

CITI 评价指南 5.0

CITI 5.0 Evaluation Guidelines

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.

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	废水负责任处理	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	引导公众了解品牌对产品全生命周期环境影响的管控	
权重	10	8	10	12	8	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	Responsibly manage wastewater treatment	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	10	8	10	12	8	10	10	12	12	8	100

术语与定义 Terms and Definitions

1. 环境违规 environmental violation(s):
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 (or public institutions) violating national and/or local environmental protection laws and regulations during construction, production and operations processes, as well as publicly confirmed complaints and reports against enterprises (or public institutions) with violation issues.
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：中华人民共和国生态环境部网站、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 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 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.
3. 利益方 stakeholder:
与品牌的决策或活动有利益关系的组织¹，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。

¹ 此定义参考 ISO 相关标准

An organization that holds a relationship of interest in a brand's decisions or activities.² 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.

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 56 家环保组织成员³；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 reduce their resource use and emissions. The GCA currently has 56 environmental NGO members.⁴

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⁵。 An organization that conducts procurement from multiple levels of suppliers, coordinates production and distribution processes, and ultimately provides products to end users.⁶

6. 供应商 supplier:

向品牌提供产品和服务的组织⁷，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,⁸ 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).

² This definition references relevant ISO standards.

³ <http://www.ipe.org.cn/about/ngo.aspx>

⁴ <http://www.ipe.org.cn/about/ngo.aspx>

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).

⁷ 此定义参考《供应链风险管理指南 GB/T 24420-2009》

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

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.

间接供应商：未直接与品牌签订采购合同的供应商。

Indirect supplier: A supplier that has not signed a direct 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。

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.

7. 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⁹，包括多层级供应商。The chain or network of production and distribution processes¹⁰ through which products are ultimately provided to end users, and that includes multiple tiers of suppliers.

8. 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，可以实现供应链环境合规管理的自动化运行；供应商也可以与品牌同步获取自身环境表现的更新推送。

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 and suppliers to receive dynamic, instantaneous updates about suppliers' environmental performance by automating the environmental compliance screening process. It also empowers suppliers to demonstrate continued compliance and alerts brands if problems arise along their supply chain in China.

⁹ 此定义参考《供应链风险管理指南 GB/T 24420-2009》

¹⁰ This definition references the Supply Chain Risk Management Guidelines (GB/T 24420-2009).

9. 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.

10. 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）污水处理厂等¹¹。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).¹²

11. 公开说明（要求、发布、披露） publicly explain (require, publish, disclose):

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。Refers to the process of publicly releasing information in written form through such channels as government platforms, brand websites, IPE's website, traditional media, and social media (e.g. official Weibo, WeChat public accounts, etc.).

12. 环境合规（表现） environmental compliance [performance]:

企（事）业的建设、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。Refers to enterprises (or public institutions) maintaining compliance with national and/or local environmental protection laws and regulations during processes including construction, production, operations and

¹¹ 此定义参考《电池工业污染物排放标准 GB30484-2013》

¹² This definition references the Battery Industrial Pollution Discharge Standards (GB30484-2013).

relocation.

13. 检索供应商环境合规表现 screen suppliers' environmental compliance performance
品牌使用蔚蓝地图数据库的网站和/或 APP，单条和/或批量检索供应商的环境违规记录。The process by which a brand utilizes the Blue Map Database website and/or mobile app to screen its suppliers for environmental violation records via single-line and/or batch searches.
14. 通过网络化的方式关注供应商的环境合规表现 employ automated methods to track suppliers' environmental compliance performance
品牌在蔚蓝地图数据库的网站和/或 APP 关注供应商，持续跟踪供应商环境合规表现和整改的有效性。Brands select to "follow" suppliers on the Blue Map Database website and/or mobile app to continuously track suppliers' environmental compliance performance and the effectiveness of corrective actions.
15. [供应商]关注自身的环境合规表现 [suppliers] track their own environmental compliance performance
供应商通过蔚蓝地图数据库的网站和/或 APP，持续关注自身的环境合规表现。Suppliers use the Blue Map Database website and/or mobile app to continuously track their own environmental compliance performance.
16. 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需主动进行公开说明，验证整改的有效性（可参考《企业环境监管记录处理方式》）；并在供应商未开展行动时采取应对措施。Refers to a brand and supplier reaching an agreement as follows: once an environmental violation arises, the supplier must proactively issue a public explanation(s) and take steps to verify the effectiveness of the corrective actions (please refer to the "Guide to Addressing and Removing Environmental Supervision Records"). The brand must also adopt measures to be responsive should the supplier have not yet initiated corrective actions.

