Carbonstop Product Carbon Footprint Certification Project Protocol

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Document Control Information

Upon approval, this document shall be issued and implemented. It applies to product carbon footprint quantification, carbon reduction management, carbon offsetting, and third-party review activities carried out on the Carbon Cloud platform or similar platforms. All relevant departments and project participants shall comply with this document.

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Foreword

This document is intended for the implementation of product carbon footprint certification. It specifies the terms and definitions, general principles, implementation process, product carbon footprint quantification requirements, carbon offsetting requirements, claims and label requirements, third-party review requirements, requirements for continuity of review conclusions and staged reviews, as well as mechanisms for suspension, withdrawal, and reinstatement.

This document references the requirements of ISO 14067 for the quantification and reporting of product carbon footprints, incorporates the management logic of ISO 14068 regarding reduction first, residual emissions offsetting, and credible claims, and draws on the operational approaches of PAS 2050 with respect to life cycle boundaries, cut-off rules, data quality, preference for primary data, and comparability control.

This document does not constitute a claim of identical adoption of the above international documents. Its purpose is to provide the Carbon Cloud platform and similar platforms with an implementable, reviewable, maintainable specification for low-carbon product management under which review conclusions may be issued.

Certain contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing body of this document shall not be held responsible for identifying any such patents.

Introduction

In recent years, disclosure of product-level carbon information and low-carbon claims have become important requirements in market competition, customer access, green procurement, and cross-border trade. A one-off quantification result alone is no longer sufficient to support continuous carbon reduction management and credible communication. What enterprises need instead is a closed-loop mechanism covering quantification, carbon reduction, offsetting, review, and maintenance.

This document regards product carbon footprint quantification as the foundational step of low-carbon product management. It emphasizes the identification of hotspot emission sources from a full life cycle perspective, the establishment of quantifiable, actionable, and verifiable carbon reduction targets and action plans, and, after reasonable carbon reduction has been achieved, the implementation of high-quality carbon offsetting for residual emissions.

The Carbonstop quantification platform, Carbon Cloud, embeds the GHG Protocol and ISO 14067 standards and supports enterprises in quantifying carbon emissions across all stages of the product life cycle, covering all material life cycle stages such as raw material acquisition, manufacturing and processing, distribution and transportation, product use, and waste treatment.

The platform has passed independent assessment and certification by the internationally renowned certification body SGS. The scope of certification covers the platform methodology, carbon emission factor database, and report outputs, confirming full conformity with the international standards of the GHG Protocol and ISO 14067. This third-party assurance covers both the methodological level and the reporting level. As of 2026, the platform no longer adopts PAS 2060.

1 Scope

This document specifies the terms and definitions, general principles, implementation process, product carbon footprint quantification requirements, carbon offsetting requirements, third-party review requirements, requirements for continuity of review conclusions and staged reviews, label

and claim requirements, appeal and complaint handling requirements, as well as mechanisms for suspension, withdrawal, and reinstatement.

This document applies to product carbon footprint certification projects conducted on the Carbon Cloud platform.

This document applies to products with a clearly defined functional unit and life cycle boundary, including but not limited to raw materials, components, industrial products, consumer products, electrical and electronic products, equipment products, and product families.

For service products, product-service systems, solution-based deliverables, and complex project-based products, this document may be applied by reference; however, the functional unit, boundary definition, allocation rules, and limitations on the applicability of results shall be specifically described.

2 Normative References

The contents of the following documents, through normative reference in this document, constitute indispensable provisions of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document, including any amendments, applies.

- ISO 14040, Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Principles and framework
- ISO 14044, Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines
- ISO 14067, Greenhouse gases — Carbon footprint of products — Requirements and guidelines for quantification
- ISO 14068 (applicable parts), climate change management and related carbon neutrality requirements
- PAS 2050, Specification for the assessment of the life cycle greenhouse gas emissions of goods and services
- GHG Protocol Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard
- Applicable verification and conformity assessment documents such as ISO 14064 and ISO 14065

3 Terms and Definitions

3.1 Product carbon footprint

Net total greenhouse gas emissions and removals arising throughout a product's life cycle, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent.

3.2 Functional unit

Standardized quantified unit used to describe the function delivered by a product and on the basis of which the carbon footprint result is expressed.

3.3 Reference flow

Quantity of product, material, or service required to fulfill a defined functional unit.

