Corporate
Information
Transparency
Index

2025
绿色供应链CITI指数
Green Supply Chain CITI Evaluation

执行摘要
Executive Summary

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Executive Summary

I. Introduction

In recent years, the three major global crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental pollution have continued to intensify, pushing more indicators of the planetary boundaries toward or beyond their limits. At the same time, the *United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025* shows that only 35% of the goals are on track or making moderate progress, while nearly half are progressing slowly. Progress has been particularly slow in environment-related goals such as climate action, clean water and sanitation, life on land, and life below water.

Experience over the past decade has shown that green supply chain development helps strengthen corporate environmental management through market mechanisms, promote efficient resource use, and reduce pollution and product carbon footprints. It enhances corporate resilience while contributing positively to ecological protection and climate action.

However, in recent years, intensifying geopolitical competition, increasing fragmentation of the global governance system, and frequent trade frictions—including tendencies toward decoupling and supply chain disruption—have made global supply chain stability harder to maintain, inevitably affecting the advancement of green supply chain initiatives.

Against this complex backdrop, the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs (IPE) upgraded the Green Supply Chain Corporate Information Transparency Index

(CITI) in 2025 and conducted a quantitative evaluation of 800 companies across 23 industries. This marks the 12th consecutive year of evaluation since IPE launched the CITI Index in 2014.

Through this evaluation, IPE aims to identify the new challenges and issues companies are facing, as well as to discover and promote best practices. The evaluation seeks to build common understanding among stakeholders, create an enabling environment for both Chinese and international companies to green their supply chains, and help more companies use innovative solutions and green procurement to accelerate value chain transformation. These efforts will enhance corporate capacity and resilience in the face of multiple global crises, while providing consumers with more green and low-carbon products and services—contributing jointly to the protection of our shared planet.

II. Evaluation Results

The 2025 evaluation results show that Chinese and international companies have entered a critical stage of deepening progress and multi-stakeholder collaboration in green supply chain development. Among the 800 evaluated companies, Adidas, Foxconn, and PUMA ranked as the top three performers, followed by Nike, Primark, Dell, Marks & Spencer, Inditex, Luxshare Precision, and Cisco in the top ten.

Companies from the Greater China region demonstrated notable progress in establishing green supply chain management mechanisms. A total of 11 companies — Foxconn, Luxshare Precision, Avary Holding, Anta Sports, Huawei, Vitasoy International, LONGi Green Energy, Li-Ning, Kersen Technology, Lenovo Group, and TCL — entered the Top 50, marking a record high for the region.

2025 CITI Index Top 50

(For full 2025 CITI Index scores and rankings, please visit the Blue Map website.)

Supply chain environmental and climate risk management has become a shared priority among most companies. Nearly 80% of the companies disclosed their environmental compliance and corrective progress, though such disclosure still needs to be extended to upstream segments with high environmental and carbon impacts. Around 90% of companies have taken actions on chemical management, pollution and waste reduction, resource efficiency and recycling, climate action, and biodiversity protection. However, most of these efforts remain confined to their own operations, without fully extending across the entire supply chain. Over half of the companies have publicly disclosed proactive actions on life-cycle environmental and carbon management, yet the lack of quantitative data disclosure continues to constrain the healthy development of the green consumption market.

III. Insights into Green Supply Chain Management through Five Evaluation Dimensions

Finding 1: Disclosures by Some Multinational Corporations Weakened, While Greater China Companies Show Overall Improvement

Since 2025, the global landscape of sustainable development has shown increasing divergence. In some regions, policy shifts have led multinational companies to take a more cautious approach to sustainability disclosure, with some choosing to temporarily withhold their annual sustainability reports. Meanwhile, the European Union has postponed the implementation timelines of the *Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)* and the *Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)*, while also significantly narrowing their regulatory scope.

In contrast, China has issued a series of strong policy signals to reinforce corporate sustainability. The release of the *Guidelines for Self-Regulation of Listed Companies—Sustainability Report (Trial)* and the *Sustainability Disclosure Standards for Business Enterprises—Basic Standard (Trial)* has provided clear direction for companies to strengthen green supply chain management and to encourage suppliers to engage in coordinated pollution and carbon reduction through enhanced information disclosure.

