

企业气候行动 CATI 指数 4.0

一级指标	二级指标	三级指标	分值
1. 治理机制 (10%)	1.1 制度建设 (5)	1.1.1 已做出气候行动的承诺，发布气候宣言	2
		1.1.2 制定企业碳中和配套管理制度	2
		1.1.3 将要求供应商节能减排、温室气体核算与报送纳入供应商行为准则等书面文件	1
	1.2 机制建设 (5)	1.2.1 将气候变化纳入商业决策并具有针对气候相关的风险管理程序	2
		1.2.2 将气候相关议题纳入董事会（最高决策层）监督职责	1
		1.2.3 通过赋能、开展创新项目、财务激励等机制引导供应商减排	2
2. 测算披露 (21%)	2.1 范围 1&2 (10)	2.1.1 测算并披露范围 1&2 排放量	5
		2.1.2 测算并披露综合能耗和能源使用情况	2
		2.1.3 测算并披露碳强度或测算并披露能源强度	2
		2.1.4 披露碳排放交易情况（如，碳配额、可再生能源电力证书及其他自愿减排核证等）	1
	2.2 范围 3 (5)	2.2.1 测算并披露范围 3 排放量	4
		2.2.2 定期收集供应商实测排放数据	1
	2.3 产品碳足迹 (6)	2.3.1 测算并披露产品碳足迹数据	6
	3. 碳目标设定 (14%)	3.1 范围 1&2 目标 (7)	3.1.1 设定并披露正在执行的范围 1&2 减排目标或节能目标
3.1.2 设定并披露范围 1&2 碳中和目标			2
3.1.3 设定并披露可再生能源目标			1
3.1.4 范围 1&2 气候目标经专业机构认证或批准（如，经科学碳目标组织或其他倡议批准）			1
		3.2.1 设定并披露正在执行的范围 3 减排目标	3

	3.2 范围3目标 (7)	3.2.2 设定并披露范围3碳中和目标	2
		3.2.3 设定并披露的目标涵盖：推动供应商设定减排目标	1
		3.2.4 范围3气候目标经专业机构认证或批准（如，经科学碳目标组织或其他倡议批准）	1
4. 碳目标绩效 (12%)	4.1 范围1&2目标绩效(6)	4.1.1 披露范围1&2减排目标或节能目标的完成进展	3
		4.1.2 披露范围1&2碳中和目标的完成进展	1
		4.1.3 披露可再生能源目标的完成进展	2
	4.2 范围3目标绩效(6)	4.2.1 披露范围3减排目标的完成进展	3
		4.2.2 披露范围3碳中和目标的完成进展	1
		4.2.3 跟踪并披露供应商目标设定的进展	2
5. 减排行动 (43%)	5.1 企业自身运营减排(13)	5.1.1 开展非化石能源利用（如，水、核、风、光、地热、潮汐、生物质能）或绿电采购项目，并披露项目减排量	4
		5.1.2 开展能源监测和管理项目（如，能源管理体系认证等）	1
		5.1.3 开展能效提升技术应用项目（如，LED、余热利用、节能生产技术引进等），并披露项目减排量	3
		5.1.4 开展低碳产品设计，并披露低碳产品潜在减排量	1
		5.1.5 开展其他类型减排项目（如，减少工业生产过程、逸散排放、开发负碳技术等），并披露项目减排量	2
		5.1.6 通过自愿碳市场抵消机制，并披露抵消量（如，碳捕捉、利用与封存（CCUS）、基于自然的解决方案(NbS)，碳市场抵消机制等）	2
	5.2 关联企业自主开展碳管理(6)	5.2.1 关联企业自主核算并公开披露年度排放数据	3
		5.2.2 关联企业自主设定并公开披露目标与进展	3
	5.3 企业价值链减排(7)	5.3.1 推动供应商开展企业碳管理或能源管理项目（如，推动开展第三方温室气体核查、产品碳足迹认证、能源管理体系认证等）	1
		5.3.2 推动供应商使用再生或低碳材料替代产品原材料，并披露项目减排量	1

