

HISTORY

Highlights of Environmental Activities

April	1976	The Environmental Conference is formed, chaired by the President. Prevention of hazardous waste materials and safety and hygiene are promoted in Sony Group operations.
May	1976	The Environmental Science Center is established. Hazardous waste materials and working environments of Group operations in Japan are evaluated.
April	1985	Sony Corporation of America begins environmental audits.
March	1989	A special committee is convened to study measures to eliminate the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).
August	1990	The President's Policy on the Environment is disseminated among Sony Corporation staff.
October	1990	The Environmental Conservation Committee organization is initiated.
October	1991	The Policy for Product Assessment is formulated.
November	1991	Sony signs the Business Charter for Sustainable Development of the International Chamber of Commerce.
January	1993	The Environmental Fund, a program to support technology related to environmental protection, is inaugurated.
March	1993	The Sony Global Environmental Policy and Environmental Action Plan are formulated and implemented.
April	1993	CFC cleaning agents are eliminated from all production processes of the Sony Group worldwide.
February	1994	The Sony Environmental Award program is launched.
April	1994	The Center for Environmental Technologies (CET) is established within the Sony Research Center.
May	1994	The Greenplus Project is launched.
July	1994	Guidelines for achieving environmental ISO certification are established.
May	1995	Sony Kohda Corporation becomes the first Sony company in Japan to attain ISO-14001 certification.
July	1996	The Sony Deutschland Service Division becomes the first non-manufacturing base in the Sony Group to attain ISO-14001 certification.
October	1996	The Sony Environmental Action Plan is revised. The Green Management Plan 2000 program is established. Sony Semiconductor Company of America wins the San Antonio Water Systems Environmental Excellence Award, which is sponsored by the city of San Antonio.
January	1997	The CCD-TRV91 home-use camcorder is awarded the Energy Conservation Vanguard 21 and Energy Conservation Center Chairman's Award, which was sponsored by the Energy Center Foundation.
April	1997	Sony is awarded the Minister of International Trade and Industry's 6th Environmental Grand Prize, which is sponsored by Fujisankei Group and Nihon Kogyo Shimbu.
June	1997	Sony Manufacturing Company U.K. wins 1997 The Queen's Award for Environment, which is sponsored by the U.K. government. Sony's Environmental Report captures the 1st Environmental Action Plan Grand Prize sponsored by the Japan Environmental Protection Promotion Federation.
December	1997	In Singapore, 4 Sony non-manufacturing bases attain ISO-14001 certification.
April	1998	Composition of Sony Environmental Conservation Committee is revised to give each committee member responsibility for a specific task.
November	1998	The Sony Environmental Action Plan is implemented uniformly across the Sony Group worldwide. The Green Management 2002 program is established. Sony's styrene foam recycling system using limonene captures the 8th Nikkei Environmental Technology Prize, which was sponsored by the Nippon Keizai Shimbu.
December	1998	Sony Magnetic Products (Thailand) are awarded the Thailand Prime Minister's Prize, which is sponsored by the government of Thailand.
February	1999	Sony completed the process of obtaining ISO-14001 certification at all 38 manufacturing bases in Japan.
March	1999	Sony Electronics Inc. receives 1999 Energy Star Home Electronics Partner of the Year Award from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.



San Antonio Water Systems Environmental Excellence Award (America)



Fiscal 1997 Queen's Award (Europe)



The 8th Nikkei Environmental Technology Prize (Japan)



The Thailand Prime Minister's Award (Asia)