CITI 评价指南 6.0

CITI 6.0 Evaluation Guidelines

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	推动供应商整改并公开说明	废水和固体废物负责任管控	识别并管理供应链中环境影响较高的上游供应商	推动直接供应商检索其供应商	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	引导公众了解产品全生命周期环境影响的管控	
权重	8	8	10	12	10	10	10	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	Screen suppliers for environmental compliance	Push suppliers to take corrective actions and issue public explanations	Responsible management of wastewater and solid waste	Identify and manage high environmental impact suppliers	Push direct suppliers to screen their own suppliers	Push suppliers to disclose energy and climate data	Push suppliers to disclose pollutant release and transfer data	Guide the public's awareness toward product life cycle environmental impact management	
Weight	8	8	10	12	10	10	10	12	12	8	100

English Translation Accuracy Disclaimer: This document has been translated by IPE for the purposes of reference only. If any questions arise related to the accuracy of the information contained in this translation, please refer to the Chinese version of the document, which is the official version of the document. Any discrepancies or differences created in the translation are not binding and have no legal effect for compliance or enforcement purposes.

术语与定义 Terms and Definitions

1. 品牌 brand:

   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[1]。
   An organization that conducts procurement from multiple levels of suppliers, coordinates production and distribution processes, and ultimately provides products to end users.[2]

2. 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[3]，包括多层级供应商。The chain or network of production and distribution processes[4] through which products are ultimately provided to end users, and that includes multiple tiers of suppliers.

3. 供应商 supplier:

   向品牌提供产品和服务的组织[5]，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、固体废物处理设施）。An entity that provides products and services to a brand,[6] including but not necessarily limited to a brand's subsidiary factories and other affiliated enterprises, production subcontractors, raw materials providers, and service providers for production processes (e.g. centralized wastewater treatment facilities, solid and hazardous waste treatment facilities).

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

   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、整改情况等进行公开说明的供应商。

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

Problem supplier: A supplier with 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.

4. 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，为两家及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）废水处理厂等[7]。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).[8]

间接排放 indirect discharge:
排污单位向公共污水处理系统排放水污染物的行为[9]。An entity's discharge of wastewater pollutants into a public wastewater treatment facility.[10]

5. 利益方 stakeholder:
与品牌的决策或活动有利益关系的组织[11]，本评价指南中所指利益方应包括绿色选择联盟（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 activities. [12] In these evaluation guidelines, "stakeholders" shall include environmental organizations that are members of the Green Choice Alliance (GCA), and/or equivalent organizations and their members.

6. 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 58 家环保组织成员[13]；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，

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[7] 此定义参考《电池工业污染物排放标准 GB30484-2013》
[8] This definition references the Battery Industrial Pollution Discharge Standards (GB30484-2013).
[9] 此定义参考《电池工业污染物排放标准 GB30484-2013》
[10] This definition references the Battery Industrial Pollution Discharge Standards (GB30484-2013).
[11] 此定义参考 ISO 相关标准
[12] This definition references relevant ISO standards.
[13] http://www.ipe.org.cn/about/ngo.aspx

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 reduce their resource use and emissions. The GCA currently has 58 environmental NGO members.[14]

7. 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：中华人民共和国生态环境部网站、省级人民政府官网和省级生态环境厅网站、市级人民政府官网和市级生态环境局网站、开通官网的区县环保局网站、主流媒体引述的政府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、发展改革、气象、海洋部门的官方渠道。 The public environmental database established and operated by IPE that collects and consolidates environmental quality data, 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 Ecology and Environment (MEE), websites for ecology and environment 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 departments in mainstream media; official government Weibo accounts; and official channels used by government water resources, land and resources, housing, development and reform, meteorological, and marine authorities.

8. 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 laws and regulations during construction, production and operations processes, as well as publicly confirmed complaints and reports against enterprises (or

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[14] http://wwwen.ipe.org.cn/about/ngo.aspx

public institutions) with violation issues.

9. 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.

10. 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.).

11. 整改和信息公开的流程 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.

12. 蔚蓝生态链 Blue EcoChain:

蔚蓝生态链是基于蔚蓝地图数据库的自动化供应链环境管理工具。使用该工具的品牌，可以实时跟踪供应商的环境表现，实现供应链环境合规管理的自动化运行。使用该工具的供应商，可以与品牌同步获取自身环境表现的更新推送，并及时公开披露环境信息。

The Blue EcoChain system is an automated supply chain environmental management tool built on the consolidation of environmental data resources via Blue Map Database. It allows brands to receive dynamic, instantaneous updates about suppliers' environmental performance by automating the environmental compliance screening process and tracking the appearance of violation records and corrective actions in real time. It also empowers suppliers who use this tool to demonstrate continued compliance, receive updates on their own performance, alert brands if problems arise along their supply chain in China, and proactively disclose their own information in a timely manner.

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、在线监测数据、公开说明、整改验证、PRTR 数据填报等情况。The automated data chart provided by the Blue Map Database. The chart summarizes information about enterprises tracked by a user including environmental violation records, public explanations, verification of corrective actions, etc.

13. 绿色供应链地图 Green Supply Chain Map

绿色供应链地图由 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在线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 green supply chain map, 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.