3.4 System boundary

Boundary used to determine which life cycle processes, activities, inputs, and outputs are included or excluded.

3.5 Life cycle

The entire process from raw material acquisition, pretreatment, manufacturing, packaging, and transport through use, maintenance, recycling, and final disposal.

3.6 Material emission source

Emission source that has a significant influence on the total product carbon footprint result, hotspot identification, carbon reduction decision-making, or external claims.

3.7 Non-material emission source

Emission source demonstrated to have a minor effect on the total product carbon footprint and not to affect the credibility of the conclusion.

3.8 Baseline value

Product carbon footprint result used as the starting point for evaluating carbon reduction performance and setting targets.

3.9 Carbon reduction target

Targeted reduction in product life cycle emissions to be achieved within a defined boundary and time period.

3.10 Residual emissions

Emissions that remain unavoidable within the claim period after reasonable carbon reduction has been undertaken because of technical, economic, or practical constraints.

3.11 Carbon offsetting

Act of compensating residual emissions through the purchase and retirement of eligible carbon credits.

3.12 Third-party review

Activities whereby Carbonstop, acting as an independent third party relative to the applicant, reviews the data, boundary-setting results, and reports independently generated by Carbon Cloud users on the Carbon Cloud platform and issues a review conclusion. The Carbon Cloud platform itself has already been certified by SGS; the third-party review under this document does not duplicate certification of the platform certification status.

3.13 Continuity of certification

Requirement to maintain the continuing validity of review status through annual review, staged follow-up review, and review of material changes.

3.14 Label use

Act of externally displaying and communicating certification marks, claim wording, platform QR codes, and certificate information.

4 General Principles

- Completeness principle: The product carbon footprint shall cover all life cycle stages unless the applicant can demonstrate that a given stage constitutes a non-material emission source.
- Reduction-first principle: Carbon offsetting shall not substitute for actual carbon reduction actions; only residual emissions may be offset.

- Relevance principle: Boundaries, data, methods, and assumptions shall match the actual characteristics of the product and the intended project purpose.
- Consistency principle: Quantification rules applied across different periods, batches, and uses shall remain stable so as to ensure comparability of results.
- Transparency principle: Key assumptions, cut-off rules, data gaps, allocation logic, offset sources, and review conclusions shall be fully disclosed.
- Authenticity principle: The applicant shall be responsible for the authenticity of submitted materials, records, and external claims.
- Prudence principle: Where uncertainty exists, preference shall be given to approaches that avoid underestimation of emissions and misleading claims.
- Platform closed-loop principle: In principle, the processes covered by this document shall be completed on the Carbon Cloud platform so as to ensure traceable records of key steps and version information.

Where the above principles conflict, priority shall be given to truthfulness, completeness, and verifiability of results.

5 Overall Process Requirements

The product carbon footprint certification project shall be subject to full-process management on the Carbon Cloud platform. Standard setting and the entire process shall be completed on Carbon Cloud, including project application, boundary setting, data collection, quantification modeling, report generation, offset registration, Carbonstop third-party review, issuance of review conclusions, and ongoing review and status maintenance.

When applying for a product carbon footprint label, the applicant shall meet the product carbon footprint quantification requirements in Section 7, the carbon offsetting requirements in Section 8, the claim, label, and information disclosure requirements in Section 9, and the third-party review requirements in Section 10 of this document.

For product families, sample-based quantification may be carried out where representativeness is ensured, provided that the conditions for extrapolation and limitations of applicability are clearly stated.

The platform supports multi-role collaboration and version control so as to ensure clear delineation of responsibilities among all project participants.

Stage	Stage Name	Major Activities	Output Deliverables
S1	Project Application	Create a project on the Carbon Cloud platform, enter product and enterprise information, and define the intended use	Project initiation information
S2	Boundary Setting	Define the functional unit, system boundary, accounting rules, and scope of applicability	Boundary description document
S3	Data Collection	Collect activity data, factors, and supporting materials	Data inventory and evidence package
S4	Carbon Footprint Quantification	Modeling, calculation, hotspot analysis, and sensitivity analysis	Quantification results and model file
S5	Reporting and Baseline	Generate the report and lock the baseline value	Product carbon footprint report

S6	Carbon Offsetting	Identify residual emissions and allocate and retire carbon credits	Offset ledger and retirement certificates
S7	Carbonstop Third-Party Review	Document review, sample-based checks, and nonconformity rectification	Review records and conclusion
S8	Review Maintenance	Issuance of review conclusions, annual review, follow-up review, suspension, or withdrawal	Review status records

6 Responsibilities of Participating Parties

6.1 Applicant

The applicant shall bear primary responsibility for data authenticity, completeness of materials, and compliance of claims.