17. 自动报表 automatic reporting form

蔚蓝地图数据库提供的自动化数据分析表，涵盖用户所关注企业的环境违规记录、公开说明、整改验证等情况。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.

18. 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.

19. 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 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.

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（10分）

Respond to enquiries and engage with the public (10)

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 as well as pushing 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.

- A (0) 品牌无公众问责渠道或无回应。
- B (2.5) 品牌回应利益方已知晓，并表示将会调查环境违规。
- C (5) 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。
- D (7.5) 同 C，至少季度与利益方沟通供应商环境违规与整改情况。
- E (10) 同 D，比季度更频繁与利益方沟通供应商环境违规与整改情况；或品牌通过自动报表等形式与利益方沟通供应商环境违规与整改情况。

- A (0) Brand does not yet provide public channels for inquiry or responses.
- B (2.5) Brand responds to stakeholders stating that all environmental violation issues raised will be looked into.
- C (5) Brand appoints someone to follow up on supplier(s) with environmental violation(s) and pushes supplier(s) to issue public explanation(s).
- D (7.5) Brand meets requirements laid out in C, and this individual communicates with stakeholders on at least a quarterly basis.
- E (10) Brand meets requirements laid out in D, and frequency of communication with stakeholders occurs more often than quarterly **OR** brand employs automatic reporting form to communicate with stakeholders about suppliers' environmental compliance performance and the effectiveness of corrective actions.

1.2 推动透明供应链（8分）

Promote supply chain transparency (8)

品牌如何公开披露在华供应链的信息？

What information does the brand provide to the public about its supply chain in China, and how accessible is this information?

指标 1.2 关注品牌如何向公众公开其在中国供应链的名称和地点等详细信息。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。如品牌能推动供应商名单或地图上的企业，通过蔚蓝地图生态链或等效系统关注自身的环境合规表现，则可以获得最高分。品牌推动在华供应商通过其他方式（例如通过蔚蓝地图网站和/或 APP 关注自身的环境合规表现）接受公众对其环境表现的监督，也可以获得相应分数。This category awards points for providing information about the names and locations of factories in a brand's supply chain in China to the public. More points are awarded if the brand provides information on suppliers with higher environmental impacts and if the information is provided on the Green Supply Chain Map or equivalent, which provides environmental data, rather than just supplier names in a simple public listing. Maximum points are awarded if the brand goes beyond providing this information on a list or map by pushing those suppliers to also track their own environmental performance via the Blue EcoChain system or equivalent. Alternatively, points may be earned in this section by pursuing alternate means to accept public supervision of supply chain environmental compliance via the Blue Map website and/or mobile app.

- A (0) 品牌未公布在华供应商名单。
- B (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 B)**¹³。
- C (4) 同 B，涵盖环境影响较高¹⁴的供应商工厂；**或等效指标 (1.2 C)**¹⁵。
- D (6) 同 C，并通过供应商环境地图等形式公开披露供应链环境信息；**或等效指标 (1.2 D)**¹⁶。
- E (8) 同 D，并推动环境地图上披露的供应商关注自身的环境合规表现；**或等效指标 (1.2 E)**¹⁷。

- A (0) Brand has not disclosed a list of its suppliers in China.
- B (2) Brand updates published list of its suppliers in China at least annually **or meets equivalent criteria (1.2 B)**¹⁸.
- C (4) Brand meets requirements laid out in B and the list includes higher environmental impact suppliers¹⁹, **or meets equivalent criteria (1.2 C)**²⁰.
- D (6) Brand meets requirements laid out in C and publicly discloses supply chain environmental information in the form of a map, **or meets equivalent criteria (1.2 D)**²¹.
- E (8) Brand meets requirements laid out in D and pushes suppliers disclosed on the map to track their own environmental compliance performance, **or meets equivalent criteria (1.2 E)**²².