Against this backdrop, companies in the Greater China region have made remarkable progress in building green supply chain management mechanisms:

- The proportion of Greater China companies publicly committing to green supply chain development exceeded 90% for the first time, and 85% have incorporated green procurement requirements into supplier codes of conduct or other formal documents — representing year-on-year increases of 18% and 19%, respectively, both significantly outpacing the overall progress across all evaluated companies.
- 42% of Greater China companies disclosed progress and results in implementing green procurement, also marking a notable increase from 2024.

These advancements contributed to a 1.85-point increase in the overall average score of the 2025 CITI evaluation compared with 2024. Nevertheless, over 40% of Chinese and international companies that publicly committed to developing green supply chains have yet to disclose their progress, highlighting that many still face challenges in turning commitments into concrete actions.

Finding 2: Nearly 80% of Companies Address Supply Chain Environmental Compliance, but Gaps Remain in Extending Management Upstream

Despite growing divergence in global environmental policies, the overall trend toward stricter supply chain environmental and climate risk management remains unchanged, and companies are facing increasing compliance pressure across their value chains.

The 2025 evaluation shows that:

- 78% of evaluated companies publicly disclosed information on supply chain environmental compliance and corrective actions, up 13% from 2024;

- 166 A-share listed companies disclosed environmental compliance and rectification records of their manufacturing subsidiaries, in accordance with the *Guidelines for Self-Regulation of Listed Companies—Sustainability Report (Trial)*;
- 70 companies and joint procurement platforms motivated 2,083 suppliers to publicly disclose feedback or corrective actions regarding past environmental violations through the Blue Map platform. Companies such as Foxconn, Luxshare Precision, Avary Holding, Kersen Technology, Schaeffler, Shenzhou International, Hop Lun, DyStar, and Li & Fung have continued to strengthen their green supply chain practices in recent years, emerging as key drivers of low-carbon transformation across industrial value chains.

While only a limited number of companies have extended environmental management to indirect or upstream suppliers, 25% have disclosed environmental requirements for raw material suppliers — an increase of over ten percentage points compared with 2024. In addition to sectors such as textiles & leather and IT/ICT, which adopted green supply chain management early on, industries reliant on energy transition minerals, including photovoltaics, automobiles, batteries, and battery materials, also demonstrated notable progress.

Overall, however, the complexity of supply chain structures continues to limit companies' visibility into the environmental performance of upstream raw material segments. Building traceable supply chain management systems remains a significant challenge. Only 30% of companies mentioned efforts to empower suppliers to strengthen their own green supply chain practices, underscoring the urgent need for collaborative innovation with upstream and downstream stakeholders to extend environmental management further along the value chain.

Finding 3: Supply Chain Environmental Management Expands to More Topics, While Biodiversity Disclosure Remains in Early Stages

Driven by evolving global sustainability disclosure requirements and ESG rating frameworks, an increasing number of companies are conducting deeper assessments of how their business activities depend on and impact nature.

The 2025 evaluation shows that:

- 87% of companies disclosed information on chemical management, water conservation, and waste and pollutant reduction, while 58% reported relevant targets—up by 10% and 14%, respectively, compared with 2024.
- However, most disclosures remain focused on companies' own operations, with limited data coverage and target setting at the supply chain level.

We find that limited access to suppliers' measured data remains a key obstacle preventing companies from gaining a clear understanding of resource and energy use, as well as pollutant and carbon emissions, across their supply chains. Digital tools can play an essential role in overcoming this barrier. During the current evaluation period, 37 Chinese and international companies motivated 3,409 suppliers to calculate and publicly disclose data on resource and energy consumption, pollutant discharges, greenhouse gas emissions, and biodiversity protection through the Blue Map PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) template — a 22% year-on-year increase.

Analysis of PRTR data disclosed continuously over the past four years by 700 suppliers indicates early progress in water resource management in sectors such as textiles & leather and IT/ICT. Between 2021 and 2024, the average water consumption per RMB 10,000 of output value declined by 15% and 18%, respectively.

By contrast, corporate attention to emerging issues such as biodiversity remains limited. Most companies still provide qualitative statements with little quantitative data, and only 6% have assessed whether their supply chains are located in biodiversity-sensitive areas. The lack of tools and data infrastructure is widely cited as the main barrier, underscoring the strong demand for practical, measurable, and digital solutions to support biodiversity-related disclosure and management.

