

## CITI 评价指南 4.0

### CITI 4.0 Evaluation Guidelines

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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	建立供应商检索机制	推动供应商整改并公开说明	废水负责任处理	识别并管理供应链中环境影响较高的供应商	推动供应商检索其上游供应商	推动供应商披露能源和气候变化数据	推动供应商披露污染物排放转移数据	引导公众选择供应链环境表现更好的产品	
权重	8	4	10	16	8	14	8	12	12	8	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	Establish a mechanism to screen suppliers for violations	Push suppliers to take corrective actions	Responsibly manage wastewater treatment	Identify and manage high environmental impact suppliers	Push suppliers to screen upstream suppliers	Push suppliers to disclose energy and climate data	Push suppliers to disclose pollutant release and transfer data	Guide the public into choosing products from supply chains with better environmental performance	
Weight	8	4	10	16	8	14	8	12	12	8	100

## 术语与定义 Terms and Definitions

1. 环境违规 environmental violation:  
由官方发布的、企（事）业建设和生产经营过程中违反国家和 / 或地方环保法律法规的相关信息，以及官方确认企（事）业存在问题的公众投诉举报信息。Information published by official sources regarding enterprises (public institutions) violating national and/or local environmental protection laws and regulations during construction, production and operations processes, as well as official information about public complaints and reports concerning enterprises (public institutions) confirmed by authorities to have violation issues.
2. 蔚蓝地图数据库 Blue Map Database:  
由 IPE 创立并维护的公开环境数据库，汇总、收录了全国 31 个省级行政区、338 个地级市发布的地区环境质量数据、排放量数据和污染源监管记录，主要信息来源包括：中华人民共和国环境保护部网站、省级人民政府官网和省级环境保护厅网站、市级人民政府官网和市级环保局网站、开通官网的区县环保局网站、主流媒体引述的政府监管部门的环境监管信息、政府部门官方微博、水利、国土资源、住房建设、气象、海洋部门的官方渠道。The public environmental database established and operated by IPE that amasses and consolidates environmental quality data, total emissions data and pollution source supervision records published by 31 provinces and administrative areas and 338 prefecture-level cities across China. The database's main sources of information include: the website of China's Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP); websites for environmental protection departments and people's governments of provinces and prefecture-level cities across China, as well as county-level environmental authorities that have launched official websites; environmental supervision information quoted by government supervision departments in mainstream media; official government Weibo accounts; and official channels used by government water resources, land and resources, housing, meteorological, and marine authorities.
3. 利益方 stakeholder:  
与品牌的决策或活动有利益关系的组织<sup>1</sup>，本评价指南特指绿色选择联盟（Green Choice Alliance, GCA）的环保组织成员，和 / 或类似组织及成员。  
An organization that holds a relationship of interest in a brand's decisions or

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<sup>1</sup> 此定义参考 ISO 相关标准

activities.<sup>2</sup> In these evaluation guidelines, "stakeholder" refers in particular to environmental organizations that are members of the Green Choice Alliance (GCA), and/or equivalent organizations and their members.

4. 绿色选择联盟 Green Choice Alliance (GCA):

由 IPE 等 21 家环保组织于 2007 年发起成立的联盟，目前有 55 家环保组织成员。旨在将环境信息公开和公众参与融入现行的供应链管理体系，促进企业改进环境表现，实现节能减排。 An alliance founded and launched by 21 environmental organizations including IPE in 2007, with the aim of incorporating environmental information disclosure and public participation into supplier management systems, and promoting enterprises to improve their environmental performance and realize reductions in resource use and emissions. The GCA currently has 55 environmental NGO members.

5. 品牌 brand:

向多层次供应商采购，通过生产和流通过程，将产品提供给用户的组织<sup>3</sup>。 An organization that conducts procurement from multiple levels of suppliers, coordinates production and distribution processes, and ultimately provides products to end users.<sup>4</sup>

6. 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<sup>5</sup>，包括多层次供应商。 The chain or network of production and distribution processes<sup>6</sup> through which products are ultimately provided to end users, and that includes multiple tiers of suppliers.

7. 供应商 supplier:

向品牌提供产品和服务的组织<sup>7</sup>，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、固体废弃物处理设施）。 An organization that provides products and services to a brand,<sup>8</sup> including but not necessarily limited to a brand's factories and other affiliated enterprises, production subcontractors, raw materials

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<sup>2</sup> This definition references relevant ISO standards.

