Carbonstop Product Carbon Reduction Certification Project Protocol

Archiving Department: Carbonstop (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd.

Classification: Public Release

Version No.: V3

Document Title: Carbonstop Product Carbon Reduction Certification Project Protocol

Document Control Information

This document shall be released and implemented upon approval. It applies to product carbon reduction activities and third-party review activities conducted on the Carbon Cloud platform or similar platforms. All relevant departments and project participants shall comply with it.

Release Statement:

Implementation Date: __21__ / __01_ / __2026__

Approval Date: __10__ / _01__ / __2026__

Approver: _____Luhui Yan_____

Issuing Organization: Carbonstop (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd.

Version No.: V3

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(Final Release Version V3)

Issued on: 10/01/2026

Implemented on: 21/01/2026

Issued by: Carbonstop (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd.

Foreword

This document is intended for product carbon reduction certification implementation scenarios. It specifies the terms and definitions, general principles, implementation process, product carbon footprint accounting requirements, carbon reduction target and plan-setting requirements, carbon reduction implementation requirements, claim and label requirements, third-party review requirements, continuity and stage review requirements for review conclusions, as well as suspension, withdrawal, and reinstatement mechanisms applicable to product carbon reduction certification projects.

This document references the requirements of ISO 14067 concerning the quantification and reporting of product carbon footprints and draws on the operational approaches of PAS 2050 regarding life cycle boundary setting, cut-off rules, data quality, primary-data preference, and comparability control.

This document does not constitute a declaration of identical adoption of the above international documents. Its purpose is to provide an implementable, reviewable, issuable, and sustainably maintainable product low-carbon management specification for the Carbon Cloud platform and similar platforms.

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

Introduction

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

This document regards product carbon footprint accounting as the foundation of product low-carbon management and emphasizes the identification of hotspot emission sources from a full life cycle perspective, as well as the establishment of quantifiable, executable, and verifiable carbon reduction targets and action plans.

The Carbonstop accounting platform, Carbon Cloud, incorporates the GHG Protocol and ISO 14067 and supports enterprises in completing carbon emissions accounting across all stages of the product life cycle, including raw material acquisition, manufacturing and processing, distribution and transportation, product use, and waste treatment, as well as all other relevant life cycle stages.

The platform has passed independent evaluation and certification by the internationally recognized certification body SGS. The certification scope covers the platform accounting methodology, carbon emission factor database, and report output, confirming alignment with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14067. This third-party assurance covers both the methodological level and the reporting level. From 2026 onward, the platform will no longer adopt PAS 2060.

1 Scope

This document specifies the terms and definitions, general principles, implementation process, product carbon footprint accounting requirements, carbon reduction target and plan-setting requirements, carbon reduction implementation requirements, third-party review requirements, continuity and stage review requirements for review conclusions, label and claim requirements, complaint and appeal handling requirements, as well as suspension, withdrawal, and reinstatement mechanisms applicable to product carbon reduction certification.

This document applies to product carbon reduction certification projects conducted on the Carbon Cloud platform and to related third-party review activities.

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 goods, electrical and electronic products, equipment products, and product families.

For service products, product-service systems, solution-based deliverables, and complex project-type products, this document may be applied by reference; however, dedicated explanations shall be provided for the functional unit, boundary definition, allocation rules, and limitations on the use of results.

2 Normative References

The following documents contain provisions which, through normative reference in this text, 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
- 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 of a product over its life cycle, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent.

3.2 Functional unit

A quantified and standardized unit used to describe the function delivered by the product and to express the carbon footprint result.

3.3 Reference flow

The amount of product, material, or service required to fulfill the defined functional unit.

3.4 System boundary

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

3.5 Life cycle

The full process of a product from raw material acquisition, pre-processing, manufacturing, packaging, and transportation through use, maintenance, recycling, and final disposal.

3.6 Material emission source

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

3.7 Non-material emission source

An emission source demonstrated to have only a minor effect on the total product carbon footprint and not to compromise the credibility of the conclusion.

3.8 Baseline value

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

3.9 Carbon reduction target

The target for reducing product life cycle emissions within a defined boundary and time horizon.

3.10 Residual emissions

Emissions that remain unavoidable within the claim period after reasonable reduction efforts due to technical, economic, or practical constraints.

