绿色供应链 CITI 指数评价指南 10.0

Green Supply Chain CITI Evaluation Guidelines 10.0

指标	沟通与透明		合规性与整改行动		延伸绿色供应链					节能减排	推动公众绿色选择	总分
	公众问责与沟通	推动透明供应链	检索供应商环境合规表现	推动供应商整改及披露	化学品负责任管控	污水负责任管控	固体废物负责任管控	物流负责任管控	供应商自主管控环境风险	推动供应商提高资源能源利用效率，开展节能减排，披露资源能源、温室气体和污染物排放数据	引导公众关注在华供应链的环境表现	
权重	6	8	6	12	6	12		6	6	20	12	100
Criteria	Responsiveness and Transparency		Compliance and Corrective Actions		Extend Green Supply Chain Practices					Energy Conservation and Emissions Reduction	Promote Public Green Choice	Total Score
	Respond to enquiries and engage with the public	Promote supply chain transparency	Screen suppliers for environmental compliance	Require suppliers to take corrective actions and issue public explanations	Responsible management of chemicals	Responsible management of wastewater	Responsible management of solid waste	Responsible management of logistics	Supplier self-management	Require suppliers to reduce energy and resource use, increase efficiency, reduce GHG and pollutant emissions, and disclose relevant data	Direct public attention to China supply chain's environmental performances	
Weight	6	8	6	12	6	12		6	6	20	12	100

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一级指标	二级指标	分值	三级指标
沟通与透明 权重 14%	1.1 公众问责 与沟通	F（0）	品牌无公众问责渠道，未回应利益方就绿色供应链管理的问询。
		D（1）	品牌公开承诺将开展绿色供应链管理。
			或品牌回应利益方就绿色供应链管理的问询。**
		C（2）	品牌委派专人推进在华绿色供应链管理工作。
		B（4）	同 C，至少季度与利益方沟通供应链环境管理情况。
		A（6）	同 B，比季度更频繁与利益方沟通供应链环境管理情况。
			或同 B，通过蔚蓝生态链提供的自动报表或其他自动化系统，与利益方沟通供应链环境管理情况。**
	1.2 推动透明 供应链	F（0）	品牌未公布在华供应商名单。
		D（2）	品牌公布并至少每年更新在华供应商名单。
			或品牌尝试推动在华供应商通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统，关注自身的环境合规表现并承诺及时就环境违规问题进行公开说明，接受公众对其环境表现的监督。**
		C（4）	同 D，涵盖环境影响较高的供应商[1]工厂。
			或品牌推动在华供应商（其中包含环境影响较高的供应商）通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统，关注自身的环境合规表现并承诺及时就环境违规问题进行公开说明，接受公众对其环境表现的监督。**
		B（6）	同 C，并通过绿色供应链地图或等效地图公开披露供应链环境信息。

一级指标	二级指标	分值	三级指标
			或品牌全面推动在华供应商（其中包含环境影响较高的供应商）通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统，关注自身的环境合规表现并承诺及时就环境违规问题进行公开说明，接受公众对其环境表现的监督。**
		A（8）	同 B，品牌通过供应链地图等形式全面披露供应链环境信息，并推动绿色供应链地图或等效地图已公开披露的供应商，通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统关注自身的环境合规表现。
合规性与整改行动 权重 18%	2.1 检索供应商 环境合规表现	F（0）	品牌尚未检索供应商环境合规表现。
		D（1）	品牌至少季度检索供应商环境合规表现。
		C（2）	品牌通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统检索并关注供应商的环境合规表现。
		B（5）	同 C，推动供应商通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统关注自身的环境合规表现。
		A（6）	同 B，全面推动供应商关注自身的环境合规表现，范围涵盖潜在供应商。
	2.2 推动供应商 整改及披露	F（0）	品牌尚未公开披露供应商环境合规要求。
		D（2）	品牌公开要求供应商合规，如写入供应商行为准则，并向利益方承诺推动供应商整改。
		C（4）	同 D，并推动问题供应商整改，至少就环境违规进行公开说明。
		B（10）	同 C，推动问题供应商及时 [2] 就环境违规产生的原因、整改方案或已经采取的整改措施、环境合规现状进行公开说明，并推动高环境风险的供应商验证整改有效性。
		A（12）	同 B，品牌通过蔚蓝生态链等自动化系统，与供应商书面约定其自行执行后续整改和披露流程，并推动落实。
延伸绿色供应链	3.1 化学品负责任 管控	F（0）	品牌尚未公开披露供应链化学品环境管控要求。
		D（1）	品牌将环境管理延伸至供应链化学品生产、使用与排放环节，公开披露供应链化学品环境管控要求与进展。