<sup>3</sup> 此定义参考《供应链风险管理指南（GB/T 24420-2009）》

<sup>4</sup> This definition references the Supply Chain Risk Management Guidelines (GB/T 24420-2009).

<sup>5</sup> 此定义参考《供应链风险管理指南（GB/T 24420-2009）》

<sup>6</sup> This definition references the Supply Chain Risk Management Guidelines (GB/T 24420-2009).

<sup>7</sup> 此定义参考《供应链风险管理指南（GB/T 24420-2009）》

<sup>8</sup> This definition references the Supply Chain Risk Management Guidelines (GB/T 24420-2009).

providers, and service providers for production processes (e.g. centralized wastewater treatment facilities, solid and hazardous waste treatment facilities).

潜在供应商：正式成为供应商之前、与品牌有双向合作意向的供应商。

Potential supplier: A supplier that is intended for future cooperation with a brand, but has not yet officially become a supplier.

问题供应商：存在环境违规记录，且尚未就环境违规的原因、整改情况等公开说明的供应商。

Problem supplier: A supplier with an existing environmental violation(s) that has not yet publicly disclosed an explanation about the reasons for its environmental violation(s) and the status of corrective actions.

8. 公开说明（要求、发布） publicly explain (require, publish):  
品牌通过政府平台、品牌网站、IPE 网站、传统媒体、自媒体等渠道，以书面形式发布信息。 Brands publicly release information in written form through channels such as government platforms, brand websites, IPE’s website, traditional media, and social media (e.g. official Weibo, We Chat public accounts, etc.).
9. 检索机制 screening mechanism:  
品牌使用蔚蓝地图数据库，定期检索供应商的环境违规记录，并对检索结果作出说明。 The process by which a brand utilizes the Blue Map Database to regularly screen its suppliers for environmental violation records, and issues explanations to stakeholders about its screening results.
10. 对检索结果作出说明 issue explanations of screening results:  
品牌向利益方说明检索的供应商总数量，存在环境违规记录的供应商名称、违规记录等情况，相关内容请参见《检索结果说明模版》。 Brand issues to stakeholders an explanation of the number of suppliers screened, names of suppliers with existing environmental violation records etc. For details, please consult the “Screening Results Explanation Template.”
11. 信息公开 information disclosure/disclose information:  
供应商就环境违规的原因、整改情况等公开说明，相关内容请参见《企业环境监管记录处理方式》。 Supplier issues a public explanation of the reasons for environmental violation(s) and the status of corrective actions. For

details, please consult the “Guide to Addressing and Removing Supervision Records.”

12. 撤除违规记录 remove violation record(s):

供应商通过非现场文件审阅或第三方现场审核，确认环境违规的原因，证明整改措施到位，可以实现达标排放。IPE 据此将违规记录从蔚蓝地图数据库“企业表现”栏目中撤除，相关内容请参见《企业环境监管记录处理方式》。Supplier undergoes an off-site document review or on-site third-party audit to confirm the reasons for an environmental violation record(s), verify that corrective measures are in place, and show that the enterprise can achieve compliant emissions. If the review or audit is passed, IPE will subsequently remove the violation record from the “supervision records” section of the Blue Map Database. For details, please consult the “Guide to Addressing and Removing Environmental Supervision Records.”

13. 能源与气候变化数据 energy and climate data:

供应商年度能源使用和温室气体排放数据。供应商可以通过 IPE 的污染物排放与转移数据 (PRTR) 平台或其他公开平台披露上述年度数据。Suppliers’ annual data on energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. Suppliers can disclose their annual data through IPE’s pollutant release and transfer registry (PRTR) platform or through other public platforms.

14. 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、固体废弃物排放与转移数据。供应商可以通过 IPE 的污染物排放与转移数据 (PRTR) 平台或其他公开平台披露上述年度数据。Suppliers’ annual data on resource usage, air and water pollutant discharge, and solid waste release and transfer. Suppliers can disclose their annual data through IPE’s pollutant release and transfer (PRTR) data platform or other public platforms.

