



Li Ning Company Limited

Li Ning Company Limited Environmental Management Manual

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1 About this Manual

1.1 Introduction

Founded in 1990 by Mr. Li Ning, the "Prince of Gymnastics", Li Ning Company is a professional sports brand. The Company possesses expertise and comprehensive brand marketing, research and development, design, manufacturing, distribution, and sales capabilities. As a leading provider of professional and casual sports shoes, clothing, equipment, and accessories, Li Ning has established an extensive retail distribution network and supply chain management system in China. Li Ning is also driven by the mission to "Let Sports Light Your Passion", aspires to serve the public with a spirit rooted in athletics, and is committed to be the most Prominent, Stylish, World-Leading Sports Brand from China.

We actively respond to the national "30·60" carbon peak and carbon neutral strategy, and put forward the sustainable development slogan and logo of "Look Further Run Further". We continue to implement green and low-carbon operational measures, deepen the assessment and management of climate change risks and opportunities, and strengthen the sustainability of the entire value chain. In line with this commitment, Li Ning Company has developed and issued the *Li Ning Company Limited Environmental Management Manual*, integrating environmental management standards, requirements, and objectives into supplier evaluation and ongoing improvement processes. This approach embeds the concept of "responsibility" into sustainable supplier management, fostering mutual success with our suppliers.

The Chinese version of this document is the original version, and the translated versions of all other languages are for reference only. If there is any confusion between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail. And relevant content will be revised and updated in due course by the Li Ning Company.

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Li Ning Company Limited

December 2024

1.2 Vision for Sustainable Development

Li Ning Company Limited (hereinafter referred as "Li Ning Company" or "the Company") is dedicated to the sustainable development vision of "constantly surpassing ourselves to achieve the sustainability of products and operations, and let employees, enterprises, society and nature develop harmoniously and build a healthier and better world together". The Company has also formulated and adhered to a comprehensive corporate-level sustainable development strategy: "On the basis of ensuring production and operation compliance, we integrate the concept of responsibility into the whole value chain of product design, material procurement, production and processing, marketing and waste disposal, improve the social and environmental management system, and move towards our sustainable development vision by innovation and reform."

We continuously optimize our green operations management system, refine our environmental management regulations, and effectively implement environmental protection measures. This effectively drives innovation in green practices and proactively addresses the challenges posed by climate change.

Environmental Protection Initiatives:

- Strictly adhering to national environmental laws and regulations, proactively fulfilling our environmental protection responsibilities, monitoring climate change trends, addressing challenges, seizing opportunities, and supporting the steady progress of the national "Dual Carbon Goals" (Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality).
- Strengthening the management of environmental emissions, implementing energy-saving and consumption-reduction measures as well as enhancing the efficiency of resource and energy utilization to promote low-carbon operations.
- Promoting the research, development, and use of environmental-friendly materials, including recycling and biodegradation initiatives.

Supply Chains Management Initiatives:

- Supervising all stages of supplier management, including newly adoption, regular assessments, and termination, standardizing suppliers' management of environmental and social responsibilities, as well as strengthening suppliers' capacity building to support sustainable supply chains development.
- Monitoring suppliers' environmental performance, advocating the research and development (R&D) of eco-friendly products, conducting carbon footprint measurements, and building green supply chains.
- Actively participating in industry exchange activities, continuously tracking sustainable development trends, adopting the best practices in the industry, and driving the green transformation of supply chains.
- Promoting the use of environmental-friendly chemical substitutes by suppliers and enhancing water resource and waste management practices within supply chains.
- Encouraging suppliers to obtain relevant environmental protection certifications, thereby improving their environmental management levels and reducing environmental risks in supply chains.

1.3 Scope of Environmental Management

Li Ning Company Limited Environmental Management Manual is applicable to production suppliers and products that have established cooperative relationships with Li Ning Company. Other business units that are not currently covered, for example administrative procurement and store purchasing etc., may refer to and follow this manual accordingly.

1.3.1 Stores

Non-production units are not subject to environmental management and audit, except for some projects with special instructions.

1.3.2 Traders or Sales Representatives

Non-production units are not subject to environmental management and audit, except for specific projects with special instructions.

1.3.3 Factories

Factories include but are not limited to suppliers of raw and supplementary materials, printing and dyeing, final products, packaging materials, etc.

1.3.4 Other Licensees

Licensees include but are not limited to partners who use Li-Ning's logo and the production entities they use.



1.4 Organizational Structure and Responsibilities

At Li Ning Company, the work related to suppliers' environmental management is led by the environmental and social responsibility team and jointly promoted by relevant departments.

The main tasks of the Environmental and Social Responsibility Team include:

- Developing and managing the assessment tools, methodology, and process on suppliers' environmental management.
- Conducting initial environmental and social responsibility assessments on newly adopted suppliers.
- Conducting regular environmental management assessments on existing suppliers.
- Following up the improvement of suppliers to ensure that suppliers meet the relevant regulations and requirements of Li Ning Company.

Professional expertise of Environmental and Social Responsibility Team is as follows:

- Jacky Liu (Liu Wei): head of the Environmental and Social Responsibility Department, responsible for the overall deployment of Li Ning Company's environmental and social responsibility.
- Katherine Ji (Ji Lu): technical expert on overall environment assessment, responsible for suppliers' environmental assessment as well as stakeholder communication.
- Jackie Huang (Huang xian jie): technical expert on energy saving, responsible for promoting energy saving and carbon mitigation.
- Jin Hua: expert on social responsibility management, responsible for suppliers' social responsibility assessment and management.

2 Requirements of Environmental Management

2.1 Environmental Management System (EMS)

Suppliers' Production Factories (hereinafter referred to as "suppliers") must establish, implement, and continuously improve an Environmental Management System (hereinafter referred to as "EMS") proportionate to their operational scale and environmental impact. Suppliers shall also systematically manage, control, and mitigate potential negative environmental impacts. The EMS shall include the following elements: (Suppliers may also refer to ISO 14001 / GB/T 24001 *Environmental Management System-Specification with Guidance for Use*).

2.1.1 Regulations

Suppliers shall establish, implement, and maintain environmental regulations that include the following:

1. A commitment from top management to protect the environment and comply with relevant environmental laws, regulations, and other requirements.
2. A commitment to continuous improvement.
3. Providing training for all employees to understand the content of environmental regulations, and making the environmental regulations accessible to the public.

2.1.2 Environmental Factors

1. Suppliers shall establish and maintain procedures to identify, evaluate, and prioritize the environmental factors and impacts of their production activities, product use, or services.
2. Suppliers shall establish, regularly update, and review the environmental factors inventory.

