

## 企业气候行动 CATI 指数 3.0

一级指标	二级指标	三级指标	分值
1. 治理机制 (10%)	1.1 制度建设 (5)	1.1.1 已做出气候行动的承诺，发布气候宣言	2
		1.1.2 制定企业碳中和配套管理制度	2
		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等书面文件（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
	1.2 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	2
		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 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 (19%)	2.1 范围 1&2 (9)	2.1.1 测算并披露范围 1&2 排放量	4
		2.1.2 测算并披露综合能耗和能源使用情况	2
		2.1.3 测算并披露碳强度或测算并披露能源强度	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	2.2.1 测算并披露范围 3 排放量	4
	(6)	2.2.2 定期收集供应商实测排放数据	2
	2.3 产品碳足迹 (4)	2.3.1 测算并披露产品碳足迹数据	4
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	2
		3.1.3 设定并披露可再生能源目标	1
		3.1.4 范围 1&2 气候目标经专业机构认证或批准（如，经科学碳目标组织或其他倡议批准）	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	2
		3.2.3 设定并披露的目标涵盖：推动供应商设定减排目标	1

		3.2.4 范围 3 气候目标经专业机构认证或批准（如，经科学碳目标组织或其他倡议批准）	1
4. 碳目标绩效 (14%)	4.1 范围 1&2 目标绩 效 (7)	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	2
		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 (7)	4.2.1 披露范围 3 减排目标的完成进展	3
		4.2.2 披露范围 3 碳中和目标的完成进展	2
		4.2.3 跟踪并披露供应商目标设定的进展	2
5. 减排行动 (43%)	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 开展能源监测和管理项目（如，能源管理体系认证等）	1
		5.1.3 开展能效提升技术应用项目（如，LED、余热利用、节能生产技术引进等），并披露项目减排量	4

		5.1.4 开展其他类型减排项目（如，减少工业生产过程、逸散排放等），并披露项目减排量	2
		5.1.5 通过碳市场抵消机制减排，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
5.2 企业价值链减排 (7)		5.2.1 推动供应商开展企业碳管理或能源管理项目（如，推动开展第三方温室气体核查、产品碳足迹认证、能源管理体系认证等）	1
		5.2.2 与产品生产相关供应商合作开展减排项目，并披露项目减排量	2
		5.2.3 与物流供应商合作开展减排项目，并披露项目减排量	1
		5.2.4 每年发布供应商减排最佳案例（如，IPE 品牌故事）	2
		5.2.5 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		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

	碳管理 (8)		
	5.4 供应商 企业自主开 展碳管理 (16)	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
		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	3
		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	5

## Corporate Climate Action Transparency Index (CATI) 3.0

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Evaluation Indicator	Score
1. Governance (10%)	1.1 Policy Construction (5)	1.1.1 Company has committed to climate actions and made climate declaration(s)	2
		1.1.2 Company has developed corporate carbon neutrality plan and management system	2
		1.1.3 Company has incorporated supplier carbon accounting and reporting into written documents such as the supplier code of conduct (e.g. require suppliers to measure carbon emissions, set emission reduction targets and track emission reduction progress regularly)	1
	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	2
		1.2.2 Company has integrated climate-related issues into board-level oversight	1
		1.2.3 Company offers capacity building and financial incentives, and/or launches innovative projects for suppliers to reduce emissions	2
2. Measurement & Disclosure (19%)	2.1 Scope 1&2 Emissions (9)	2.1.1 Company has publicly disclosed Scope 1&2 emission data	4
		2.1.2 Company has publicly disclosed comprehensive energy consumption and energy usage by energy types	2
		2.1.3 Company has publicly disclosed carbon intensity or energy intensity	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 (6)	2.2.1 Company has publicly disclosed Scope 3 emissions	4
		2.2.2 Company collects supplier carbon emission data on a regular basis	2