15. 污水集中处理设施 centralized wastewater treatment facility:

通过纳污管道等方式收集废水，为两家以上排污单位提供废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<sup>9</sup>。An enterprise or agency that collects effluent via receiving pipes or

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<sup>9</sup> 此定义参考《电池工业污染物排放标准 (GB30484-2013)》

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).<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> This definition references the Battery Industrial Pollution Discharge Standards (GB30484-2013).

注：下划线标注部分，请参考术语与定义（由于“品牌”和“供应商”在本指南中出现频率高，为不影响阅读效果，未全部添加下划线）。

NOTE: For underlined terms, please refer to the “terms & definitions” section. (Since the terms “brand” and “supplier” appear frequently in the evaluation guidelines, these terms are not always underlined in order to facilitate readability.)

## Section 1 - 沟通与透明 Responsiveness and Transparency

### 1.1 公众问责与沟通（8分）

Respond to enquiries and engage with the public (8)

品牌对其供应商出现环境违规如何回应？

How does the brand respond when notified that its suppliers have been found to have environmental violation records?

- A 品牌无公众问责渠道或无回应。（0分）
- B 品牌回应已知晓，并表示将会调查环境违规问题。（2分）
- C 品牌派人跟进供应商的环境违规问题，并推动供应商作出公开说明。（4分）
- D 品牌深度跟进，委派专人与利益方持续沟通供应商环境违规与整改情况。（6分）
- E 品牌委派专人，季度或更频繁与利益方沟通供应商环境违规与整改情况。（8分）

A Brand does not yet provide public channels for inquiry or responses. (0)

B Brand responds stating that all environmental violation issues raised will be looked into. (2)

C Brand appoints someone to follow up on suppliers with environmental violation issues and pushes suppliers to issue public statements. (4)

D Brand conducts in-depth follow-up and appoints someone to investigate and regularly communicate with stakeholders about environmental violation issues at suppliers and the status of corrective actions. (6)

E Brand appoints someone to communicate with stakeholders on at least a quarterly basis about environmental violation issues at suppliers and the status of corrective actions. (8)

1.2 推动透明供应链（4分）

Promote supply chain transparency (4)

品牌如何向公众公开在华供应链信息？

How does the brand provide information to the public about its supply chain in China?

A 品牌未公布在华供应商名单。（0分）

B 品牌公布在华供应商名单，或推动至少 20%的在华供应商通过其他方式接受公众对其环境表现的监督。（1分）

C 品牌至少每年更新在华供应商名单，涵盖直接供应商工厂。或推动至少 40%在华供应商通过其他方式接受公众对其环境表现的监督。（2分）

D 品牌至少每年更新在华供应商名单，涵盖直接和间接供应商工厂。或推动至少 60%在华供应商通过其他方式接受公众对其环境表现的监督。（3分）

E 品牌至少每年更新在华供应商名单，涵盖直接和间接供应商工厂，通过供应商地图等形式提升用户友好度。或推动至少 80%在华供应商通过其他方式接受公众对其环境表现的监督。（4分）

A Brand has not disclosed a list of its suppliers in China. (0)

B Brand has published a list of its suppliers in China, OR has pushed at least 20% of its suppliers in China to use other means to accept public supervision of their environmental performance. (1)

C Brand updates published list of its suppliers in China at least annually, including direct supplier factories, OR pushes at least 40% of its suppliers in China to use other means to accept public supervision of their environmental performance. (2)

D Brand regularly updates published list of its suppliers in China at least annually, including direct and indirect supplier factories, OR push at least 60% of its suppliers in China to use other means to accept public supervision of their environmental performance. (3)

E Brand regularly updates published list of its suppliers in China at least annually, including direct and indirect supplier factories, and presents this information in a map or other user-friendly format, OR pushes at least 80% of its suppliers in China to use other means to accept public supervision of their environmental performance. (4)



## Section 2 - 合规性与整改行动 Compliance and Corrective Actions

### 2.1 建立供应商环境表现检索机制（10分）

Establish a supplier environmental performance screening mechanism (10)

品牌是否建立供应商检索机制来识别供应链环境风险，并告知问题供应商存在环境违规？

Has the brand established a screening mechanism to identify environmental risks in its supply chain and inform problem suppliers of their environmental violations?