一级指标	二级指标	分值	三级指标
权重 30%		C（2）	同 D，品牌通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统检索并持续追踪化学品供应商的环境合规表现。
		B（4）	品牌推动问题供应商及时就环境违规产生的原因、整改方案或已经采取的整改措施、环境合规现状进行公开说明，验证整改的有效性，并推动化学品供应商通过蔚蓝生态链等自动化系统关注自身的环境合规表现。
		A（6）	品牌公开披露规模化降低供应链化学品生产、使用、排放环节环境影响的最佳实践案例。
	3.2.1 污水 负责任管控*	F（0）	品牌尚未公开披露供应链污水管控要求。
		D（2）	品牌将环境管理延伸至供应链污水产生、处理与排放环节，公开披露供应链污水管控要求与进展。
		C（4）	同 D，品牌识别间接排放污水的供应商，推动其公开说明排入的污水集中处理设施的名称，以及与污水集中处理设施之间约定的排放标准[3]，通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统检索并持续追踪集中污水处理设施的环境合规表现。
		B（8）	同 C，品牌推动供应商告知存在环境违规的集中污水处理设施采取整改措施，就环境违规产生的原因、整改方案或已经采取的整改措施、环境合规现状进行公开说明，并通过自动化系统持续关注自身的环境合规表现。
		A（12）	品牌持续提升供应商污水管控能力，公开披露规模化降低供应链污水排放环节环境影响的最佳实践案例。
	3.2.2 固体废物 负责任管控*	F（0）	品牌尚未公开披露供应链固体废物管控要求。
		D（2）	品牌将环境管理延伸至供应链的固体废物运输、利用、处置环节，公开披露供应商固体废物管控要求与进展。

一级指标	二级指标	分值	三级指标
		C（4）	同 D，品牌通过蔚蓝生态链等自动化系统检索并持续追踪供应商的固体废物运输、利用、处置单位环境合规表现。
		B（8）	同 C，品牌推动供应商告知存在环境违规的固体废物运输、利用、处置单位采取整改措施，就环境违规产生的原因、整改方案或已经采取的整改措施、环境合规现状进行公开说明，并推动上述供应商通过自动化系统持续关注自身的环境合规表现。
		A（12）	品牌推动在华供应链降低固体废物产生、运输、利用、处置环节，或产品回收、再利用、资源化过程对环境的影响，实现"资源-产品-消费-再生资源"的物质闭环流动，并公开发布规模化降低固体废物环境影响的最佳实践案例。
	3.3 物流负责任管控	F（0）	品牌尚未公开披露绿色物流管控要求。
		D（1）	品牌将环境管理延伸至物流环节，公开披露绿色物流管控要求与进展。
		C（2）	同 D，品牌通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统检索并持续追踪物流供应商的环境合规表现。
		B（4）	品牌推动问题供应商就环境违规产生的原因、整改方案或已经采取的整改措施、环境合规现状进行公开说明，并推动物流供应商通过蔚蓝生态链等自动化系统关注自身及下属企业的环境合规表现。
		A（6）	品牌降低物流环节的环境影响，公开发布规模化降低物流环节环境影响的最佳实践案例。
	3.4 供应商自主管控环境风险	F（0）	品牌尚未推动供应商自主管控供应链环境风险。
		D（1）	品牌赋能供应商自主管控供应链环境风险。
		C（2）	同 D，推动供应商通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统检索并持续追踪其供应商的环境合规表现。

一级指标	二级指标	分值	三级指标
		B（5）	供应商自主推动其问题供应商及时就环境违规产生的原因、整改方案或已经采取的整改措施、环境合规现状进行公开说明，验证整改的有效性，并推动其供应商通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统关注自身的环境合规表现。
		A（6）	品牌全面推动供应商自主管控供应链环境风险，带动上下游产业链整体提升环境表现。
节能减排 权重 32%	4.1 推动供应商节能减排，披露能源与碳数据	20	品牌在企业气候行动 CATI 指数的总分，将以 20%的系数折算计入绿色供应链 CITI 指数的指标 4.1。
	4.2 推动供应商提高资源利用效率、减少污染物排放，披露污染物排放转移数据	F（0）	品牌尚未公开发布任何提高供应链资源利用效率、减少资源消耗与污染物减排目标。
		D（2）	品牌设定并公开披露提高供应链资源利用效率、减少资源消耗和污染物减排目标，并披露目标完成进展。
		C（3）	同 D，品牌识别在华供应链中资源消耗与污染物排放的主要环节，及资源消耗高、污染物排放高的供应商，制定书面政策，推动上述供应商提高资源利用效率、减少资源消耗和污染物减排，同时开展量化追踪。
		B（10）	同 C，品牌持续推动在华供应链中资源消耗高和/或污染物排放高的供应商统计并公开披露经验证的资源消耗与污染物排放转移数据，并推动供应商设定并公开披露提高资源利用效率、减少资源消耗和污染物减排的目标。
		A（12）	同 B，品牌推动供应商关注其供应链的资源消耗与污染物排放，带动上下游产业链提高资源利用效率、减少资源消耗与污染物减排，推动上下游产业链披露污染物排放转移数据。
		F（0）	品牌尚未引导公众关注在华供应链环境表现。

