

Green Supply Chain CITI 13.0 Evaluation Guidelines

Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs (IPE)

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About the Green Supply Chain CITI Evaluation

Jointly developed by the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs (IPE) and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) in 2014, the Green Supply Chain CITI Index provides a quantitative evaluation of green supply chain management practices among both Chinese and multinational companies. The evaluation is based on five key dimensions: Management Mechanism, Compliance and Corrective Action, Resource Consumption and Pollutant Reduction, Energy Use and Climate Action, and Stakeholder Green Choice.

The Index aims to guide and incentivize companies to fulfill their environmental and climate commitments by progressively advancing green supply chain practices—from basic compliance to leadership beyond compliance. In doing so, it contributes to addressing multiple global environmental crises such as environmental pollution, climate change, and biodiversity loss.



Key areas of focus include:

- Whether companies leverage ecological and environmental big data to improve supply chain management efficiency, strengthen ecological and environmental risk control, and promote environmental compliance across their supply chains in China.
- Whether companies extend environmental and carbon management upstream to energy- and emission-intensive segments of the supply chain.
- Whether companies apply digital tools to support suppliers in calculating and publicly disclosing ecological, environmental and carbon data, fostering continuous improvement beyond compliance requirements.
- Whether companies guide and motivate suppliers to manage the ecological and environmental performance and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of their supply chains, thereby accelerating green and low-carbon transformation across the industry.
- Whether companies actively engage with stakeholders and build trust via information disclosure, continuously improving the transparency and credibility of supply chain environmental management.

Data Sources and Limitations

The data used for the CITI evaluation comes from the publicly disclosed information of the companies, including but not limited to: the official websites, annual reports, CSR reports, ESG reports, sustainability reports and other periodic reports, social media; data released by credible sources and collected by the Blue Map database; publicly disclosed responses to the CDP questionnaire; and environmental information and emissions data independently disclosed by the companies and their suppliers. The above publicly disclosed information may not reflect the complete green supply chain management of the company.

IPE will use its best efforts to ensure the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the evaluation data and is willing to communicate with the companies to supplement, correct and revise the relevant information and evaluation results in a timely manner.

IPE does not accept responsibility for any direct or indirect consequences arising from the evaluation results.

Overview of the Green Supply Chain CITI 13.0

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Evaluation Indicator	Score
Management Mechanism (10%)	1.1 Mechanism Construction (50)	1.1.1 Publicly commit to green supply chain development, or integrate green supply chain development into sustainable development strategies	5
		1.1.2 Establish a management body or appoint dedicated staff to advance green supply chain management	10
		1.1.3 Incorporate green procurement into written documents such as Supplier Code of Conduct	25
		1.1.4 Identify and publicly disclose supply chain environmental risks and opportunities	5
		1.1.5 Publicly disclose contact information and establish communication channels with the public, civil society and other stakeholders on the company's environmental protection and climate actions	5
	1.2 Policy Implementation (50)	1.2.1 Publicly disclose green procurement procedures and approaches	20
		1.2.2 Publicly disclose the adoption of automated tools to dynamically track supply chain environmental risks	10
		1.2.3 Publicly disclose progress in green supply chain management	20
	Compliance and Corrective Action (25%)	2.1 Screen Suppliers' Environmental Compliance Performance (20)	2.1.1 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of direct suppliers
2.1.2 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of indirect suppliers			4
2.1.3 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of raw material suppliers			4
2.1.4 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of chemical suppliers			2

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Evaluation Indicator	Score
		2.1.5 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of wastewater treatment service providers	2
		2.1.6 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of solid waste transportation, utilization, and disposal companies	3
		2.1.7 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of logistics service providers	1
	2.2 Require Suppliers to Track Environmental Performance (20)	2.2.1 Require direct suppliers to monitor their own environmental performance	4
		2.2.2 Require indirect suppliers to monitor their own environmental performance	4
		2.2.3 Require raw material suppliers to monitor their own environmental performance	4
		2.2.4 Require chemical suppliers to monitor their own environmental performance	3
		2.2.5 Require wastewater treatment service providers to monitor their own environmental performance	2
		2.2.6 Require solid waste transportation, utilization, and disposal companies to monitor their own environmental performance	2
		2.2.7 Require logistics service providers to monitor their own environmental performance	1
	2.3 Require Suppliers to Conduct Remediation and Disclosure (60)	2.3.1 Require direct suppliers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations	20
		2.3.2 Require indirect suppliers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations	20
		2.3.3 Require raw material suppliers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations	8
2.3.4 Require chemical suppliers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations		3	