¹³ 品牌尝试推动在华供应商通过其他方式（例如推动供应商通过蔚蓝地图网站和/或 APP 关注自身的环境合规表现）接受公众对其环境表现的监督。

¹⁴ 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。

¹⁵ 品牌推动在华供应商通过其他方式（例如推动供应商通过蔚蓝地图网站和/或 APP 关注自身的环境合规表现）接受公众对其环境表现的监督，其中包含环境影响较高的供应商。

¹⁶ 品牌全面推动在华供应商通过其他方式（例如推动供应商通过蔚蓝地图网站和/或 APP 关注自身的环境合规表现）接受公众对其环境表现的监督，其中包含环境影响较高的供应商。

¹⁷ 品牌通过供应商地图等形式公开披露部分供应链环境信息，并全面推动在华供应商通过其他方式接受公众对其环境表现的监督，其中包含环境影响较高的供应商。

¹⁸ Brand has attempted to push its suppliers in China to use alternate means to accept public supervision of their environmental performance, such as by pushing suppliers to use the Blue Map website and/or mobile app to track their own environmental compliance performance.

¹⁹ "High environmental impact suppliers" refers to suppliers in supply chain segments OTHER than cut-and-sew processes, product final assembly, etc., and that produce industrial wastewater, air emissions and/or solid waste.

²⁰ Brand pushes its suppliers in China, including suppliers with high environmental impacts, to use alternate means to accept public supervision of their environmental performance, such as by pushing suppliers to use the Blue Map website and/or mobile app to track their own environmental compliance performance.

²¹ Brand comprehensively pushes its suppliers in China, including suppliers with high environmental impacts, to use alternate means to accept public supervision of their environmental performance, such as by pushing suppliers to use the Blue Map website and/or mobile app to track their own environmental compliance performance.

²² Brand publicly discloses part of its supply chain environmental information in the form of a supplier map, AND brand comprehensively pushes its suppliers in China, including suppliers with high environmental impacts, to use alternate means to accept public supervision of their environmental performance.

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

2.1 检索供应商²³的环境合规表现（10分）

Screen suppliers'²⁴ environmental compliance performance (10)

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

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

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等效系统，提升检索效率，则可以获得更高的分数。如品牌能推动供应商通过蔚蓝生态链或等效系统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 using the Blue EcoChain system or equivalent and who incorporate potential suppliers into their screening scope.

- A (0) 品牌尚未检索供应商环境合规表现。
- B (2.5) 品牌开始检索供应商环境合规表现。
- C (5) 品牌季度或更频繁地检索供应商环境合规表现；
或等效指标 (2.1 C) ²⁵。
- D (7.5) 同 C。推动供应商关注自身的环境合规表现。
- E (10) 同 D。全面推动供应商关注自身的环境合规表现，
范围涵盖潜在供应商。

²³ 见附录。

²⁴ See Appendix.

²⁵ 品牌通过网络化的方式关注供应商的环境合规表现。

- A (0) Brand has not begun to screen its suppliers' environmental compliance.
- B (2.5) Brand has begun screening its suppliers' environmental compliance.
- C (5) Brand meets requirements laid out in B and screenings occur on at least a quarterly basis, **or brand meets equivalent criteria (2.1 C)²⁶**.
- D (7.5) Brand meets requirements laid out in C AND pushes suppliers to track their own environmental compliance.
- E (10) Brand meets requirements laid out in D AND **comprehensively** pushes its suppliers to track their own environmental compliance, with scope including potential suppliers.

