

Corporate Climate Action Transparency Index (CATI) 2.0

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Evaluation Indicator	Score
1. Governance (10%)	1.1 Pledged Policies (5)	1.1.1 Company has committed to climate actions and made climate declaration(s)	1
		1.1.2 Company has developed corporate carbon neutrality plan and management system	1
		1.1.3 Company has incorporated supplier carbon data reporting into supplier code of conduct (e.g. require suppliers to measure carbon emissions, set emission reduction targets and track emission reduction progress regularly)	1
		1.1.4 Company has developed policies to guide low-carbon production and lifestyle, contributing to the transition towards a low-carbon society	2
	1.2 Mechanism Construction (5)	1.2.1 Company has integrated climate-related issues into its business strategy and has specific climate-related risk management procedures	1
		1.2.2 Company has integrated climate-related issues into board-level oversight	1
		1.2.3 Company employs Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track supplier climate performance	1
		1.2.4 Company offers capacity building and financial incentives, and/or launches innovative projects for suppliers to reduce emissions	2
2. Measurement & Disclosure (17%)	2.1 Scope 1&2 Emissions (10)	2.1.1 Company has publicly disclosed Scope 1&2 emission data	5
		2.1.2 Company has publicly disclosed carbon intensity (metric tons CO ₂ e per unit of production or metric tons CO ₂ e per unit revenue)	2
		2.1.3 Company has publicly disclosed energy efficiency (energy consumption per unit of production or energy consumption per unit revenue)	2
		2.1.4 Company has publicly disclosed information on carbon emission trading (e.g. carbon allowances, renewable energy certificates and other certified emission reductions)	1
	2.2 Scope 3 Emissions (7)	2.2.1 Company has publicly disclosed Scope 3 emissions	4
		2.2.2 Company collects supplier carbon emission data on a regular basis	3

3. Carbon Targets Setting (14%)	3.1 Scope 1&2 Targets (7)	3.1.1 Company has set and publicly disclosed its ongoing Scope 1&2 emission reduction targets	3
		3.1.2 Company has set and publicly disclosed its Scope 1&2 carbon neutrality target	3
		3.1.3 Company has set and publicly disclosed its renewable energy target	1
	3.2 Scope 3 Targets (7)	3.2.1 Company has set and publicly disclosed its ongoing Scope 3 emission reduction targets	3
		3.2.2 Company has set and publicly disclosed its Scope 3 carbon neutrality target	3
		3.2.3 Company has set specific objectives on promoting suppliers (at least those in China) to set their own emission reduction targets (e.g. push 100 suppliers or 80% of the suppliers to set emission reduction targets)	1
4. Performance against Carbon Targets (17%)	4.1 Scope 1&2 Emission Reduction Progress (8)	4.1.1 Company has publicly disclosed progress made against its Scope 1&2 emission reduction targets	3
		4.1.2 Company has publicly disclosed progress made against its Scope 1&2 carbon neutrality target	3
		4.1.3 Company has publicly disclosed progress made against its renewable energy target	2
	4.2 Scope 3 Emission Reduction Progress (9)	4.2.1 Company has publicly disclosed progress made against its Scope 3 emission reduction targets	4
		4.2.2 Company has publicly disclosed progress made against its Scope 3 carbon neutrality target	3
		4.2.3 Company employs Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to track its suppliers' target setting progress	2
5. Climate Action (42%)	5.1 Decarbonization in Company Operation (12)	5.1.1 Company has conducted non-fossil energy utilization projects (e.g. water, nuclear, wind, light, tidal, biomass) and/or green power procurement and disclosed associated emission reductions	4
		5.1.2 Company has conducted energy efficiency improvement projects (e.g. switching to LED lighting, waste heat utilization, process adjustment) and disclosed associated emission reductions	4
		5.1.3 Company has conducted energy monitoring and energy management (e.g. energy management system certification)	1