14. 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 other public platforms.

15. 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 consumption, 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.

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 above "terms & definitions" section. (In order to facilitate readability, terms including "brand" and "supplier" are not always underlined since they appear frequently in the evaluation guidelines.)

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 supplier(s) have been found to have environmental violation(s)?

指标 1.1 关注品牌如何回应公众针对其供应链环境合规表现的问责。如品牌能够对公众通过公开渠道提出的问责作出回应，则可以获得一定的分数；如品牌能够与利益方保持定期沟通，并推动违规供应商作出公开说明，则可以获得更高的分数。如品牌能够利用蔚蓝生态链提供的自动报表或等效系统，比季度更频繁地与利益方沟通，则可以获得最高分。This category awards points based on a brand's responsiveness to public inquiries about environmental violation issues in its supply chain. Minimum points are awarded to brands who respond to inquiries raised via public channels, with more points given to brands who maintain a regular communication channel with stakeholders and push suppliers to disclose information about follow-up actions. Maximum points are given to brands who actively communicate with stakeholders more frequently than quarterly by using the automatic reporting form provided by the Blue EcoChain system or equivalent system.

F（0） 品牌无公众问责渠道或无回应。

D（2） 品牌回应利益方已知晓，并表示将会调查环境违规。

C（4） 品牌委派专人跟进供应商的环境违规，并推动供应商作出
公开说明。

B（6） 同 C，至少季度与利益方沟通供应商环境违规与整改情况。

A（8） 同 B，比季度更频繁与利益方沟通供应商环境违规与整改情况。
或品牌通过蔚蓝生态链提供的自动报表或等效系统与利益方
沟通供应商环境违规与整改情况。

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

D (2)   Brand responds to stakeholders stating that all <u>environmental violation</u> issues raised will be looked into.

C (4)   Brand appoints someone to follow up on supplier(s) with <u>environmental violation(s)</u> and pushes supplier(s) to issue <u>public explanation(s)</u>.

B (6)   Brand meets requirements laid out in C, and this individual communicates with <u>stakeholders</u> on at least a quarterly basis.

A (8)   Brand meets requirements laid out in B, and frequency of communication with <u>stakeholders</u> occurs more often than quarterly **OR** brand employs the <u>automatic reporting form</u> provided by the <u>Blue EcoChain</u> or equivalent system to communicate with <u>stakeholders</u> about suppliers' <u>environmental violations</u> and the effectiveness of corrective actions.

1.2 推动透明<u>供应链</u>（8 分）
Promote <u>supply chain</u> transparency (8)

品牌如何主动<u>公开披露</u>在华<u>供应链</u>的信息？
What information does the brand proactively <u>provide to the public</u> about its <u>supply chain</u> in China, and how accessible is this information?

指标 1.2 关注品牌如何公开其在华供应商的名称和地点等详细信息，并接受公众监督。如品牌公开的供应商名单包含环境影响较高的供应商，或通过绿色供应链地图等可视化的形式，同时披露供应商的环境信息，则可以获得更高的分数。如品牌能推动这些供应商，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，则可以获得最高分。This category awards points for providing information about the names and locations of factories in a brand's supply chain in China for public supervision. More points are awarded if the brand includes those suppliers with higher environmental impacts on the Green Supply Chain Map or equivalent platform, which provides environmental data, rather than just supplier names in a simple public listing. Maximum points are awarded if the brand goes beyond disclosure by pushing those suppliers to also track their own environmental performance via Blue EcoChain or other automated methods.

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。**或等效指标（1.2 D）**[15]。

C（4）　　同 D，涵盖环境影响较高[16]的供应商工厂。**或等效指标（1.2 C）**[17]。

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。**或等效指标（1.2 B）**[18]。

A（8）　　同 B，并推动环境地图上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。**或等效指标（1.2 A）**[19]。

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 meets equivalent criteria (1.2 D)**[20].

C (4)　　Brand meets requirements laid out in D and the list includes higher environmental impact suppliers[21], **OR meets equivalent criteria (1.2 C)**[22].

B (6)　　Brand meets requirements laid out in C and publicly discloses supply chain environmental information through the Green Supply Chain Map or equivalent maps, **OR meets equivalent criteria (1.2 B)**[23].

A (8)　　Brand meets requirements laid out in B and pushes suppliers disclosed on the map to track their own environmental compliance performance via Blue EcoChain or other automated methods, **OR meets equivalent criteria (1.2 A)**[24].

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[15] 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。

[16] 环境影响较高的供应商指供应链中从事成衣加工、产品最终组装等环节以外，产生工业废水、废气、固体废物的供应商。

[17] 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。

[18] 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。

[19] 品牌通过绿色供应链地图或等效地图公开披露部分供应链环境信息，并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。

[20] Brand has attempted to push its suppliers in China to use the Blue EcoChain or other automated system to track their own environmental performance and commit to provide public disclosures regarding violations in a timely manner, thereby accepting public supervision.

[21] "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.

[22] Brand pushes its suppliers in China, including suppliers with high environmental impacts, to use the Blue EcoChain or other automated system to track their own environmental performance and commit to provide public disclosures regarding violations in a timely manner, thereby accepting public supervision.