3.11 Carbon offsetting

The act of compensating residual emissions through the purchase and cancellation of eligible carbon credits.

3.12 Third-party review

An activity in which 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; therefore, the third-party review under this document does not duplicate the certification status of the platform.

3.13 Continuity of certification

Requirements for maintaining the continuing validity of review status through annual review, stage review, and major-change review.

3.14 Label use

The external display and communication of certification marks, claim wording, platform QR codes, and certificate information.

4 General Principles

- Principle of completeness: The product carbon footprint shall cover all life cycle stages unless the applicant can demonstrate that a given stage is a non-material emission source.
- Principle of reduction first: Carbon offsetting for a product shall not substitute for actual carbon reduction actions; offsetting is permitted only for residual emissions.
- Principle of relevance: Boundaries, data, methods, and assumptions shall match the actual characteristics of the product and the intended use of the project.
- Principle of consistency: Accounting rules for different periods, different batches, and different uses shall remain stable to ensure comparability of results.
- Principle of transparency: Key assumptions, cut-off rules, data gaps, allocation logic, offset sources, and review conclusions shall be fully disclosed.
- Principle of truthfulness: The applicant shall be responsible for the authenticity of submitted materials, records, and external claims.
- Principle of prudence: Where uncertainty exists, approaches that avoid underestimating emissions and misleading claims shall be preferred.
- Platform closed-loop principle: The processes covered by this document should, in principle, be completed on the Carbon Cloud platform so as to ensure traceability of key steps and version information.

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

5 Overall Process Requirements

Product carbon reduction certification shall be managed throughout the whole process on the Carbon Cloud platform. The full standard-setting and implementation process shall be completed within Carbon Cloud, including project application, boundary setting, data collection, accounting modeling, report generation, target filing, implementation tracking, third-party review by Carbonstop, issuance of the review conclusion, and continuing review and status maintenance.

Where an applicant applies for a product carbon reduction label, the applicant shall satisfy the product carbon footprint accounting requirements in Clause 7, the product carbon reduction target and plan-setting requirements in Clause 8, the product carbon reduction implementation requirements in Clause 9, the claim, label, and information disclosure requirements in Clause 10, and the third-party review requirements in Clause 11 of this document.

For product families, sample-based accounting may be adopted under the condition of representativeness; however, extrapolation conditions and applicable limitations shall be clearly stated.

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

Stage	Stage Name	Main Activities	Outputs
S1	Project application	Create the 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 approach, and scope of applicability.	Boundary description document
S3	Data collection	Collect activity data, emission factors, and supporting evidence.	Data inventory and evidence package
S4	Carbon footprint accounting	Conduct modeling, calculation, hotspot analysis, and sensitivity analysis.	Accounting results and model files
S5	Report and baseline	Generate the report and lock in the baseline value.	Product carbon footprint report
S6	Targets and plan	Set carbon reduction targets and implementation pathways.	Carbon reduction targets and plan document

S7	Reduction implementation	Implement measures, record progress, and upload evidence.	Implementation records and stage outputs
S8	Carbon offsetting	Identify residual emissions and allocate and cancel carbon credits.	Offset register and cancellation evidence
S9	Third-party review by Carbonstop	Conduct document review, sampling review, and nonconformity rectification.	Review records and conclusion
S10	Review maintenance	Issue the review conclusion and conduct annual review, re-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, R&D, energy, logistics, quality, and compliance can be integrated and reviewed.

The applicant shall accept verification, review, and corrective actions as required and shall bear final responsibility for externally disclosed content.

6.2 Consultant or technical support party

A consultant or technical support party may assist the applicant in boundary setting, data collation, accounting modeling, and report preparation.

A consultant or technical support party shall not replace the applicant in bearing responsibility for data authenticity, nor shall it compromise the independence of the third-party review.

6.3 Third-party review party (Carbonstop)

Carbonstop, as the third-party review party, shall independently and impartially review 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 for forming the review conclusion.

7 Product Carbon Footprint Accounting Requirements

7.1 General requirements

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

Before accounting begins, the accounting objective, application scenario, product scope, functional unit, reporting period, and intended audience shall be defined.