		5.3.3 与产品生产相关供应商合作开展节能或低碳技术应用项目，并披露项目减排量	1
		5.3.4 与物流供应商合作开展减排项目，并披露项目减排量	1
		5.3.5 每年发布供应商减排最佳案例（如，IPE 品牌故事）	2
		5.3.6 建立（或和下游客户联合建立）末端回收机制，开展废旧产品回收及利用	0.5
		5.3.7 针对价值链上的其他排放源展开减排行动（如，商务差旅等价值链上其他类别）	0.5
	5.4 供应商企业自主开展碳管理（17）	5.4.1 直接供应商自主核算并公开披露年度排放数据	2
		5.4.2 直接供应商自主设定并公开披露目标与进展	3
		5.4.3 间接供应商自主核算并公开披露年度排放数据	4
		5.4.4 间接供应商自主设定并公开披露目标与进展	3
		5.4.5 企业通过蔚蓝生态链或等效自动化系统赋能上游供应商开展供应链碳管理	5
		5.4.5 平行指标 企业引导大型供应商公开披露产品碳足迹数据	

Corporate Climate Action Transparency Index (CATI) 4.0

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Evaluation Indicator	Score
1. Governance (10%)	1.1 Policy Construction (5)	1.1.1 Company has committed to climate action and made climate declaration(s)	2
		1.1.2 Company has developed a corporate carbon neutrality plan and management system	2
		1.1.3 Company has incorporated policies regarding supplier energy conservation, emissions reduction, and carbon accounting and reporting into written documents such as the supplier code of conduct	1
	1.2 Mechanism Construction (5)	1.2.1 Company has integrated climate-related issues into its business strategy and has specific climate-related risk management procedures in place	2
		1.2.2 Company has integrated climate-related issues into board-level oversight	1
		1.2.3 Company provides capacity building and financial incentives, and/or initiates innovative projects for suppliers to reduce emissions	2
2. Measurement & Disclosure (21%)	2.1 Scope 1 & 2 Emissions (10)	2.1.1 Company has publicly disclosed Scope 1 & 2 emissions data	5
		2.1.2 Company has publicly disclosed total energy use and energy use by source of energy	2
		2.1.3 Company has publicly disclosed carbon intensity or energy intensity	2
		2.1.4 Company has publicly disclosed information on carbon emission trading (e.g. carbon allowances, renewable energy certificates and other certified emission reductions)	1
	2.2 Scope 3 Emissions (5)	2.2.1 Company has publicly disclosed Scope 3 emissions	4
		2.2.2 Company collects supplier carbon emissions data on a regular basis	1
	2.3 Product Carbon Footprint (6)	2.3.1 Company has publicly disclosed product carbon footprint	6

3. Carbon Targets Setting (14%)	3.1 Scope 1 & 2 Targets (7)	3.1.1 Company has set and publicly disclosed its ongoing Scope 1 & 2 emissions reduction targets or energy consumption targets	3
		3.1.2 Company has set and publicly disclosed its Scope 1 & 2 carbon neutrality target	2
		3.1.3 Company has set and publicly disclosed its renewable energy target	1
		3.1.4 Scope 1 & 2 climate targets are certified or approved by a third party, such as the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) or other initiatives	1
	3.2 Scope 3 Targets (7)	3.2.1 Company has set and publicly disclosed its ongoing Scope 3 emissions reduction targets	3
		3.2.2 Company has set and publicly disclosed its Scope 3 carbon neutrality target	2
		3.2.3 Company has set specific targets to motivate suppliers to set their own emission reduction targets	1
		3.2.4 Scope 3 climate targets are certified or approved by a third party, such as Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) or other initiatives	1
4. Performance Towards Carbon Targets (12%)	4.1 Progress on Scope 1 & 2 Climate Targets (6)	4.1.1 Company has publicly disclosed progress made towards its Scope 1 & 2 emissions reduction targets or energy consumption targets	3
		4.1.2 Company has publicly disclosed progress towards its Scope 1 & 2 carbon neutrality target	1
		4.1.3 Company has publicly disclosed progress towards its renewable energy target	2
	4.2 Progress on Scope 3 Climate Targets (6)	4.2.1 Company has publicly disclosed progress towards its Scope 3 emissions reduction targets	3
		4.2.2 Company has publicly disclosed progress towards its Scope 3 carbon neutrality target	1
		4.2.3 Company tracks its suppliers' target setting progress	2
5. Climate Action (43%)	5.1 Decarbonization in Company Operations (13)	5.1.1 Company has implemented non-fossil energy use projects (e.g. hydro, nuclear, wind, solar, tidal, biomass) and/or green electricity procurement and disclosed associated emission reductions	4