[23] Brand comprehensively pushes its suppliers in China, including suppliers with high environmental impacts, to use the Blue EcoChain or other automated system to track their own environmental performance and commit to provide public disclosures regarding violations in a timely manner, thereby accepting public supervision.

[24] Brand publicly discloses part of its supply chain environmental information through the Green Supply Chain Map or equivalent map, AND brand comprehensively pushes its suppliers in China, including suppliers with high environmental impacts, to use the Blue EcoChain or other automated system to track their own environmental performance and commit to provide public disclosures regarding violations in a timely manner, thereby accepting public supervision.

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

2.1 检索供应商[25]的环境合规表现（10 分）
Screen suppliers'[26] environmental compliance performance (10)

品牌是否关注<u>供应链</u>的环境风险，<u>检索供应商环境合规表现</u>，并推动供应商关注自身的<u>环境合规表现</u>？

Does the brand pay attention to environmental risks in its <u>supply chain</u>, <u>screen its suppliers' environmental compliance performance,</u> and push its suppliers to <u>track their own environmental compliance</u>?

指标 2.1 关注品牌如何建立机制，检索在华供应商的环境合规表现。在定期开展检索的基础上，如品牌能采用蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统，实时关注在华供应链的环境风险，则可以获得更高的分数。如品牌能推动供应商关注自身的环境合规表现，并将潜在供应商纳入检索和推动关注的范围，则可以获得最高分。This category examines whether a brand has adopted a mechanism to screen its suppliers in China for environmental compliance infractions. Minimum points are extended to brands who conduct systematic screenings on a regular basis, with more points awarded to brands who adopt Blue EcoChain or an equivalent system to automate screenings and expedite follow-up actions. Maximum points are awarded to brands who also push suppliers to actively track their own performance in real time and who screen potential suppliers for their environmental performance before qualifying them for business.

F（0）	品牌尚未检索供应商环境合规表现。
D（2.5）	品牌至少季度<u>检索供应商环境合规表现</u>。
C（5）	品牌通过<u>蔚蓝生态链</u>或其他自动化系统检索并关注供应商的<u>环境合规表现</u>。
B（7.5）	同 C。推动供应商通过<u>蔚蓝生态链</u>或其他自动化系统关注自身的<u>环境合规表现</u>。
A（10）	同 B。全面推动供应商关注自身的<u>环境合规表现</u>，范围涵盖<u>潜在供应商</u>。

F (0)	Brand has not begun to <u>screen its suppliers' environmental compliance</u>.
D (2.5)	Brand <u>screens its suppliers' environmental compliance at least quarterly</u>.
C (5)	Brand employs the <u>Blue EcoChain</u> or other automated methods to track its suppliers' environmental compliance.

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[25] 见附录 I。
[26] See Appendix I.

B (7.5) Brand meets requirements laid out in C AND pushes suppliers to track their own environmental compliance via <u>Blue EcoChain</u> or other automated methods.

A (10) Brand meets requirements laid out in B AND comprehensively pushes its suppliers to track their own environmental compliance, including <u>potential suppliers</u>.

2.2 推动供应商[27]整改并<u>公开说明</u>（12 分）

Require suppliers[28] to take corrective actions and <u>issue public explanations</u> (12)

品牌是否推动<u>问题供应商</u>就<u>环境违规</u>做出整改，并<u>公开说明</u>？

Does the brand require its <u>suppliers</u> with violation records to take corrective actions to remediate their <u>environmental violations</u> and provide <u>public explanations</u> regarding any actions taken?

指标 2.2 关注品牌如何推动问题供应商采取整改措施，并向公众作出公开说明。如品牌将环境合规写入供应商行为准则，推动问题供应商作出公开说明，则能够获得较高的分数。如品牌能够推动问题供应商及时（即在其监管记录通过蔚蓝地图数据库发布的十个工作日内）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，则可以获得更高分数。如品牌通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统，与供应商书面约定其自行执行后续整改和信息公开的流程并推动执行，则可以获得最高分数。This category looks at the extent to which suppliers with environmental violations adopt corrective actions and publicly disclose relevant information. To receive more points, brands must adopt written requirements in their Supplier Code of Conduct for problem suppliers to pursue corrective actions and push these suppliers to provide public explanations. More points are awarded if suppliers provide public explanations regarding the reason for violation, corrective actions already undertaken or in progress, and current compliance status in a timely manner (i.e. within ten working days' of a violation being identified). Brands are rewarded maximum points if they also adopt an automated method via Blue EcoChain or equivalent system for suppliers to actively respond to violations as soon as they arise and they proactively communicate with stakeholders about follow-up progress.

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[27] 见附录 I。
[28] See Appendix I.

F（0）　　　品牌尚未要求问题供应商采取整改措施。

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，就环境违规进行公开说明。

B（9）　　　同 C，推动问题供应商及时[29]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[30]。

A（12）　　同 B。品牌通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统，与供应商书面约定其自行执行后续整改和信息公开的流程，并推动落实。

F (0)　　　Brand does not require problem suppliers to adopt corrective action plans.

