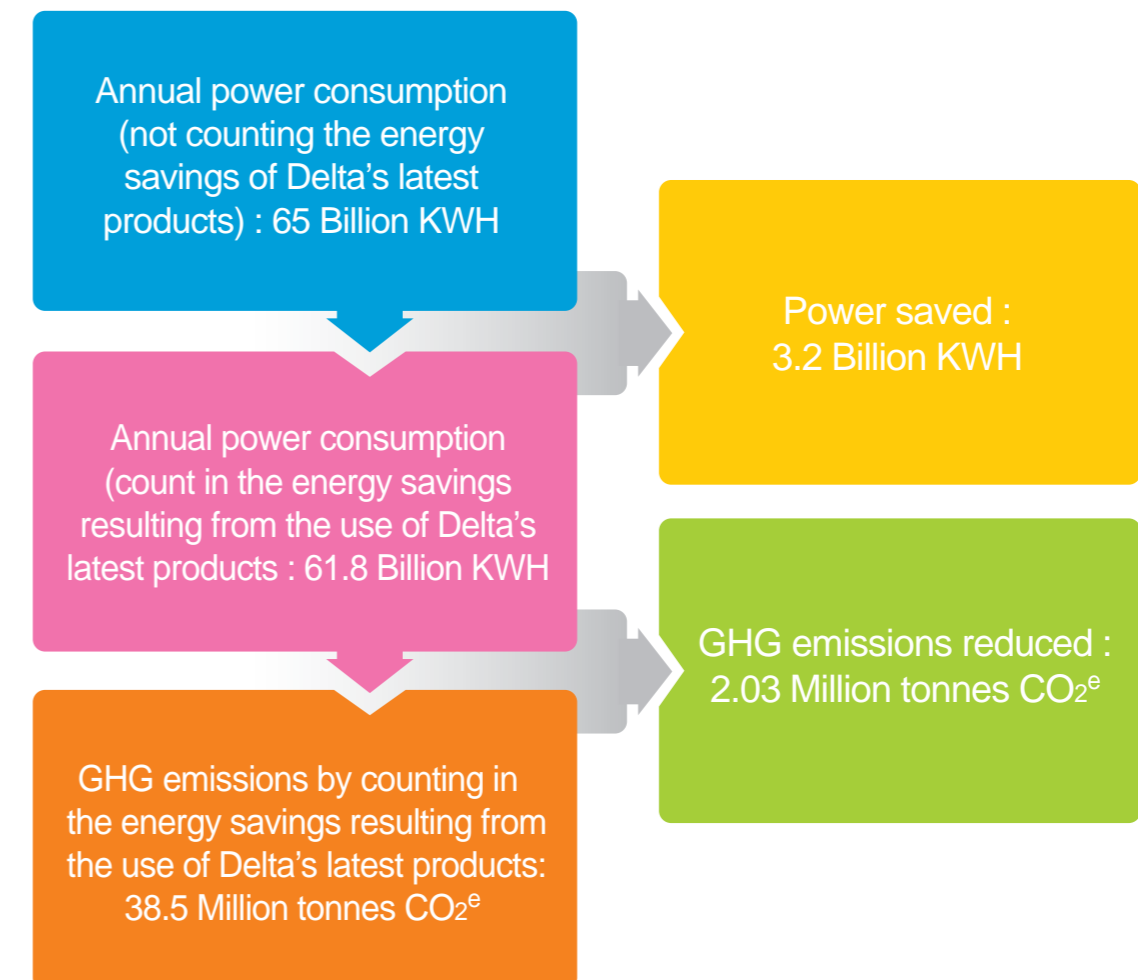
▪ Electric Vehicle Propulsion System

We successfully integrated existing automation, motor, servo-motor and electrical electronics technologies to develop our own petrol-electric hybrid propulsion system, and we installed the system in a test

vehicle for road tests. This is the first petrol-electric hybrid propulsion system developed by a Taiwanese electronics company and the design includes batteries, power inverter, power control unit, traction motor and vehicle control unit.

▪ Next-generation IT data center solution

We have integrated UPSs, smart racks and rack-type power distribution units (PDU), environmental management and remote administration software to create a high efficiency, highly-integrated and low-power data center. This data center of the future offers an ideal solution for the cloud computing market.



26) Only the energy saving products shipped in 2009 were counted so the base was not completely the same as it was in Delta's 2008 CSR Report.
 27) Taiwan's 2009 electricity emission factor (0.623 kg CO₂e / KWH) was adopted for the estimation.

▪ ***Drip irrigation automation solution***

Water is becoming an increasingly precious resource. High-efficiency drip irrigation systems are now widely used in China for agriculture and forestry, so a high-efficiency and high-quality production line is needed to meet the strong demand for drip irrigation belts. We have developed an advanced high-speed and high-efficiency drip irrigation belt production line that not only delivers high output but also excellent water saving products.

▪ ***Creative Solar Power Purchase Agreement (SPPA) Model***

By integrating the subsidiary DelSolar's high efficiency solar power modules, Delta is working with the River of Life Christian Church (ROLCC) in Silicon Valley, to enter the Solar Power Purchase Agreement (SPPA) market in the U.S. Delta's package service includes the initial assessment, design, supply of hardware, installation, operation as well as electricity bill optimization, application for governmental subsidies, and project finance. It is a multi-win situation that with the subsidies, ROLCC is able to go solar without any capital investment while at most saving monthly electricity cost by 25%. Moreover, the extra solar power can be sold to the grid.

Disposal

The increasing speed of obsolescence in electronic products has brought the problem of their disposal to the attention of national governments (such as the EU) and international NGOs (e.g. Greenpeace). The electronics industry is now conforming to integrated product-related environmental polices and extended responsibility for manufacturers (such as RoHS, EuP, WEEE and REACH directives in the EU). After several years however many practical issues have emerged with the enforcement of related legislation. A lack of proper communication between the product designers and recyclers for example is hampering efforts to recycle electronic waste.

Delta ships a considerable quantity of products each year. While we have not been required to take direct responsibility for product recovery, we do understand that a failure to properly dispose of or recycle electronic waste products not only wastes resources and damages the environment but can also cause permanent harm to human health or the natural ecology. We are now using the product lifecycle assessment project to learn more about how much effort is needed to recycle our own products as well as their environmental impact during waste disposal. We hope the assessment can be used to set up a comprehensive internal eco-design system that will integrate lifecycle analysis and ideals more fully into the product design process. We believe that the most effective solution is to deal with the problem at its source.



We do understand that a failure to properly dispose of or recycle electronic waste products not only wastes resources and damages the environment but can also cause permanent harm to human health or the natural ecology.