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Evaluation Indicator	Score
		2.3.5 Require wastewater treatment service providers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations	3
		2.3.6 Require solid waste transportation, disposal, and utilization companies to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations	3
		2.3.7 Require logistics service providers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations	3
Resource Consumption and Pollutant Reduction (30%)	3.1 Disclose Supply Chain Environmental Impacts, Targets and Performance (30)	3.1.1 Publicly disclose supply chain resource consumption, chemical usage, and pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data, as well as impacts on biodiversity	15
		3.1.2 Publicly disclose targets and progress on reducing supply chain environmental impacts	15
	3.2 Require Suppliers to Calculate and Disclose Resource Consumption and Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Data (70)	3.2.1 Require direct suppliers to calculate and publicly disclose facility-level pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data	16
		3.2.2 Require indirect suppliers to calculate and publicly disclose facility-level pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data	18
		3.2.3 Require raw material suppliers to calculate and publicly disclose facility-level pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data	4
		3.2.4 Require direct suppliers to publicly disclose facility-level targets and progress on reducing resource consumption or pollutant emissions	16
		3.2.5 Require indirect suppliers to publicly disclose facility-level targets and progress on reducing resource consumption or pollutant emissions	12
		3.2.6 Require raw material suppliers to publicly disclose facility-level targets and progress on reducing resource consumption or pollutant emissions	4

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Evaluation Indicator	Score
Energy Use and Climate Action (20%)	4.1 Energy Use and Climate Change Response (100)	A company's total score in the Corporate Climate Action CATI Index shall be weighted at 20% and included in this indicator.	100
Stakeholder Green Choice (15%)	5.1 Promote Supply Chain Environmental Management Across the Value Chain (50)	5.1.1 Empower value chain partners to implement green supply chain management	5
		5.1.2 Guide value chain partners to monitor the environmental compliance of their own supply chains, and require suppliers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations	20
		5.1.3 Guide value chain partners to require their own suppliers to calculate and publicly disclose pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data	20
		5.1.4 Guide value chain partners to launch supply chain pollutant reduction projects and publicly disclose best practices	5
	5.2 Conduct Supply Chain Information Disclosure and Due Diligence Management (30)	5.2.1 Publicly disclose and update supplier list annually, OR require suppliers to monitor their environmental performance via the Blue EcoChain or other automated tools to accept public supervision	18
		5.2.2 Publicly disclose suppliers' environmental performance via the Green Supply Chain Map or equivalent maps	12
	5.3 Disclose Green Supply Chain Best Practices (20)	5.3.1 Publicly disclose best practices on reducing supply chain environmental risks or impacts	10
		5.3.2 Publicly disclose Environmental Product Declarations (EPD), product water footprints, etc. to guide consumers in understanding the product life cycle environmental impacts	5
		5.3.3 Promote recycling and contribute to developing waste or used product recycling mechanisms to build a closed-loop of "resource-product-consumption-recycled resource"	5

Scoring Calculation and Industry Coefficients

1. Scoring Calculation

The CITI evaluation system consists of 5 dimensions, 11 sub-dimensions and 47 evaluation indicators. The total CITI score is calculated by weighting the final scores of the 5 dimensions.

Calculation formula: $CITI\ Score = \sum dimension * weighting$

2. Industry Coefficients

For Indicator 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, the industry coefficients for chemical, water, pollutant, and waste consulted the SASB Standards, China Ecological Environment Statistical Yearbook 2024, as well as the industries' environmental impacts on supply chains.

CITI Industry	Chemical: Water: Pollutant: Waste	CITI Industry	Chemical: Water: Pollutant: Waste
Textile	1:2:2:1	Internet Platform	1:1:2:2
Leather & PU	1:2:2:1	Brewing	0:1:1:1
IT/ICT	1:1:2:2	Liquor	0:1:1:1
Automobile	1:1:2:2	Catering	0:1:1:1
Auto Parts	1:1:2:2	Pulp & Paper	1:2:2:1
Food & Beverage	0:1:1:1	Industrial Chemicals	1:1:1:1
Dairy Products	0:1:1:1	Pharmaceuticals	1:1:1:1
Household Appliances	1:1:2:2	Interior Decoration	1:1:2:2
Retail	1:1:1:1	Bicycle/Moped	1:1:2:2
Real Estate	1:1:2:2	PV Equipment	1:2:1:2
Household & Personal Care	1:1:1:1	Batteries & Battery Materials	1:1:2:2
Toy	2:1:2:1	/	/

Explanation of the CITI 13.0 Evaluation Indicators

1. Management Mechanism



Indicator 1 aligns with UN Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). It aims to evaluate whether companies incorporate green and low-carbon procurement into their sustainable development plans, pay attention to the impact of their supply chain production processes on the local ecology and environment, whether they have established a green supply chain management mechanism, and how they respond to stakeholder concerns.

1.1 Mechanism Construction

Indicator 1.1 focuses on whether companies incorporate green and low-carbon procurement into their corporate sustainable strategies, whether they have established a green supply chain management mechanism, and how they respond to public inquiries regarding the progress of their green supply chain efforts.

