Product: Workstations / Servers

Overview: Remanufactured PCs should be provided with a 12 month, or greater, guarantee and assurance that out-of-warranty support will be comparable to that for a new computer.

Suppliers should be able to demonstrate that any new components fitted to remanufactured equipment are RoHS (Restriction of use of Hazardous Substances) compliant if the original unit was put on the market after 1st July 2006. Suppliers should operate a take-back scheme that will recover end of life equipment for proper dismantling and recycling, or for export to secondary markets. Suppliers should be able to prove that they adhere to a thorough process of data removal on all forms of storage media: the Data Protection Act requires that "due care" is taken in "electronic record disposal".

Environmental Impacts	Cost Effectiveness	Market Availability	Competitive Market	Resource Savings	Potential for Increased Procurement to Affect the Market
1) Production and transportation energy, use of hazardous substances. 2) Usage phase (major). 3) Disposal, particularly of plastics and hazardous flame retardants and lead-based solder.	Remanufactured computers represent a substantial saving over new equipment; as much as 95% for older models and in the region of 20% for newer equipment.[1] Many IT purchases are over-specified for the task they are required to do, and thus choosing older equipment does not mean sacrificing productivity.	Even the most recent equipment may be purchased as remanufactured stock due to either office liquidation or service returns.	Suppliers of remanufactured computers compete with new and second-user refurbished equipment.	The remanufacture of electronic equipment generally consumes far less material and energy than production of new. Remanufacture will usually occur within the UK and so the transport energy associated with the product is reduced as it has not been shipped from the Far East (where the vast majority of production occurs). Ensuring a take-back scheme is in operation guarantees correct disposal when the product finally reaches the end of its life.	If step changes are made in computing power or efficiency an evaluation should be made of whether it is still wise to use remanufactured equipment in the short term - until remanufacture of the new technology has developed.

[1] Data taken from a range of suppliers