A 品牌尚未建立检索机制。（0分）

B 品牌公开要求供应商环境合规，如写入供应商行为准则。（2.5分）

C 品牌公开要求供应商环境合规，建立供应商检索机制，至少进行年度检索，并对检索结果作出说明。（5分）

D 品牌公开要求供应商环境合规，建立供应商检索机制，开展季度或更频繁的检索，并对检索结果作出说明。（7.5分）

E 品牌公开要求供应商环境合规，建立供应商检索机制，开展季度或更频繁的检索，范围涵盖潜在供应商，将环境合规作为潜在供应商准入条件，并对检索结果作出说明。（10分）

A Brand has not yet established a screening mechanism. (0)

B Brand publicly requires supplier environmental compliance in writing, such as in supplier code of conduct. (2.5)

C Brand publicly requires supplier environmental compliance, has established a supplier screening mechanism, screens suppliers on at least an annual basis, and issues explanations on its screening results. (5)

D Brand publicly requires supplier environmental compliance, has established a supplier screening mechanism, screens its suppliers on at least a quarterly basis, and issues explanations on its screening results. (7.5)

E Brand publicly requires supplier environmental compliance, has established a supplier screening mechanism, screens its suppliers on at least a quarterly basis, and issues explanations on its screening results. Screening scope includes potential suppliers, and the brand has adopted requirements for environmental compliance in order for potential suppliers to be approved for business relationships. (10)

2.2 推动供应商整改并公开说明（16分）

Push suppliers to take corrective actions and publicly disclose actions taken (16)

品牌是否推动问题供应商就环境违规做出整改，并公开说明？

Does the brand requires its suppliers with violation records to take corrective actions to remediate their environmental violation issues and provide public explanations of actions taken?

A 品牌没有推动整改的计划。（0分）

B 品牌向利益方承诺推动供应商整改。（4分）

C 品牌推动问题供应商整改，就违规问题进行信息公开，至少每季度与利益方沟通推动进展。（8分）

D 推动问题供应商整改，撤除违规记录，至少每季度与利益方沟通推动进展。（12分）

E 品牌持续推动供应商撤除违规记录，至少每季度与利益方沟通推动进展，并推动整改完成且公开说明的供应商持续公开发布年度能源与气候变化数据和污染物排放转移数据，或推动在线监测数据公开。（16分）

A Brand does not yet push suppliers to adopt corrective action plans. (0)

B Brand commits to stakeholders to push suppliers to implement corrective actions. (4)

C Brand pushes problem suppliers to implement corrective actions and conduct information disclosure about their violation issues, and communicates with stakeholders on at least a quarterly basis about progress made. (8)

D Brand pushes problem suppliers to implement corrective actions and remove violation records, and communicates with stakeholders on at least a quarterly basis about progress made. (12)

E Brand continually pushes suppliers to remove violation records and communicates with stakeholders on at least a quarterly basis about progress made, AND pushes for problem suppliers that have completed corrective actions and publicly disclosed explanations to consistently publish their annual climate and energy and PRTR data or to disclose their online monitoring data. (16)

## 2.3 废水负责任处理（8分）

Responsibly manage wastewater treatment (8)

品牌是否能够识别供应商的废水处理与排放路径，并将环境管理延伸到污水集中处理设施？

Has the brand identified suppliers' path of wastewater treatment and discharge, and if so, has the brand extended environmental compliance requirements to centralized wastewater treatment facilities?

A 品牌尚未对供应商的废水处理与排放路径进行公开说明。（0分）

B 品牌依据水污染物总量和类别<sup>11</sup>对供应商进行分类管理，识别并推动水污染高风险供应商公开说明其排入的污水集中处理设施的名称，以及其与污水集中处理设施之间约定的排放标准<sup>12</sup>。（2分）

C 品牌推动水污染高风险供应商公开说明其排入污水集中处理设施排放口的废水监测数据（如在线监测、第三方委托检测数据）。（4分）

D 品牌将污水集中处理设施纳入检索范围，开展季度或更频繁的检索，对检索结果作出说明；并推动供应商告知存在环境违规的污水集中处理设施采取整改措施。（6分）

E 品牌将污水集中处理设施纳入检索范围，开展季度或更频繁的检索，对检索结果作出说明；并推动污水集中处理设施整改，进行信息公开或撤除违规记录，至少每季度与利益方沟通推动进展。（8分）

A Brand has not yet begun to publicly disclose information about its suppliers' path of wastewater treatment and discharge. (0)