	2.3 Product Carbon Footprint (4)	2.3.1 Company has publicly disclosed product carbon footprint	4
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	2
		3.1.3 Company has set and publicly disclosed its renewable energy target	1
		3.1.4 Scope 1&2 climate targets are certified or approved by a third party, such as the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) or other initiatives	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	2
		3.2.3 Company has set sepcific objectives on promoting suppliers to set their own emission reduction targets	1
		3.2.4 Scope 3 climate targets are certified or approved by a third party, such as Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) or other initiatives	1
4. Performance against Carbon Targets (14%)	4.1 Scope 1&2 Emission Reduction Progress (7)	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	2
		4.1.3 Company has publicly disclosed progress made against its renewable energy target	2
	4.2 Scope 3 Emission Reduction Progress (7)	4.2.1 Company has publicly disclosed progress made against its Scope 3 emission reduction targets	3

		4.2.2 Company has publicly disclosed progress made against its Scope 3 carbon neutrality target	2
		4.2.3 Company tracks its suppliers' target setting progress	2
5. Climate Action (43%)	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 monitoring and energy management (e.g. energy management system certification)	1
		5.1.3 Company has conducted energy efficiency improvement projects (e.g. switching to LED lighting, waste heat utilization, technique adjustment) and disclosed associated emission reductions	4
		5.1.4 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
		5.1.5 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
	5.2 Decarbonization in Value Chain (7)	5.2.1 Company promotes suppliers to conduct corporate greenhouse gas and energy management (e.g. third-party verification of greenhouse gas accounting, product carbon footprint certification, energy management system certification)	1
		5.2.2 Company has launched emission reduction initiatives with raw material suppliers or suppliers related to production manufacturing, and disclosed associated emission reductions	2
		5.2.3 Company has launched emission reduction initiatives with logistics suppliers, and disclosed associated emission reductions	1



		5.2.4 Company has published best practices on supply chain carbon management annually (e.g. IPE Brand Story)	2
		5.2.5 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	3
		5.4.5 Company employs the Blue EcoChain or other automated methods to empower upstream suppliers on supply chain carbon management	5

### 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（15%，产品碳足迹指标 2.3.1（4%）不纳入折算）、碳目标设定（14%）、碳目标绩效（14%）、减排行动（43%）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企业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/ICT	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 = 50%:50%
啤酒	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 50%:50%
白酒	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 50%:50%
纸业	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 40%:60%
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 = 30%:70%
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 = 30%:70%
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 = 50%:50%
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 = 90%:10%
石化	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 80%:20%
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 = 70%:30%
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 = 60%:40%
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 = 60%:40%
物流	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 60%:40%
餐饮	范围 1+2 vs. 范围 3 上游 = 30%:70%

### 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 (15%; Indicator 2.3.1 does not apply), Carbon Targets Setting (14%), Performance against Carbon Targets (14%) and Climate Action (43%). The default weighting factors are based on research of various expert reports, academic literature and emissions data publicly disclosed by leading companies from different industries. The default weighting factors for each industry are shown as below.

Industry	Default Weighting Factors
Retail	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 20%:80%
IT/ICT	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 = 50%:50%
Brewing	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 50%:50%
Liquor	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 50%:50%
Paper	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 40%:60%
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 = 30%:70%
Bicycle/Mopeds	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 = 50%:50%
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 = 90%:10%
Petrochemicals	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 80%:20%
Gas	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 70%:30%
Non-Ferrous Metal	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 70%:30%
Iron & Steel	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 80%:20%
Building Materials	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 60%:40%
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 = 60%:40%
Logistics	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 60%:40%
Catering	Scope 1&2 vs. Upstream Scope 3 = 30%:70%

## 术语与定义 Terms and Definitions:

### 1. 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.

### 2. 供应商 Supplier:

向企业提供产品和服务的组织，包括但不限于企业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 company, including but not necessarily limited to a company'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 providers.