The applicant shall establish a cross-functional coordination mechanism to ensure that information relating to procurement, production, research and development, energy, logistics, quality, and compliance can be integrated and reviewed.

The applicant shall accept verification, review, and rectification as required and shall bear ultimate responsibility for externally disclosed content.

6.2 Consulting or technical support party

The consulting or technical support party may assist the applicant in boundary setting, data consolidation, quantification modeling, and report preparation.

The consulting or technical support party shall not assume responsibility for data authenticity on behalf of the applicant, nor shall it impair the independence of the third-party review.

6.3 Third-party review body (Carbonstop)

Carbonstop, as the third-party review body, shall conduct independent and impartial review of the data and reports independently generated by Carbon Cloud users on the Carbon Cloud platform.

Carbonstop shall retain the sampling logic, review records, nonconformities, review opinions, and the basis on which review conclusions are formed.

7 Product Carbon Footprint Quantification Requirements

7.1 General requirements

Product carbon footprint quantification shall be based on life cycle assessment methodology and shall be capable of supporting management decision-making, certification evaluation, and external communication.

Prior to quantification, the objective of the quantification, application scenario, product scope, functional unit, reporting period, and target audience shall be clearly defined.

Where the project is intended to support public claims, marketing communication, or tendering, data quality and depth of review shall be enhanced as appropriate.

7.2 Functional unit and reference flow

The functional unit shall accurately express the function of the product and shall not merely use unit count in place of the actual functional output.

For products that differ in service life, performance, or efficiency, preference shall be given to a functional unit that reflects service output.

The reference flow shall be consistent with the functional unit and shall be capable of linkage with material inputs, energy consumption, transportation, use, and end-of-life treatment activities.

7.3 System boundary and life cycle requirements

Product carbon footprint quantification shall cover all life cycle stages, including raw material acquisition and pretreatment, manufacturing, packaging, transport, use, maintenance, and end-of-life treatment.

No life cycle stage shall be omitted unless the stage constitutes a non-material emission source.

Where a cradle-to-gate result is used, it shall be separately identified in the report and shall not be described as a complete product carbon footprint.

7.4 Mandatory life cycle stages

Raw material stage: main raw materials, auxiliary materials, recycled materials, biobased materials, packaging materials, and their upstream processing.

Manufacturing stage: equipment energy consumption, process emissions, losses, rework and scrap, utilities, and internal logistics.

Transport stage: major transport modes, distances, load factors, warehousing, and necessary distribution steps.

Use stage: energy and consumables consumption under typical conditions of use, maintenance, replacement, and service life assumptions.

End-of-life stage: dismantling, recycling, incineration, landfill, reuse, and other terminal treatment routes.

7.5 Determination of non-material emission sources

The determination of non-material emission sources shall be based on reasonable estimation and written justification. Any single excluded item should not normally exceed 1% of the estimated total emissions, and the cumulative total of all excluded items should not normally exceed 5%.

Any emission source that could materially influence hotspot identification, selection of carbon reduction pathways, or external claims shall not be treated as a non-material emission source.

Difficulty in obtaining data, higher cost, or lack of supplier cooperation shall not constitute direct grounds for omission. The applicant shall give priority to supplementing such gaps through proxy data, conservative estimation, or sampling.

7.6 Data quality requirements

Primary data shall be used preferentially, in particular foreground process data that are under the control of the applicant.

For background processes, representative secondary data or authoritative databases may be used; however, their temporal, geographical, and technological applicability shall be explained.

Data quality shall be evaluated in at least six dimensions: temporal representativeness, geographical representativeness, technological representativeness, completeness, consistency, and verifiability.

For data items with high contribution or high sensitivity, data granularity should be increased and targeted checks should be carried out.

7.7 Allocation rules

Where a process has multiple outputs, allocation should first be avoided through process subdivision. Where allocation cannot be avoided, it may be based on mass, energy, economic value, or another more reasonable causal relationship.