Where a project is intended for public claims, marketing communication, or tender support, the depth of data quality control and review shall be increased as appropriate.

7.2 Functional unit and reference flow

The functional unit shall accurately reflect the function of the product and shall not be expressed solely as a count of items where that does not represent actual functional output.

For products with differences in service life, performance, or efficiency, a functional unit capable of reflecting service output should be used in preference.

The reference flow shall be consistent with the functional unit and shall be linkable to materials, energy use, transportation, use, and end-of-life activities.

7.3 System boundary and life cycle requirements

Product carbon footprint accounting shall cover all life cycle stages, including raw material acquisition and pre-processing, manufacturing, packaging, transportation, use, maintenance, and end-of-life treatment.

No life cycle stage shall be omitted unless that stage qualifies as a non-material emission source.

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

7.4 Mandatory life cycle stages to be included

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

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

Transportation stage: major transport modes, distances, loading rates, warehousing, and necessary distribution activities.

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

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

7.5 Determination of non-material emission sources

Determination of a non-material emission source shall be based on reasonable estimation and documented justification. A single excluded item should generally not exceed 1% of the estimated total emissions, and all exclusions combined should generally not exceed 5%.

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

Difficulty in obtaining data, high cost, or lack of supplier cooperation shall not, in itself, constitute valid grounds for omission. The applicant shall prioritize supplementary measures such as proxy data, conservative estimation, or sampling.

7.6 Data quality requirements

Primary data shall be used in preference, particularly for foreground processes under the control of the applicant.

For background processes, representative secondary data or authoritative databases may be used, provided that temporal, geographical, and technological applicability is explained.

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

For high-contribution or high-sensitivity data items, data granularity should be increased and targeted checks should be implemented.

7.7 Allocation rules

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

The allocation method shall be applied consistently and the rationale shall be documented in the report. Where a change in method materially affects the result, additional sensitivity analysis shall be provided.

7.8 Biogenic carbon, recycled materials, and recycling

Where bio-based materials, recycled content, open-loop recycling, or closed-loop recycling are involved, the methodology and boundary treatment rules used shall be explained.

If benefits beyond the system boundary are presented separately, they shall be presented independently from the main product carbon footprint result and shall not be counted twice as deductions.

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, green certificates, or market-based electricity procurement arrangements are used to reflect carbon reduction effects, the treatment shall satisfy the requirements of attribution, uniqueness, and matching of the relevant period, and the report shall explain the treatment logic.

7.10 Uncertainty and sensitivity analysis

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

Where data quality is insufficient, reasonable conservative methods shall be adopted to prevent systemic underestimation of emissions.

Where necessary, scenario analysis may be used to explain the range of impacts arising from different assumptions.

7.11 Result expression and reporting principles

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

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

Comparative claims shall not be made unless conditions such as functional equivalence, consistent boundaries, and comparable data quality are satisfied.

7.12 Report content requirements

At a minimum, the report shall include: project overview, accounting objective, product description, functional unit, system boundary, life cycle flow chart, data sources, emission factor sources, key assumptions, cut-off rules, allocation methods, stage-level results, hotspot analysis, data quality evaluation, sensitivity analysis, conclusions, and recommendations.

Relevant raw data, calculation sheets, and evidence indexes shall be archived on the platform in support of third-party review by Carbonstop of the data and reports independently generated by users.

8 Requirements for Setting Product Carbon Reduction Targets and Plans

8.1 Baseline confirmation

Carbon reduction targets shall be established on the basis of a completed and traceable baseline product carbon footprint result.

The baseline year or baseline batch shall be representative and capable of third-party review.

8.2 Target-setting requirements

The applicant shall establish short-term, medium-term, and, where necessary, long-term targets based on hotspot emission sources, feasible technical pathways, resource conditions, and supply-chain collaboration capability.

Targets may be expressed as absolute reduction targets, intensity-based targets, or a combination thereof; however, increases in absolute emissions shall not be obscured by changes in output volume.

8.3 Target hierarchy

Short-term targets are typically 1 to 3 years; medium-term targets are typically 3 to 5 years; long-term targets may be aligned with the enterprise's net-zero pathway.

Targets shall specify the boundary, accounting approach, completion date, responsible party, and evaluation method.