Companies can obtain points for publicly committing to green supply chain construction and incorporating green and low-carbon procurement requirements into supplier codes of conduct or other formal documents. If a company has established a dedicated management team or designated personnel to promote green supply chain practices, and has established a regular communication mechanism with the public, environmental organizations and other stakeholders regarding its green supply chain progress, it can obtain higher score.

Companies that join responsible procurement initiatives that include environmental criteria, or adopt sustainable procurement audit and certification mechanisms initiated by industry associations or alliances, can obtain points under Indicators 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 1.1.3.

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
1.1.1 Publicly commit to green supply chain development, or integrate green supply chain development into sustainable development strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company has made a public commitment to green supply chain development. • The company or its subsidiary is certified or officially recognized as a national, provincial, or municipal green supply chain enterprise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 11, 12 • GRI 3-3, 308-1, 308-2 • IFC Performance Standard 1 • IFRS S1, S2 • SASB
1.1.2 Establish a management body or appoint dedicated staff to advance green supply chain management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company has established a Sustainability Committee/ESG Committee, with the inclusion of supply chain management. • The company's organizational structure includes designated team or personnel responsible for supply chain sustainability, ESG management, supply chain due diligence, responsible procurement, or supply chain accountability. • The company has implemented green and low-carbon procurement practices and disclosed progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESRS 1, 2, E2-1 • CSDDD Article 5-10, 13 • Listed Company Self-discipline Supervision Guidelines - Sustainable Development Report (Trial) and Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 1 – Preparation of
1.1.3 Incorporate green procurement into written documents such as Supplier Code of Conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company requires suppliers to comply with environmental regulations. • The company requires suppliers to establish environmental management systems. • The company requires suppliers to reduce resource and energy consumption, minimize the use of hazardous substances, and reduce pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions as well as impacts on biodiversity. • The company has incorporated green procurement requirements into the onboarding or audit process for new or potential suppliers. • The company requires suppliers to disclose environmental information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Development Reports (Shanghai, Shenzhen and Beijing Stock Exchange) • The Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide (Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited) • Sustainability Disclosure Standards for Business Enterprises—Basic Standard (Trial) • GB/T 33635-2017 • GB/T 39257-2020

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
1.1.4 Identify and publicly disclose supply chain environmental risks and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company conducts environment and ecosystem risk and opportunity analysis, incorporating the supply chain or value chain into the analysis, and identify and publicly disclose key areas of focus. • The company identifies risks and opportunities within the supply chain or value chain across dimensions such as water resources, pollutants, resource recycling, and biodiversity. 	
1.1.5 Publicly disclose contact information and establish communication channels with the public, civil society and other stakeholders on the company's environmental protection and climate actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company publicly discloses the email address of its sustainable or ESG department. • The company responds to inquiries from the public and environmental organizations. • The company publicly discloses and engages with the public, environmental organizations, and other stakeholders to establish regular communication mechanisms regarding supply chain environmental risk management and climate action. 	

1.2 Policy Implementation

Indicator 1.2 focuses on how companies implement their green procurement commitments and conduct green supply chain management. Companies that disclose green procurement processes and methods can obtain a certain score. Higher scores can be obtained if companies dynamically track supply chain environmental risks and regularly disclose progress in their management efforts.

Companies can also receive points under Indicator 1.2.1 for conducting their own green procurement audits, participating in responsible procurement initiatives that include environmental requirements, adopting sustainable procurement audit or certification mechanisms promoted by industry associations or alliances, or commissioning third-party suppliers' environmental/ESG audits and certifications.

- Sustainable procurement audit or certification mechanisms initiated by industry associations or alliances include but are not limited to: Drive Sustainability, The Ethical Supply Chain Program (ESCP), Higg FEM, Joint Audit Co-operation (JAC), London Metal Exchange LME passport, Leather working group (LWG), Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative (PSCI), Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI), The Responsible Supply Chain Initiative (RSCI), Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Together for Sustainability (TFS), Chinese Due Diligence Guidelines for Mineral Supply Chain, Real Estate Green Chain Action, China City United Procurement, China Real Estate Industry Green Supply Chain Action, CURA Joint Purchasing, etc.
- Third-party audits and certifications include but are not limited to: BSCI certification, EcoVadis rating, ELEVATE audit, PAS 7000 certification, Sedex audit, ISO 20400 certification, etc.

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
1.2.1 Publicly disclose green procurement procedures and approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company requires suppliers to provide written proof of environmental compliance or sign commitment letters. • The company regularly conducts supplier ratings or factory audits, which include environmental and carbon requirements. • The company adopts sustainable procurement audit or certification mechanisms initiated by industry associations or alliances. • The company commissions third-party to conduct environmental or ESG evaluations, audits, or certifications of suppliers. • The company publicly discloses other green procurement processes and methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 11, 12 • GRI 3-3, 308-1, 308-2 • IFC Performance Standard 1 • IFRS S1, S2 • SASB • ESRS 1, 2, E2-1 • CSDDD Article 5-10 • Listed Company Self-discipline Supervision Guidelines - Sustainable Development Report (Trial) and Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 1 – Preparation of Sustainable
1.2.2 Publicly disclose the adoption of automated tools to dynamically track supply chain environmental risks	The company uses automated management tools to monitor real-time supply chain environmental performance and identify environmental risks, based on regular audits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Reports (Shanghai, Shenzhen and Beijing Stock Exchange) • The Environmental,