The allocation method shall remain consistent and the reason for its use shall be stated in the report. Where a change in method causes a significant change in results, supplementary sensitivity analysis shall be provided.

7.8 Biogenic carbon, recycled materials, and recycling

Where biobased materials, recycled materials, open-loop recycling, or closed-loop recycling are involved, the methodology applied and the boundary treatment rules shall be described.

Where benefits beyond the system boundary are presented separately, they shall be reported separately from the main product carbon footprint result and shall not be deducted twice.

7.9 Energy factors and treatment of green electricity

Electricity, heat, and other energy factors shall preferentially use authoritative factors applicable to the relevant region.

Where green electricity, renewable energy certificates, or market-based electricity procurement arrangements are used to reflect carbon reduction impacts, the requirements for attribution, uniqueness, and temporal matching shall be met, and the treatment logic shall be described in the report.

7.10 Uncertainty and sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis shall be conducted for key parameters, key factors, and key assumptions.

Where data quality is insufficient, reasonable conservative approaches shall be applied to prevent systematic underestimation of emissions.

Where necessary, scenario analysis may be used to describe the range of impacts of different assumptions on the conclusion.

7.11 Expression of results and reporting principles

Results shall be expressed per clearly defined functional unit and shall include, at minimum, the total across the life cycle and the distribution by stage.

Reports shall follow the principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, accuracy, and transparency.

Comparative claims shall meet the conditions of functional equivalence, consistent boundaries, and comparable data quality; otherwise, direct comparison shall not be made.

7.12 Report content requirements

At a minimum, the report shall include: project overview, quantification objective, product description, functional unit, system boundary, life cycle flow diagram, data sources, emission

factor sources, key assumptions, cut-off rules, allocation methods, stage results, hotspot analysis, data quality evaluation, sensitivity analysis, and conclusions and recommendations.

Relevant primary data, calculation tables, and evidence indices shall be archived on the platform to support Carbonstop in conducting third-party review of data and reports independently generated by users.

8 Carbon Offsetting Requirements

8.1 Basic requirements

Carbon offsetting shall be used only to compensate residual emissions and shall not substitute for actual carbon reduction. Before undertaking offsetting, the applicant shall have completed product carbon footprint quantification, setting of carbon reduction targets, and implementation of reasonable carbon reduction measures.

8.2 Identification of residual emissions

Residual emissions shall be identified on the basis of confirmed life cycle emissions results. Data affected by data gaps, incomplete boundaries, or lack of review shall not be directly included as offsetting objects.

8.3 Carbon credit quality requirements

Carbon credits used for offsetting shall meet the requirements of being real, quantifiable, additional, unique, traceable, retired, and free of double-counting risk.

Carbon credits shall originate from standards with public registration and query mechanisms and shall be capable of providing the project number, issuance year, project type, and retirement record.

The applicant may select carbon credits by reference to the high-quality carbon credit portfolio product CCT (Carbonstop Carbon Tonne) introduced by Carbonstop. CCT products strictly comply with the following quality criteria: additionality; quantifiability and accuracy; permanence; absence of double counting; rigor and transparency of methodology; legal compliance and registration governance; and compliance in verification and issuance, with complete documented records maintained for review. At the same time, CCT products explicitly exclude carbon offset credits from large-scale renewable energy projects with installed capacity of 10 MW or above.

8.4 Temporal and boundary matching

The issuance, procurement, and retirement timing of carbon credits should, as far as possible, align with the product claim period, and a one-to-one mapping relationship shall be established with the relevant product, batch, period, or certification scope.

8.5 Offsetting quantity requirements

The quantity offset shall not normally be less than the confirmed quantity of residual emissions. The applicant shall also disclose total emissions, emissions already reduced, residual emissions, and the quantity offset.

8.6 Retirement and evidence requirements

Only after carbon credits have been formally retired and auditable evidence has been generated may they be used for product carbon neutrality or carbon offsetting claims. Retirement evidence and the mapping list shall be archived on the platform.

8.7 Prohibitive requirements

Unretired credits shall not be used for claims of having been offset; credits with unclear origin or high risk of duplicate accounting shall not be used; future credits shall not be counted in advance toward current claims.

8.8 Risk control

For carbon credit projects with high permanence risk, insufficiently credible baselines, or obvious social or environmental controversy, the applicant shall avoid use; where use is strictly necessary, more stringent internal review and explanation shall be provided.