一级指标	二级指标	分值	三级指标
推动公众绿色选择 权重 6%	5.1 引导公众关注在华供应链环境表现	D（1）	品牌通过年度报告等公开文件、网站和自媒体平台等渠道，公开披露其推动在华供应商改善环境表现的工作。
		C（2）	品牌通过线上互动和/或线下活动，引导公众了解其提升在华供应商环境绩效的良好案例。
		B（4）	品牌通过产品包装、产品标签、线上和/或线下销售渠道等，引导公众了解其在易分类易回收易再生等环境友好设计、生产制造与供应链管理、物流、产品使用、废旧产品与包装回收等过程，降低环境影响或环境足迹的方式与成果。
		A（6）	品牌建立废弃物回收利用体系，公开披露回收方式与进展，引导公众参与废弃物回收利用等行动。
			或品牌建立产品生产、销售、回收与处置环节的减塑机制，引导公众参与减塑行动。**

* ：指标 3.2 关注污水和固体废物负责任管控，总分 12 分，分指标 3.2.1 和 3.2.2 依据不同行业按系数折算，折算系数见附录 II。

**：指平行指标，满足平行指标中的任意一项即可得分；两条要求同时满足，不重复计算分数。

1：环境影响较高的供应商指：供应链中从事成衣加工、产品组装等环节以外，产生工业废水、废气、固体废物的供应商。

2：及时指：供应商应在 IPE 网站发布其环境监管记录的十个工作日时间内，作出公开说明。

3：与污水集中处理设施之间约定的排放标准指：供应商排入污水集中处理设施或环境的标准，如供应商不执行国家、地方或行业排放标准，则需要提供与污水集中处理设施之间签订的污水处理协议。

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Section	Indicator	Score	Criteria
Responsiveness and Transparency **14%**	**1.1** **Respond to enquiries and engage with the public**	F (0)	Brand does not yet provide public channels for inquiries or does not respond to public inquiries about its green supply chain management.
		D (1)	Brand publicly commits to carrying out green supply chain management.
			OR Brand responds to public inquiries about green supply chain management.**
		C (2)	Brand appoints someone to follow up on green supply chain management in China.
		B (4)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in C, and this individual communicates with stakeholders on at least a quarterly basis.
		A (6)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in B, and the frequency of communication with stakeholders occurs more often than quarterly.
			OR Brand employs the automated reporting form provided by the Blue EcoChain or equivalent systems to communicate with stakeholders about green supply chain management.**
	1.2 **Promote supply chain transparency**	F (0)	Brand has not disclosed a list of its suppliers in China.
		D (2)	Brand updates a published list of its suppliers in China at least annually.
			OR Brand has attempted to push its suppliers in China to use the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track their own environmental performance and commit to provide public disclosures regarding violations in a timely manner, thereby accepting public supervision.**

Section	Indicator	Score	Criteria
		C (4)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in D and the list includes high environmental impact suppliers[1].
			OR Brand pushes its suppliers in China, including suppliers with high environmental impact[1], to use the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track their own environmental performance and commit to provide public disclosures regarding violations in a timely manner, thereby accepting public supervision.**
		B (6)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in C and publicly discloses supply chain environmental information through the Green Supply Chain Map or equivalent maps.
			OR Brand comprehensively pushes its suppliers in China, including suppliers with high environmental impact, to use the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track their own environmental performance and commit to provide public disclosures regarding violations in a timely manner, thereby accepting public supervision.**
		A (8)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in B and comprehensively discloses supply chain environmental information through the Green Supply Chain Map or equivalent maps, and pushes suppliers disclosed on the map to track their own environmental performance via the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods.
Compliance and Corrective Actions	**2.1 Screen suppliers' environmental**	F (0)	Brand has not begun to screen its suppliers' environmental compliance.
		D (1)	Brand screens its suppliers' environmental compliance at least quarterly.
		C (2)	Brand employs the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track its suppliers' environmental compliance.