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
1.2.3 Publicly disclose progress in green supply chain management	The company discloses its green supply chain management progress through regular reports, official websites, the IPE platform, or other public channels. Disclosures may include the types or tiers of suppliers included in green procurement management, their quantity or proportion, management approaches, and performance outcomes.	Social and Governance Reporting Guide (Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability Disclosure Standards for Business Enterprises—Basic Standard (Trial) • GB/T 33635-2017 • GB/T 39257-2020

2. Compliance and Corrective Action



Indicator 2 aligns with UN Sustainable Development Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), Goal 14 (Life Below Water), and Goal 15 (Life on Land). It aims to evaluate whether companies pay attention to environmental compliance in their supply chains, take corrective and remedial actions for negative impacts already caused, disclose progress, and continuously monitor environmental risks throughout the supply chain.

2.1 Screen suppliers' environmental compliance performance

Indicator 2.1 focuses on how companies track the environmental compliance performance of their suppliers. Companies that screen and track environmental compliance of direct suppliers can obtain a certain score. Higher scores can be obtained if companies extend environmental risk management beyond direct suppliers—covering indirect suppliers, raw material providers, and suppliers involved in high-impact operations such as chemicals, wastewater treatment, waste disposal, and logistics services. Companies that disclose supplier participation in sustainable procurement audits or certifications conducted by industry associations or alliances, or that commission third-party environmental or ESG audits and certifications, can also obtain points under the relevant sub-indicators.

If a company has manufacturing subsidiaries but focusing solely on the environmental compliance of the subsidiaries, a basic score can be obtained under Indicator 2.1.1 for partial management of environmental risks in product manufacturing processes.

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
2.1.1 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of direct suppliers	The company publicly discloses the types and ratios of suppliers it includes in environmental compliance screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 12, 14, 15 • GRI 308-1, 308-2 • IFC Performance Standard 1 • SASB • ESRS 1, 2, E2-1 • CSDDD Article 5-10
2.1.2 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of indirect suppliers		

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
2.1.3 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of raw material suppliers	or environmental risk management. Points are assigned based on the supplier types included in the management scope.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed Company Self-discipline Supervision Guidelines - Sustainable Development Report (Trial) and Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 1 – Preparation of Sustainable Development Reports (Shanghai, Shenzhen and Beijing Stock Exchange) • The Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide (Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited) • GB/T 39257-2020
2.1.4 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of chemical suppliers		
2.1.5 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of wastewater treatment service providers		
2.1.6 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of solid waste transportation, utilization, and disposal companies		
2.1.7 Screen and monitor the environmental compliance of logistics service providers		

2.2 Require suppliers to track environmental performance

Indicator 2.2 focuses on how companies guide their suppliers to assume primary responsibility for ecological and environmental protection and continuously monitor their own environmental performance. Companies that require direct suppliers to continuously track their environmental performance via the Blue Map or other tools can obtain a certain score. Higher scores can be obtained if companies also require indirect suppliers, raw material suppliers, and suppliers providing chemicals, wastewater treatment, waste disposal, logistics services to track their environmental performance on an ongoing basis.

If a company has manufacturing subsidiaries but only conducts environmental performance monitoring of the subsidiaries and their suppliers, basic score can be obtained under the corresponding indicators for partial management of environmental risks in its product manufacturing processes.

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
2.2.1 Require direct suppliers to monitor their own environmental performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators 2.2.1 to 2.2.3 are scored based on the proportion calculated by supplier number or procurement value: <10%, <50%, <80%, ≥80%. • Indicators 2.2.4 are scored based on the level and proportion calculated by supplier number or procurement value. • Indicators 2.2.5 and 2.2.6 are scored based on the quantity. • Indicators 2.2.7 are scored based on the proportion calculated by supplier number or procurement value: <80%, ≥80%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 12, 14, 15 • GRI 308-1, 308-2 • ESRS E2-1 • CSDDD Article 5-10 • GB/T 39257-2020
2.2.2 Require indirect suppliers to monitor their own environmental performance		
2.2.3 Require raw material suppliers to monitor their own environmental performance		
2.2.4 Require chemical suppliers to monitor their own environmental performance		
2.2.5 Require wastewater treatment service providers to monitor their own environmental performance		
2.2.6 Require solid waste transportation, utilization, and disposal companies to monitor their own environmental performance		
2.2.7 Require logistics service providers to monitor their own environmental performance		

2.3 Require suppliers to conduct remediation and disclosure

Indicator 2.3 focuses on how companies respond after identifying environmental violations by suppliers—specifically, whether they require those suppliers to take corrective action and issue public explanations, thereby accepting public supervision of their environmental performance.