8.4 Content of the carbon reduction plan

At a minimum, the carbon reduction plan shall include a list of measures, division of responsibilities, budgeted resources, implementation timetable, milestones, estimated reductions, data collection methods, risk identification, and corrective mechanisms.

Measures relying on supplier switching, material substitution, or equipment retrofits shall be supported by relevant justification.

8.5 Change management for targets

Once filed, targets shall not be adjusted arbitrarily. Where adjustment is necessary, a formal change request shall be submitted through the platform, explaining the reasons, impacts, and transitional arrangements.

8.6 Linkage with carbon neutrality claims

For projects intended to support product carbon neutrality claims, the carbon reduction target shall reflect the logic of reduction first and offsetting second; that is, implementable reduction measures shall be described first, and residual emissions shall then be identified and offsetting arrangements made accordingly.

9 Requirements for Product Carbon Reduction Implementation

9.1 Priority sequence for implementation

The applicant shall prioritize carbon reduction actions for emission sources with high contribution, strong controllability, and high replicability. The general order of priority is design and material optimization, manufacturing process and energy-efficiency optimization, energy substitution, supply-chain collaboration, logistics optimization, use-stage improvement, and end-of-life optimization.

9.2 Typical measures

Acceptable measures include lightweighting, substitution with low-carbon or recycled materials, process improvement, equipment upgrades, optimization of the energy mix, use of green electricity, packaging reduction, transport optimization, life-extension design, and recycling model optimization.

9.3 Implementation evidence

The applicant shall retain evidence such as contracts, invoices, drawings, technical plans, equipment nameplates, operating records, test reports, photographs, meeting minutes, and supplier statements.

9.4 Confirmation of actual reductions

Confirmation of carbon reductions shall be based on consistency in boundary, accounting approach, and period. Where necessary, the effects of non-measure factors such as changes in output, climatic conditions, and abnormal shutdowns shall be excluded.

9.5 Stage monitoring and deviation management

The applicant shall evaluate implementation of the carbon reduction plan at least once per year and shall explain the causes of deviations and the corresponding corrective actions.

9.6 Supply-chain collaboration

For products with significant upstream hotspots, the applicant shall establish mechanisms for supplier data collection, supplier tiering, supplier carbon reduction requirements, and assessment of substitution options.

9.7 Claim control

Interim results that have not completed verification or for which no formal conclusion has yet been issued shall not be used for absolute promotional claims.

9.8 Continual improvement requirements

The applicant shall, in light of annual review results, continually improve its data system, supply-chain collaboration mechanism, and carbon reduction measure library, so that product carbon reduction management evolves from a one-time project into a routine mechanism.

10 Requirements for Claims, Labels, and Information Disclosure

10.1 General requirements

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

10.2 Minimum disclosure requirements

External disclosure 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 document number.

Where the term “neutrality” is used, the residual emissions and the offsetting arrangement shall be disclosed simultaneously.

10.3 Rules for label use

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

The use of labels on packaging, brochures, websites, tender documents, and exhibition materials should, in principle, comply with Carbonstop's unified visual and wording specifications. Any customized display shall be subject to consultation and agreement with Carbonstop.

10.4 Prohibition of misleading statements

A partial life cycle result shall not be described as a complete product carbon footprint; planned reductions shall not be described as achieved reductions; purchased but not cancelled carbon credits shall not be described as having achieved neutrality.

10.5 Wording review requirements

Important wording, posters, screenshots of review confirmation documents, or press releases intended for public release should first undergo Carbonstop's review and compliance checking process.

11 Review Requirements

11.1 Reviewing body and role positioning

Carbonstop, as the third-party reviewing body, shall maintain independence from the applicant and the project consulting or implementation party, and shall review, in accordance with this document, the data and reports independently generated by Carbon Cloud users on the Carbon Cloud platform. The Carbon Cloud platform has already passed SGS certification and meets relevant authoritative domestic and international standard requirements.

11.2 Conditions for review acceptance

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

11.3 Key review points

The review shall focus on boundary completeness, applicability 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.

11.4 Review methods

The review may adopt methods such as document review, remote interviews, sample traceability checks, logic recalculation, site visits, and abnormal value checks, with emphasis on verifying

consistency between the data, reports, and evidence chain independently generated by users on the Carbon Cloud platform.