B Brand conducts differentiated management based on supplier wastewater pollutant volume and type,<sup>13</sup> has identified and pushed high-risk suppliers for wastewater pollution to publicly disclose the name of centralized wastewater treatment facilities receiving their wastewater, as well as the discharge standard stipulated in the agreement between the centralized wastewater treatment facility and supplier.<sup>14</sup> (2)

C Brand pushes high-risk suppliers for wastewater pollution to publicly disclose their monitoring data for wastewater that is discharged to centralized wastewater

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<sup>11</sup> 第一类和第二类污染物的划分参见《污水综合排放标准（GB 8978-1996）》

<sup>12</sup> 如供应商不执行国家、地方或行业标准，则需要提供与污水集中处理设施之间签订的废水处理协议

<sup>13</sup> Categorization for class I and class II pollutants references the Integrated Wastewater Discharge Standard (GB 8978-1996).

<sup>14</sup> If the supplier does not adopt national, local or industrial standards, then the wastewater treatment agreement between the brand and supplier must be provided.

treatment facilities (such as real-time monitoring data and third-party monitoring data). (4)

D Brand incorporates centralized wastewater treatment facilities into screening scope, conducts screenings on at least a quarterly basis and issues explanations of screening results; AND pushes suppliers to notify centralized wastewater treatment facilities with environmental violations to adopt corrective measures. (6)

E Brand incorporates centralized wastewater treatment facilities into screening scope, conducts screenings on at least a quarterly basis and issues explanations of screening results; AND brand pushes centralized wastewater treatment facilities to implement corrective actions and disclose information or remove violation records, and communicates with stakeholders on at least a quarterly basis about progress made. (8)

### Section 3 - 延伸绿色供应链 Extend Green Supply Chain Practices

#### 3.1 识别并管理供应链中环境影响较高的供应商（14分）

Identify and manage high environmental impact suppliers along the supply chain (14)

品牌是否对环境影响较高的供应商进行识别，检索其合规性，推动问题供应商对环境违规作出公开说明？

Has the brand identified suppliers with comparatively high environmental impacts, screened them for environmental compliance, and pushed problem suppliers to implement corrective actions for their environmental violations and provide public explanations of what actions have been taken?

A 品牌尚未识别供应商的环境影响。（0分）

B 品牌依据环境影响对供应商进行分类管理，识别环境影响较高的供应商，并公开要求环境合规。（3.5分）

C 品牌将环境影响较高的供应商纳入检索范围，开展季度或更频繁的检索，并对检索结果作出说明。（7分）

D 品牌推动环境影响较高的供应商整改，就违规问题进行信息公开，至少每季度与利益方沟通推动进展。（10.5分）

E 品牌推动环境影响较高的供应商整改，撤除违规记录，至少每季度与利益方沟通推动进展。（14分）

- A Brand has not yet differentiated high environmental impact suppliers. (0)
- B Brand classifies suppliers according to environmental impact, differentiates suppliers with comparatively high environmental impacts, and publicly requires environmental compliance from these suppliers. (3.5)
- C Brand incorporates high environmental impact suppliers into its screening scope, conduct screenings on at least a quarterly basis, and issues explanations of screening results. (7)
- D Brand pushes high environmental impact suppliers to implement corrective actions and disclose information about their violation issues, and communicates with stakeholders on at least a quarterly basis about progress made. (10.5)
- E Brand pushes high environmental impact suppliers to implement corrective actions and remove violation records, and communicates with stakeholders on at least a quarterly basis about progress made. (14)

### 3.2 推动供应商检索其上游供应商（8分）

Push suppliers to screen their own upstream suppliers (8)

品牌是否推动直接供应商检索上游供应商? 上游供应商是否能够对违规记录做出公开说明?

Has the brand pushed its direct suppliers to screen their own upstream suppliers for compliance problems and pushed them to provide public explanations of what corrective actions they have taken?