Companies that require direct suppliers to take corrective actions and issue public explanations regarding environmental violations can obtain a certain score. Higher scores can be obtained if companies require indirect suppliers, raw material suppliers, and suppliers providing chemicals, wastewater treatment, waste disposal, logistics and other services to do the same.

If a company has manufacturing subsidiaries but only requires public explanation of environmental violations of those subsidiaries and their suppliers, only basic score

can be obtained under the corresponding indicators for partial management of environmental risks in its product manufacturing processes.

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
2.3.1 Require direct suppliers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators 2.3.1 to 2.3.3, and 2.3.7 are scored based on proportion calculated by supplier number or procurement value: <10%, <50%, <80%, ≥80%. • Indicators 2.3.4 are scored based on the level and proportion calculated by supplier number or procurement value. • Indicators 2.3.5 and 2.3.6 are scored based on the quantity. • Full scores can be assigned if company publicly disclosed that suppliers are all in compliance with environmental regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 12, 14, 15 • GRI 308-1, 308-2 • CSDDD Article 11-12 • Measures for the Administration of Legal Disclosure of Enterprise Environmental Information, Article 12 and Article 17 • Listed Company Self-discipline Supervision Guidelines - Sustainable Development Report (Trial) and Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 1 – Preparation of Sustainable Development Reports (Shanghai, Shenzhen and Beijing Stock Exchange) • GB/T 39257-2020
2.3.2 Require indirect suppliers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations		
2.3.3 Require raw material suppliers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations		
2.3.4 Require chemical suppliers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations		
2.3.5 Require wastewater treatment service providers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations		
2.3.6 Require solid waste transportation, disposal, and utilization companies to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations		
2.3.7 Require logistics service providers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations		

3. Resource Consumption and Pollutant Reduction



Indicator 3 aligns with UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), Goal 14 (Life Below Water), and Goal 15 (Life on Land). It aims to evaluate whether companies manage chemical use, pollutant emissions, waste disposal, and the exploitation and utilization of natural resources in their supply chain to minimize the impact of the supply chain on air, water, soil, ecosystems, and biodiversity.

3.1 Disclose supply chain environmental impacts, targets, and performance

Indicator 3.1 focuses on whether companies identify and disclose the impacts of supply chain chemical use, water use, pollutant emissions, waste disposal, and natural resource exploitation and utilization on the ecological environment and biodiversity; whether they set and disclose targets to reduce the impacts, and whether they continuously track and disclose progress.

Consulting the disclosure requirements of SASB and the pollutant discharge information in the "Report on the State of the Ecology and Environment in China 2024", industry coefficients are assigned to chemical, water, pollutant, and waste based on the ecological and environmental impacts for different industries. No industry coefficients are assigned for biodiversity indicators. The evaluation results for plastics in this year are not included in the total score.

If a company has manufacturing subsidiaries, but only discloses data, targets, and performance of its own operations, basic scores can be obtained under Indicators 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
<p>3.1.1 Publicly disclose supply chain resource consumption, chemical usage, and pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data, as well as impacts on biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company identifies key stages of chemical use in the supply chain, discloses methods for reducing or eliminating priority control chemicals, and discloses control measures such as lists of prohibited or restricted substances. • The company identifies key stages of water consumption in the supply chain, and discloses information such as water risk levels, water consumption, water recycling, and water intensity • The company identifies key stages of pollutant generation, and discloses information such as the discharge and transfer of major pollutants, hazardous pollutants, emerging pollutants, etc. • The company identifies key stages of waste generation, and discloses information such as waste generation, recycling and reuse, disposal, and the use of recycled resources. • The company identifies key stages of plastic use, and discloses information such as total plastic consumption, the use of virgin and recycled plastics, and the generation and recycling of plastic waste. • The company identifies its impact, reliance, risks and opportunities on biodiversity, discloses control measures for site selection and natural resource development and utilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 6, 9, 12, 14, 15 • GRI 101, 301, 303, 305, 306 • IFC Performance Standard 6 • SASB • ISO IWA 48:2024 5.4.2, 5.4.3 • Measures for the Administration of Legal Disclosure of Enterprise Environmental Information, Article 12 • ESRS E2-2~2-5, E3-2~3-4, E4-2~4-5, E5-2~5-5 • Listed Company Self-discipline Supervision Guidelines - Sustainable Development Report (Trial) and Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 1 – Preparation of Sustainable Development Reports (Shanghai, Shenzhen and Beijing Stock Exchange)
<p>3.1.2 Publicly disclose targets and progress on reducing supply chain environmental impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company discloses targets and progress in reducing the ecological and environmental impact of chemical use, water use, pollutant emissions, waste transfer and disposal and plastic pollution. • The company discloses targets and progress in avoiding, minimizing, restoring, and offsetting biodiversity impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide (Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited) • GB/T 39257-2020

3.2 Require suppliers to calculate and disclose resource consumption and pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data

Indicator 3.2 focuses on whether companies collect and track the environmental impact of suppliers through measured data and encourage suppliers to disclose data on resource consumption and pollutant discharge and transfer. It also evaluates whether companies break down their supply chain reduction targets to supply chain, encouraging suppliers to set their own targets and disclose progress in reducing resource consumption or pollutant emissions.