D (2)　　　Brand publicly requires supplier environmental compliance in writing, such as in their Supplier Code of Conduct, and commits to stakeholders that it will push suppliers to adopt corrective actions.

C (4)　　　Brand meets requirements laid out in D, and pushes suppliers to adopt corrective actions and issue public explanations about their environmental violation issues.

B (9)　　　Brand meets requirements laid out in C and pushes problem suppliers to promptly[31] issue public explanations regarding the reason for violation, corrective actions already 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[32].

A (12)　　Brand meets 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), and promoted its implementation.

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[29] 供应商应在 IPE 网站发布其环境监管记录的十个工作日内，作出公开说明

[30] 供应商可通过 GCA 第三方环境审核验证整改的有效性，详见《监管记录处理方式》。

[31] A supplier must issue a public statement within ten working days of its environmental violation record(s) being published on IPE's website.

[32] Suppliers can demonstrate effectiveness by undergoing GCA third-party environmental audits. For details, please consult the "Guide to Addressing and Removing Environmental Supervision Records."

2.3 废水和固体废物（包含危险废物）负责任管控（10 分）
Responsible management of wastewater and solid waste (including hazardous waste) (10)

指标 2.3 关注品牌如何将环境管理延伸到供应商使用的废水集中处理设施，并推动固体废物的减量；总分 10 分，分指标 2.3.1 和 2.3.2 依据不同行业按比例折算[33]。This category looks at how the brand extends their environmental management to the centralized wastewater treatment facilities their suppliers use and whether they commit to reducing solid waste (including hazardous waste) in their supply chain. The total score of category 2.3 is 10, while the conversion ratio for indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.1 will vary by industry.[34]

2.3.1 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<u>污水集中处理设施</u>？Has the brand identified suppliers' path of wastewater treatment and discharge, and if so, has the brand extended environmental compliance requirements to <u>centralized wastewater treatment facilities</u>?

指标 2.3.1 要求品牌至少依据水污染物总量和类别对供应商进行分类管理，推动供应商公开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。如品牌能够定期检索污水集中处理设施的环境合规表现，并推动问题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，则可以获得更高的分数。如品牌能够推动污水集中处理设施关注自身的环境合规表现，或推动问题集中污水处理设施采取整改措施，就环境违规作出公开说明则可以获得最高分。In this section, brands are required at a minimum to conduct differentiated management based on supplier wastewater pollutant volume and type and require suppliers to publicly disclose information about their path of wastewater discharge, including the names of centralized treatment plants and relevant discharge standards. More points are awarded to brands who regularly check the environmental compliance of centralized treatment facilities receiving suppliers' wastewater, and request that centralized treatment sites adopt corrective actions when infractions occur. Maximum points are awarded to brands who push their suppliers' centralized facilities to track their own compliance status or adopt corrective measures and issue public explanations about their environmental violation issues.

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[33] 见附录 II。
[34] See Appendix II.

F（0） 品牌尚未关注供应商的废水处理与排放路径。

D（2.5） 品牌识别<u>间接排放</u>废水的供应商，推动其<u>公开说明</u>排入的<u>污水集中处理设施</u>的名称，以及与<u>污水集中处理设施</u>之间约定的排放标准[35]。

C（5） 品牌将供应商的<u>污水集中处理设施</u>纳入检索范围，季度或更频繁地<u>检索环境合规</u>表现；确认纳管<u>供应商环境合规</u>，推动<u>问题供应商</u>采取整改措施，就<u>环境违规</u>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<u>公开说明</u>。

B（7.5） 品牌通过<u>蔚蓝生态链</u>或其他自动化系统关注集中污水处理设施的<u>环境合规</u>表现。推动<u>问题供应商</u>告知存在<u>环境违规</u>的<u>污水集中处理设施</u>采取整改措施。

A（10） 同 B，并推动<u>集中污水处理设施</u>通过<u>蔚蓝生态链</u>或其他自动化系统关注自身的<u>环境合规</u>表现；**或**推动问题集中污水处理设施采取整改措施，就<u>环境违规</u>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<u>公开说明</u>。

F (0) Brand does not pay attention to its suppliers' path of wastewater treatment and discharge.

D (2.5) Brand identifies which suppliers use offsite wastewater treatment facilities and pushes those suppliers to <u>publicly disclose</u> the name of <u>centralized wastewater treatment facilities</u> receiving their wastewater, as well as the discharge standard stipulated in the agreement between the <u>centralized wastewater treatment facility</u> and supplier.[36]

C (5) Brand incorporates suppliers' <u>centralized wastewater treatment facilities</u> into its screening scope and <u>conducts screenings</u> on at least a quarterly basis. Brand confirms the <u>environmental compliance performance</u> of suppliers discharging to centralized wastewater treatment facilities and pushes <u>problem suppliers</u> which contribute to violation issues at <u>centralized wastewater treatment facilities</u> to adopt corrective actions and <u>issue public explanations</u> regarding the reason for violation, corrective actions already undertaken or in progress, and current compliance status.

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[35] 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

[36] If the supplier does not adopt national, local or industry standards, then the wastewater treatment agreement between the brand and supplier must be provided.

