

## 企业气候行动指数 CATI 常见问题

### Climate Action Transparency Index (CATI) FAQ

**1. CATI 和 CITI 的关系是什么? What is the connection between CATI and CITI evaluations?**

品牌在 CATI 指数的总分，将以 20% 的系数折算计入绿色供应链 CITI 指数的指标 4.1。A brand's CATI score accounts for 20% of its overall CITI score.

**2. CATI 评价的数据获取渠道是什么? What are the data sources of CATI evaluation?**

- 品牌网站、年报、CSR 报告、ESG 报告等向社会公众公开的信息 Brand's website, annual reports, CSR reports, ESG reports and other publicly disclosed information
- 品牌公开的 CDP 气候变化问卷回复 Brand's response to CDP Climate Change Questionnaire
- 品牌与 IPE 交流后，提供或展示的相关资料 Information brand provide or show to IPE
- 品牌推动供应商公开披露的温室气体减排目标、温室气体排放数据 GHG emissions data and reduction goals publicly disclosed by brand's suppliers

**3. 指标 2.2.4 和 2.2.5, 4.2.5 和 4.2.6, 以及 4.3 中的百分比指的是供应商的数量吗? Do the percentages in Indicator 2.2.4 and 2.2.5, 4.2.5 and 4.2.6, as well as 4.3 refer to the number of suppliers?**

是的。如需得分，请提供已开始收集的热点供应商数量，及热点供应商总数。根据比例得分。Yes. Please provide the numbers, or the percentages of suppliers. Scores are allocated based on the percentage.

**4. 品牌范围 1+2 已经实现碳中和，还需要继续设定减排目标并实施减排行动么? Does a brand still need to set GHG reduction targets and take action after achieving net-zero in scope 1+2 emissions?**

是的。实现碳中和后仍可以持续开展节能减排措施，减少温室气体的排放。Yes. Brands can still undertake emissions reduction initiatives.

**5. 指标 4.1 自身规划中的百分比指的是温室气体减排量吗? Do the percentages in Indicator 4.4 refer to as the amount of GHG emissions reduction?**

不是。4.1 中的指标设定旨在引导品牌针对更多的温室气体排放源开展相应的减排项目。这就要求品牌先开展温室气体核查。依据核查结果，例如，某品牌核算范围 1+2 的温室气体排放量后发现，自有工厂生产过程排放占比 40%，外购电力占 10%，自有车辆排放占比 40%，其他排放占比 10%。如品牌选择针对自有车辆开展低碳类项目，将部分燃油车换成电动车，此时无论该项目产生的实际减排量是多少，品牌可以在 4.1.1、4.1.2、4.1.3 得分。



The purpose of Indicator 4.1 is to motivate brands to involve more GHG emission sources in its own GHG management scheme. This requires brands to conduct carbon inventory of its Scope 1+2 GHG emissions. For example, if the emissions break down as: 40% from production process, 10% from purchased electricity, 40% from owned automobile, and 10% from other sources. If the brand chooses to replace its automobile with electronic vehicles, then the brand can receive scores for covering more than 40% of Scope 1+2 emissions.

**6. 指标 4.3 供应链排放数据披露的渠道有哪些？ Where can suppliers publicly disclose their GHG data, as required in Indicator 4.3?**

供应商可以选择通过 IPE 开发的 PRTR 和碳数据表，或通过网站、年报、CSR 报告、ESG 报告等公开平台发布年度排放数据、目标与进展。Preferably via the carbon datasheet developed by IPE, but suppliers can also choose to disclose carbon data via their own website, annual reports, CSR reports, ESG reports or other

**7. 一级指标中的排放信息（20分）、目标与绩效（32分）、减排行动（45分）适用的行业系数，参考来源是什么？ What are the reference for the weighting factor that apply across three of the four CATI activity areas: Measurement & Disclosure, Targets & Performance, and Climate Action?**

折算系数参考近期研究报告及领先品牌披露的温室气体排放清单。品牌也可以向 IPE 提供碳核查数据（范围三的排放数据应至少包括外购商品和服务产生的温室气体）。The ratio consults recent reports and GHG inventory publicly disclosed by leading brands. Brands can also share their own ratio with data-based evidence (For Scope 3, please note that the minimum boundary must include data from purchased goods and services, ie. category 1.)