Section	Indicator	Score	Criteria
18%	**compliance performance**	B (5)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in C and pushes suppliers to track their own environmental performance via the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods.
		A (6)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in B and comprehensively pushes its suppliers to track their own environmental performance, including potential suppliers.
	2.2 Require suppliers to take corrective actions and issue public explanations	F (0)	Brand has not yet publicly disclosed requirements for supplier environmental compliance.
		D (2)	Brand publicly requires supplier environmental compliance in writing, such as in its Supplier Code of Conduct, and commits to stakeholders that it will push suppliers to adopt corrective actions.
		C (4)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in D, and commits to pushing problem suppliers to adopt corrective action, and at least issue public explanations regarding their environmental violations.
		B (10)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in C and pushes problem suppliers to promptly[2] issue public explanations regarding the reasons for violations, corrective actions undertaken or in progress and current compliance status in a timely manner, and pushes suppliers with high environmental risks to verify the effectiveness of the corrective actions.
		A (12)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in B, and has reached a written agreement with its suppliers to join the Blue EcoChain or equivalent system to follow a set process for promptly adopting follow-up corrective actions and conducting information disclosure (even without brand involvement).

Section	Indicator	Score	Criteria
Extend Green Supply Chain Practices **30%**	**3.1** **Responsible management of chemicals**	F (0)	Brand has not yet publicly disclosed its environmental management requirements for the production, use and discharge of chemicals along its supply chain.
		D (1)	Brand extends its environmental management to the production, use and discharge of chemicals along its supply chain, and publicly discloses related requirements and progress.
		C (2)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in D, and employs the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track the environmental performance of its chemical suppliers.
		B (4)	Brand pushes problem suppliers to promptly issue public explanations regarding the reasons for violations, corrective actions already undertaken or in progress and current compliance status in a timely manner to verify the effectiveness of the corrective actions, and pushes chemical suppliers to track their own environmental performance via the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods.
		A (6)	Brand publicly shares best practices for large-scale reductions of environmental impact from the production, use and discharge of chemicals along its supply chain.
	3.2.1 **Responsible management of wastewater ***	F (0)	Brand has not yet publicly disclosed environmental management requirements related to the generation, treatment, and discharge of wastewater along its supply chain.
		D (2)	Brand extends its environmental management to the generation, treatment and discharge of wastewater along its supply chain, and publicly discloses related requirements and progress.

Section	Indicator	Score	Criteria
		C (4)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in D, identifies which suppliers use centralized wastewater treatment facilities, and pushes those suppliers to publicly disclose the name of the centralized wastewater treatment facilities that receive their wastewater, as well as the discharge standard stipulated in the agreement between the centralized wastewater treatment facility and the supplier[3], employs the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track the environmental performance of suppliers' centralized wastewater treatment facilities.
		B (8)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in C, pushes suppliers to notify centralized wastewater treatment facilities with environmental violations to take corrective actions, issue public explanations regarding the reasons for violations, corrective actions already undertaken or in progress and current compliance status, and employ the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track their own environmental performance.
		A (12)	Brand continues to improve the wastewater management and control capabilities of its suppliers, and publicly shares best practices for large-scale reductions in the environmental impact of wastewater discharge along its supply chain.
	3.2.2 Responsible management of solid waste (including	F (0)	Brand has not yet publicly disclosed environmental management requirements related to solid waste management in the supply chain.
		D (2)	Brand extends its environmental management to the transportation, utilization and disposal of solid waste along its supply chain, and publicly discloses related requirements and progress.

Section	Indicator	Score	Criteria
	hazardous waste) *	C (4)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in D, and employs the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track the environmental performance of suppliers' solid waste transportation, utilization and disposal entities.
		B (8)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in C, and pushes suppliers to notify those with environmental violations to take corrective actions, issue public explanations regarding the reasons for violations, corrective actions already undertaken or in progress and current compliance status, and employ the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track their own environmental performance.
		A (12)	Brand reduces the environmental impact of solid waste generation, transportation, utilization and disposal across the supply chain or that of product recycling, reuse and resource recovery; promotes a fully closed-loop "resource-product-consumption-renewable resource" cycle; and publicly shares best practices for large-scale reductions in the environmental impact of solid waste along its supply chain.
	3.3 Responsible management of logistics	F (0)	Brand has not yet publicly disclosed its green logistics requirement.
		D (1)	Brand extends its environmental management to the logistics process along its supply chain, and publicly discloses related requirements and progress.
		C (2)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in D, and employs the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track the environmental performance of its logistics suppliers.
		B (4)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in C, pushes problem suppliers to issue public explanations regarding the reasons for violations, corrective actions already undertaken

Section	Indicator	Score	Criteria
			or in progress, and current compliance status in a timely manner, and pushes logistics suppliers to track their own and their subsidiaries' environmental performance via the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods.
		A (6)	Brand reduces the environmental impact of logistics processes, and publicly shares best practices for large-scale reductions in the environmental impact of logistics processes along its supply chain.
	3.4 Push direct suppliers to control environmental risks along their own supply chains	F (0)	Brand has not yet taken action to push its suppliers to control environmental risks along their own supply chains.
		D (1)	Brand empowers its suppliers to manage environmental risks along their own supply chains.
		C (2)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in D, and pushes its direct suppliers to employ the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track the environmental performance of their own suppliers.
		B (5)	Supplier pushes its own problem suppliers to promptly issue public explanations regarding the reasons for violations, corrective actions already undertaken or in progress, and current compliance status in a timely manner to verify the effectiveness of the corrective actions, and pushes its suppliers to track their environmental performance via the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods.