2.1.3 Laws and Regulatory Requirements

Suppliers shall establish and maintain procedures to sort out, identify and regularly update the laws and regulatory requirements applicable to their production activities. These compliance obligations must be considered when establishing, implementing, maintaining, and continuously improving the EMS.

2.1.4 Targets, Metrics, and Management Plans

1. Suppliers shall establish documented targets and metrics, taking into account significant environmental factors, applicable laws, regulations, and other requirements, feasibility of technical solutions, financial, operational, and business needs, pollution prevention, and feedback from stakeholders.
2. The management plan shall include the designated employees or departments that are responsible for achieving the targets and metrics, as well as the methods and timelines for achieving them.

2.1.5 Management Team and Responsibilities

1. Suppliers shall clearly define the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of the management team to facilitate the effective operation of the management system.
2. Suppliers shall provide the necessary resources for the implementation of the management system and designate a senior management representative who is responsible for ensuring the establishment, implementation, and maintenance of the system.

2.1.6 Training, Awareness, and Competence

1. Suppliers shall identify training needs and implement training programs to ensure the management team is capable of maintaining the effective operation of the management system.
2. Trainings shall include general environmental awareness training as well as competence training for specific job responsibilities.

2.1.7 Information Exchange

1. Suppliers shall establish, implement, and maintain procedures to ensure the smooth communication of internal and external information related to the environmental management system. These procedures shall include:
 - The content of the information to be communicated.
 - When the information is communicated.
 - With whom the information is communicated.
 - How the information is communicated.
2. Suppliers shall conduct external communication of information related to the environmental management system in accordance with the established communication procedures and compliance obligations.

2.1.8 Information Archive

Suppliers shall establish and maintain procedures for the effective management control of documents and records necessary for the management system, which shall include the location of documents and records, the timing of revisions and approvals, the status of protection, and provisions for retention and cancellation.

2.1.9 Operational Control

1. Suppliers shall identify operations and activities related to material environmental factors and compliance obligations based on their regulations, targets and metrics. Meanwhile, suppliers shall establish operational criteria and implement process controls to ensure that all operations and activities are conducted under controlled conditions.
2. Suppliers shall control planned changes, review the consequences of unintended changes and, if necessary, shall take actions to mitigate any adverse impacts.

2.1.10 Emergency Plan and Response

Suppliers shall establish and maintain procedures to identify potential incidents and emergency situations and specify response measures to mitigate their impact on the environment, safety, or human health.

1. Prepare for emergencies, including the establishment of emergency response teams and the provision of necessary emergency supplies.
2. Provide information and training on emergency plans and responses to relevant stakeholders, including personnel working under supplier's control.
3. Conduct regular drills, review and revise response measures.
4. Respond to incidents and emergencies, take appropriate measures to prevent or mitigate the consequences based on the potential environmental impact of the incident or emergency.

2.1.11 Monitoring, Measurement, and Evaluation

Suppliers shall establish and maintain procedures to monitor and measure the key characteristics of operations and activities that have significant environmental impacts, and to evaluate compliance with applicable laws, and other regulatory requirements.

2.1.12 Non-conformities, Corrective, and Preventive Actions

Suppliers shall conduct root cause analysis for any non-conformities identified during the implementation of the EMS, develop corrective action plans, and monitor their execution. While addressing the non-conformities issues, suppliers shall also eliminate the root causes to prevent recurrence.

2.1.13 Internal Audits

Suppliers shall establish, implement, and maintain one or more internal audit programs to conduct regular internal audits, assessing compliance with:

- 1.The requirements of the established EMS; and
- 2.The effectiveness of the implementation and maintenance of EMS.

2.1.14 Review by The Senior Management

1. The senior management of suppliers shall conduct regular reviews of the EMS to ensure its constant applicability, adequacy, and effectiveness.
2. The review shall consider changes in regulation, achievement of targets, audit results, and needs for continuous improvement.
3. The outputs of the review from the senior management shall include:
 - Conclusions on the constant applicability, adequacy, and effectiveness of the EMS.
 - Decisions related to opportunities for continuous improvement.
 - Decisions related to any need for changes to the EMS, including resource allocation such as personnel and materials.
 - Actions to be taken when environmental targets are not achieved.
 - If necessary, improvement on the integration opportunities of the EMS with other business processes.
 - Any conclusions related to the organization's strategic direction.

2.2 Environmental Permits

2.2.1 Environmental Impact Assessment

Suppliers undertaking new, modified, or expanded projects that result in discharge of wastewater, exhaust gases, noise, or solid waste must prepare environmental impact assessment reports, forms or registrations (collectively referred to as "Environmental Impact Assessment Documents") to evaluate the environmental impacts of construction projects, in accordance with national regulations and the extent of the project's environmental impact.

For construction projects that are legally required to prepare Environmental Impact Assessment Reports or Forms, suppliers must submit the assessment documents to the authorized environmental protection department for approval prior to construction start. Suppliers are prohibited from starting projects construction if the Environmental Impact Assessment Documents have not been reviewed and approved by the relevant regulatory authorities.

Once the Environmental Impact Assessment Reports or Forms have been approved, if any significant changes to the project's nature, scale, location, production processes, or measures for pollution prevention and ecological protection, as per listed in the *List of Significant Changes In Construction Projects with Pollution Impacts*, *List of Significant Changes In Tannery Construction Projects*, and *List of Significant Changes In Textile Printing and Dyeing Construction Projects*, and triggered resubmission of Environmental Impact Assessment Reports or Forms for approval, the suppliers shall follow accordingly.

2.2.2 Delivery of Environmental Protection Facilities After Completion of Construction Projects

Environmental protection facilities for construction projects, as per required in the environmental impact assessment and approval, must be designed, constructed, and put into operation simultaneously with the main project. For construction projects that conducted environmental impact report or environmental impact form, suppliers shall conduct acceptance inspections on environmental protection facilities following the standards and procedures specified by the environmental protection department under the State Council. Suppliers must prepare an environmental acceptance inspection report and make it publicly available. Projects that have not passed environmental acceptance inspections or failed to meet acceptance standards may not be put into use.

2.2.3 Pollutant Discharge Permits

Suppliers that discharge pollutants directly or indirectly into the environment must obtain a valid pollutant discharge permit or the registration of stationary pollution sources receipt in accordance with relevant national regulations. Pollutants shall be discharged in compliance with the type, concentration, total quantity, and discharge destination requirements specified in the permit/registration receipt.