9 Claims, Labels, and Information Disclosure Requirements

9.1 General requirements

Any claim involving product carbon footprint, product carbon reduction, low-carbon product, product carbon offsetting, or product carbon neutrality shall be consistent with the appropriately reviewed project status on the platform and with the review conclusion issued by Carbonstop.

9.2 Minimum disclosure requirements

External disclosures shall include at least the product name, functional unit, reporting period, boundary type, whether offsetting is included, review status, and the project number or review confirmation file number.

Where the term "neutral" is used, the quantity of residual emissions and the offsetting arrangement shall be disclosed concurrently.

9.3 Rules for label use

Labels shall be linked to a valid review confirmation file, QR code, or query link and shall not be used independently outside the context of the relevant project.

The use of labels on packaging, brochures, official websites, tender documents, and exhibition materials shall, in principle, follow Carbonstop's unified visual identity and copy specifications. Where personalized presentation is required, agreement shall first be reached with Carbonstop.

9.4 Prohibition of misleading statements

Partial life cycle results shall not be described as a complete product carbon footprint; planned carbon reductions shall not be described as achieved reductions; purchased but unretired carbon credits shall not be described as having already achieved neutrality.

9.5 Copy review requirements

Important copy, posters, screenshots of review confirmation files, or press releases intended for public release should preferably pass Carbonstop's review and compliance checking process in advance.

10 Review Requirements

10.1 Review body and role positioning

Carbonstop, as the third-party review body, shall maintain independence relative to the applicant and the project consulting or implementation party, and shall review the data and reports independently generated by Carbon Cloud users on the Carbon Cloud platform in accordance

with this document. The Carbon Cloud platform has already passed SGS certification and meets authoritative domestic and international standard requirements.

10.2 Conditions for review acceptance

When applying for third-party review, the applicant shall submit or confirm the product carbon footprint report, underlying data and evidence, target and plan documents, proof of carbon reduction implementation, offsetting materials (where applicable), and platform records independently generated on the Carbon Cloud platform.

10.3 Review focus

The review shall focus on boundary completeness, appropriateness of the functional unit, authenticity of key data, reasonableness of allocation methods, verifiability of carbon reduction measures, compliance of carbon offsetting, consistency between platform-generated reports and underlying evidence, and accuracy of claims.

10.4 Review methods

The review may adopt methods such as document review, remote interview, sample traceability, logical recalculation, site visit, and outlier checking, with emphasis on checking the consistency of data, reports, and evidence chains independently generated by users on the Carbon Cloud platform.

10.5 Treatment of nonconformities

Nonconformities shall be managed by grading. Before any major nonconformity is closed, a positive review conclusion shall not be issued.

Minor nonconformities shall be rectified within the specified period, and observations may be incorporated into the subsequent improvement plan.

10.6 Review conclusion

The review conclusion shall clearly specify the scope of application, product identification, functional unit, boundary type, review scope, validity period, limitations, and subsequent maintenance requirements.

11 Continuity of Review Conclusions and Staged Reviews

11.1 Validity period of review conclusions

Unless otherwise specified, the validity period of a review conclusion shall in principle not exceed 3 years. During the validity period, the applicant shall continuously comply with the requirements of this document.

11.2 Annual review

The annual review shall cover at least boundary changes, updates to key data, status of achievement of carbon reduction targets, explanations of deviations, use of offsetting, and external claims.

Certified products shall be subject to continuous monitoring. If product carbon emissions show an upward trend for two consecutive years, Carbonstop shall mandatorily initiate the certification cancellation procedure.

11.3 Staged follow-up review

Changes in product formulation, changes in key raw materials, significant changes in the energy mix, relocation of production sites, substantial fluctuations in life cycle results, customer complaints, or regulatory attention will normally trigger a staged follow-up review.

11.4 Renewal requirements

Before the expiry of a review conclusion, where continuation of review status is required, the applicant shall submit updated materials and undergo a renewal review.

11.5 Status handling after follow-up review

Depending on the results of the follow-up review, the original status may be maintained, the review status may be adjusted, the status may be conditionally maintained, or the review conclusion may be suspended or withdrawn.