		5.1.2 Company has implemented energy monitoring and management programs (e.g. energy management system certification)	1
		5.1.3 Company has implemented energy efficiency improvement projects (e.g. switching to LED lighting, waste heat utilization, technique adjustment) and disclosed associated emission reductions	3
		5.1.4 Company has incorporated emission reduction approaches into the product design process	1
		5.1.5 Company has implemented other types of emission reduction projects and disclosed associated emission reductions (e.g. direct emission reduction from manufacturing process, logistics optimisation, carbon negative technology development, etc.)	2
		5.1.6 Company has reduced emissions through carbon offsets, and disclosed associated emission reductions (e.g. Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), Nature-based Solutions (NbS), market-based carbon offset mechanisms)	2
	5.2 Affiliated Company Engagement (6)	5.2.1 Affiliates have measured and publicly disclosed their carbon emissions at the facility level	3
		5.2.2 Affiliates have set carbon targets, tracked and publicly disclosed reduction progress at the facility level	3
	5.3 Decarbonization in the Value Chain (7)	5.3.1 Company has promoted suppliers to conduct corporate greenhouse gas and energy management (e.g. third-party verification of greenhouse gas accounting, product carbon footprint certification, energy management system certification)	1
		5.3.2 Company has promoted suppliers to replace primary production raw materials with recycled materials or lower carbon substitutes, and disclosed associated emission reductions	1
		5.3.3 Company has launched energy saving initiatives and/or low carbon technology innovation initiatives with material suppliers, and disclosed associated emission reductions	1
		5.3.4 Company has launched emission reduction initiatives with logistics suppliers, and disclosed associated emission reductions	1

		5.3.5 Company has published best practice on supply chain carbon management annually (e.g. IPE Brand Story)	2
		5.3.6 Company has established (or coordinated with downstream customers to establish) end-of-life recycling mechanisms to recycle used products	0.5
		5.3.7 Company has conducted emission reduction projects targeting other emission sources along the value chain and disclosed associated emission reductions (e.g. reducing emissions from business travel)	0.5
	5.4 Upstream Supplier Engagement (17)	5.4.1 Direct suppliers have measured and publicly disclosed their carbon emissions at the facility level	2
		5.4.2 Direct suppliers have set carbon targets, tracked and publicly disclosed reduction progress at the facility level	3
		5.4.3 Indirect suppliers have measured and publicly disclosed their carbon emissions at the facility level	4
		5.4.4 Indirect suppliers have set carbon targets, tracked and publicly disclosed reduction progress at the facility level	3
		5.4.5 Company employs the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to empower upstream suppliers to manage supply chain carbon emissions	5
		5.4.5 Parallel indicator: Promote large suppliers to publicly disclose product carbon footprint data	

评分权重说明：

评分中，由于不同行业直接和间接的热点排放源不同，一级指标中的测算披露（15%，产品碳足迹指标 2.3.1（6%）不纳入折算）、碳目标设定（14%）、碳目标绩效（12%）、减排行动（43%）依据不同行业参考值或实际排放权重折算。该折算系数参考学术文献、近期研究报告及领先企业披露的温室气体排放清单。CATI 指数评价的 30 余个行业权重参考值如下：