B (7.5)　　Brand employs the <u>Blue EcoChain</u> or other automated methods to track the environmental compliance performance of centralized wastewater treatment facilities. Brand pushes suppliers to notify <u>centralized wastewater treatment facilities</u> with <u>environmental violations</u> to adopt corrective measures.

A (10)　　Brand meets the requirements laid out in B and pushes <u>centralized wastewater treatment facilities</u> to track their own environmental performance via <u>Blue EcoChain</u> or other automated methods **OR** pushes centralized wastewater treatment facilities to adopt corrective measures and <u>issue public explanations</u> regarding the reason for violation, corrective actions already undertaken or in progress, and current compliance status.

2.3.2 品牌是否能够推动供应商降低固体废物产生量，提升资源化水平？
Does the brand push suppliers to reduce the amount of solid waste generated and increase resource utilization?

指标 2.3.2 要求品牌关注并推动供应链上固体废物的减量和资源化利用。如品牌能够推动在华供应商从提升再生材料的使用量、降低生产环节的固体废物产生量、提升固体废物的资源化利用水平等角度开展项目，量化追踪绩效，并公开发布最佳案例，则可以得到相应的分数。如品牌能够推动在华供应链实现"资源-产品-消费-再生资源"的物质闭环流动，并就此形成有量化数据支撑的最佳案例，则可以获得最高分。In this section, brands are required to focus on and promote the reduction and reuse of solid waste in the supply chain. As brands push their suppliers in China to increase the use of recycled materials, reduce the amount of solid waste generated in the production process, and improve the reuse of their own solid waste, and as the brands track, quantify and publicly disclose best practices, they will receive corresponding scores in this category. Maximum points will be awarded to brands that promote a closed-loop flow of materials within its supply chain in China to achieve a "resource-product-consumption-renewable resource" cycle and develop best practices with quantitative data support.

F（0）　　品牌尚未推动供应商开展固体废物减量。

D（2.5）　　品牌<u>公开要求</u>供应商降低生产环节产生的固体废物，并进行再利用和回收。

C（5）　　同 D，品牌推动在华供应商统计并追踪生产环节的固体废物产生量。

| B（7.5） | 品牌推动在华供应商量化统计并公开披露生产环节固体废物的减少、再利用和回收量。 |
| A（10） | 品牌推动在华供应链实现"资源-产品-消费-再生资源"的物质闭环流动，并公开发布降低固体废物产生量，提升资源化水平的最佳案例。 |

F（0）	Brand has not yet pushed suppliers to reduce solid waste.
D（2.5）	Brand publicly requires suppliers to reduce, reuse and recycle solid waste generated from the production processes.
C（5）	Brand meets the requirements laid out in D and pushes suppliers in China to measure and track the amount of solid waste generated in the production processes.
B（7.5）	Brand pushes suppliers in China to measure and publicly disclose the amount of solid waste reduced, reused and recycled in the production processes.
A（10）	Brand promotes a fully closed-loop flow of materials in its supply chain in China to achieve a "resources-products-consumption-renewable resource" cycle, and publicly share best practices on solid waste reduction and resource utilization.

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[37]（10 分）

Identify and manage suppliers[38] along the supply chain with higher environmental impacts (10)

品牌是否对环境影响较高的供应商进行识别，检索其环境合规表现，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 their environmental compliance performance, and pushed problem suppliers to provide public explanations regarding their environmental violations?

指标 3.1 关注品牌是否识别环境影响较高的供应商（详见附件），并将其纳入环境合规检索范围。与 2.1 和 2.2 类似，如品牌能：1）采用蔚蓝生态链或其

[37] 见附录 I。
[38] See Appendix I.

他自动化系统，提升检索和应对的自动化程度，及时推动在华供应链的环境风险；2）要求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；3）要求高环境影响的供应商关注自身的环境合规表现，则可以获得更高的分数。如品牌推动高环境影响的供应商通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统，与供应商书面约定其自行执行后续整改和信息公开的流程并推动执行，则可以获得最高分数。In this section, brands are rewarded with points for mapping out suppliers with significant environmental impacts and focusing their compliance screening efforts on these high impact suppliers (see appendix for more information on the categorization of high impact suppliers). Similar to 2.1 and 2.2, more points are given to brands who: 1) adopt Blue EcoChain or equivalent system to follow and respond to real-time environmental risks within their supply chain in China, automating screenings and expediting follow-up actions; 2) require suppliers to give public explanations regarding the reason for violation, corrective actions already undertaken or in progress, and current compliance status in a timely manner; and 3) require high environmental impact suppliers to actively track their own performance in real time. Brands receive maximum points when they push their high impact suppliers to also adopt a set process via Blue EcoChain or equivalent system to actively respond to violations as soon as they arise and proactively communicate with stakeholders about follow-up progress.