12 Suspension, Withdrawal, and Reinstatement Mechanism

12.1 Circumstances for suspension

The review status may be suspended where the annual review is not completed as required, rectification materials are not submitted on time, key data remain to be verified, or significant disputes exist.

12.2 Circumstances for withdrawal

Where data falsification, forged evidence, malicious concealment of boundaries, seriously misleading publicity, use of non-compliant offsets, or refusal to rectify a major nonconformity occurs, the review conclusion shall be withdrawn.

12.3 Procedural requirements

Before withdrawal or suspension, written notice shall be issued to the applicant and a reasonable opportunity to respond shall be provided. Where risks are clear and may cause significant misleading effects, suspension may be imposed first.

12.4 Reinstatement requirements

A suspended project may be reinstated to valid status after corrective actions have been completed and follow-up review passed; a withdrawn project shall in principle re-apply.

12.5 Public disclosure of status

After any status change, the platform shall synchronously update the publicly queryable information, and the applicant shall not continue to use invalid review confirmation marks or related claims.

13 Document and Record Management

The applicant, the platform, and Carbonstop shall retain key files and records related to the project and ensure their integrity, authenticity, traceability, and retrievability.

At a minimum, the following materials shall be retained: project application materials, boundary description documents, data inventories, primary evidence, quantification models, report versions, carbon reduction targets and plans, implementation evidence, offset ledgers, review records, records of rectification of nonconformities, review confirmation files, and records of status changes.

The record retention period shall in principle be not less than 5 years after expiry of the validity period of the review conclusion. Where laws, regulations, or customer requirements prescribe a longer period, those requirements shall prevail.

The Carbon Cloud platform shall be equipped with functions for account permission control, version freeze, log tracking, data export, abnormality alerts, status switching, and evidence archiving.

14 Supplementary Provisions

The right of interpretation of this document shall reside with Carbonstop.

This document shall take effect on the date of publication.

Appendix A (Normative) Minimum Content Requirements for Product Carbon Footprint Reports

A.1 Project overview and report statement;

A.2 Quantification objective and application scenario;

A.3 Product description, functional unit, and reference flow;

A.4 Life cycle boundary and process flow diagram;

A.5 Data sources, data quality, and emission factor sources;

A.6 Allocation rules, cut-off rules, and key assumptions;

A.7 Life cycle stage results and hotspot analysis;

A.8 Sensitivity or uncertainty analysis;

A.9 Conclusions and recommendations;

A.10 Data tables, evidence index, and necessary annexes.

Appendix B (Normative) Key Points for Carbon Offsetting Compliance Checks

- Whether a complete product carbon footprint quantification has been completed;
- Whether reasonable carbon reduction measures have been implemented and supporting evidence is available;
- Whether residual emissions have been clearly identified;
- Whether the carbon credits used satisfy the requirements of authenticity, additionality, uniqueness, retirement, and absence of double-counting risk;
- Whether the carbon credits match the claim period and product scope;
- Whether the disclosed information is sufficient and accurate.

Appendix C (Normative) Recommended Elements of a Review Confirmation File

Review confirmation file number;

Applicant name;

Product name, model, or scope of application;

Functional unit;

Review conclusion and statement of applicability;

Boundary type and reporting period;

Whether carbon offsetting is included;

Issue date, validity period, and query QR code;

Carbonstop name and seal.

Appendix D (Informative) Statement of Consistency with Referenced International Documents

In terms of product carbon footprint quantification, life cycle coverage, and reporting principles, this document is consistent with the general concepts of ISO 14067.

In terms of reduction first, residual emissions offsetting, and credible communication of claims, this document incorporates the management logic of ISO 14068.

In terms of cut-off rules, data quality, preference for primary data, and comparability control, this document draws on the operational approach of PAS 2050.

Given that this document serves platform-based implementation and review management scenarios, it further expands requirements relating to process control, status maintenance, label use, and complaint handling.

Appendix E (Informative) Platform Implementation Points

Standard setting and the full implementation process shall be completed on the Carbon Cloud platform. Offline materials generated outside the platform may serve only as uploaded evidence and shall not replace the formal platform process.

The platform supports project management, role-based permissions, evidence indexing, version control, status management, rectification closed loops, management of review confirmation files, and query-based display.

For projects intended for external marketing, bidding, or public labeling, the depth of review and approval thresholds should be increased.

The platform has extended functions including supplier data reporting interfaces, carbon credit ledger management, and review application management.