行业	权重
纺织	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
皮革	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
IT/ICT	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
汽车	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
汽车零部件	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
食品饮料	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
家电	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
零售	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
房地产建筑	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
日化	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
玩具	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
互联网平台	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
互联网信息服务	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
乳制品	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 50%:50%
啤酒	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 50%:50%
白酒	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 50%:50%
餐饮	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
纸业	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 40%:60%
化工	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
医药	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
家装	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
自行车/助力车	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
钢铁	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 80%:20%
有色	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 70%:30%
光伏设备	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 40%:60%
机械设备	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
新能源电力	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 50%:50%
电力	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 90%:10%
电池及电池材料	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 50%:50%
建材	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 60%:40%

环保产业	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 50%:50%
石化	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 80%:20%
燃气	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 70%:30%
物流	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 60%:40%
交通	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 60%:40%
民航	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 60%:40%

Explanation on Weighting Factors:

As carbon hotspots vary from industry to industry, a weighting factor applies across four of the five CATI activity areas: Measurement & Disclosure (15%; Indicator 2.3.1 does not apply), Carbon Targets Setting (14%), Performance against Carbon Targets (12%) and Climate Action (43%). The default weighting factors are based on research of various expert reports, academic literature and emissions data publicly disclosed by leading companies from different industries. The default weighting factors for each industry are shown as below.

Industries	Default Weighting Factors
Textile	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Leather & PU	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
IT/ICT	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Automobile	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Auto Parts	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Food and Beverage	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Household Appliances	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Retailers	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Real Estate	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Household and Personal Care	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Toy	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Internet Platform	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Internet Software/Services	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Dairy	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 50%:50%
Brewing	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 50%:50%
Liquor	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 50%:50%
Catering	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Paper	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 40%:60%
Industrial Chemicals	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Pharmaceuticals	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Interior Decoration	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Bicycle/Moped	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Steel	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 80%:20%
Non-Ferrous Metal	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 70%:30%
PV Equipment	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 40%:60%
Machinery	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Renewable Energy Generation	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 50%:50%
Power	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 90%:10%

Batteries and Battery Materials	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 50%:50%
Building Materials	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 60%:40%
Environment and Waste Management	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 50%:50%
Petro	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 80%:20%
Gas	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 70%:30%
Logistics	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 60%:40%
Transportation	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 60%:40%
Civil Aviation	Scope 1 & 2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 60%:40%

附录 I 术语与定义

Appendix I Terms and Definitions

1. 供应链 Supply Chain:

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，包括多级级供应商。

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.

2. 供应商 Supplier¹

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.

3. 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.

4. 间接供应商 Indirect Supplier

不与企业直接签订采购合同，但在产品生产供应链条上的供应商。

A supplier that has not directly signed a procurement contract with a company, but is a part of the supply chain for the company's main products or services.

5. 关联企业 Affiliated Company/Affiliates:

按照企业运营边界划定方法，关联企业指属于该企业拥有或直接管控的企业，包括自有工厂、门店、仓库、子公司、分公司等。

Based on operational boundary setting methodology, affiliated companies or affiliates refer to companies that are owned or controlled by the company under evaluation, including its own factories, stores and warehouses, as well as its subsidiaries and branches.

6. 蔚蓝生态链 Blue EcoChain:

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).

蔚蓝生态链²是基于蔚蓝地图数据库和 AI 技术的管理工具，可以协助多方实现环境和气候风险的闭环管理，包括及时将供应商披露的温室气体排放数据、减排目标及减排进展通过邮件或手机 APP 推送提醒告知企业，并形成供应商碳数据分析报告。供应商用户也可以通过蔚蓝生态链进行温室气体测算和公开披露，并开展针对自身供应链的碳管理。

Powered by IPE's Blue Map Database and AI technology, Blue EcoChain³ provides supply chain oversight for environmental and carbon risks. In terms of supply chain carbon management, it provides companies instantaneous updates via email or mobile app when suppliers disclose their greenhouse gas emission data, reduction targets and progress, and supplier carbon data analysis reports. It also empowers suppliers to measure and publicly disclose their greenhouse gas emission data and conduct carbon management over its own supply chains.