		5.1.4 Company has reduced emissions through carbon offsets, and disclosed associated emission reductions (e.g. Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), Nature-based Solutions (NbS), market-based carbon offset mechanisms)	1
		5.1.5 Company has conducted other types of emission reduction projects and disclosed associated emission reductions (e.g. direct emission reduction from manufacturing process, logistic optimization)	2
	5.2 Decarbonization in Value Chain (6)	5.2.1 Company promotes suppliers to conduct corporate greenhouse gas and energy management (e.g. greenhouse gas accounting, product carbon footprint certification, energy management system certification)	1
		5.2.2 Company has launched emission reduction initiatives with suppliers and disclosed associated emission reductions	2
		5.2.3 Company has published best practices on supply chain carbon management annually (e.g. IPE Brand Story)	2
		5.2.4 Company has conducted emission reduction projects targeting other emission sources along the value chain and disclosed associated emission reductions (e.g. reducing emissions from business travel)	1
	5.3 Affiliated Company Engagement (8)	5.3.1 Affiliates have measured and publicly disclosed their carbon emission at facility level	4
		5.3.2 Affiliates have set carbon targets, tracked and public disclosed reduction progress at facility level	4
	5.4 Upstream Supplier Engagement (16)	5.4.1 Direct suppliers have measured and publicly disclosed their carbon emissions at facility level	2
		5.4.2 Direct suppliers have set carbon targets, tracked and publicly disclosed reduction progress at facility level	3
		5.4.3 Indirect suppliers have measured and publicly disclosed their carbon emissions at facility level	3
		5.4.4 Indirect suppliers have set carbon targets, tracked and publicly disclosed reduction progress at facility level	4
		5.4.5 Company employs Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to empower upstream suppliers on supply chain carbon management	4

Explanation on Weighting Factors:

As carbon hotspots vary from industry to industry, a weighting factor applies across four of the five CATI activity areas: Measurement & Disclosure (17%), Carbon Targets Setting (14%), Performance against Carbon Targets (17%) and Climate Action (42%). The default weighting factors are based on research of various expert reports, academic literature and emissions data publicly disclosed by leading brands from different industries. The default weighting factors for each industry are shown as below.

Industry	Default Weighting Factors
Retailers	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
IT	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Household Appliance	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Textile	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Leather & PU	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Food & Beverage	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Dairy	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Brewing	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Liquor	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Paper	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Pharmaceuticals	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Household and Personal Care	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Automobile	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Auto Parts	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Bicycle/Mopes	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Diversified	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Industrial Chemicals	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Environment and Waste Management	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 40%:60%
Real Estate	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Interior Decoration	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
Photovoltaic	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 40%:60%
Power Generation	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 70%:30%
Petrochemicals	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 70%:30%
Gas	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 70%:30%
Non-Ferrous Metal	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 60%:40%
Iron & Steel	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 80%:20%
Building Materials	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 80%:20%
Machinery	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%
Civil Aviation	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 60%:40%
Transportation	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 70%:30%
Logistics	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 60%:40%

企业气候行动 CATI 指数 2.0

一级指标	二级指标	三级指标	分值
1. 治理机制 (10%)	1.1 政策宣示 (5)	1.1.1 已做出气候行动的承诺, 发布气候宣言	1
		1.1.2 制定企业碳中和配套管理制度	1
		1.1.3 将供应商温室气体核算与报送纳入供应商行为准则 (如, 要求供应商开展温室气体核算、设定减排目标并追踪进展)	1
		1.1.4 制定引导低碳环保生产和生活方式的政策, 构建绿色低碳社会	2
	1.2 机制建设 (5)	1.2.1 将气候变化纳入商业决策并具有针对气候相关的风险管理程序	1
		1.2.2 将气候相关议题纳入董事会 (最高决策层) 监督职责	1
		1.2.3 使用蔚蓝生态链或等效自动化系统追踪供应商的温室气体排放情况	1
		1.2.4 通过赋能、开展创新项目、财务激励等机制引导供应商减排	2
2. 测算披露 (17%)	2.1 范围 1&2 (10)	2.1.1 测算并披露范围 1&2 排放量	5
		2.1.2 测算并披露碳强度 (单位产品碳排放或单位产值碳排放)	2
		2.1.3 测算并披露能效 (单位产品能耗或单位产值能耗)	2
		2.1.4 披露碳排放交易情况 (如, 碳配额、可再生能源电力证书及其他自愿减排核证等)	1
	2.2 范围 3 (7)	2.2.1 测算并披露范围 3 排放量	4
		2.2.2 定期收集供应商实际排放数据	3
3. 碳目标设定 (14%)	3.1 范围 1&2 目标 (7)	3.1.1 设定并披露正在执行的范围 1&2 减排目标	3
		3.1.2 设定并披露范围 1&2 碳中和目标	3
		3.1.3 设定并披露可再生能源目标	1
	3.2 范围 3 目标 (7)	3.2.1 设定并披露正在执行的范围 3 减排目标	3
		3.2.2 设定并披露范围 3 碳中和目标	3