2.3 Energy and Greenhouse Gases

2.3.1 Energy Management

1. Suppliers shall comply with the relevant national regulations and carry out energy-saving evaluations for fixed asset investment projects. Projects that do not meet mandatory energy-saving standards shall not be constructed or be put into use if already complete construction.
2. Suppliers are prohibited from using energy-consuming equipment and production processes that have been explicitly phased out. Outdated energy-saving products, equipment, and production processes shall be gradually phased out and replaced with high energy-efficient ones.
3. Suppliers shall identify energy sources used for operations, establish an energy measurement system for different operation levels, equip and apply legally calibrated energy measuring instruments, with regular implementation of different operation level measurement and data collection of various energy consumption. They are also expected to analyze and compile statistics, identify key energy-consuming equipment, and provide a basis for energy management.
4. Suppliers shall carry out proper operation and maintenance of key energy-consuming equipment, meet the technical requirements for key operating parameters, and improve energy efficiency.
5. Suppliers shall regularly provide energy-saving education and job-specific energy-saving training for employees.
6. Suppliers are encouraged to use renewable energy sources such as wind energy, hydroelectric power, solar energy, geothermal energy, and biomass fuels to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels while gradually phasing out the use of coal.
7. Suppliers are encouraged to establish energy consumption baselines based on energy consumption statistics, set energy-saving goals, develop and implement action plans and technical improvement measures, as well as regularly review and track implementation progress in order to achieve energy saving, consumption reduction, and efficiency improvement.
8. Suppliers are encouraged to develop and implement energy management systems (*ISO 50001/GB/T 23331 Energy Management System Requirements and Application Guidelines*) to improve energy management levels.
9. Suppliers are encouraged to conduct energy audits, timely analysis and control of energy management levels and energy consumption status, identify problems and weaknesses, tap the potential of energy conservation, as well as seek directions and opportunities for saving energy conservation.
10. Energy efficiency improvement:

Suppliers are encouraged to continuously improve energy efficiency through engineering and management measures, including but not limited to the following possible measures:

- Using high-efficient equipment such as motors, pumps and fans—use machines with high-efficient classification can significantly improve overall energy efficiency.
- Enhancing insulation of thermal systems to reduce heat loss and improve heat utilization.
- Using efficient lighting systems as energy-saving lamps such as LED, which can reduce lighting power consumption. Other methods include installing sensor controls and intelligent dimming systems to adjust lighting according to usage needs as well as a sound and well-thought lighting layout to maximize the use of natural lighting.
- Installing variable-frequency speed equipment to improve the load matching of motors, fans and other equipment, and optimize energy utilization efficiency.
- Adopting waste heat recovery technology, as the recovery and utilization of waste heat generated during the process can significantly improve energy efficiency.
- Developing a comprehensive energy consumption assessment and reward-punishment mechanism. Incorporate energy consumption indicators into the assessment and apply reward & punishment scheme according to the achievement of energy-saving goals. And
- Enforcing equipment maintenance and optimization management to regularly inspect and repair equipment, optimize process parameters, and improve equipment efficiency.

11. Green buildings:

Suppliers are encouraged to adopt more environmental-friendly practices and materials in the design, location selection, construction, operation, and disposal of new construction or renovation of existing buildings, with reference to the national green building standards.

2.3.2 Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases (hereinafter referred as "GHGs") are atmospheric gases produced naturally and by human activities. GHGs can absorb and emit radiation of specific wavelengths within the infrared spectrum released by the Earth's surface, atmosphere, and clouds, causing the Earth's surface to become warmer. Climate change will cause severe impacts on industries or sectors such as agriculture, water resources, ecosystems, coastal and marine ecosystems, and public health. The primary GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs, CFCs, HCFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). The Global Warming Potential (GWP) is commonly used as a key indicator to measure a substance's contribution to climate change. In essence, GWP represents the relative ability of a substance to cause global warming compared to the same mass of carbon dioxide.

The main sources of GHGs in apparel and footwear industry include but are not limited to:

- Carbon dioxide generated from the use of fossil fuels is the main source of global carbon emissions. The combustion of fossil fuels also releases nitrous oxide and methane. Therefore, energy conservation is the key method for reducing GHGs.
- Methane released from anaerobic wastewater treatment and septic tanks. And
- Hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons released during the use of refrigerants, fire extinguishers, aerosols, cleaning solvents, and foaming agents.

To mitigate the environmental impact of GHGs, suppliers are encouraged to:

- Conduct GHGs inventory, prepare GHGs emission list and report, covering Scope 1 - direct emissions, Scope 2 - energy indirect emissions, and Scope 3 - other indirect emissions. Third-party verification should also be put into place.
- Establish baselines based on the GHGs inventory data, set short-term/mid-term/long-term emission reduction targets, and develop and implement action plans as well as technological measures to achieve carbon emission reductions.
- Disclose greenhouse gas-related information as well as reduction plans and targets through public information channels.
- Select refrigerants with low GWP values, perform regular maintenance and minimize refrigerant leakage.
- Prohibit the use of fire extinguishers/systems that use CO₂ and HFCs as extinguishing agents unless necessary.
- Use polyurethane foaming agents that are free of freon and hydrofluorocarbons.
- Carry out effective operation of wastewater treatment systems and septic tanks to reduce methane emissions. And
- Collect carbon footprint data for products, conduct life cycle analysis (LCA), and take measures to improve green design and green production of products.