Companies that require direct suppliers to disclose facility level pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data, along with their reduction targets and progress can obtain a certain score. Higher scores can be obtained if companies require indirect suppliers or upstream suppliers to disclose PRTR data and their targets and progress.

If a company has manufacturing subsidiaries, but solely requiring these subsidiaries to disclose pollutant emission transfer data, a basic score can be assigned.

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
3.2.1 Require direct suppliers to calculate and publicly disclose facility-level pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company requires suppliers to disclose facility-level pollutant release and transfer data and targets via public platform such as official website, annual reports, PRTR data sheets, statutory environmental information disclosure platforms, and CDP questionnaires. Indicators 3.2.1 to 3.2.6 are scored based on proportion calculated by supplier number or procurement value: <10%, <50%, <80%, ≥80%, and considers the scale and if the data is at facility/group level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 6, 9, 12, 14, 15 GRI 303, 306 SASB Measures for the Administration of Legal Disclosure of Enterprise Environmental Information, Article 12 ESRS E2-4 Listed Company Self-discipline Supervision Guidelines - Sustainable Development Report (Trial) and Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 1 – Preparation of Sustainable Development Reports (Shanghai, Shenzhen and Beijing Stock Exchange)
3.2.2 Require indirect suppliers to calculate and publicly disclose facility-level pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data		
3.2.3 Require raw material suppliers to calculate and publicly disclose facility-level pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data		
3.2.4 Require direct suppliers to publicly disclose facility-level targets and progress on reducing resource consumption or pollutant emissions		

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
3.2.5 Require indirect suppliers to publicly disclose facility-level targets and progress on reducing resource consumption or pollutant emissions		
3.2.6 Require raw material suppliers to publicly disclose facility-level targets and progress on reducing resource consumption or pollutant emissions		

4. Energy Use and Climate Action



Indicator 4 aligns with UN Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), Goal 13 (Climate Action), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). It aims to evaluate whether companies improve energy efficiency, take actions to address climate change, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions across their value chains.

4.1 Energy use and climate change response

A company's total score in the Corporate Climate Action CATI Index shall be weighted at 20% and included in this indicator.

For details, please refer to the Corporate Climate Action Transparency Index (CATI) Evaluation Guidelines: [click here](#).

5. Stakeholder Green Choice



Indicator 5 aligns with UN Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). It aims to evaluate whether companies leverage their influence to empower and drive suppliers and business partners in the industrial chain to collaboratively carry out green and low-carbon transformation; whether they share best practices in reducing the ecological and environmental impact of the supply chain to support broader industry learning and reference; and whether they guide consumers and the public to participate in actions such as waste recycling and engage in green and low-carbon practices.

5.1 Promote green supply chain management across the value chain

Indicator 5.1 focuses on whether companies can guide value chain partners in green and low-carbon transformation, empower value chain partners to build green supply chain management systems, and conduct green and low-carbon procurement. Companies that provide capacity building for value chain partners and guide them to monitor and improve the environmental compliance performance of their own supply chains can obtain a certain score. Higher scores can be obtained if companies guide value chain partners to set emission reduction targets, carry out emission reduction projects, and continuously reduce the environmental impact of their supply chains.

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
5.1.1 Empower value chain partners to implement green supply chain management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company provides capacity building support to suppliers for establishing green supply chain management systems and conducting green and low-carbon procurement through training and other methods. • The company provides technical support to suppliers by offering or recommending management tools to help them establish green supply chain 	SDG 11, 12, 17

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
	<p>management systems and implement green and low-carbon procurement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company provides resource support to suppliers—such as preferential order allocation or additional audit points—to encourage the establishment of green supply chain management systems and the adoption of green and low-carbon procurement. 	
<p>5.1.2 Guide value chain partners to monitor the environmental compliance of their own supply chains, and require suppliers to remediate environmental violations and publicly disclose explanations</p>	<p>Indicators 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 are scored based on the number of value chain partners that have initiated relevant work.</p>	
<p>5.1.3 Guide value chain partners to require their own suppliers to calculate and publicly disclose pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) data</p>		
<p>5.1.4 Guide value chain partners to launch supply chain pollutant reduction projects and publicly disclose best practices</p>	<p>Value chain partners disclose their green supply chain management practices via official websites, annual reports, or other public channels.</p>	

5.2 Conduct supply chain information disclosure and due diligence management

Indicator 5.2 focuses on the supply chain transparency of companies and whether they publicly disclose the suppliers’ environmental performance and accept supervision from various stakeholders on the environmental and greenhouse gas emission reduction performance of their supply chains. Companies that publicly disclose a list of major suppliers can obtain a certain score. Higher scores can be obtained if companies publicly disclose suppliers’ environmental and carbon emission information via Green

Supply Chain Map or equivalent maps, demonstrating a higher level of supply chain transparency and environmental management commitment.