		3.2.3 设定并披露的目标涵盖：推动供应商设定减排目标（至少包括在华供应商，如，推动 100 家或数量或占采购支出 80%的在华供应商设定减排目标）	1
4. 碳目标绩效 (17%)	4.1 范围 1&2 目标绩效 (8)	4.1.1 披露范围 1&2 减排目标的完成进展	3
		4.1.2 披露范围 1&2 碳中和目标的完成进展	3
		4.1.3 披露可再生能源目标的完成进展	2
	4.2 范围 3 目标绩效 (9)	4.2.1 披露范围 3 减排目标的完成进展	4
		4.2.2 披露范围 3 碳中和目标的完成进展	3
		4.2.3 通过蔚蓝生态链或等效自动化系统跟踪供应商目标设定的进展（至少包括在华供应商）	2
5. 减排行动 (42%)	5.1 企业自身运营减排 (12)	5.1.1 开展非化石能源利用（如，水、核、风、光、地热、潮汐、生物质能）或绿电采购项目，并披露项目减排量	4
		5.1.2 开展能效提升技术应用项目，并披露项目减排量（如，LED、余热利用、工艺调整等）	4
		5.1.3 开展能源监测和管理项目（如，能源管理体系认证等）	1
		5.1.4 通过碳抵消机制减排，并披露减排量（如，碳捕捉、利用与封存 (CCUS)、基于自然的解决方案 (NbS)，或碳市场抵消机制)	1
		5.1.5 开展其他类型减排项目，并披露项目减排量（例如过程直接排放减排，物流优化等）	2
	5.2 企业价值链减排 (6)	5.2.1 推动供应商开展企业碳管理或能源管理项目，并披露项目减排量（如推动开展温室气体核算、碳足迹认证、能源管理体系认证等）	1
		5.2.2 与供应商合作开展减排项目，并披露项目减排量	2
		5.2.3 每年发布供应商减排最佳案例（如，IPE 品牌故事）	2
		5.2.4 针对价值链上的其他排放源展开减排行动，并披露项目减排量（如商务差旅等价值链上其他类别）	1
	5.3 关联企业自主开展碳管理 (8)	5.3.1 关联企业自主核算并公开披露年度排放数据	4
		5.3.2 关联企业自主设定并公开披露目标与进展	4
	5.4 供应商企业自主开展碳管理	5.4.1 直接供应商自主核算并公开披露年度排放数据	2
		5.4.2 直接供应商自主设定并公开披露目标与进展	3

	(16)	5.4.3 间接供应商自主核算并公开披露年度排放数据	3
		5.4.4 间接供应商自主设定并公开披露目标与进展	4
		5.4.5 企业通过蔚蓝生态链或等效自动化系统赋能上游供应商开展供应链碳管理	4

评分权重说明：

评分中，由于不同行业直接和间接的热点排放源不同，一级指标中的测算披露（17%）、碳目标设定（14%）、碳目标绩效（17%）、减排行动（42%）依据不同行业参考值或实际排放权重折算。该折算系数参考学术文献、近期研究报告及领先品牌披露的温室气体排放清单。CATI 指数评价的 30 余个行业权重参考值如下：

行业	权重
零售	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
IT	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
家电	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
纺织	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
皮革	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
食品饮料	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
乳制品	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
啤酒	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
白酒	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
纸业	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
制药	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
日化	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
汽车	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
汽车零部件	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
自行车/助力车	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
多元化	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
化工	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
环保产业	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 40%:60%
房地产	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
家装	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 20%:80%
光伏	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 40%:60%
电力	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 70%:30%
石化	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 70%:30%
燃气	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 70%:30%
有色	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 60%:40%
钢铁	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 80%:20%
建材	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 80%:20%
机械设备	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%
民航	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 60%:40%
交通	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 70%:30%
物流	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 60%:40%

术语与定义 Terms and Definitions:

供应链 Supply Chain:

生产及流通过程中，涉及将产品提供给最终用户所形成的网链结构，包括多层级供应商。

The chain or network of production and distribution processes through which products are ultimately provided to end-users, and that includes multiple tiers of suppliers.

供应商 Supplier:

向品牌提供产品和服务的组织，包括但不限于品牌下属工厂等关联企业、生产代工厂、原材料提供商、与生产相关的服务提供商（如污水集中处理设施、固体废物运输和处置单位）、物流供应商。

An entity that provides products and services to a brand, including but not necessarily limited to a brand's subsidiary factories and other affiliated enterprises, production subcontractors, raw materials providers, service providers for production processes (e.g. centralized wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste transportation and disposal entities) and logistics provider.

直接供应商 Direct Supplier:

直接与品牌签订采购合同的供应商。

A supplier that has directly signed a procurement contract with a brand.