F（0）	品牌尚未识别供应商的环境影响。
D（2.5）	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<u>公开要求环境合规</u>。
C（5）	同 D，品牌将环境影响较高的供应商纳入检索范围，季度或更频繁地检索供应商的<u>环境合规表现</u>；推动环境影响较高的<u>问题供应商</u>就环境违规进行整改和<u>公开说明</u>。
B（7.5）	品牌通过<u>蔚蓝生态链</u>或其他自动化系统关注环境影响较高的供应商的<u>环境合规表现</u>，推动问题供应商及时[39]就<u>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</u>，验证整改的有效性[40]。品牌推动环境影响较高的供应商通过<u>蔚蓝生态链</u>或其他自动化系统关注自身的<u>环境合规表现</u>。
A（10）	同 B。品牌与环境影响较高的供应商书面约定其自行执行后续整改和信息公开的流程，并推动落实。

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[39] 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

[40] 供应商可通过 GCA 第三方环境审核验证整改的有效性，详见《监管记录处理方式》。

F (0)   Brand has not begun to identify which suppliers have higher environmental impacts.

D (2.5)   Brand classifies suppliers according to environmental impact, identifies suppliers with comparatively high environmental impacts, and <u>publicly requires</u> <u>environmental compliance</u> from these suppliers.

C (5)   Brand meets requirements laid out in D, and incorporates suppliers with high environmental impacts into its screening scope and <u>screens these suppliers' environmental compliance</u> on at least a quarterly basis. <u>Problem suppliers</u> are pushed to take corrective actions and <u>disclose information</u> about their <u>environmental violation</u> issues.

B (7.5)   Brand employs the <u>Blue EcoChain</u> or other automated methods to track upstream high environmental impact suppliers' environmental compliance performance, and pushes <u>problem suppliers</u> to promptly[41] <u>issue public explanations</u> regarding the reason for violation, corrective actions already undertaken or in progress, and current compliance status in a timely manner; and verify the effectiveness of the corrective actions[42]. Brand pushes high environmental impact suppliers to track their own environmental compliance performance via the <u>Blue EcoChain</u> or other automated methods.

A (10)   Brand meets requirements laid out in B, and has reached a written agreement with its suppliers with higher environmental impacts to follow a set <u>process for adopting follow-up corrective actions and conducting information disclosure</u> and promoted its implementation.

3.2 推动<u>直接供应商检索其供应商的环境合规表现</u>（10 分）

Push <u>direct suppliers</u> to <u>screen their own suppliers' environmental</u> <u>compliance</u> (10)

<u>品牌是否推动直接供应商检索其供应商的环境合规表现</u>，推动<u>问题供应商整改</u>并对<u>环境违规</u>作出<u>公开说明</u>？

Has the <u>brand</u> pushed its <u>direct suppliers</u> to <u>screen their own suppliers' environmental compliance performance</u>, and pushed <u>problem suppliers</u> to

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[41] A supplier must issue a public statement within ten working days of its environmental violation record(s) being published on IPE's website.

[42] Suppliers can demonstrate effectiveness by undergoing GCA third-party environmental audits. For details, please consult the "Guide to Addressing and Removing Environmental Supervision Records".

implement corrective actions and issue <u>public explanations</u> about their <u>environmental violations</u>?

指标 3.2 关注品牌的直接供应商是否检索其供应商的环境合规表现。与 2.1 和 2.2 类似，如直接供应商能够定期检索，推动问题供应商作出公开说明，则品牌可以获得更高分数。如直接供应商能够推动其供应商关注自身的环境合规表现，则可以获得更高分。如品牌的直接供应商通过蔚蓝生态链或其他自动化系统，与其供应商书面约定其自行执行后续整改和信息公开的流程并推动执行。则可以获得最高分数。This section looks at whether a brand's direct suppliers conduct environmental compliance screenings of their own suppliers. Similar to 2.1 and 2.2, initial points are awarded to brands whose direct suppliers screen sub-tier suppliers' performance on a regular basis, and push sub-tier suppliers to give public explanations about their violation(s) and demonstrate the effectiveness of corrective actions. Maximum points are given to brands whose direct suppliers have pushed sub-tier suppliers to actively track their own performance in real time. Brands receive maximum points when their direct suppliers adopt a set process via Blue EcoChain or equivalent system with their own suppliers, who actively respond to violations as soon as they arise and proactively communicate with stakeholders about follow-up progress.

F（0） 品牌未推动直接供应商开展检索。

D（2.5） 品牌通过供应商培训等形式推动<u>直接供应商检索其供应商的环境合规表现</u>。

C（5） 同 D，推动<u>直接供应商季度或更频繁地检索其供应商的环境合规表现</u>；推动<u>问题供应商就环境违规进行整改和公开说明</u>。

B（7.5） 品牌推动<u>直接供应商通过蔚蓝生态链</u>或其他自动化系统关注其供应商的<u>环境合规表现</u>，推动<u>问题供应商及时</u>[43]<u>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</u>[44]。<u>直接供应商推动其供应商通过蔚蓝生态链</u>或其他自动化系统关注自身的<u>环境合规表现</u>。

A（10） 同 B，<u>直接供应商与其供应商书面约定其自行执行后续整改和信息公开的流程</u>，并推动落实。

F (0) Brand has not taken action to push its direct suppliers to conduct compliance screenings.

D (2.5) Brand pushes <u>direct suppliers</u> to <u>screen their own suppliers' environmental compliance</u> through supplier trainings or other programs.