Section	Indicator	Score	Criteria
		A (6)	Brand comprehensively pushes its suppliers to control environmental risks along their own supply chains and drives the upstream and downstream industrial chain to improve the overall environmental performance.
Energy Conservation and Emissions Reduction **32%**	**4.1** **Push suppliers to reduce and disclose their energy use and carbon footprint**	20	The total score of the brand's Corporate Climate Action CATI Index evaluation will be converted by a factor of 20% to a score for Indicator 4.1 of the Green Supply Chain CITI Index.
	4.2 Push suppliers to increase efficiency, reduce resource use and pollutant emissions AND disclose pollutant release and transfer (PRTR) data	F (0)	Brand has not yet publicly disclosed resource consumption and pollutant reduction target(s).
		D (2)	Brand has publicly disclosed targets for improving resource efficiency, reducing resource consumption, and reducing pollutant emissions in the supply chain, as well as the progress made against these targets.
		C (3)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in D, and has identified priority sectors for resource use and pollutant emissions in its supply chain in China, as well as suppliers with high resource consumption and pollutant emissions. Brand requires these suppliers to reduce resource use and increase efficiency, reduce pollutant emissions, and track changes.

Section	Indicator	Score	Criteria
		B (10)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in C, and continuously pushes identified suppliers with high resource consumption and pollutant emissions in China to measure and publicly disclose their verified PRTR data, and to set and publicly disclose their reduction targets.
		A (12)	Brand meets the requirements laid out in B, pushes suppliers to pay attention to resource consumption and pollutant emissions in their own supply chains, and drives the upstream and downstream industrial chain to improve resource use efficiency, reduce pollutant emissions, and measure and disclose PRTR data.
Promote Public Green Choice **6%**	**5.1 Guide the public into paying attention to the environmental performance of its supply chains in China**	F (0)	Brand has not yet guided the public into paying attention to the environmental performance of its supply chains in China.
		D (1)	Brand proactively discloses information about its work to improve supply chain environmental performance in annual reports and other public documents, websites, social media platforms, or other public channels.
		C (2)	Brand guides the public through online interactions and/or offline activities to understand its best practices to motivate suppliers in China to improve their environmental performance.
		B (4)	Through product packaging, labeling, online and/or offline sales channels, brand guides the public to understand environmentally friendly product design that is easy to sort, recycle and reuse, as well as the approaches and results of manufacturing, supply chain management, logistics, product use, waste product and packaging recycling, and other processes to reduce environmental impact or environmental footprint.

Section	Indicator	Score	Criteria
		A (6)	Brand establishes waste recycling systems, publicly discloses recycling methods and progress, and guides the public to participate in waste recycling.
			Brand establishes plastic reduction mechanisms in the production, distribution, recycling, and disposal of products, and guides the public to participate in plastic reduction.

*: The conversion ratio for indicators 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 will vary by industry (see Appendix II)

**: Points are awarded when one of the equivalent criteria is met.

1: High environmental impact suppliers refer to suppliers in sections of the supply chain OTHER than cut-and-sew processes, product final assembly, etc., and that produce industrial wastewater, air emissions and/or solid waste.

2: A supplier must issue a public statement/explanation within ten working days after its environmental violation record(s) is posted on IPE's website.

3: The discharge standard a supplier adopts when discharging into a centralized wastewater treatment facility or the natural environment. If the supplier does not adopt national, local or industry standards, then the wastewater treatment agreement between the supplier and centralized wastewater treatment facility must be provided.

附录 Appendix I 术语与定义 Terms and Definitions

1. 品牌　brand[1]

   向多层级供应商采购，通过生产和流通过程，将产品提供给用户的组织。An organization that conducts procurement from multiple levels of suppliers, coordinates production and distribution processes, and ultimately provides products to end users.

2. 供应链　supply chain[2]

   生产及流通过程中，涉及将产品提供给最终用户所形成的网链结构，包括多层级供应商。The chain or network of production and distribution processes through which products are ultimately provided to end users, and that includes multiple tiers of suppliers.

3. 供应商　supplier[3]

   向品牌提供产品和服务的组织，包括但不限于品牌下属工厂等关联企业、生产代工厂、原材料提供商、与生产相关的服务提供商（如污水集中处理设施、固体废物运输和处置单位）、物流供应商。An entity that provides products and services to a brand, including but not necessarily limited to a brand's subsidiary factories and other affiliates, production subcontractors, raw materials providers, service providers for production processes (e.g. centralized wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste transportation and disposal entities) and logistics providers.