间接供应商 Indirect Supplier:

不与品牌直接签订采购合同，但在产品生产供应链条上的供应商。

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

关联企业 Affiliated Company:

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

Based on the methodology of operational boundary setting, affiliated companies refer to companies that are owned or controlled by the evaluated subject, including the subject's own factories, stores and warehouses, as well as its subsidiaries and branches.

蔚蓝生态链 Blue EcoChain:

蔚蓝生态链¹是基于蔚蓝地图数据库的自动化供应链环境管理解决方案，旨在协助品牌用户实时追踪供应商的环境和安全风险，在供应商出现新的环境违规或自动数据超标时第一时间收到邮件或手机 APP 推送提醒，随时调取供应链环境表现自动报表，实现供应链环境合规管理的自动化运行。供应商用户也可以通过蔚蓝生态链更主动地承担污染治理的主体责任，及时就违规问题采取整改措施，并向利益方披露改善进展，修复环境信用。

The Blue EcoChain² system is an automated supply chain environmental management tool built on the consolidation of environmental data resources via Blue Map Database. It provides brands dynamic, instantaneous updates about suppliers' environmental performance by automating the environmental compliance screening process and tracking the appearance of violation records and

¹ <http://www.ipe.org.cn/GreenSupplyChain/GreenEcologyChain.html>

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

corrective actions in real time. It also empowers suppliers who use this tool to demonstrate continued compliance, receive updates on their own performance, and proactively disclose their own information in a timely manner.

温室气体 Greenhouse Gas (GHG):

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

For the purposes of this standard, GHGs are the seven gases covered by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): carbon dioxide (CO₂); methane (CH₄); nitrous oxide (N₂O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

二氧化碳当量 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent:

表示七种温室气体全球升温潜势的普遍适用的测量单位，以一单位 CO₂ 表达。它用来在同一个共同的基础上评估（避免）排放温室气体的情况。

The universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of each greenhouse gas, expressed in terms of the GWP of one unit of carbon dioxide. It is used to evaluate releasing (or avoiding releasing) different greenhouse gases against a common basis.

碳中和 Carbon Neutrality/Net-zero:

在本评价指标体系中泛指二氧化碳中和/净零排放或温室气体中和/净零排放等。

碳中和，是指国家、企业、产品、活动或个人在一定时间内直接或间接产生的二氧化碳或温室气体排放总量，通过使用低碳能源取代化石燃料、植树造林、节能减排等形式，以抵消自身产生的二氧化碳或温室气体排放量，实现正负抵消，达到相对“零排放”。

In CATI evaluation system, “carbon neutrality” refers to CO₂/GHG neutrality or net-zero. Carbon neutrality is a state of net-zero carbon dioxide emissions. This can be achieved by balancing emissions of carbon dioxide with its removal (often through carbon offsetting) or by eliminating emissions from society.

排放源 Emission Source:

向大气中排放温室气体的物理单元或过程。

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

直接排放 Direct Emission:

由报告公司所有或控制的源产生的排放量。

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

间接排放 Indirect Emission:

由报告公司运营导致，但是发生在由其他公司所有或控制的排放源。

Emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the reporting company, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company.

范围一排放 Scope 1:

企业直接排放的温室气体。

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

范围二排放 Scope 2:

企业外购电力、供热/制冷，或蒸汽自用而产生的间接排放量。

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

范围三排放 Scope 3:

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

All indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions.

价值链 Value Chain:

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

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

碳强度 Carbon Intensity:

表示每单位物理活动或经济价值产生的温室气体影响(例如，单位发电产生的 CO₂ 排放量)。强度比率与生产率/效率是相反的。

Ratios that express GHG impact per unit of physical activity or unit of economic value (e.g. tonnes of CO₂ emissions per unit of electricity generated). Intensity ratios are the inverse of productivity/efficiency ratios.

碳排放交易 GHG Trades:

所有购买或出售温室气体排放配额、抵消量和信用的活动。

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

配额 GHG Credit:

排放一定量温室气体的权利。

A GHG credit is a convertible and transferable instrument usually bestowed by a GHG program.

术语与定义引用文件 Reference :

IPCC, [Global Warming of 1.5°C, Annex I: Glossary](#)

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

WBCSD & WRI, [The GHG Protocol Corporate: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard](#)

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中华人民共和国国家质量监督检验检疫总局、中国国家标准化管理委员会，《[供应链风险管理指南 GB/T 24420-2009](#)》General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China,

Standardization Administration, [Supply chain risk management guideline](#)

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