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[43] 供应商应在 IPE 网站发布其环境监管记录的十个工作日内，作出公开说明

[44] 供应商可通过 GCA 第三方环境审核验证整改的有效性，详见《监管记录处理方式》。

C (5)   Brand meets requirements laid out in D, and pushes its direct suppliers to <u>screen their own suppliers for environmental compliance</u> on at least a quarterly basis. <u>Problem suppliers</u> are pushed to take corrective actions and <u>disclose information</u> about their <u>environmental violation</u> issues.

B (7.5)   Brand pushes its <u>direct suppliers</u> to employ the <u>Blue EcoChain</u> or other automated methods to track their own suppliers' environmental compliance, and pushes <u>problem suppliers</u> to promptly[45] <u>issue public explanations</u> regarding the reason for violation, corrective actions already undertaken or in progress, and current compliance status in a timely manner, and verify the effectiveness of the corrective actions[46]. Brand's <u>direct suppliers</u> push their own suppliers to track their environmental compliance performance via the <u>Blue EcoChain</u> or other automated methods.

A (10)   Brand meets the requirements laid out in B, and brand's <u>direct suppliers</u> have reached a written agreement with their own suppliers to follow a <u>set process for adopting follow-up corrective actions and conducting information disclosure,</u> and promoted its implementation.

Section 4 – 节能减排 Energy Conservation and Emissions Reduction

4.1 推动供应商降低能耗和碳足迹，并披露<u>能源与气候变化数据</u>（12 分）
Push suppliers to reduce their energy use and carbon footprint AND disclose <u>energy and climate data</u> (12)

品牌是否设定能源与温室气体减排目标，识别并推动在华<u>供应链</u>中能源消耗和温室气体排放高的供应商<u>公开发布能源与气候变化数据</u>及节能减排最佳案例？
Has the brand set up energy and greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, identified high energy consuming and greenhouse gas emitting suppliers in its <u>supply chain</u> in China, and pushed these suppliers to <u>publicly disclose their energy consumption and climate data</u> as well as best practices for energy conservation and emissions reduction?

指标 4.1 关注品牌是否设定能源和温室气体减排目标，通过数据收集跟踪供应商的表现，并推动供应商披露数据。此部分得分依据品牌 SCTI 指数的总分

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[45] A supplier must issue a public statement within ten working days of its environmental violation record(s) being published on IPE's website.
[46] Suppliers can demonstrate effectiveness by undergoing GCA third-party environmental audits. For details, please consult the "Guide to Addressing and Removing Environmental Supervision Records."

进行折算（折算系数为 0.12）。 Section 4.1 concerns whether brands have adopted targets for energy use and carbon emissions reductions, and implemented these targets by tracking supplier-level data and requiring its disclosure. This part of the score is calculated from the brand's overall SCTI score (the conversion factor is 0.12).

4.2 推动供应商降低资源消耗和污染物排放，并披露污染物排放转移数据（12 分）
Push suppliers to reduce resource use and pollutant emissions AND disclose pollutant release and transfer data (12)

品牌是否设定资源消耗与污染物减排目标，识别并推动在华供应链中资源消耗与污染物排放高的供应商公开发布污染物排放转移数据及资源节约和污染减排最佳案例？

Has the brand set up resource consumption and pollutant emissions reduction targets, identified high resource-consuming and pollutant-discharging suppliers in its supply chain, and pushed these suppliers to publicly disclose their pollutant release and transfer data as well as best practices for resource conservation and emissions reduction?

指标 4.2 关注品牌是否设定资源消耗与污染物减排目标，通过数据收集跟踪供应商的表现，并推动供应商披露数据。如品牌能够设立相关目标，并推动在华供应商参与相关项目，则能够获得基本分数。如品牌能够推动在华供应链中资源消耗高、污染物排放高的供应商披露年度污染物排放转移数据，识别和公开发布在华供应链降低资源消耗与污染物排放的最佳案例，则能够获得最高分。Section 4.2 is similar to section 4.1, but looks instead at data on pollutant release and transfer (PRTR), including water use, total waste, and pollutant discharge. Setting up such targets and engaging related suppliers in China to participate in reduction programs will gain brands minimum points. Maximum points require the active disclosure of annual PRTR data from brands' high impact suppliers, as well as the publication of relevant information about best practices or measures to improve poorer performance through reduction programs.

F（0）　品牌尚未设定或公开发布任何资源消耗与污染物减排目标。

D（3）　品牌公开发布资源消耗与污染物减排目标。

C（6）　同 D，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，并就推动上述供应商降低资源消耗与污染物排放，开展量化追踪形成书面政策。

B（9）　　同 C，并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发布资源消耗与污染物排放转移数据。

A（12）　　同 B，并验证资源消耗与污染物减排目标的合理性，识别和公开发布在华供应链降低资源消耗与污染物排放的最佳案例。

F (0)　　Brand has not yet set up or publicly disclosed resource consumption and pollutant emissions reduction target(s).

D (3)　　Brand has publicly disclosed resource use and pollutant emissions reduction target(s).

C (6)　　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 has adopted written policies to push these suppliers to reduce their resource consumption and pollutant emissions, and to calculate their pollutant release and transfer (PRTR) data.

B (9)　　Brand meets the requirements laid out in C, and continuously pushes identified high resource users and/or polluters in its supply chain in China to measure and publicly disclose their PRTR data.