- A 品牌未采取有效行动。（0分）
- B 品牌通过供应商培训等形式推动供应商检索其上游供应商。（2分）
- C 品牌推动供应商建立上游供应商检索机制，开展季度或更频繁的检索，对检索结果作出说明。（4分）
- D 供应商推动上游供应商，并就违规问题进行信息公开，至少每季度与利益方沟通推动进展。（6分）
- E 供应商推动上游供应商，并撤除违规记录，至少每季度与利益方沟通推动进展；或品牌推动将环境合规纳入行业采购标准，并公开说明。（8分）

A Brand has not yet taken effective action. (0)

B Brand pushes suppliers to screen their own upstream suppliers through such means as supplier trainings, written guidances, etc. (2)

C Brand pushes its supplier(s) to establish a supplier screening mechanism, conduct screenings on at least a quarterly basis, and issue explanations of screening results. (4)

D Brand's supplier(s) pushes upstream supplier(s) to implement corrective actions and disclose information about violation issues, and communicate with stakeholders on at least a quarterly basis about progress made. (6)

E Brand's supplier(s) pushes upstream supplier(s) to implement corrective actions and remove violation records, and communicate with stakeholders on at least a quarterly basis about progress made; OR brand pushes for environmental compliance to be incorporated into industry procurement standards and issues public explanations. (8)

## Section 4 – 节能减排 Energy Conservation and Emissions Reduction

### 4.1 推动供应商披露能源与气候变化数据（12分）

Push suppliers to disclose energy and climate data (12)

品牌是否设定针对在华供应商的年度能源与温室气体减排目标？是否通过供应商数据披露，向利益方说明减排效果，并持续追踪供应商环境表现？

Does the brand set up annual energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for its suppliers in China? If so, does the brand issue explanations about reduction results to stakeholders based on supplier-disclosed data, and continue to track supplier environmental performance?

A 品牌尚未设定针对在华供应商的年度能源与温室气体减排目标。（0分）

B 品牌依据环境影响设定并公开发布针对在华供应商的年度能源与温室气体减排目标，明确参与减排行动的在华供应商数量；或品牌将节能监管纳入供应商检索范围，推动用能不合规的供应商进行实质性改进，并就违规问题进行信息公开或撤除违规记录。（2分）

C / D / E 品牌推动参与减排行动的在华供应商披露年度能源与温室气体排放数据，并依据公开数据，向利益方说明减排效果。（依据实际与计划推动供应商的比率得分，满分10分）

A Brand has not yet set up annual energy use and greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets for its suppliers in China. (0)

B Brand sets up and publicly discloses annual energy use and greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets for its suppliers in China based on environmental impact, and clarifies the number of its suppliers in China that are included in these reduction targets; OR brand incorporates supervision records on energy efficiency into the scope of supplier screenings, AND pushes suppliers with noncompliant energy use practices to implement substantive improvements and disclose information about their violation issues or remove violation records. (2)

C/D/E Brand pushes suppliers in China included in these reduction targets to disclose their annual energy use and greenhouse gas emissions data, and issues explanations to stakeholders on reduction results based on supplier-disclosed data. (Score is calculated based on the percentage of suppliers included in these targets that disclose data, with the maximum score standing at 10 points).

#### 4.2 推动供应商披露污染物排放转移数据（12分）

Push suppliers to disclose pollutant release and transfer data (12)

品牌是否设定针对在华供应商的年度污染物减排目标？是否通过供应商数据披露，向利益方说明减排效果，并持续追踪供应商环境表现？ Does the brand set up annual pollutant emission reduction targets for its suppliers in China? If so, does the brand issue explanations about reduction results to stakeholders based on supplier-disclosed data, and continue to track supplier environmental performance?

A 品牌尚未设定针对在华供应商的年度污染物减排目标。（0分）

B 品牌依据环境影响设定并公开发布针对在华供应商的年度污染物减排目标，明确参与减排行动的在华供应商数量。（2分）

C / D / E 品牌推动参与减排行动的在华供应商披露年度污染物排放与转移数据，并依据公开数据，向利益方说明减排效果。（依据实际与计划推动供应商的比率得分，满分10分）

A Brand has not yet set up annual pollutant emissions reductions targets for its suppliers in China. (0)

B Brand sets up and publicly discloses annual pollutant emissions reductions targets for its suppliers in China based on environmental impact, and clarifies the number of its suppliers in China that are included in these reduction targets. (2)

C/D/E Brand pushes suppliers in China included in these reduction targets to disclose their annual pollutant release and transfer data, and issues explanations to stakeholders on reduction results based on supplier-disclosed data. (Score is calculated based on the percentage of suppliers included in these targets that disclose data, with the maximum score standing at 10 points).