   直接供应商　direct supplier

   直接与品牌签订采购合同的供应商。A supplier that has directly signed a procurement contract with a brand.

   潜在供应商　potential supplier

   正式成为供应商之前、与品牌有双向合作意向的供应商。A supplier that is being considered for future cooperation with a brand, but has not yet officially become a supplier.

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[1] 此定义参考《供应链风险管理指南 GB/T 24420-2009》This definition references the Supply Chain Risk Management Guidelines (GB/T 24420-2009)

[2] 此定义参考《供应链风险管理指南 GB/T 24420-2009》This definition references the Supply Chain Risk Management Guidelines (GB/T 24420-2009)

[3] 此定义参考《供应链风险管理指南 GB/T 24420-2009》This definition references the Supply Chain Risk Management Guidelines (GB/T 24420-2009)

问题供应商 problem supplier

存在环境违规记录，且尚未就环境违规的原因、整改情况等进行公开说明的供应商。A supplier with existing environmental violation(s) that has not yet publicly issued an explanation about the reasons for its environmental violation(s) and the status of corrective actions.

4. 污水集中处理设施 centralized wastewater treatment facility[4]

通过纳污管道等方式收集污水，为两家及以上排污单位提供污水处理服务并且排水能够达到相关排放标准要求的企业或机构，包括各种规模和类型的城镇污水处理厂、区域（包括各类工业园区、开发区、工业聚集地等）污水处理厂等。An enterprise or agency that collects effluent via receiving pipes or channels or other means from two or more pollution-discharging entities, provides wastewater treatment services, and then discharges water that is able to comply with the requirements of relevant discharge standards. Such facilities include various sizes and types of municipal wastewater treatment plants and wastewater treatment plants for areas or districts (including industrial parks, development zones, and industrial clusters).

间接排放 indirect discharge[5]

排污单位向公共污水处理系统排放水污染物的行为。An entity's discharge of wastewater pollutants into a public wastewater treatment facility.

5. 资源化 resource recovery[6]

将废物直接作为原料进行利用或者对废物进行再生利用。Converting waste into secondary raw materials.

6. 物流供应商 logistics supplier[7]

从事运输、储存、装卸、搬运、包装、流通加工、配送、回收等活动的企业。An enterprise or agency that provides transportation, storage, loading and unloading, packaging, distribution processing, distribution or recycling services.

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[4] 此定义参考《电池工业污染物排放标准 GB30484-2013》This definition references the Battery Industrial Pollution Discharge Standards (GB30484-2013)
[5] 此定义参考《电池工业污染物排放标准 GB30484-2013》This definition references the Battery Industrial Pollution Discharge Standards (GB30484-2013)
[6] 此定义参考《中华人民共和国循环经济促进法》This definition references the Circular Economy Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China
[7] 此定义参考《物流术语 GB/T 18354-2006》This definition references the Logistics Terminology (GB/T 18354-2006)

7. 利益方 stakeholder[8]

    与品牌的决策或活动有利益关系的组织，本评价指南中所指利益方应包括 IPE 在内的环保组织。An organization that holds a relationship of interest in a brand's decisions or activities. In these evaluation guidelines, "stakeholders" shall include environmental organizations such as IPE.

8. 蔚蓝地图数据库 Blue Map Database

    自 2006 年成立以来，IPE 开发并运营蔚蓝地图数据库，通过政府官方渠道采集公开的环境信息，并将其整理纳入一个用户友好的数据库，方便利益相关方检索环境信息。通过实时监控生态环境、海事、应急管理、水务、水利、海洋、住建、工信、国土、发改、气象、林草等部门官方平台，及企业信息披露平台等 6000 余个数据源，不断更新、拓展数据库各类信息。截止 2022 年底，蔚蓝地图数据库覆盖企业的总数已逾 1000 万家，监控的各类环境、企业数据达 70 多品类，包括政府环境监管/监测/监察、限停产、环评、自行监测数据、经官方确认的投诉举报等企业信息。Since its establishment in 2006, IPE has developed and operated the Blue Map Database, which collects publicly available environmental information through official government channels and collates it into a user-friendly database to facilitate the retrieval of environmental information by stakeholders. The Database dynamically tracks more than 6,000 data sources, which include official platforms of ecology and environment, maritime, emergency management, water, water conservancy, ocean, housing and construction, industry and information, land and resources, development and reform, meteorology, forestry and grass departments, as well as corporate information disclosure platforms. By the end of 2022, the Database covers more than 10 million enterprises with more than 70 categories of environmental data, including Environmental Supervision Records, Automated Monitoring Data, Inspection Reports, Production Suspension/Restriction, Environmental Impact Assessment, and officially confirmed petitions and complaints.