A (12)　　Brand meets requirements laid out in B and verifies the rigor of resource use and pollutant emissions reduction target. Brand has identified and openly published best practices to reduce resource consumption and pollutant emissions in its supply chain in China.

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 made by supply chains with comparatively superior environmental performance (8)

品牌是否披露其推动在华供应商改善环境表现的工作，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 disclose information about its work to push its suppliers in China to improve their environmental performance, and guide the public into paying attention to the environmental performance of supply chains in China? Does it help the public make green choices by promoting green supply chains?

指标 5.1 关注品牌是否向公众披露提升供应商环境表现的实践，协助消费者作出绿色选择。如品牌在公开发布上述信息的基础上，能够通过绿色供应链地图等可视化的形式，引导公众了解品牌对其产品上游生产过程环境影响的管控情况，则可以获得最高分数。Section 5.1 focuses on brands' efforts to communicate supplier environmental improvement efforts to the general public, with the aim of enabling consumers to use this information to make green purchasing decisions. The publication of information on supplier environmental improvements will gain brands minimum points, whereas brands who actively interact with consumers and use the Green Supply Chain Map or other traceability initiatives to publicly visualize brands' efforts to reduce the environmental impacts of upstream production processes will gain maximum points.

F（0）　　品牌尚未开展相关工作。

D（1）　　品牌通过年度报告等公开文件、网站和自媒体平台等公开渠道，披露其推动在华供应商改善环境表现的工作。

C（2）　　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。

B（4）　　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。

A（8）　　品牌通过绿色供应链地图等可视化的方式,增强供应链的可追溯性,引导公众了解品牌对其产品上游生产过程环境影响的管控情况。

F (0)　　Brand has not yet conducted this type of work.

D (1)　　Brand discloses information in annual reports and other public documents, websites, social media platforms or other public channels about its work to promote its suppliers in China to improve their environmental performance.

C (2)　　Brand openly publishes best practices of suppliers in China that have been motivated to improve their environmental performance.

B (4)　　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.

A (8)　　Brand improves the traceability of its supply chain through the Green Supply Chain Map or other methods of visualization to guide the public into understanding how brands manage the environmental impacts of upstream production processes.

Appendix I 附录 I

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, sections 2.1/2.2 and 3.1 shall respectively reward brands' screening and pushing of suppliers that comprise the production or processing segment of the following products (not necessarily exhaustive):

行业 Industry	2.1 & 2.2	3.1
IT、家电、多元化 IT, Household Appliances, and Diversified	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、危险废物 Metal, hazardous waste
纺织 Textile	面料（含染整、水洗、后整理工艺） Fabric (including dying, washing, after treatment processes)	染料助剂、危险废物 Dyeing auxiliaries, hazardous waste
皮革 Leather	皮革 Leather	原皮、危险废物 Raw hides, hazardous waste
食品饮料 Food and 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
乳制品 Dairy	畜牧养殖、乳制品加工、包材 Livestock husbandry, dairy product processing, packaging materials	糖、添加剂 Sugar, additives
啤酒、白酒 Brewing and Liquor	酒精、包材 Alcohol, packaging materials	不适用 Not applicable
纸 Paper	纸、包材 Paper, print, packaging materials	纸浆、化学原料、危险废物 Pulp, raw chemical materials, hazardous waste
化工 Industrial Chemicals	化学原料 Chemical raw materials	危险废物 Hazardous waste
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、危险废物 Raw chemical materials, hazardous waste
制药 Pharmaceuticals	化学原料 Chemical raw materials	危险废物 Hazardous waste
共享单车 Shared Bicycle	零部件、轮胎 Spare parts, tires	钢铁、橡胶、危险废物 Steel, rubber, hazardous waste
汽车、轮胎 Automobile and Tire	发动机、零部件、轮胎 Motors, spare parts, tires	钢铁、橡胶、危险废物 Steel, rubber, hazardous waste
房地产 Real Estate	室内装饰品、家具、玻璃、铝合金、陶瓷 Interior decoration, furniture, glass, aluminum alloy, porcelain	钢铁、水泥、石材危险废物 Steel, cement, stone, hazardous waste
节能环保产业 Environment and Waste Management	垃圾焚烧 Waste incineration	飞灰、炉渣、垃圾渗滤液 Fly ash, incineration residue, sewage

Appendix II 附录 II

针对不同行业，分指标 2.3.1 和 2.3.2 的折算比例参考如下:

Since the CITI covers a range of different industries, the proposed conversion ratio for indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.1 is presented as below:

行业 Industry	2.3.1	2.3.2
房地产 Real Estate 节能环保产业 Environment and Waste Management	0.2	0.8
IT 轮胎 Tire 汽车 Automobile 多元化 Diversified 家电 Household Appliances	0.3	0.7
白酒 Liquor 啤酒 Brewing 乳制品 Dairy 食品饮料 Food and Beverage 日化 Household & Personal Care	0.5	0.5
皮革 Leather 制药 Pharmaceuticals 化工 Industrial Chemicals	0.6	0.4
纸 Paper	0.7	0.3
纺织 Textile	0.8	0.2