## Section 5 – 推动公众绿色选择 Promote Public Green Choice

### 5.1 引导公众选择供应链环境表现更好的产品（8分）

Guide the public into choosing products produced by supply chains with comparatively superior environmental performance (8)

品牌是否引导公众关注在华供应链的环境表现？是否通过推动绿色供应链，协助公众作出绿色选择？ Does the brand guide the public into paying attention to the environmental performance of supply chains in China, and help the public make green choices by promoting green supply chain?

- A 品牌尚未开展相关工作。（0分）
- B 品牌通过年度报告等公开文件，披露其推动在华供应商改善环境表现的工作。（2分）
- C 品牌公开发布推动在华供应商改善环境表现的最佳实践案例。（4分）
- D 品牌通过线上互动和/或线下活动，引导公众了解其推动在华供应商改善环境表现的最佳实践案例。（6分）
- E 品牌与利益方合作，参与建立并共同推广能够反映在华供应链生产环节环境合规表现的标识，协助公众做出绿色选择。（8分）

- A Brand has not yet conducted this type of work. (0)
- B Brand discloses information in annual reports or other public documents about its work to promote its suppliers in China to improve their environmental performance. (2)
- C Brand openly publishes best practices cases of suppliers in China that have been motivated to improve their environmental performance. (4)
- D Brand guides public through online interaction and/or offline activities into understanding its best practices cases to motivate suppliers in China to improve their environmental performance. (6)



E Brand cooperates with stakeholders to participate in the establishment and joint promotion of labels that reflect environmental compliance performance of the production segment of supply chains in China to help public make green choices.

(8)

## Q&A

### 1. 1.2 中提及的直接供应商和间接供应商有区别吗？

#### What is the difference between direct and indirect suppliers, as mentioned in 1.2?

直接供应商为直接与品牌签订采购合同的供应商；间接供应商未直接与品牌签订采购合同。Direct suppliers are those that have directly signed procurement contracts with a particular brand; indirect suppliers do not have direct procurement contracts with brand.

### 2. 2.1、2.2 和 3.1 提及的供应商有区别吗？

#### What are the differences between the suppliers mentioned in 2.1 and 2.2 versus those in 3.1?

针对 CITI 不同行业，2.1 和 2.2、3.1 中的供应商应包含但不限于以下产品的生产或处理环节 Since the CITI covers a range of different industries, brands' screening and pushing of suppliers that comprise the production or processing segment of the following products (not necessarily exhaustive) shall be respectively rewarded in sections 2.1/2.2 and 3.1:

行业 Industry	2.1 & 2.2	3.1
IT	电路板、外壳、连接器、 电阻电容、电池、玻璃 Circuit boards, cases/shells, connectors, resistors and capacitors, batteries, glass	金属、危险废弃物 Metal, hazardous waste
纺织 Textile	面料（含染整、水洗、后整理工艺） Fabric (including dyeing, washing, after treatment process)	染料助剂、危险废弃物 Dyeing auxiliaries, hazardous waste
食品饮料 Food Beverage	果汁饮料加工、乳制品加工、 食品加工、包材 Fruit juice beverage processing, dairy products processing, food processing and packaging materials	糖、添加剂 Sugar, additives
日化 Household & Personal Care	洗涤品、化妆品制造加工、包材 Cleaning products, cosmetics manufacturing processing and packaging materials	化学原料、危险废弃物 Raw chemical materials, hazardous waste
纸 Paper	纸、包材 Paper, print, packaging materials	纸浆、化学原料、危险废弃物 Pulp, raw chemical materials, hazardous waste
汽车 Automobile	发动机、零部件、轮胎 Motors, spare parts, tires	钢铁、橡胶、危险废弃物 Steel, rubber, hazardous waste
皮革 Leather	皮革 Leather	原皮、危险废弃物 Raw hides, hazardous waste
酒 Brewing	酒精、包材 Alcohol, packaging materials	不适用 Not applicable

**3. 2.2、2.3、3.1、3.2 中提及的供应商撤除违规记录，是否必须通过《企业环境监管记录处理方式》中提及的第三方现场审核？**

**Does supplier record removal mentioned in 2.2, 2.3, 3.1 and 3.2 require the completion of an on-site third-party audit as outlined in the “Guide to Addressing and Removing Environmental Supervision Records”?**

如果品牌针对问题供应商开展的审核，能够：1) 确认环境违规的原因，证明整改措施到位，可以实现达标排放；2) 覆盖《企业环境监管记录处理方式》中对第三方现场审核的项目要求；3) 审核报告通过 IPE 网站对公众公开，也可以撤除违规记录。 If a brand conducts a targeted audit of a problem supplier that 1) confirms the reason for the environmental violation, and verifies the completion of corrective measures that will enable the enterprise to achieve environmentally compliant emissions; 2) covers the scope of third-party on-site audit requirements raised in the “Guide to Addressing and Removing Environmental Supervision Records”; and 3) the audit report is disclosed via IPE’s website to the public, then the violation record may be removed.

