

## **Global C-Sink Registry - Requirements for the registration of C-sinks**

### **Initial situation and goals**

The various Global C-Sink Standards describe the methods for calculating, certifying and registering C-sinks. Carbon Standards International aims to publish C-sinks as transparently as possible. The trust of the various market actors in our guidelines, standards and methods is likely to depend significantly on this.

The registration of a C-sink begins in our various methods with the production of products, as an example, biochar. Already with this step we pay attention to the exact localisation of the site where the product is produced. The production plants are subjected to a technical pre-audit to ensure the physical localisation and the minimum technical equipment.

As part of the audit and certification by the independent certification partner, this information is verified with a physical audit on site and the manufacturing process as well as the effective production quantities are checked according to the operating manuals. The use and application of the products are also verified and validated, and only then the corresponding certificates are issued.

As soon as a C-sink potential has been produced, for example in the form of biochar, the product and the C-sink itself are recorded in our IT systems and tracked back to the physical location. The aim is to ensure that

- The flow of goods
- The quantities
- The physical localisation
- The owner of the product
- The owner of the C-sink
- The final location of the C-Sink

are known at all times and no double counting occurs. As soon as the C-sink has been realised, which means the final application is made, this step is also checked by the certifier and the final C-sink is certified. The backpack of emissions that may have arisen on the way from the factory gate to the final application are deducted from the C-sink value at this moment.

The Carbon Standards C-sinks are unique and calculated, verified and certified according to our strict requirements.

### **Technical implementation**

For traceability and final localisation of C-sinks, either the IT systems of Carbon Standards International or those of an accredited C-sink manager can be used. In the second case, the IT systems are audited annually by Carbon Standards International and the traceability and calculation of emissions are closely monitored.

The certification body checks the realisation of the C-sink and certifies it based on the detailed data directly in the IT systems. Only after this certification the C-sinks are transferred to the registry and publicly displayed there.

Individual actors in the market only want to disclose the information on their produced and realised C-sinks to a limited extent. Other actors want a completely transparent presentation. There is the possibility of minimally restricting this in the IT systems for public presentation. For verification by buyers, certification bodies, authorities and other actors, all information is always accessible in the protected login area.

Carbonfuture is currently the most important partner and, as C-sink manager, offers the entire platform services for the complete traceability of C-sinks and the associated marketplace.

The complete integration of the data and the electronic connection to the Carbon Standards C-Sink Registry are ensured at all times with electronic interfaces.

[More information on the Carbon Sinks Registry](#)

### **Products and C-sink values**

With the emergence of a C-sink value, an owner of a C-sink and an owner of a corresponding physical product always emerge.

The owner of the C-sink and its physical product decides in principle to whom he wants to sell it and what transparency he ultimately wants to achieve in the publication. Traders and producers partly do not want to disclose their suppliers because they are concerned that their customers will then buy directly from their supplier.

It can be assumed that the owner is interested in both transparency and compliance with standard requirements. The applicable ISO standards stipulate that the realised C-sinks must be documented in terms of quantification and localisation. These mostly private-law and other public-law requirements apply as basic requirements for Global C-Sink and for our registry.

### **Registration and realisation**

C-sinks can be certified from the moment of realisation. The certification of a C-sink leads to a registration in the registry. The initial registration/confirmation is carried out by the certification body. The registration of a C-sink comprises the complete data set including, as an example, carbon content, persistence data and GHG emissions caused until the realisation of the C-sink. This data is fully transparent for the owner of the C-sink with the data entry in the tool.

C-sinks can change ownership, this is also checked again by the certification body, confirmed and then publicly displayed in the registry.

Authorities and official bodies and accreditation bodies can have access to data of C-Sinks on request, in which case the entire traceability back to the origin with all details can be viewed.