9. 环境违规 environmental violation(s)

    由官方发布的、企（事）业单位建设和生产经营过程中违反国家和地方环保法律法规的相关信息，以及官方确认企（事）业单位存在问题的公众投诉举报信息。Information published by official sources regarding enterprises (or public institutions) violating national and local environmental protection

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[8] 此定义参考 ISO 相关标准 This definition references relevant ISO standards

laws and regulations during construction, production and operations processes, as well as publicly confirmed complaints and reports against enterprises (or public institutions) with violation issues.

10. 环境合规（表现） environmental compliance [performance]
企（事）业单位的建设、生产、经营、搬迁转移等过程符合国家和／或地方环保法律法规要求。An enterprise (or public institution) maintaining compliance with national and/or local environmental protection laws and regulations during processes including construction, production, operations and relocation.

检索供应商环境合规表现 screen suppliers' environmental (compliance) performance
品牌使用蔚蓝地图或其他数据平台，单条和/或批量检索供应商的环境违规问题。The process by which a brand utilizes the Blue Map or equivalent data platform to screen its suppliers for environmental violations via single-line and/or batch searches.

11. 公开说明（要求、发布、披露）publicly explain (require, publish, disclose)
通过政府平台、企业网站、IPE 网站、传统媒体、自媒体等渠道，以书面形式发布信息。The process of publicly releasing information in written form through such channels as government platforms, corporate websites, IPE's website, traditional media, and social media (e.g. official Weibo, WeChat public accounts, etc.).

12. 整改和披露的流程 process for adopting corrective actions and conducting information disclosure
品牌与供应商约定，当供应商出现环境违规后至少应主动作出公开说明，内容包括但不限于环境违规问题产生的原因、整改方案或已经采取的整改措施、环境合规现状；并在供应商未开展行动时采取应对措施。A brand and supplier reaching an agreement as follows: once an environmental violation arises, the supplier must at least take the initiative to issue public explanation(s) with content including but not limited to the reason for the violation, corrective actions already completed or in progress, and current compliance status in a timely manner. The brand must also adopt measures to be responsive if the supplier has not yet initiated corrective actions.

13. 蔚蓝生态链 Blue EcoChain

蔚蓝生态链是基于蔚蓝地图数据库和 AI 技术驱动的管理工具，可以协助多方实现互动和链接，实现环境和气候风险的闭环管理。品牌企业可以利用蔚蓝生态链，大规模追踪在华供应链的生态环境表现、温室气体和污染物排放与转移情况，通过蔚蓝地图 APP 和邮件及时获取供应商上述情况的推送提示，大幅提高供应链管理效率。供应商企业也可以通过蔚蓝生态链关注自身的生态环境表现、温室气体和污染物排放与转移情况，与品牌等利益方同步获取推送提示，更主动地履行环境保护的主体责任，及时就违规和超标问题作出公开说明，成为品牌在供应链环境管理的平等伙伴。

Blue EcoChain enables brands to track their suppliers in China for environmental compliance at scale, and receive automated updates on regulatory violations and environmental remediation as well as carbon and pollutant data disclosure continuously on a large scale. Powered by IPE's Blue Map Database and AI technology, Blue EcoChain provides the most efficient means of supply chain oversight for environmental and carbon risks. What's more, by allowing multiple parties, including suppliers themselves, access to synchronized alerts, Blue EcoChain shifts the conventional dynamic of brands policing suppliers to one of equal participation, in which suppliers feel individually responsible for compliance problems as they arise, without the need for a push from their clients each time. Blue EcoChain thereby forges partnerships in environmental risk management centered on solving problems expeditiously.

14. 自动报表 automatic reporting form

蔚蓝生态链提供的自动化数据分析表，涵盖用户所关注企业的环境监管记录、自动监测数据、公开说明、整改验证、污染物排放转移数据、温室气体排放数据等情况。The automated data chart provided by the Blue Map Database. The chart summarizes information about enterprises tracked by a user including environmental and safety violation records, public explanations, verification of corrective actions, pollutant release and transfer data, and greenhouse gas emissions data, etc.

15. 绿色供应链地图 Green Supply Chain Map

绿色供应链地图由自然资源保护协会（NRDC）和 IPE 共同开发，旨在展示领先品牌对透明供应链和环境管理的承诺。该地图将品牌的供应商名单与废气和废水自动监测等公开的环境数据进行关联，以呈现品牌提升供应链

环境表现的实际行动。The <u>green supply chain map</u>, co-developed by NRDC and IPE, is a leadership initiative dedicated to showcasing brands' commitment to supply chain transparency and environmental management. It openly links brands' supplier lists to publicly available environmental data, including real-time data for air emissions and wastewater discharge, to demonstrate brands' concrete actions to monitor and improve environmental performance along their supply chain.