2.2 推动供应商²⁷整改并公开说明（12分）

Push suppliers²⁸ to take corrective actions and issue public explanations (12)

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 require its suppliers with violation records to take corrective actions to remediate their environmental violations and provide public explanations of 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一个月内）就环境违规进行公开说明，并验证整改的有效性，则可以获得最高分数。通过使用蔚蓝生态链或等效系统，品牌还可以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，当供应商出现环境违规后，积极执行该流程。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 for suppliers to pursue corrective actions and push suppliers with environmental violation to provide public explanation. Maximum points are awarded if suppliers provide public explanations about their violation(s) in a timely manner (i.e. within one month's time of a violation being identified) and demonstrate the effectiveness of corrective actions. Brands are encouraged to also adopt a set process via Blue EcoChain or equivalent system for suppliers to actively respond to violations as soon as they arise and proactively communicate with stakeholders about follow-up progress.

²⁶ Brand employs automated methods to track its suppliers' environmental compliance.

²⁷ 见附录

²⁸ See Appendix.

- A (0) 品牌没有推动问题供应商整改的计划。
- B (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 B，并推动问题供应商整改，就环境违规进行公开说明。
- D (9) 同 C，推动问题供应商及时²⁹就环境违规进行公开说明，验证整改的有效性³⁰；或按同等及时性要求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。
- E (12) 品牌推动问题供应商及时就环境违规进行公开说明，并验证整改的有效性，并按同等及时性要求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。

- A (0) Brand does not push problem suppliers to adopt corrective action plans.
- B (2) Brand publicly requires supplier environmental compliance in writing, such as in supplier code of conduct, and commits to stakeholders to push suppliers to adopt corrective actions.
- C (4) Brand meets requirements laid out in B, and pushes suppliers to adopt corrective actions and issue public explanations about their environmental violation issues.
- D (9) Brand meets requirements laid out in C, and pushes problem suppliers to promptly³¹ issue public explanations about their environmental violation issues and verify the effectiveness of the corrective actions³², **OR** brand has reached a written agreement with its suppliers to follow a set process for promptly adopting follow-up corrective actions and conducting information disclosure, and promoted its implementation.

²⁹ 供应商应在 IPE 网站发布其环境监管记录的一个月时间内，作出公开说明

³⁰ 供应商可通过 GCA 第三方环境审核、持续公开在线监测数据等形式验证整改的有效性，详见《监管记录撤除方式》。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《监管记录处理方式》中对第三方现场审核的项目要求；3) 审核报告在 GCA 联盟成员中公示无异议，并公开发布，也可以作为验证整改有效性的一种方式。

³¹ A supplier must issue a public statement within one month of its environmental violation record(s) being published on IPE's website.

³² Suppliers can demonstrate effectiveness by undergoing GCA third-party environmental audits, continuing to disclose third-party monitoring and/or online monitoring data, etc. For details, please consult the "Guide to Addressing and Removing Environmental Supervision Records." 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 circulated among GCA members for review with no objection, and publicly disclosed, then it can also be considered as a method to demonstrate the effectiveness of corrective action.

E (12) Brand pushes problem suppliers to promptly issue public explanations about their environmental violation issues and verify the effectiveness of corrective actions, **AND** brand has reached a written agreement with its suppliers to follow a set process for promptly adopting follow-up corrective actions and conducting information disclosure, and promoted its implementation.

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?

指标 2.3 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，推动供应商公开说明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使用蔚蓝生态链或等效系统，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 centralized treatment sites to adopt corrective actions when infractions occur. Maximum points are awarded to brands who push their suppliers' centralized facilities to use Blue EcoChain or equivalent system to track their own compliance status or adopt corrective measures and issue public explanations about their environmental violation issues.

- A (0) 品牌尚未对供应商的废水处理与排放路径进行公开说明。
- B (2) 品牌依据水污染物总量和类别³³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³⁴。
- C (4) 品牌将污水集中处理设施纳入检索范围，季度或更频繁地检索环境合规表现；**或等效指标 (2.3 C)**³⁵。确认纳管供应商环境合规，推动问题供应商采取整改措施，就环境违规进行公开说明。
- D (6) 同 C，月度或更频繁地检索环境合规表现；**或等效指标 (2.3 D)**³⁶。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。
- E (8) 同 D，并推动集中污水处理设施关注自身的环境合规表现；**或等效指标 (2.3 E)**³⁷。

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

B (2) Brand conducts differentiated management based on supplier wastewater pollutant volume and type,³⁸ 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.³⁹

C (4) Brand incorporates centralized wastewater treatment facilities into screening scope and conducts screenings on at least a quarterly basis, ***or meets equivalent criteria (2.3 C)***⁴⁰. Brand confirms environmental compliance performance of suppliers discharging to centralized wastewater treatment facilities and pushes problem suppliers which contribute to violation issues at centralized wastewater treatment facilities to adopt corrective actions and issue public explanations about their environmental violations.