2.4 Water Consumption and Wastewater

2.4.1 Water Consumption

1. As required in the national water resources extraction and paid use regulations, suppliers who directly extract water resources from rivers, lakes, or underground sources must obtain a water extraction permit and pay water resource fees before water resources extraction. Water resources extraction shall be conducted based on the water resource type, validation period, and volume as included in the water extraction permit.
2. Suppliers shall phase out outdated processes, technologies, and equipment that results in high water consumption and adopt advanced and applicable water-saving processes, technologies, and equipment encouraged by the government to continuously improve water use efficiency.
3. Suppliers shall identify various water sources used in their operational activities, establish a water consumption amount measurement system in different operation levels, equip and use legally certified water measuring instruments, regularly classify and collect data on water consumption, conduct statistical analysis of the data, identify key water-consuming equipment, and provide a basis for water management.
4. It is the responsibility of suppliers to identify, prevent, and monitor potential leaks in the water supply network, which includes all infrastructure components from the point of collection, storage, and distribution to the point of use. A regular inspection and maintenance program shall be conducted by suppliers to reduce water losses from failures of equipment and components and identify potential problems before they become a problem.
5. The reuse/recycling of water/wastewater is an effective solution to reduce overall water consumption. Suppliers shall assess the quality of water/wastewater and treatment capacity to determine if it is suitable for recycling and reuse in addition to making the necessary modifications to water collection, treatment systems, and supply networks for reuse.
6. Suppliers shall also track the volume of recycled and reused water to monitor and demonstrate the reduction of the factory's water footprint.
7. Water balance tests shall be conducted regularly by suppliers to assess and track water intake, use, and output, so that high water consumption or potential losses can be identified and quantified, the factory's overall water use can be understood, and opportunities for reducing water usage and cost saving can be highlighted.
8. Suppliers shall provide regular water-saving education and job-specific water-saving training for employees.
9. Suppliers are encouraged to, based on water consumption statistics, establish water consumption baselines, set water conservation goals, develop and implement action plans and technical improvement measures as well as regularly review and track the implementation progress in order to achieve water saving, consumption reduction, and efficiency improvement.

2.4.2 Wastewater Management

1. Suppliers shall construct standardized pollutant discharge outlets and set up signs in accordance with relevant regulations. The location and quantity of pollutant discharge outlets, as well as the methods and directions of pollutant discharge are to comply with the provisions of the discharge permit. Suppliers shall conduct self-monitoring in accordance with the requirements of the pollutant discharge permit and relevant standards and specifications while maintaining the original monitoring records to verify compliant discharges.
2. Suppliers shall establish a stormwater drainage system and a wastewater drainage system, respectively, to achieve separate collection and discharge of stormwater and wastewater. It is prohibited to discharge wastewater via stormwater network.

3. Suppliers shall establish wastewater inventory. The inventory should include industrial wastewater, domestic sewage, and stormwater, and the contents of the inventory should include:

- Discharge points;
- Discharge volume;
- Discharge pollutants;
- Discharge destinations; and
- Legal or other discharge testing or reporting requirements (testing parameters and frequency).

4. Suppliers are responsible for ensuring that the factory's wastewater collection and treatment network (collection, transfer pipelines, and storage) is properly designed to appropriately direct wastewater to the treatment facilities. This will ensure that no untreated wastewater can bypass treatment. The network shall be inspected and maintained to prevent accidental discharges due to leaks or spillage.

5. Suppliers shall monitor the amount of wastewater generation, treatment volume, and discharge volume. Any significant or unknown discrepancies shall be investigated to determine the cause.

6. Suppliers who have wastewater treatment facilities are responsible for ensuring that the wastewater treatment facilities operate within their design specifications and operating parameters, and monitoring and maintaining all equipment and components (such as pumps, valves, flow meters, motors, sampling equipment, etc.) as per the manufacturer's specifications and design specifications. In order to ensure that the wastewater treatment system continues to operate effectively and continuously, relevant employees must receive appropriate training to understand operational and monitoring requirements as well as facility troubleshooting methods, thus, non-compliance issues will be identified and addressed promptly.

7. *ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines* are globally unified expectation for sampling, testing, and reporting of industrial wastewater and sludge generated from wet processing, across the textile and leather industry. Suppliers are encouraged to refer to the guidelines for the sampling, testing, and reporting of industrial wastewater and sludge. If there are any non-conformance issues identified, suppliers are encouraged to analyze root cause, develop a rectification plan, and implement corrective measures.

8. Suppliers are encouraged to adopt clean production by applying advanced technologies and management methods in product design, raw materials, production processes, workflows, and equipment, as well as throughout the entire production process, thus, to reduce generation and discharge of wastewater at the beginning and to save costs on following pollution treatment.



2.5 Exhaust Emission Management

1. Suppliers shall construct standardized pollutant discharge outlets and set up signs in accordance with relevant regulations. The location and quantity of pollutant discharge outlets, as well as the methods and directions of pollutant discharge shall comply with the provisions of the discharge permit. Suppliers shall conduct self-monitoring in accordance with the requirements of the pollutant discharge permit and relevant standards and specifications, and keep the original monitoring records to verify compliant emissions.
2. Suppliers shall identify, track, and manage the sources of emissions on site and establish an inventory of emission sources, which should include the following information:
 - Name or number of emissions points;
 - Processes or equipment associated with the emission source;
 - Pollutants emitted from the emission source;
 - Legal or other emission testing or reporting requirements (testing parameters and frequency), if applicable; And
 - Exhaust gas treatment devices installed, if applicable.
3. Suppliers are responsible for monitoring operating parameters, inspecting and maintaining equipment under recommended conditions and following the maintenance requirements of exhaust gas treatment equipment manufacturers. Operators should receive job training with regard to operational requirements and monitoring methods, as well as equipment troubleshooting methods for quickly identifying and addressing non-compliance issues.
4. Ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) are a series of chemicals known to severely damage the atmospheric ozone layer. ODSs are commonly used as refrigerants for refrigerators and air conditioners, fire extinguishing agents for fire-resistant and explosion-proof equipment, as well as foaming agents, cleaning solvents, and dry-cleaning agents. Suppliers are encouraged to select refrigerators, air conditioners, cold dryers, and chiller units among other equipment that have low Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) values.
5. Suppliers shall establish a preventive maintenance plan that covers all equipment containing refrigerants, regularly maintain the equipment to prevent or detect leaks in early stage, and minimize emissions to the environment. The installation of halon fire extinguishers in non-essential places is prohibited.
6. The *ZDHC Air Emissions Guidelines* aims to promote management and share best practices for air emissions, with the goal of minimizing air pollution caused by the textile, apparel, leather, and footwear value chain. Suppliers are encouraged to refer to this industry standard to determine the applicable monitoring and reporting requirements for their operations, and to implement sampling, testing, and reporting industrial emissions accordingly. Should there be any non-conformance issues, identify the root cause, develop a rectification plan, and implement corrective measures.
7. Suppliers are encouraged to reduce exhaust emissions by upgrading their waste gas treatment equipment and facilities or / and adopting alternative fuels.
8. Suppliers are encouraged to adopt clean production by applying advanced technologies and management methods in product design, raw materials, production processes, workflows, and equipment, as well as throughout the entire production process, thus, to reduce generation and emissions of exhaust gases at the beginning and to save costs on following pollution treatment.