11.5 Handling of nonconformities

Nonconformities shall be managed by grading. No positive review conclusion shall be issued before major nonconformities have been closed.

Minor nonconformities shall be corrected within the prescribed time limit, and observations may be incorporated into the subsequent improvement plan.

11.6 Review conclusion

The review conclusion shall clearly state the scope of applicability, product identification, functional unit, boundary type, review scope, validity period, limitations, and follow-up maintenance requirements.

12 Continuity and Stage Review of Review Conclusions

12.1 Validity period of the review conclusion

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.

12.2 Annual review

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

Certified products shall be subject to ongoing monitoring. If the product carbon emissions show an increasing trend for two consecutive years, Carbonstop shall initiate mandatory withdrawal of certification.

12.3 Stage re-review

Changes such as product formulation changes, key raw material changes, significant changes in the energy mix, relocation of production sites, substantial fluctuations in life cycle results, customer complaints, or regulatory attention normally trigger a stage re-review.

12.4 Renewal requirements

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

12.5 Status handling after re-review

Based on the re-review result, the original status may be maintained, the review status may be adjusted, conditional maintenance may be granted, or the review conclusion may be suspended or withdrawn.

13 Suspension, Withdrawal, and Reinstatement Mechanism

13.1 Circumstances for suspension

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

13.2 Circumstances for withdrawal

A review conclusion shall be withdrawn where data falsification, forged evidence, malicious concealment of boundaries, seriously misleading publicity, use of non-compliant offsetting, or refusal to correct major nonconformities occurs.

13.3 Procedural requirements

Before withdrawal or suspension, the applicant shall be issued written notice and given a reasonable opportunity to present a defense. In cases of clear risk and likely material misleading effect, suspension may be imposed in advance.

13.4 Reinstatement requirements

A suspended project may be restored to valid status after corrective action has been completed and re-review has been passed; a withdrawn project shall, in principle, re-apply.

13.5 Public disclosure of status

After a status change, the platform shall update the queryable information accordingly, and the applicant shall not continue using invalid review confirmation marks or related claims.

14 Document and Record Management

The applicant, the platform, and Carbonstop shall retain key documents and records relating to the project and ensure their completeness, authenticity, traceability, and retrievability.

At a minimum, the following shall be retained: project application materials, boundary description documents, data inventories, original evidence, accounting models, report versions, carbon reduction targets and plans, implementation evidence, offsetting registers, review records, records of correction of nonconformities, review confirmation documents, and status-change records.

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, such provisions shall prevail.

The Carbon Cloud platform shall be equipped with account access control, version freeze, log traceability, data export, abnormal alerting, status switching, and evidence archiving functions.

15 Supplementary Provisions

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

This document shall come into force on the date of release.

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

A.1 Project overview and report statement;

A.2 Accounting objective and application scenario;

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

A.4 Life cycle boundary and process flow chart;

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 sheets, evidence index, and necessary annexes.

Appendix B (Normative) Minimum Content Requirements for a Carbon Reduction Plan

B.1 Baseline description and target-setting logic;

B.2 Key emission sources and priority improvement directions;

B.3 List of measures, responsible persons, budget, and milestones;

B.4 Estimated carbon reductions and calculation methods;

B.5 Data collection and performance monitoring plan;

B.6 Risk identification, contingency measures, and change management;

B.7 Supply-chain collaboration arrangements and communication mechanisms.

Appendix C (Normative) Recommended Elements of the Review Confirmation Document

Review confirmation document number;

Applicant name;

Product name, model, or scope of applicability;

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 signature/stamp.

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

This document is aligned with the general principles of ISO 14067 in relation to product carbon footprint quantification, life cycle coverage, and reporting principles.

This document draws on the management logic of ISO 14068 in relation to reduction first, residual-emissions offsetting, and credible communication of claims.

This document references the operational approaches of PAS 2050 in relation to cut-off rules, data quality, primary-data preference, and comparability control.

Because 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) Key Points for Platform Implementation

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

The platform supports project management, role permissions, evidence indexing, version control, status management, corrective-action closed-loop management, review confirmation document management, and query display.

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

The platform includes extended functions for supplier data submission, carbon credit register management, and review application.