³³ 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》

³⁴ 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

³⁵ 品牌通过网络化的方式关注集中污水处理设施的环境合规表现。

³⁶ 品牌通过网络化的方式关注集中污水处理设施的环境合规表现。

³⁷ 推动问题集中污水处理设施采取整改措施，就环境违规进行公开说明。

³⁸ Categorization for class I and class II pollutants references the Integrated Wastewater Discharge Standard (GB 8978-1996).

³⁹ If the supplier does not adopt national, local or industrial standards, then the wastewater treatment agreement between the brand and supplier must be provided.

⁴⁰ Brand employs automated methods to track the environmental compliance performance of centralized wastewater treatment facilities.

- D (6) Brand meets requirements laid out in C and conducts screenings on at least a monthly basis, *or meets equivalent criteria (2.3 D)*⁴¹. Brand pushes suppliers to notify centralized wastewater treatment facilities with environmental violations to adopt corrective measures.
- E (8) Brand meets the requirements laid out in D and pushes centralized wastewater treatment facilities to track their own environmental performance, *or meets equivalent criteria (2.3 E)*⁴².

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⁴³（10分）

Identify and manage suppliers⁴⁴ 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 about 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) 采用蔚蓝生态链或等效系统，提升检索效率；2) 推动问题供应商及时就环境违规进行公开说明，并验证整改的有效性；3) 推动高环境影响的供应商关注自身的环境合规表现，则可以获得更高分。通过使用蔚蓝生态链或等效系统，品牌还可以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，当供应商出现环境违规后，积极执行该流程。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 automate screenings and expedite follow-up actions; 2) request suppliers to give public explanations on their violation(s) and demonstrate the effectiveness of corrective actions; and 3) push high environmental impact

⁴¹ Brand employs automated methods to track the environmental compliance performance of centralized wastewater treatment facilities.

⁴² Push centralized wastewater treatment facilities to adopt corrective measures and issue public explanations about their environmental violation issues.

⁴³ 见附录

⁴⁴ See Appendix.

suppliers to actively track their own performance in real time. Brands are encouraged to also adopt a set process via Blue EcoChain or equivalent system for suppliers to actively respond to violations as soon as they arise and proactively communicate with stakeholders about follow-up progress.

- A (0) 品牌尚未识别供应商的环境影响。
- B (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，并公开要求环境合规。
- C (5) 同 B，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环境合规表现；**或等效指标 (3.1 C)⁴⁵**。推动环境影响较高的问题供应商就环境违规进行整改和公开说明。
- D (7.5) 同 C，问题供应商验证整改的有效性。品牌推动环境影响较高的供应商关注自身的环境合规表现。
- E (10) 同 D。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。

- A (0) Brand has not begun to identify supplier environmental impacts.
- B (2.5) Brand classifies suppliers according to environmental impact, differentiates suppliers with comparatively high environmental impacts, and publicly requires environmental compliance from these suppliers.
- C (5) Brand meets requirements laid out in B, and incorporates suppliers with high environmental impacts into its screening scope and screens these suppliers' environmental compliance on at least a quarterly basis, **or meets equivalent criteria (3.1 C)⁴⁶**. Problem suppliers are pushed to take corrective actions and disclose information about their environmental violation issues.
- D (7.5) Brand meets requirements laid out in C, and problem suppliers verify the effectiveness of the corrective actions. Brand pushes high environmental impact suppliers to track their own environmental compliance performance.
- E (10) Brand meets requirements laid out in D, and has reached a written agreement with its suppliers with higher environmental impacts to follow a set process for adopting follow-up corrective actions and conducting information disclosure and promoted its implementation.