### 3. 直接供应商 Direct Supplier:

直接与企业签订采购合同的供应商。

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

### 4. 间接供应商 Indirect Supplier:

不与企业直接签订采购合同，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 a company, but is on the supply chain of the company's main products or services.

### 5. 关联企业 Affiliated Company/Affiliates:

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 operational boundary setting methodology, affiliated companies or affiliates 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.

### 6. 蔚蓝生态链 Blue EcoChain:

蔚蓝生态链<sup>1</sup>是基于蔚蓝地图数据库和 AI 技术的管理工具，可以协助多方实现环境和气候风险的闭环管理，包括及时将供应商披露的温室气体排放数据、减排目标及减排进展通过邮件或手机 APP 推送提醒告知企业，并形成供应商碳数据分析报告。供应商用户也可以通过蔚蓝生态链进行温室气体测算和公开披露，并开展针对自身供应链的碳管理。

Powered by IPE's Blue Map Database and AI technology, Blue EcoChain<sup>2</sup> provides efficient means of supply chain oversight for environmental and carbon risks. In terms of supply chain carbon management, it provides companies instantaneous updates via email or mobile app when suppliers disclose their greenhouse gas emission data, reduction targets and progress, and supplier

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

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

carbon data analysis reports. It also empowers suppliers to measure and publicly disclose their greenhouse gas emission data and conduct carbon management over its own supply chains.

#### **7. 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。

GHGs are the seven gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>); methane (CH<sub>4</sub>); nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>).

#### **8. 碳中和 Carbon Neutrality/Net Zero:**

在本评价指标体系中碳中和泛指二氧化碳或温室气体的中和或净零排放，指国家、企业、产品、活动或个人在一定时间内，人类活动产生的二氧化碳或温室气体排放总量与碳清除量达到平衡，实现正负抵消，达到相对“零排放”。

In CATI evaluation system, “carbon neutrality” refers to carbon dioxide/greenhouse gases neutrality or net zero. Carbon neutrality is a state of net-zero carbon dioxide/greenhouse gases emissions. This can be achieved when anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide/greenhouse gases to the atmosphere are balanced by anthropogenic removals over a specified period.

#### **9. 范围一排放 Scope 1:**

企业拥有或控制的排放源产生的直接温室气体排放。

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

#### **10. 范围二排放 Scope 2:**

企业使用外购电力、供热/制冷，或蒸汽产生的间接温室气体排放。

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

#### **11. 范围三排放 Scope 3:**

范围二以外的其他间接温室气体排放。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. Some examples of scope 3 activities are extraction and production of purchased materials; transportation of purchased fuels; and use of sold products and services.

#### **12. 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.

**13. 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放量)。  
Ratios that express GHG impact per unit of physical activity or unit of economic value (e.g. tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of electricity generated).

**14. 产品碳足迹 Product Carbon Footprint:**

产品体系中的温室气体排放量和温室气体清除量之和,以二氧化碳当量为单位表示,基于使用气候变化单一影响类别的生命周期评价。

Sum of GHG emissions and GHG removals in a product system, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents and based on a life cycle assessment using the single impact category of climate change.

**15. 生命周期 Life Cycle:**

与产品相关的连续且相互关联的阶段,包括从原材料获取或从自然资源生产到寿命终止处理。

Consecutive and interlinked stages related to a product, from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to end-of-life treatment.

**16. 碳排放权交易 Carbon Emission Trading:**

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.

**17. 碳配额 Carbon Allowance:**

排放一定量温室气体的权利。

A Commodity giving its holder the right to emit a certain quantity of GHG.

**18. IPE 的碳数据披露表 IPE's Carbon Data Disclosure Platform:**

供应商可以通过 IPE 碳数据披露表填报并公开披露企业年度温室气体排放数据、能源消耗、气候目标以及碳资产管理情况。

Suppliers can disclose their annual GHG data, energy consumption, climate targets and carbon asset data through the Carbon Data Disclosure Platform developed by IPE.

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