Finding 4: Chinese and International Companies Are Strengthening Climate Action, Yet Supply Chain Decarbonization Still Faces Bottlenecks

In recent years, the global convergence of climate disclosure frameworks has driven large companies to institutionalize climate-related reporting, extending the scope of disclosure to both upstream and downstream value chains.

The 2025 evaluation shows that:

- 88% of evaluated companies calculated and disclosed their Scope 1 and 2 emissions (from their own operations);
- 60% measured and disclosed their Scope 3 emissions (across their value chains);
- 150 companies disclosed their product carbon footprints, with more than 60% of them being Chinese companies. This reflects the growing influence of policies such as the *Implementation Plan for Establishing a Carbon Footprint Management System*, which encourage companies to adopt a life-cycle approach to carbon management.

Leading companies in the textile and leather, IT/ICT, and automotive sectors were among the first to make net-zero commitments and advance supply chain

decarbonization. In response to the “green barriers” emerging in international trade, photovoltaic (PV) companies have also enhanced climate disclosure and expanded Scope 3 and product carbon footprint accounting, while reducing the carbon intensity of energy- and emission-intensive polysilicon production. During the 2025 evaluation period, five Chinese PV companies — LONGi Green Energy, Tongwei, JinkoSolar, TCL Zhonghuan, and GCL Tech — entered the Top 50 of the Supply Chain Climate Action Transparency Index (CATI).

A total of 37 companies, including Primark, Luxshare Precision, Foxconn, ANTA Sports, Dell, and Target, have actively empowered their suppliers to pursue low-carbon transformation, promoting factory-level carbon data disclosure and target setting. As a result of their leadership, during the 2025 evaluation period:

- 3,111 suppliers disclosed facility-level carbon data through the Blue Map platform, a 10% year-on-year increase, with a combined Scope 1 and 2 emission total of 69.25 million tonnes of CO_2e;
- 1,298 suppliers set carbon reduction targets, including 887 with absolute Scope 1 and 2 emission reduction targets, collectively pledging 8.58 million tonnes of CO_2e reductions;
- 820 suppliers disclosed a total of 6.08 million MWh of renewable electricity consumption, equivalent to 3.56 million tonnes of CO_2e reductions,[1] demonstrating that the continued global — and particularly Chinese — expansion of renewable energy capacity provides a strong foundation for low-carbon supply chain transformation.

Despite the notable progress, more than 60% of evaluated companies have yet to effectively advance supply chain carbon management, and only 5% have promoted climate information disclosure among suppliers. A limited number of lead enterprises

[1] Estimated based on the national average CO_2 emission factor for electricity generation in 2022 (0.5856 tCO_2/MWh), excluding non-fossil electricity from market-based transactions.

are incentivizing suppliers to adopt or invest in renewable energy through procurement mechanisms, and overall renewable energy uptake across supply chains remains low. Lead enterprises urgently need to promote supplier carbon accounting and disclosure, strengthen the data infrastructure for supply chain carbon management, establish baselines, and progressively implement reduction actions.

Finding 5: Growing Attention to Product Environmental Footprints, Yet Insufficient Disclosure Limits Consumer Green Choices

Over the past decade, global public awareness of corporate environmental performance and the green and low-carbon attributes of products has continued to rise.

The 2025 evaluation shows that:

- 57% of evaluated companies disclosed supplier emission reduction cases or green supply chain certifications, published product environmental or carbon footprint data, or engaged consumers in product recycling initiatives;
- 300 companies reported that they have incorporated or conducted product life cycle assessments, among which 184 companies disclosed quantitative data such as Environmental Product Declarations (EPD), product carbon footprints, product water footprints, and Digital Product Passports (DPP).

Nevertheless, some companies still lack the capacity to collect and calculate data covering the entire product value chain. Others remain cautious about public disclosure due to confidentiality concerns, preferring to report data only to regulators or specific clients. This lack of transparency hinders public oversight and prevents

consumers from making informed “green choices,” thereby constraining the healthy development of green consumption markets.