⁴⁵ 品牌通过网络化的方式关注环境影响较高的供应商的环境合规表现。

⁴⁶ Brand employs automated methods to track upstream high environmental impact suppliers' environmental compliance performance.

3.2 推动直接供应商检索其供应商的环境合规表现（10分）

Push direct suppliers to screen their own suppliers' environmental compliance (10)

品牌是否推动直接供应商检索其供应商的环境合规表现，推动问题供应商整改并对环境违规作出公开说明？

Has the brand pushed its direct suppliers to screen their own suppliers' environmental compliance performance, and pushed problem suppliers to implement corrective actions and issue public explanations about their environmental violations?

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，并验证整改的有效性，则品牌可以获得更高分。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。通过使用蔚蓝生态链或等效系统，直接供应商还可以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，当供应商出现环境违规后，积极执行该流程。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. Direct suppliers are encouraged to also adopt a set process via Blue EcoChain or equivalent system for sub-tier suppliers to actively respond to violations as soon as they arise and proactively communicate with stakeholders about follow-up progress.

- A (0) 品牌未推动直接供应商开展检索。
- B (2.5) 品牌通过供应商培训等形式推动直接供应商检索其供应商的环境合规表现。
- C (5) 同 B，推动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；**或等效指标 (3.2C)**⁴⁷。推动问题供应商就环境违规进行整改和公开说明。
- D (7.5) 同 C，问题供应商验证整改的有效性。直接供应商推动其供应商关注自身的环境合规表现。
- E (10) 同 D，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，并推动落实。

⁴⁷ 品牌推动直接供应商通过网络化的方式关注其供应商的环境合规表现。

- A (0) Brand has not taken action to push its direct suppliers to conduct compliance screenings.
- B (2.5) Brand pushes direct suppliers to screen their own suppliers' environmental compliance through such means as supplier trainings, etc.
- C (5) Brand meets requirements laid out in B, and pushes its direct suppliers to screen their own suppliers for environmental compliance on at least a quarterly basis, *or meets equivalent criteria (3.2 C)⁴⁸*. Problem suppliers are pushed to take corrective actions and disclose information about their environmental violation issues.
- D (7.5) Brand meets requirements laid out in C, and problem suppliers are pushed to verify the effectiveness of corrective actions. Brand's direct suppliers push their own suppliers to track their environmental compliance performance.
- E (10) Brand meets the requirements laid out in D, and brand's direct suppliers have reached a written agreement with their own suppliers to follow a set process for adopting follow-up corrective actions and conducting information disclosure, 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，并披露能源与气候变化数据（12分）

Push suppliers to reduce their energy use and carbon footprint AND disclose energy and climate data (12)

品牌是否设定能源与温室气体减排目标，识别并推动在华供应链中能源消耗和温室气体排放高的供应商公开发布能源与气候变化数据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 supply chain in China, and pushed these suppliers to publicly disclose their energy usage and climate data as well as best practices for energy conservation and emissions reduction?

⁴⁸ Brand pushes its direct suppliers to employ automated methods to track their own suppliers' environmental compliance.

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。如品牌能够设立相关目标，并推动在华供应商参与节能减排项目，则能够获得基本分数。如品牌能够推动高能耗供应商披露年度能源使用和温室气体排放数据，识别和公开发布在华供应链降低能耗与温室气体排放的最佳案例，同时就推动能源消耗和温室气体排放高的供应商作出公开说明并开展减排形成书面政策，则可以获得最高分。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. Setting up such targets and engaging related suppliers in China to participate in reduction programs will gain brands minimum points. Maximum points require active disclosure of annual energy and climate data from brands' high energy-consuming suppliers, as well as the publication of relevant information about best practices or measures to improve poorer performance.