7. 温室气体 Greenhouse Gas (GHG):

温室气体指《京都议定书》中的七种温室气体：二氧化碳、甲烷、氧化亚氮、氢氟碳化物、全氟碳化物、六氟化硫，三氟化氮。

GHGs are the seven gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂); methane (CH₄); nitrous oxide (N₂O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

8. 碳中和 Carbon Neutrality/Net Zero:

在本评价指标体系中碳中和泛指二氧化碳或温室气体的中和或净零排放，指国家、企业、产品、活动或个人在一定时间内，人类活动产生的二氧化碳或温室气体排放总量与碳清除量达到平衡，实现正负抵消，达到相对“零排放”。

In CATI evaluation system, carbon neutrality is a state of net-zero carbon dioxide/greenhouse gases emissions. This can be achieved when anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide/greenhouse gases to the atmosphere are balanced by anthropogenic removals over a specified period.

9. 范围一排放 Scope 1:

企业拥有或控制的排放源产生的直接温室气体排放。

Emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the reporting company.

10. 范围二排放 Scope 2:

企业使用外购电力、供热/制冷，或蒸汽产生的间接温室气体排放。

Emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating or cooling consumed by the reporting company.

11. 范围三排放 Scope 3:

范围二以外的其他间接温室气体排放。范围三的排放是一家公司活动的结果，但并不是产生于该公司拥有或控制的排放源。例如，开采和生产采购的原料、运输采购的燃料，以及售出产品和服务的使用。

² <http://www.ipe.org.cn/GreenSupplyChain/GreenEcologyChain.html>

³ <http://www.ipe.org.cn/GreenSupplyChain/GreenEcologyChain.html>

All indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Some examples of scope 3 activities are extraction and production of purchased materials; transportation of purchased fuels; and use of sold products and services.

12. 价值链 Value Chain:

在本指标体系中，价值链指与报告企业运营相关的上游/下游活动，包括产品使用阶段和产品报废处理。

In the CATI evaluation system, “value chain” refers to all of the upstream and downstream activities associated with the operations of the reporting company, including the use of sold products by consumers and the end-of-life treatment of sold products after consumer use.

13. 碳强度 Carbon Intensity:

表示每单位物理活动或经济价值产生的温室气体影响（例如，单位发电产生的CO₂排放量）。

Ratios that express GHG impact per unit of physical activity or unit of economic value (e.g. tonnes of CO₂ emissions per unit of electricity generated).

14. 产品碳足迹 Product Carbon Footprint:

产品体系中的温室气体排放量和温室气体清除量之和，以二氧化碳当量为单位表示，基于使用气候变化单一影响类别的生命周期评价。

Sum of GHG emissions and GHG removals in a product system, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents and based on a life cycle assessment.

15. 生命周期 Life Cycle:

与产品相关的连续且相互关联的阶段，包括从原材料获取或从自然资源生产到寿命终止处理。

Consecutive and interlinked stages related to a product, beginning from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to end-of-life treatment.

16. 碳排放权交易 Carbon Emission Trading:

所有购买或出售温室气体排放配额、抵消量和信用的活动。

Any physical unit or process which releases GHG into the atmosphere.

17. 碳配额 Carbon Allowance:

排放一定量温室气体的权利。

The right to emit a certain quantity of GHG.

18. IPE 的碳数据披露表 IPE's Carbon Data Disclosure Platform:

供应商可以通过 IPE 碳数据披露表填报并公开披露企业年度温室气体排放数据、能源消耗、气候目标以及碳资产管理情况。

A platform developed by IPE where suppliers can disclose their annual GHG data, energy consumption, climate targets and carbon asset data.