**4. 2.2 的 E 和 2.3 的 C 提及的在线监测数据公开如何实现？**

**How should online monitoring data disclosure, as mentioned in section 2.2 part E and 2.3 part C, be conducted?**

《环保法》、《大气污染防治法》、《国家重点监控企业自行监测及信息公开办法（试行）》等法律法规和政策法规，对重点排污单位自行监测的指标和频次提出要求。品牌在华供应商可以通过各省级环保部门重点监控企业自行监测信息发布平台，或 IPE 网站公开在线监测数据。 Laws and regulations such as the Environmental Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China, Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China, and the Measures for the Environmental Management Registration of Hazardous Chemicals (for Trial Implementation) raise requirements for the standards and frequency of self-monitoring at key pollution-discharging entities. Brands’ suppliers in China can publish their data on the self-monitoring information disclosure platforms for key monitored enterprises of provincial-level environmental protection departments, or disclose their online monitoring data on IPE’s website.

**5. 3.2 的 E 中提及将环境合规纳入行业采购标准是什么意思？**

**What does it mean for a brand to push for environmental compliance to be incorporated into industry procurement standards, as mentioned in section 3.2 part E?**

品牌推动将环境合规纳入行业性标准，推动同业品牌共同承诺，按照该标准进行采购，或推动行业发布建立在供应商环境合规基础上的行业采购白名单。

The brand promotes environmental compliance to be incorporated into industry standards, encourages same-industry brands to jointly commit [to these standards], and conducts

procurement in accordance with the standards OR promotes the industry to establish and publish a procurement “white list” on the basis of supplier environmental compliance.

## 6. 4.1 和 4.2 怎么操作呢？

### How should sections 4.1 and 4.2 be implemented?

以 4.1 为例，品牌需要 Taking section 4.1 as an example, brands must:

1. 设定针对在华供应链的年度能源与温室气体减排目标，例如：品牌在华供应链 2017 年比 2016 年的电力消耗减少 5%；

Set annual energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. E.g., Compared to 2016, the brand’s supply chain in China must reduce energy consumption by 5% in 2017;

2. 明确参与减排行动的在华供应商数量，例如：品牌选定 10 家在华供应商参与电力消耗减排项目，以实现设定的目标；

Determine a certain number of suppliers in China to participate in emissions reduction. E.g. Brand selects 10 suppliers in China to participate in energy consumption reduction projects in order to achieve the set goals;

3. 品牌推动参与减排行动的在华供应商披露年度能源与温室气体排放数据，并依据公开数据，向利益方公开说明减排效果（依据实际与计划推动供应商的比率得分），例如：品牌选定 10 家在华供应商参与减排项目，以实现设定的目标。如品牌推动 10 家在华供应商披露 2016 和 2017 年度能源与温室气体排放数据，向利益方公开说明电力消耗减排效果，得分即为 10 分；推动 1 家，得分即为 1 分；以此类推，四舍五入分数取整。

Promote participating suppliers in China to disclose their annual energy and greenhouse gas emissions data, and use this public data as the basis for disclosing the results of emissions reduction efforts to stakeholders (based on the actual percentage of suppliers achieving targets). E.g.: Brand selects 10 suppliers in China to participate in emissions reduction projects in order to achieve its set goal. If the brand pushes all 10 of these suppliers to publish their 2016 and 2017 annual energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions data, and publicly explains its energy reduction and emissions reduction results based on this data, the brand will receive 10 additional points. If the brand only succeeds in pushing one supplier to publish data, the brand will only receive one additional point. If scores are between integers, they will be rounded up to the nearest integer.

注：品牌每年可选定不同的供应商参与实现供应链减排目标。

Note: Each year, brands may choose different suppliers to participate in the implementation of supply chain emissions reduction targets.