2.6 Pollutant and Waste Management

1. Suppliers who generate industrial solid waste (including hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste) must provide information about the types, quantities, flow direction, storage, utilization, and disposal methods of industrial solid waste, to the local ecological and environmental authorities, in addition, measures for generation amount reduction and comprehensive utilization of industrial solid waste shall also be specified. Relevant provisions requirements of pollutant discharge permit management system shall be followed.
2. Suppliers shall phase out outdated production processes and equipment that generate industrial solid waste which can cause severe environmental pollution, and adopt production processes and equipment that generate less industrial solid waste with less hazardous character.
3. Suppliers shall identify, track, and manage various types of waste generated, and establish a waste inventory. The inventory should include the following information:
 - Types of waste;
 - Locations and processes of waste generation;
 - Identify hazardous character of waste based on relevant regulatory standards, and confirm code number for hazardous waste;
 - Storage requirements and storage locations;
 - Treatment and disposal measures and qualifications required for disposal vendors; and
 - Amount measurement methods (such as weighing, invoice receipts, estimation methods, etc.).
4. It is the responsibility of suppliers to collect waste based on categories and provide designated places/facilities, which can meet the requirement of national environmental protection standards for waste storage. Weather-proofing, leak-proofing, seepage prevention, corrosion prevention, ventilation, static electricity prevention, explosion-proofing, fire-proofing, and other environmental pollution prevention measures should be equipped for waste storage facilities based on the waste's category, form, physicochemical properties, packaging form, pollutant migration pathways and pollution prevention requirements. Hazardous waste storage facilities should be equipped with facility signs of hazardous waste storage, utilization, and disposal in accordance with national environmental protection standards. Necessary zoning and isolation measures should be provided to avoid contact and mixing of incompatible hazardous waste.
5. The materials and linings of waste containers and packaging should be compatible with the waste being stored. For different categories, forms, and physicochemical properties of waste, the containers and packaging materials should meet the corresponding requirements for seepage prevention, leakage prevention, corrosion resistance, and strength. Hazardous waste labels should be provided according to national environmental protection standards.
6. Suppliers shall regularly inspect the waste storage condition, conduct timely cleaning of the storage facility ground, replace damaged or leaking waste storage containers and packaging materials, and ensure the functioning of weather-proof, and dust-proof facilities for storing waste.
7. Suppliers shall provide overflow emergency equipment near the storage facility, including necessary personal protective equipment, absorbent cotton, etc. There should also be emergency eyewash and/or shower facilities that can be accessed easily at all times.
8. Mixing hazardous waste with non-hazardous waste for storage is prohibited.
9. Suppliers shall measure the quantity of various types of waste and establish a management ledger for industrial solid waste, accurately recording information such as type, quantity, flow direction, storage, utilization, and disposal of industrial solid waste to meet traceability and query-ability requirements.
10. When engaging third party to transport, utilize, and dispose of industrial solid waste, the qualifications and technical capabilities of the third party should be verified and a written contract must be legally signed, pollution prevention requirements should be stipulated in the contract. Transfer and disposal of hazardous waste should be performed by a third party holding a hazardous waste operation permit and hazardous waste transfer manifest should be applied.
11. All irresponsible waste disposal practices are prohibited, including open incineration, open dumping, landfilling, and intentional release into soil and/or natural water bodies.

12. Suppliers shall regularly provide job training related to waste disposal for employees.

13. Suppliers are required to adhere to the principles of "reducing, reusing, and recycling" in the circular economy, set waste reduction targets or recycling targets, and take proactive measures, including but not limited to comprehensive utilization during waste generation, recycling and reuse of various waste resources in the renewable resource generation, to ensure the achievement of the targets.

2.7 Noise Emission Management

1. Suppliers subject to noise pollution permit management should carry out noise pollution prevention and control in accordance with the requirements of the pollution discharge permit, conduct self-monitoring, and keep the original monitoring records to verify compliance status. Emissions of industrial noise without a valid permit are prohibited.

2. Suppliers shall identify and control various sources of noise (such as production equipment, transportation vehicles, etc.), adopt noise source control measures (such as using low-noise equipment, optimizing process flows, etc.), reasonably layout noise sources, and adopt sound insulation, sound absorption, noise reduction, vibration isolation and other measures to reduce vibration and lower noise levels.

2.8 Emergency Response

1. Suppliers shall assess and identify environmental, safety, and health risks based on the production characteristics of the factory, including but not limited to:

- Pipe network/pipeline leaks;
- Pollutant treatment processes or equipment failures;
- Power outage;
- Natural disasters; and
- Production safety accidents, etc.

These risks may lead to the accidental entry of pollutants into the atmosphere, natural water bodies, soil and other environmental media, causing or potentially causing a decline in environmental quality and/or ecological damage, endangering public health and property safety. Suppliers shall thus develop emergency response procedures to deal with such risks. The response procedures shall include:

- Conducting risk assessment of environmental emergencies;
- Improving risk prevention and control measures for environmental emergencies, including effective collection, diversion, interception, and pollution reduction measures to prevent the spread of leaked substances, firefighting water, polluted rainwater, etc., to the external environment;
- Investigating and rectifying environmental safety hazards as well as taking the necessary measures to eliminate environmental safety hazards;
- Developing and filing contingency plans for environmental emergencies, conducting regular drills, generating drill evaluation reports, analyzing existing problems, and conducting timely modifications and improvements to emergency plans based on the drill outcomes; and
- Building environmental emergency response capabilities, training employees on emergency knowledge and skills for responding to environmental emergencies, and establishing training archives to keep track of information such as training time, content, and participants accurately; establishing and improving management systems that are relevant to environmental emergency situations and reserving necessary equipment and materials for environmental emergencies.

2. When an environmental emergency strikes, suppliers must immediately activate the corresponding contingency plan for environmental emergencies, take necessary measures to cut off or control the pollution source and prevent the expansion of hazards as well as promptly notify the units and residents that may be harmed, followed by reporting to the environmental protection department at or above the county level where the accident occurred for investigation and handling.

2.9 Chemical Management

1. Suppliers shall establish, implement, and continuously improve the chemical management system in accordance with the *Li Ning Company Limited Chemical Management Framework*, so as to effectively control chemicals in the production process and reduce the impact of chemical use on the environment and human health.
2. Suppliers shall assess the risks of chemicals based on the information provided by chemical suppliers, such as Safety Data Sheets (SDS), Technical Data Sheets (TDS), the Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) of Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC), chemical compliance declarations and test reports, ChemCheck reports, product specifications, etc., with consideration of the relevant laws, regulations, standards, international regulations and restrictions, the requirements of *Safety Technical Requirements of Li-Ning Product* (hereinafter referred as Li-Ning RSL), and chemical hazard information to determine whether chemicals can be purchased. Chemicals that do not comply with the *Li-Ning RSL* and/or *ZDHC MRSL* cannot be purchased or used.
3. Suppliers shall establish and make timely updates to the chemicals inventory, which should include all chemicals used and stored in the factory, including but not limited to:
 - Chemicals used in the production process, such as chemicals for manufacturing and processing, chemicals for laboratories and pilot workshops;
 - Chemicals used in operations, such as chemicals for cooling towers, boilers, and wastewater treatment;
 - Chemicals used for cleaning, maintenance, and repair of machinery/equipment; and
 - Chemicals used for cleaning and factory maintenance/repair detergents, paints, solvents, herbicides, etc.