术语与定义引用文件 Reference:

IPCC, Global Warming of 1.5°C, Annex I: Glossary

IPCC WGIII, Climate Change 2022 Mitigation of Climate Change

ISO, ISO 14067: 2018

WBCSD & WRI, 温室气体核算体系 (The Greenhouse Gas Protocol): 企业核算与报告标准

WBCSD & WRI, The GHG Protocol Corporate: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

WBCSD & WRI, The GHG Protocol Corporate: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard

WBCSD & WRI, The GHG Protocol Corporate: Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard

中华人民共和国国家质量监督检验检疫总局、中国国家标准化管理委员会，《供应链风险管理指南 GB/T 24420-2009》

General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China, Standardization Administration, *Supply chain risk management guideline*

附录 II 评价对象

Appendix II Subject of the Evaluation

CATI 的评价对象，包含：

- 温室气体重点排放行业企业：发电、石化、化工、建材、钢铁、有色金属、造纸和民用航空 8 个纳入全国碳市场交易的行业企业，评价优先纳入行业头部企业；
- 战略性新兴产业行业企业：电池及电池材料、新能源汽车、风力和光伏设备、新能源电力等行业，评价优先纳入行业头部企业；
- 直接面向消费者的品牌型企业：IT/ICT、纺织皮革、食品饮料等直接面对消费者，且在中国具有一定供应链规模的品牌型企业，重点关注供应链对生态环境产生较大影响的企业，以及公开做出绿色低碳采购承诺的企业。

每年第二季度，IPE 将更新评价企业名单，并向新增企业发送参评邀请。

The subject of the CATI evaluation covers:

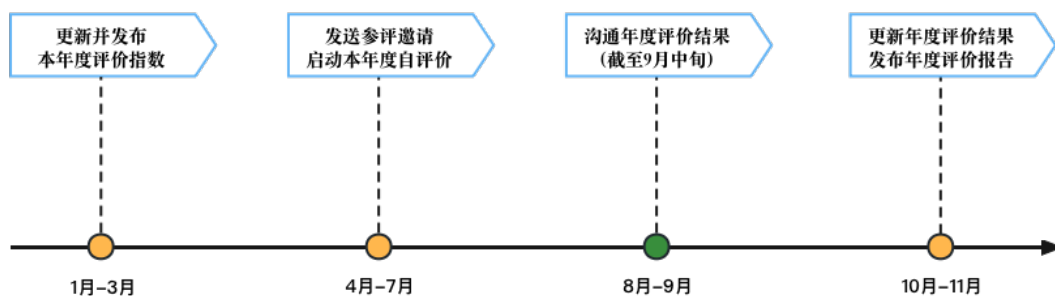
- Key greenhouse gas emitters: 8 industries included in the national carbon trading market, including power generation, petrochemicals, chemicals, building materials, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, paper and civil aviation. CATI evaluation prioritizes the leading companies in these industries.
- Companies in strategic emerging industries: Industries such as batteries and battery materials, electric vehicles, wind and photovoltaic equipment, renewable power generation, etc. CATI evaluation prioritizes the leading companies in these the industries.
- Consumer-facing companies: Companies in consumer-facing industries such as IT/ICT, textiles, leather & PU, food & beverage, etc. that have a significant supply chain in China, focusing on companies whose supply chains have a greater environmental impact and those that have publicly committed to green and low-carbon procurement.

In the second quarter of each year, IPE updates the list of evaluated companies and sends out invitations to new companies to participate in the evaluation.