- A (0) 品牌尚未设定任何能源与温室气体减排目标或计划。
- B (3) 品牌公开发布能源与温室气体减排目标或计划。
- C (6) 同 B，识别在华供应链中能源消耗和温室气体排放的主要环节，及高能耗供应商，并就推动上述供应商统计能源与气候变化数据形成书面政策。
- D (9) 同 C，并推动一批在华供应链中能耗高的供应商统计并公开发布能源与气候变化数据。
- E (12) 同 D，并验证节能减排目标的合理性⁴⁹，识别和公开发布在华供应链降低能耗与温室气体排放的最佳案例，同时就推动能源消耗和温室气体排放高的供应商作出公开说明并开展减排形成书面政策。

- A (0) Brand has not set up energy use and greenhouse gas emissions reductions target or initiative.
- B (3) Brand has publicly disclosed target or initiative to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.
- C (6) Brand meets the requirements laid out in B, and has identified priority sectors for energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in its supply chain in China, as well as suppliers with high energy use, and adopted written policies to push these suppliers to calculate their energy usage and carbon footprint data.

⁴⁹ 包括经 The Science Based Targets initiative (<http://sciencebasedtargets.org>) 认定的目标，或其他品牌能够证明合理性的目标。

- D (9) Brand meets the requirements laid out in C, and has engaged at least some of its identified high energy users in its supply chain in China to measure and publicly disclose their energy usage and carbon footprint data.
- E (12) Brand meets the requirements laid out in D and verifies the rigor of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.⁵⁰ Brand has identified and openly published best practices to reduce the energy usage and carbon footprint of its supply chain in China, and has concurrently adopted written policies to push its suppliers with high energy use and carbon footprints to issue public explanations and launch emissions reduction programs.

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 usage 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, 同时就推动资源消耗高、污染排放高的供应商作出公开说明并开展减排形成书面政策, 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

⁵⁰ This include targets approved by The Science Based Targets initiative (<http://sciencebasedtargets.org>), or equivalent criteria where brands can verify adequate rigor of such targets.

points require 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.

- A (0) 品牌尚未设定任何资源消耗与污染物减排目标。
- B (3) 品牌公开发布资源消耗与污染物减排目标或计划。
- C (6) 同 B, 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统计资源消耗与污染物排放转移数据形成书面政策。
- D (9) 同 C, 并至少推动一批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。
- E (12) 同 D, 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, 同时就推动资源消耗与污染物排放高的供应商作出公开说明并开展减排形成书面政策。

- A (0) Brand has not yet set up resource usage and pollutant emissions reduction target(s) or initiative(s).
- B (3) Brand has publicly disclosed resource use and pollutant emissions reduction target(s) or initiative(s).
- C (6) Brand meets the requirements laid out in B, and has identified priority sectors for resource use and pollutant emissions in its supply chain in China, as well as suppliers with high resource usage and pollutant emissions. Brand has adopted written policies to push these suppliers to calculate their pollutant release and transfer (PRTR) data.
- D (9) Brand meets the requirements laid out in C, and has engaged at least some of its identified high resource users and/or polluters in its supply chain in China to measure and publicly disclose their PRTR data.
- E (12) Brand meets requirements laid out in D and verifies the rigor of resource use and pollutant emissions reduction target. Brand has identified and openly published best practices to reduce resource usage and pollutant emissions in its supply chain in China, and has concurrently adopted written policies to push its suppliers with high resource usage and pollutant emissions to issue public explanations and launch emissions reduction programs.

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 chain?

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.

- A (0) 品牌尚未开展相关工作。
- B (2) 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 (4) 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。
- D (6) 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。
- E (8) 同 D，并通过供应商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。

- A (0) Brand has not yet conducted this type of work.
- B (2) 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 (4) Brand openly publishes best practices cases of suppliers in China that have been motivated to improve their environmental performance.
- D (6) 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.
- E (8) Brand meets the requirements laid out in D, and improves the traceability of its supply chain through supply chain maps and other methods of visualization to guide the public into understanding how brands manage the environmental impacts of upstream production processes.

Appendix 附录

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 和多元化 IT 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 dyeing, washing, after treatment process)	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 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-raising, dairy product processing, packaging materials	糖、添加剂 Sugar, additives
酒 Brewing	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	洗涤剂、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 Automobile	发动机、零部件、轮胎 Motors, spare parts, tires	钢铁、橡胶、危险废物 Steel, rubber, hazardous waste