The content of the inventory shall include at least:

- Basic information about chemicals (name, manufacturer/supplier, product batch number, and chemical classification);
 - Usage information (monthly usage and unit of measurement);
 - Usage location;
 - Storage location;
 - Conformance level with the *ZDHC MRSL* or certification with equivalent effect;
 - SDSs issuance date;
 - Hazardous substance information (CAS number and content);
 - Compatibility; and
 - Compliance.
4. Suppliers are strictly required to purchase chemicals from legal sources. Hazardous chemicals shall be purchased from suppliers qualified for production/operation of hazardous chemicals. For purchase of precursor chemicals for drug manufacturing, the required variety and quantity must be filed with the public security organs and a purchase filing certificate shall be obtained prior to the purchase. On the other hand, with regards to purchase of precursor chemicals for explosive manufacturing, the variety, quantity, and flow information of the purchased precursor chemicals must be reported to the public security organs through the precursor chemicals information system. If the transportation of hazardous chemicals is involved, suppliers must verify the permits for dangerous goods transportation and the qualifications of driver, loading and unloading management personnel, and escort personnel.
 5. Suppliers shall promptly obtain the latest version of the SDSs from chemical suppliers. The SDSs shall comply with the relevant requirements of chemical safety technical specifications, as well as be available in local language. Where chemicals are stored and/or used, SDSs shall be kept in the location where is easily accessible and referred by employees.
 6. Suppliers shall mandate that chemical suppliers provide chemicals that are of qualified quality, with intact containers or packaging that are affixed with safety labels. The safety labels should comply with the relevant regulations of chemical safety label writing specifications.

7. Suppliers shall, based on the information on SDSs and safety labels, establish rules for internal transportation and loading/unloading of chemicals, train relevant employees, and take appropriate measures to minimize accidents.

8. Chemical storage facilities shall, according to the types and hazardous characteristics of the chemicals, take necessary measures against wind, sun, rain, leaks, corrosion, static electricity, explosion, and fire, as well as measures to ensure ventilation. Safety prevention systems shall be installed as per the requirements of the relevant regulations. Incompatible chemicals shall be stored separately to prevent contact or mixing. Appropriate storage conditions shall be provided when storing chemicals that are sensitive to light and control parameters such as temperature and humidity. Meanwhile, storage facilities shall be labeled with warning signs and equipped with SDSs for chemicals. In order to ensure that emergency equipment is intact and functional, firefighting equipment, protective equipment, leak control tool kits, and emergency eyewashes/showers shall be provided and regularly inspected for integrity. Regular inspections of chemical storage conditions shall be conducted, and any issues found shall be addressed immediately. As a general rule, chemicals shall be managed in accordance with the principle of first in, first out. Last but not least, residual/expired chemicals shall be disposed of and recorded in a timely manner.

9. Personnel handling chemicals shall operate in accordance with the instructions provided in SDS/safety labels. Chemicals shall be handled properly by using the engineering control facilities provided in a correct manner and/or wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment.

10. Waste chemicals shall be disposed of in accordance with the disposal requirements listed in SDSs. Those determined to be hazardous waste shall be transferred to hazardous waste warehouse and handled according to the regulations for hazardous waste treatment. While, those determined to be non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of according to the management requirements for industrial solid waste.

11. Suppliers shall identify potential accidents related to chemicals, such as chemical leaks, fires, employee injuries, damage to buildings and facilities, and natural disasters. It is also crucial to assess risks, develop and implement response measures; develop emergency plans, regularly conduct employee training and drills, reserve necessary emergency equipment and supplies as well as establish a sound management system.

12. Suppliers shall establish procedures to trace the usage of chemicals in the product manufacturing, integrating process formulas (usage logs) with the names, batches, and quantities of chemicals used to achieve traceability.

13. The final products distributed by suppliers shall meet the requirements of the *Li-Ning RSL* as well as relevant laws, regulations, and standards. Suppliers are required to implement investigation processes and resolutions for potential RSL non-conformance.

14. Suppliers shall provide regular job training related to chemicals for employees.

15. Suppliers are encouraged to manage and urge their suppliers to improve chemical management capability to achieve consistently conformance with RSL & MRSL requirements.

16. Suppliers are encouraged to collaborate with brands and/or chemical suppliers to opt for chemicals for alternative assessment.

17. Suppliers are encouraged to prioritize the procurement of verified chemicals from the positive chemical list. The positive chemical list includes, ZDHC Gateway Chemical Module (ZDHC MRSL Conformance Level 1-3), OEKOTEX® ECO PASSPORT and bluesign®, FINDER, etc.

For relevant requirements on chemical management, please refer to the contents of the document *Li Ning Company Limited Chemical Management Framework*.

2.10 Soil Conservation and Biodiversity

2.10.1 Soil Conservation

1. The construction site of suppliers shall comply with the requirements of national spatial planning, annual land use plans, land use controls, as well as the conservation of resources and protection of the ecological environment. Suppliers are strictly required to implement the construction land standards and are prohibited from engaging in land development activities within the prohibited range determined by the national spatial planning controls.
2. Suppliers shall take effective measures to prevent and reduce soil pollution within their production and operational premises and shall bear legal responsibilities for any soil pollution resulting from these processes.
3. If suppliers are identified as key soil pollution units by local governments, they will be expected to fulfill the following obligations:
 - Strictly control the emission of toxic and harmful substances and submit annual emission reports to the competent ecological environment department;
 - Establish a soil pollution hazards investigation system to ensure continuous and effective prevention of leakage, loss, and dispersion of toxic and harmful substances; and
 - Develop and implement self-monitoring programs, with regular reports on monitoring data made to the competent ecological environment department.