附录 III 评价流程及时间安排

Appendix III Evaluation Process and Timeline

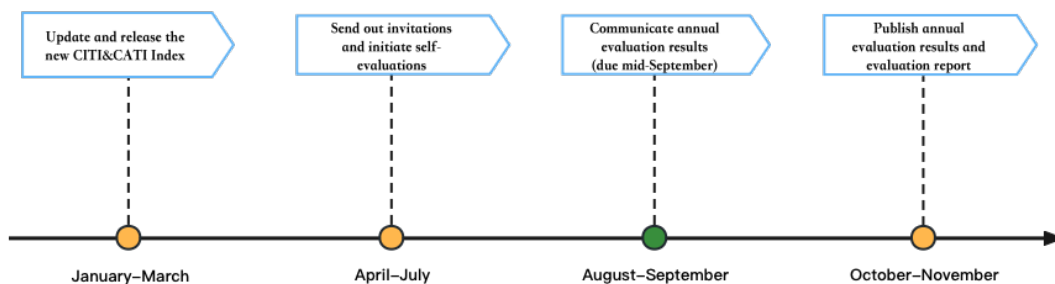
CITI与CAIT评价流程及时间安排



每年10月-11月，IPE网站将锁定分数，用于撰写年度评价报告，显示年度评价结果。

其余时间若参评企业对评价结果有异议，或披露了新的评价依据，可随时补充评价资料。

CITI&CAIT Evaluation Process and Timeline



In October-November of each year, the IPE website freezes the scores, which are used to write the annual evaluation report and display the results of the annual evaluation.

During the remainder of the year, companies may submit additional materials at any time if they disagree with the evaluation results or have new evidence to support the evaluation.

附录 IV 数据来源与局限性说明

Appendix IV Sources and Limitations of the Data

CATI 评价的数据来源于参评企业公开披露的信息，包括但不限于：企业官方网站、年报、CSR 报告、ESG 报告、可持续发展报告等定期报告，官网等公开渠道发布的信息，蔚蓝地图数据库收集的可信源发布的数据，企业公开披露的 CDP 问卷回复，以及企业推动供应商自主披露的环境信息与排放数据等。

IPE 将尽可能保证评价数据的可靠、准确和完整，同时愿意与参评企业沟通，及时补充、更正和修订有关信息与评价结果。

IPE 对于评价结果所导致的任何直接的或者间接的后果不承担任何责任。

The data used for the CATI evaluation comes from the publicly disclosed information of the companies, including but not limited to: the companies' official websites, annual reports, CSR reports, ESG reports, sustainability reports and other periodic reports; information released through public channels such as official websites; data released by credible sources and collected by the Blue Map database; publicly disclosed responses to the CDP questionnaire; and environmental information and emissions data independently disclosed by the companies and their suppliers.

IPE will use its best efforts to ensure the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the evaluation data and is willing to communicate with the companies to supplement, correct and revise the relevant information and evaluation results in a timely manner.

IPE does not accept responsibility for any direct or indirect consequences arising from the evaluation results.

[\(点击返回指标体系 Click to return to the Indicators\)](#)

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CATI 指数在中国环境科学研究院的技术支持下，由公众环境研究中心（IPE）于 2021 年开发，从治理机制、测算披露、碳目标设定、碳目标绩效、减排行动五个维度对企业碳管理和减排行动落实情况开展动态评价。

CATI 指数重点关注企业是否通过创建温室气体清单，开展温室气体核算，识别范围一、二、三中的热点排放源，量化减排目标并制定有针对性的减排方案；企业是否在自身运营和价值链上减排进展的追踪和减排行动的落实；工业企业是否基于生产工艺及流程，根据排放源特征，将减排目标进一步向下分解至主要生产环节；将生产外包给供应链的企业是否关注范围三中的外购商品和服务，特别是上游的原材料生产和加工环节；企业是否推动热点供应商核算并披露温室气体排放量，尝试设定减排目标并追踪减排绩效，并将碳管理持续向上游延伸。

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。

Developed by the Institute of Public & Environmental Affairs (IPE) in 2021 with the technical support from the Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, CATI dynamically evaluates a company's climate action across five dimensions, including Policy & Governance, Measurement & Disclosure, Carbon Targets Setting, Performance against Carbon Targets, and Climate Action.

CATI evaluation primarily focuses on whether companies establish greenhouse gas inventories, identify emission hotspots across Scope 1, 2 and 3, set emission reduction targets, and develop corresponding policies; whether companies track emission reduction progress and ensure that climate actions are implemented within the company's operational boundaries and along the value chain; whether industrial companies break down emission reduction targets to emission hotspots within their operational boundaries; whether companies that outsource production to supply chains prioritize the efforts to reduce emissions from their supply chains, targeting “hotspots” that are often located with material suppliers several steps up the supply chain from the final assembly plant; whether companies work with these suppliers to implement emission reduction initiatives, and track and publicly disclose the progress towards GHG reduction targets.

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 (www.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.

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