To help improve stakeholders’ understanding of green and low-carbon products, IPE, with technical support from partners including the China Automobile Industry Chain Carbon Publicity Platform (CPP) and the China Products Carbon Footprint Factors Database (CPCD), has jointly developed and continuously upgraded the “Product Carbon Scan” tool within the Blue Map app in collaboration with “Carbon Talk Studio”. By taking pictures of products and using the built-in AI recognition function, users can easily access its carbon footprint information and track the impact of their low-carbon behaviors. As of September 2025, the “Carbon Footprint Snapshot” campaign based on this tool has received nearly 260,000 submissions from volunteers across 255 cities.

IPE hopes that such innovative and participatory models can further integrate consumers into the collaborative framework for green development. Empowering the public to make green choices injects new momentum into supply chain transformation, enables companies producing low-carbon products to convert environmental benefits into brand value and market competitiveness, and supports the expansion of low-carbon product markets to help address the “green premium” challenge for low-carbon technologies and materials. Meanwhile, by fostering a market environment where transparent disclosure brings tangible benefits, more companies will be encouraged—and pressured—to accelerate green and low-carbon transformation and enhance environmental information disclosure.

IV. Outlook and Recommendations

The 2025 CITI evaluation shows that despite increasing external uncertainties, most companies are actively advancing low-carbon transformation across their supply

chains and working collaboratively with suppliers to address intertwined environmental and climate crises.

Based on the findings, we believe that amid the growing fragmentation of global governance, advancing a deep and sustained green and low-carbon transformation across the corporate sector requires building shared consensus and fostering joint action among multiple stakeholders — including governments, industries, financial institutions, and the public — to collectively drive sustainable supply chain development.

To this end, we recommend:

1. **Regulators:** Strengthen the top-level design of corporate sustainability disclosure frameworks to enhance the transparency, accuracy, and timeliness of environmental data. Establish policy environments that encourage enterprises to adopt green production and low-carbon supply chain practices, while empowering the public to engage in sustainable consumption and lifestyles.
2. **Leading Enterprises and Industry Associations:** Transform green procurement from commitments into measurable and traceable actions. Strengthen supplier capacity-building and extend environmental management further upstream along the supply chain. Leverage digital tools to enhance management efficiency and set science-based emission reduction targets. Foster stakeholder trust through robust environmental information disclosure, while actively embracing public oversight.
3. **Financial Institutions:** Refine environmental and climate disclosure requirements for financed enterprises. Integrate supply chain environmental management and product life cycle impact assessments into investment and lending risk evaluation systems. Develop financial products linked to supply chain environmental performance to direct capital toward greener and low-carbon projects.

4. **Environmental Organizations, Research Institutions and Media:** Build multi-level social supervision systems to promote greater corporate transparency in environmental management. Develop efficient and low-cost digital solutions to lower the barriers for enterprises to engage in green and low-carbon procurement. Identify and amplify best practices in corporate green and low-carbon supply chain management.
5. **The Public and Consumers:** Raise awareness of the environmental impacts of products throughout their life cycle and foster sustained public oversight. Support and drive corporate low-carbon transformation through green consumption choices, accelerating supply chain decarbonization and promoting broader low-carbon transitions across industries.

About IPE

The Institute of Public & Environmental Affairs (IPE) is a non-profit environmental research organization registered in Beijing. Since its founding in 2006, IPE has developed and operated the Blue Map Database (http://wwwen.ipe.org.cn/) and, in 2014, launched the Blue Map App. Through promoting environmental information disclosure, IPE empowers green supply chains and green finance, supports corporate green transition and low-carbon development, and facilitates multi-stakeholder participation in environmental governance — working together to safeguard our shared planet.

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Note

1. The evaluation period for the 2025 report covers October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025.
2. The information used for evaluation was obtained from corporate official websites; annual reports, CSR reports, ESG reports, sustainability reports, and other periodic disclosures; information released through publicly accessible channels such as official websites; credible data sources collected by the Blue Map Database; publicly disclosed CDP questionnaire responses; and environmental information and emission data disclosed by suppliers at the initiative of participating companies.
3. If any divergences arise between the English and the Chinese versions of this report, please refer to the Chinese version, which is the official version of the report.
4. Contact: gsc@ipe.org.cn