2.10.2 Biodiversity

1. Suppliers shall comply with the United Nations *Convention on Biological Diversity* as well as the relevant laws and regulations of China in order to minimize the negative impact of their operations, services, and products on biodiversity (including but not limited to damage to habitats, wildlife, plant communities, and ecosystems).
2. Suppliers shall assess the impact and dependence of production and operation activities on biodiversity and ecosystems based on industry characteristics, where applicable and feasible.
3. Suppliers shall, based on the assessment results, establish environmental policies related to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. At the same time, they should also formulate management plans and action plans for biodiversity conservation.
4. To ensure the implementation of the management plan for biodiversity conservation, suppliers must conduct regular follow-ups.

3 Suppliers Environmental Management Assessment

1. As a channel for dynamic communication with suppliers, Li Ning Company organizes multiple functional departments to jointly conduct Quarterly Business Reviews (QBR) of suppliers. Environmental management assessment is one of the evaluation dimensions of the QBR. The environmental management QBR assessment is conducted by third-party through desktop reviews and is primarily focuses on supplier's environmental management capabilities and performance status.

2. In addition to the environmental QBR, Li Ning Company also collaborates with third-party companies annually to conduct on-site environmental audits of suppliers.

3. Both the environmental QBR assessment and the on-site environmental assessment encompass the same audit content, including 10 modules:

4. The QBR audit content is updated annually based on changes in laws and regulations, industry trends, and company development needs. Suppliers shall monitor and stay informed of these updates.

Code	Module	Content
1	Basic Information	<p>Collect basic information about the factory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of products Production techniques and output Buildings in the factory site Organizational structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary environmental protection facilities Whether it is a primary energy-consuming unit Environmental certifications or audits, etc.
2	Environmental Permits	<p>Factory inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental impact assessment reports, forms, registration forms, and relevant approvals Environmental Completion Acceptance document <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollutant Discharge Permits/ registration receipt, etc.
3	Environmental Management	<p>Factory inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and implication of EMS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of IPE violation records
4	Water Resources Management	<p>Factory inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Extraction Permit (if applicable) Statistical records of water consumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water conservation measures/ projects adopted
5	Wastewater Management	<p>Factory inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater discharge sources identification Operation status of wastewater treatment facilities Regular monitoring of wastewater discharge compliance status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle rate of wastewater PRTR or Detox disclosure
6	Air Pollutant Management	<p>Factory inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air emission sources identification Operation status of air emission treatment facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of air emission compliance status
7	Solid Waste Management	<p>Factory inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste inventory ledger Proper storage, legal treatment and disposal of solid waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of waste minimization or recycling measures
8	Chemical Management	<p>Factory inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemicals inventory License/record of legally purchased chemicals Safe storage, use and emergency response of chemicals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSL&MRS management Relevant employee trainings
9	Energy Management	<p>Factory inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy consumption statistical records GHG emission inventory with corresponding emission accounting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy-saving and carbon reduction measures adoption
10	Sustainable Development Items	<p>Factory inspection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievements in energy and carbon reduction/ water conservation/waste recycling/chemicals and hazardous substances management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certificates reflecting sustainability management capabilities

4 Appendix

4.1 Terminologies and Explanations

Term	Explanation
Environment	The external environment in which the organization operates includes air, water, land, natural resources, plants, animals, humans, and the interrelationships among them.
QBR	QBR is the abbreviation of Quarterly Business Review
Environmental Factors	The elements of an organization's activities, products, and services that can interact with the environment.
Environmental Impact	Any harmful or beneficial change to the environment, fully or partially resulting from an organization's environmental factors.
Fossil Energy	Fossil Energy is a type of hydrocarbon or its derivatives, including coal, oil, and natural gas, classified as a non-renewable energy source.
Baseline	Baseline is an essential concept in project management, serving as a starting point for the project records, used to measure performance and manage changes.
Environmental Impact Assessment	Environmental Impact Assessment refers to the analysis and evaluation of the potential environmental impacts of proposed human activities, based on which preventive and mitigation measures as well as corresponding responses are recommended.
Delivery of Environmental Protection Facilities After Completion of Construction Project	This refers to the activities conducted by the environmental protection administrative department after the completion of a construction project, according to relevant regulations. Based on monitoring the delivery of environmental protection or investigation results, along with on-site inspections and other methods, assessing whether the project meets environmental protection requirements.
Pollutant Discharge Permits	This refers to a certificate issued by the environmental protection administrative department that permits a pollution-discharging entity to release a specified amount of pollutants, following a review of the entity's application. It is a key component of environmental protection permits, and it is widely used.
Registration of stationary pollution sources	This refers to enterprises, institutions, and other producers or operators whose pollutant generation, discharge, and environmental impact are minimal and, therefore, are not required by law to obtain a pollutant discharge permit. They must instead complete and submit a pollutant discharge registration form.
Hazardous Waste	According to the <i>Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes</i> , solid wastes which are listed in the National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes or with hazardous properties identified by the national identification standards and methods of hazardous waste must be disposed in accordance with national laws and regulations.
ZDHC	ZDHC is the abbreviation of the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals

Term	Explanation
ZDHC MRSL	Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) issued by the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals
SDS	SDS is the abbreviation of Safety Data Sheet. SDS is a comprehensive document provided by hazardous chemical production or sales enterprises to customers, as required by regulations. It contains information on 16 aspects, including chemical composition, physical and chemical properties, flammability and explosiveness, toxicity, environmental hazards, and guidelines for safe use, storage conditions, emergency spill response, and transportation regulations.
TDS	TDS is the abbreviation of Technical Data Sheet. TDS includes information on the proper usage and storage of the corresponding chemicals, along with information of relevant methods, serving as an essential attached document together with the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for chemicals usage.
PPE	PPE is the abbreviation of Personal Protective Equipment, which is primarily used to protect employees from serious occupational injuries or diseases caused by exposure to chemical radiation, chemical corrosion, electrical radiation, electrical equipment, labor equipment, mechanical equipment or dangerous workplace.
ISO14001	An environmental management system standard developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). As global environmental pollution and ecological damage are becoming more and more serious, major environmental problems such as ozone layer destruction, global warming and the disappearance of biodiversity threaten the future survival and development of mankind. ISO14001 is designed to address these issues above in line with the needs of international environmental protection, international development on economy and trade.
GWP	GWP is the abbreviation of Global Warming Potential, A metric that measures the impact of greenhouse gases on global warming, representing the relative ability of a given gas to contribute to global warming compared to an equivalent mass of carbon dioxide.
ODS	ODS is the abbreviation of Ozone-Depleting Substances, chemicals that are broken down by ultraviolet (UV) radiation into chlorine and bromine free radicals, leading to the depletion of the ozone layer. ODS include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, carbon tetrachloride (CCl ₄), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), methyl chloroform, hydrobromofluorocarbons, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide, and others. These substances may also contribute to global warming, thereby impacting global climate change.
ODP	ODP is the abbreviation of Ozone Depletion Potential, the ratio of the amount of ozone depletion caused by a unit mass of a specific gas to the amount of ozone depletion caused by a unit mass of trichlorofluoromethane in the atmosphere.
OEKO-TEX® ECO PASSPORT	OEKO-TEX® ECO PASSPORT was launched by TESTEX in Switzerland in 1993 as an independent third-party certification for colorants, additives and chemicals used in the textile and leather industry. It aims to promote green chemistry by proactively identifying and removing hazardous substances from the "input" to support cleaner, safer products and production.
Bluesign	Bluesign, established in Switzerland in 2000, aims to unite the textile supply chain—including chemical suppliers, textile manufacturers, and brand owners—to eliminate substances posing risks to public health and the environment from the source. It promotes responsible resource use to ensure safety and environmental harmlessness.