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
5.2.1 Publicly disclose and update supplier list annually, OR require suppliers to monitor their environmental performance via the Blue EcoChain or other automated tools to accept public supervision	Scoring is based on proportion calculated by supplier number or procurement value: <20%, <50%, <80%, ≥80%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 11, 12, 17
5.2.2 Publicly disclose suppliers' environmental performance via the Green Supply Chain Map or equivalent maps	Scoring is based on the types (direct or indirect suppliers) and the proportion calculated by supplier number or procurement value: <80%, ≥80%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GB/T 39257-2020

5.3 Disclose green supply chain best practices

Indicator 5.3 focuses on whether companies publicly disclose best practices in reducing the ecological and environmental impact of the supply chain, help consumers understand the life cycle environmental impact of their products, and guide consumers to participate in the circular economy and make green choices.

Companies that publicly disclose good practices such as supply chain emission reduction cases can obtain a certain score. Higher scores can be obtained if companies guide consumers towards green choices by disclosing environmental product declarations or product environmental footprints, or guide stakeholders to participate in resource recycling and engage in green and low-carbon practices.

If a company itself or its subsidiaries are recognized as national, provincial, or municipal green supply chain enterprises, this is considered equivalent to disclosing good practices in green supply chain management, and points can be obtained under Indicator 5.3.1.

Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
<p>5.3.1 Publicly disclose best practices on reducing supply chain environmental risks or impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company publicly discloses best practices in controlling supply chain environmental risks. • The company itself or its subsidiaries have obtained green factory or zero-carbon factory certification. • The company publicly discloses other recognitions and certifications it has received related to green supply chain management it has received. • The company invests in or supports green and low-carbon innovation research and technology. • The company or its subsidiaries have been recognized as national, provincial, or municipal green supply chain management enterprises. • The company publicly discloses specific cases of implementing green supply chain management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 11, 12, 17 • SASB • ESRS E5-2 • EU Empowering the consumer for the green transition • GB/T 39257-2020
<p>5.3.2 Publicly disclose Environmental Product Declarations (EPD), product water footprints, etc. to guide consumers in understanding the product life cycle environmental impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type I environmental label • Type II environmental label • Type III environmental declaration • Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) • Digital Product Passport (DPP) • Product water footprint • Product ecological footprint • Product biodiversity footprint 	

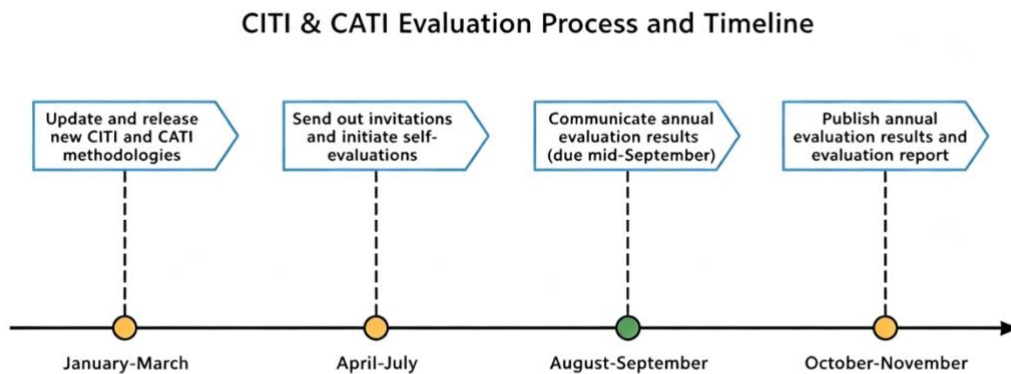
Evaluation Indicator	Scoring Criteria Explanation	Reference Standards or Regulations
<p>5.3.3 Promote recycling and contribute to developing waste or used product recycling mechanisms to build a closed-loop of "resource-product-consumption-recycled resource"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company collaborates with suppliers, third parties, and customers to recycle and reuse waste, plastics, and packaging materials in the manufacturing and logistics supply chain. • The company independently establishes recycling channels to carry out the recycling and resource utilization of used products or packaging. • The company participates in jointly building recycling channels with multiple parties, and guides consumers to recycle and utilize used products or packaging. 	

Subject of the Evaluation

CITI primarily evaluates consumer-facing companies with a considerable supply chain in China, especially those whose supply chains have substantial ecological and environmental impact, as well as those that have made public commitments to green and low-carbon procurement.

In the second quarter of each year, IPE updates the list of evaluated companies and sends out invitations to companies to participate in the evaluation.