16. 污染物排放转移数据 pollutant release and transfer (PRTR) data
供应商年度资源使用、大气和水污染物、固体废物产生与转移数据。供应商可以通过 IPE 的<u>污染物排放与转移数据</u>（PRTR）平台或其他公开平台披露上述年度数据。Suppliers' annual data on resource consumption, air and water pollutant discharge, and solid waste release and transfer. Suppliers can disclose their annual data through IPE's <u>pollutant release and transfer</u> (PRTR) data platform or other public platforms.

17. 企业气候行动 CATI 指数 Corporate Climate Action Transparency Index (CATI)
<u>CATI 指数</u>由 IPE 开发，从治理机制、测算披露、减排目标、目标绩效和减排行动五个维度对企业碳管理进行评价。<u>CATI Index</u>, developed by IPE, assesses corporate climate actions across five dimensions: governance, measurement and disclosure, carbon targets setting, performance against carbon targets, and climate actions.

附录 Appendix II

部分行业分指标 3.2.1 和 3.2.2 的折算系数[9]参考如下:

The proposed conversion ratio[10]　for indicators 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 for different industries:

行业　Industry	3.2.1	3.2.2
房地产/家装　Real Estate/ Interior Decoration	0.2	0.8
IT/ICT 汽车/汽车零部件 Automobile/ Auto Parts 光伏设备 PV Equipment 家电 Household Appliances	0.3	0.7
食品饮料（包括乳制品）　Food & Beverage (including Dairy) 餐饮 Catering 啤酒/白酒 Brewing/ Liquor 自动车/助力车 Bicycle/Moped 零售 Retailers 互联网平台 Internet Platform	0.5	0.5
皮革 Leather & PU 制药 Pharmaceuticals 日用化学品制造 Household & Personal Care	0.6	0.4
纺织 Textile 玩具　Toy	0.7	0.3
纸　Paper 化工 Industrial Chemicals	0.8	0.2

（点击返回指标体系　Click to return to the Indicators）

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[9]　折算系数参考《2019 中国环境统计年鉴》

[10]　This ratio consults *2019 China Statistical Yearbook on Environment*

绿色供应链 CITI 指数由公众环境研究中心（IPE）和自然资源保护协会（Natural Resources Defense Council，NRDC）于 2014 年合作研发，旨在动态评估品牌企业在透明与沟通、合规性与整改行动、延伸绿色供应链、节能减排和责任披露五个方面的表现。CITI 指数同时为品牌企业提供了一套基于数据和披露的供应链环境管理路线图，引导其从检索供应商的环境合规表现做起，激励供应商履行污染治理的主体责任，提升环境表现，降低环境影响，采取节能减排措施，管控自身供应链的环境和气候风险。

CITI 指数重点关注供应链，特别是生产环节对环境和气候的影响，与联合国可持续发展目标（特别是其中的清洁饮水和卫生设施、经济适用的清洁能源、可持续城市和社区、负责任消费和生产、气候行动）高度契合，可以成为全球可持续发展议程和主流机制的有益补充。

公众环境研究中心（IPE）是一家在北京注册的公益环境研究机构。2006 年机构成立并发布蔚蓝地图数据库（www.ipe.org.cn），2014 年上线 "蔚蓝地图"APP，推动环境信息公开，助力环境知情和社会监督，赋能企业绿色转型和发展，促进环境治理机制的完善和环境质量的改善。

The Green Supply Chain CITI Evaluation was jointly developed by the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs (IPE) and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) in 2014 to dynamically assess brands' performance in five areas: responsiveness and transparency, compliance and corrective action, extended green supply chain practices, energy conservation and emissions reduction, as well as performance disclosure. CITI Index thereby provides a roadmap for brands' supply chain environmental management in China, guiding them to start by screening suppliers' environmental compliance performance, motivating suppliers to fulfil their primary responsibility for pollution control, improve their environmental performance, reduce their environmental impact, adopt energy saving and emission reduction measures, and manage the environmental and climate risks in their own supply chains.

CITI Index focuses on the environmental and climate impacts of supply chains, especially the upstream supply chain. As such, it is highly compatible with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (in particular - clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, and climate action) and makes an important complementary contribution to broader global sustainability initiatives and reporting indices developed for the private sector.

The Institute of Public & Environmental Affairs (IPE) is a non-profit environmental organization based in Beijing, China. Since its establishment in 2006, IPE has developed and operated the Blue Map Database (wwwen.ipe.org.cn), and launched the Blue Map app in 2014, promoting environmental information disclosure and public participation, empowering enterprise green transition and development as well as improving environmental governance mechanisms.