4.2 Laws, Regulations and Standards for Reference

The following documents are essential to the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this document. For undated references, the latest version (including all change orders) applies to this document.

Name of Laws, Regulations and Standards

ISO14001 Environmental Management System-Specification with Guidance for Use

Law of the People's Republic of China on Conserving Energy

Measures for the Energy Conservation Examination of Fixed-Asset Investment Projects

Catalog of Obsolete High-Energy-Consumption and Outdated Electromechanical Equipment (Products)

Measures for Supervision and Management of Energy Saving of Energy-Consuming Special Equipment

General Principles for Equipping and Management of the Measuring Instruments of Energy in Organization of Energy Using

General Principles for Calculation of Total Production Energy Consumption

Technical Requirements for Monitoring Energy Performance Parameters and Key Operating Characteristics of Major Energy-Consuming Equipment

ISO50001 Energy Management Systems Requirements with Guidance for Use

ISO14064-1 Greenhouse Gases Part 1: Specification with Guidance at the Organization Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals

ISO14064-3 Greenhouse Gases — Part 3: Specification with Guidance for the Validation and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Assertions

ISO/Dis 14067:2017 Greenhouse Gases - Carbon Footprint of Products - Requirements and Guidelines for Quantification

Pas2050 Specification for the Assessment of the Life Cycle Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Goods and Services

ISO 14068-1 Climate Change Management -Transition to Net Zero—part 1:Carbon Neutrality

Pas-2060 Carbon Neutrality

Evaluation Standard for Green Building(GB/T 50378)

Design Standard for Green Buildings(GB/T 51350)

Evaluation Standard for Green Building Materials (GB/T 24337)

Water Law of the People's Republic of China

Regulations on Water Abstraction Permits and Water Resource Fees Collection Management

Catalog of the Elimination of High Water-Consuming Processes, Technologies and Equipment

Name of Laws, Regulations and Standards

Catalog of Industrial Water-Saving Processes, Technologies and Equipment Encouraged by the State

General Provisions on Equipping and Managing of the Measuring instrument of Water in Organization of Water Using

The General Principles of Water Balance Test in Enterprises

Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China

Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China

Regulations on the Administration of Permitting of Pollutant Discharges

Guidance on Emission Registration of Fixed Pollution Sources (Trial Implementation)

Law of the People's Republic of China on Environmental Impact Assessment

Regulations on the Administration of Construction Project Environmental Protection

List of Significant Changes in Construction Projects with Pollution Impacts

List of Significant Changes in Tannery Construction Projects

List of Significant Changes in Textile Printing and Dyeing Construction Projects

Technical Requirements for Standardized Regulation of Sewage Outfall (Trial Implementation)

Graphical Signs for Environmental Protection--Discharge Outlet (Source)

Integrated Wastewater Discharge Standard

Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Leather and Fur Making Industry

Emission Standard for Pollutants Form Synthetic Leather and Artificial Leather Industry

Discharge Standard of Water Pollutants for Dyeing and Finishing of Textile Industry

Measures for the Environmental Emergency Response Management

ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines

Cleaner Production Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China

Name of Laws, Regulations and Standards

Atmospheric Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China

Emission Standard of Integrated Atmosphere

Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Boilers

Standard for Fugitive Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds

Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Leather Products Industry

Emission Standard of Pollutants for Synthetic Resin Industry

Regulations on the Administration of Ozone Depleting Substances

List of Controlled Ozone-Depleting Substances in China

Catalog of Recommended Alternatives to Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS)

ZDHC Air Emissions Guidelines

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes

Directory of Outdated Production Processes and Equipment that Generate Industrial Solid Wastes that Seriously Pollute the Environment to be Phased Out within a Limited Period of Time

Catalog of Classification and Code for Solid Waste

Directory of National Hazardous Wastes

Technical Specification for Setting Identification Signs of Hazardous Waste

Standard for Pollution Control on Hazardous Waste Storage

Measures for the Administration of Permit for Operation of Dangerous Wastes

Measures for the Transfer of Hazardous Wastes

Technical Guidelines for Solid Waste Treatment & Disposition Engineering

Law of the People's Republic of China on Noise Pollution Prevention and Control

Emission Standard for Industrial Enterprises Noise at Boundary

Technical Guidelines for Environmental Noise and Vibration Control Engineering

Regulations on the Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

Name of Laws, Regulations and Standards

Regulations on the Administration of Precursor Chemicals

Measures for the Administration of the Purchase, Sale and Transportation of Readily-Acceptable Chemicals

Directory of Hazardous Chemicals Liable to Produce Explosives

Measures for the Public Security Management of Explosives Precursors

Public Security Requirements for Storage Sites of Potential Explosives

Directory of Toxic Chemicals Strictly Restricted in China

Policies and Measures for Environmental Risk Management of Priority Control Chemicals

Directory of Priority Chemicals for Control

Safety Data Sheet for Chemical Products Content and Order of Sections

Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheet for Chemical Products

General Rule for Preparation of Precautionary Label for Chemicals

Guidance on the Preparation of Emergency Response Plans for Hazardous Chemical Accidents

General Rules for the Hazardous Chemicals Warehouse Storage

Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals

The Rule of Precautionary Label for Chemicals in Workplace

Regulations on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road

AFIRM Restricted Substances List

ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List

ZDHC Chemical Management System Framework

ZDHC Chemical Management System Technical Industry Guide

Li Ning Company Limited Chemical Management Framework

Safety Technical Requirements of Li-Ning Product