Evaluation Process and Timeline



In October/November each year, the scores on IPE website are locked temporarily for the preparation of the evaluation report.

Appendix Terms and Definitions

1. Supply Chain¹

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. Supplier²

An entity that provides products and services to a brand, including but not necessarily limited to a brand's subsidiary factories and other affiliates, 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.

Direct Supplier

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

Indirect Supplier

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

3. Chemical Supplier³

Such suppliers include those that use chemicals in the manufacturing process to produce products and those that use chemicals to produce raw materials or components that are not present in the finished product.

4. Centralized Wastewater Treatment Plant⁴ (WWTP)

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).

¹ This definition references the Supply Chain Risk Management Guidelines (GB/T 24420-2009).

² This definition references the Supply Chain Risk Management Guidelines (GB/T 24420-2009).

³ This definition references the requirements of a series of SASB industry standards for the control of risks associated with chemicals.

⁴ This definition references the Battery Industrial Pollution Discharge Standards (GB30484-2013).

5. Logistics Supplier⁵

An enterprise or agency that provides transportation, storage, loading and unloading, packaging, distribution processing, distribution or recycling services.

6. Stakeholder⁶

An organization that holds a relationship of interest in a brand's decisions or activities. In these evaluation guidelines, "stakeholders" shall include environmental organizations such as IPE.

7. Environmental Violation(s)

Information published by official sources regarding enterprises (or public institutions) violating national and 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.

8. Environmental Compliance [performance]

Refers to the compliance with laws, regulations, and regulatory requirements of relevant countries and regions regarding pollution prevention and control, ecological protection, and green and low-carbon development.

screen suppliers' environmental (compliance) performance

The process by which a brand utilizes the Blue Map or equivalent data platform to screen its suppliers for environmental violations via single-line and/or batch searches.

Blue Map Database

Since its establishment in 2006, IPE has developed and operated the Blue Map Database, which collects publicly available environmental information through official government channels and collates it into a user-friendly database to facilitate the retrieval of environmental information by stakeholders. The database dynamically tracks more than 8,000 data sources, including official platforms of ecology and environment, maritime, emergency management, water, water conservancy, ocean, housing and construction, industry and information, land and resources, development and reform, meteorology, forestry and grass departments, as well as corporate information disclosure platforms. By the end of 2025, the database covers more than 23 million enterprises with more than 100 categories of environmental and enterprise data, including

⁵ This definition references the Logistics Terminology (GB/T 18354-2006).

⁶ This definition references relevant ISO standards.

environmental supervision records, automated monitoring data, inspection reports, production suspension/restriction, environmental impact assessment, and officially confirmed petitions and complaints.

9. (Require, issue, disclose) public explanation

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

10. Blue EcoChain

Blue EcoChain enables brands to track their suppliers in China for environmental compliance at scale, and receive automated updates on regulatory violations and environmental remediation as well as carbon and pollutant data disclosure continuously on a large scale. Powered by IPE's Blue Map Database and AI technology, Blue EcoChain provides the most efficient means of supply chain oversight for environmental and carbon risks. What's more, by allowing multiple parties, including suppliers themselves, access to synchronized alerts, Blue EcoChain shifts the conventional dynamic of brands policing suppliers to one of equal participation, in which suppliers feel individually responsible for compliance problems as they arise, without the need for a push from their clients each time. Blue EcoChain thereby forges partnerships in environmental risk management centered on solving problems expeditiously.

11. Green Supply Chain Map

The green supply chain map, co-developed by NRDC and IPE in 2018, is the first interactive platform dedicated to showcasing leading brands' commitment to supply chain transparency and environmental management. The map provides an important tool to supervise and promote supplier environmental compliance.

12. Major Pollutants

Includes particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in atmospheric pollutants; chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), ammonia nitrogen (NH₃-N), total nitrogen (TN), and total phosphorus (TP) in water pollutants; and noise.

13. Toxic and Hazardous Pollutants

Refers to pollutants that, after being directly or indirectly ingested by organisms, may lead to disease, abnormal behavior, genetic mutation, physiological dysfunction, physical deformity, or death in the organisms or their offspring.

14. Emerging Pollutants

Refers to persistent organic pollutants (POPs), endocrine disruptors, antibiotics, microplastics, etc.

15. Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) data

Suppliers’ annual data on resource consumption, 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.

16. Corporate Climate Action Transparency Index (CATI)

CATI Index, developed by IPE, assesses corporate climate actions across five dimensions: governance, measurement and disclosure, carbon targets setting, performance against carbon targets, and climate actions.

17. Value Chain

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

[\(Click to return to the indicators\)](#)

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The Institute of Public & Environmental Affairs (IPE) is a non-profit environmental organization based in Beijing, China. Since its establishment in 2006, IPE has developed and operated the Blue Map Database (www.ipe.org.cn), and launched the Blue Map app in 2014, promoting environmental information disclosure and public participation, empowering enterprise green transition and development as well as improving environmental governance mechanisms.

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