Requirements for C-Sink traceability

Traceability

The C-Sink Registry lists realised C-Sink values with an individual ID serial number. Tracing is necessary to ensure the issuance, transfer and decommissioning of C-sink assets throughout the entire chain of custody. It must be ensured that traceability is not only technically given, but can also be visually represented. As an example, it must be easy for the validation and certification body to understand how a final C-sink value is reached and whether it can be certified.

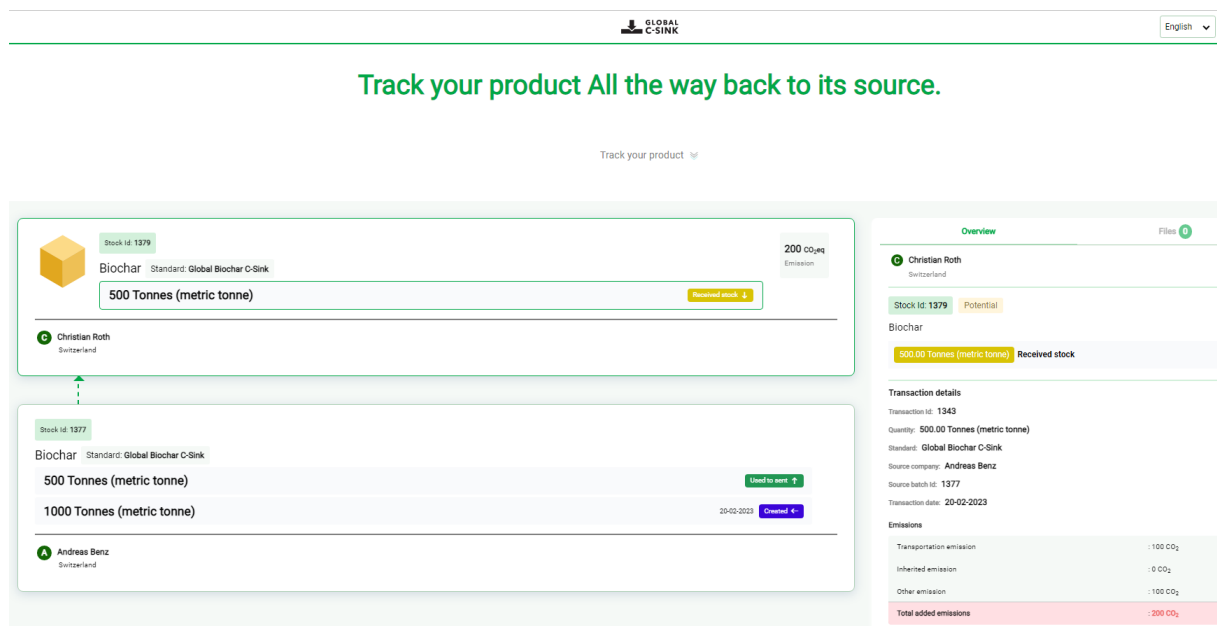This must be ensured for both products and C-sinks.

Figure 1: Product traceability

The physical product is recorded in the IT systems after successful certification. Tracing of quantities, possible changes of ownership and more can only take place with a login. Carbon Standards International knows all tracing details and can provide information to governmental companies or accreditation bodies if required.

The entire traceability is based on a two-way transaction verification whereby the sender records the transfer and the receiver has to confirm it.

Once the C-sink has been realised, the value is certified in tonnes of CO2eq (meaning carbon dioxide equivalent), recorded by the certification body and publicly listed.
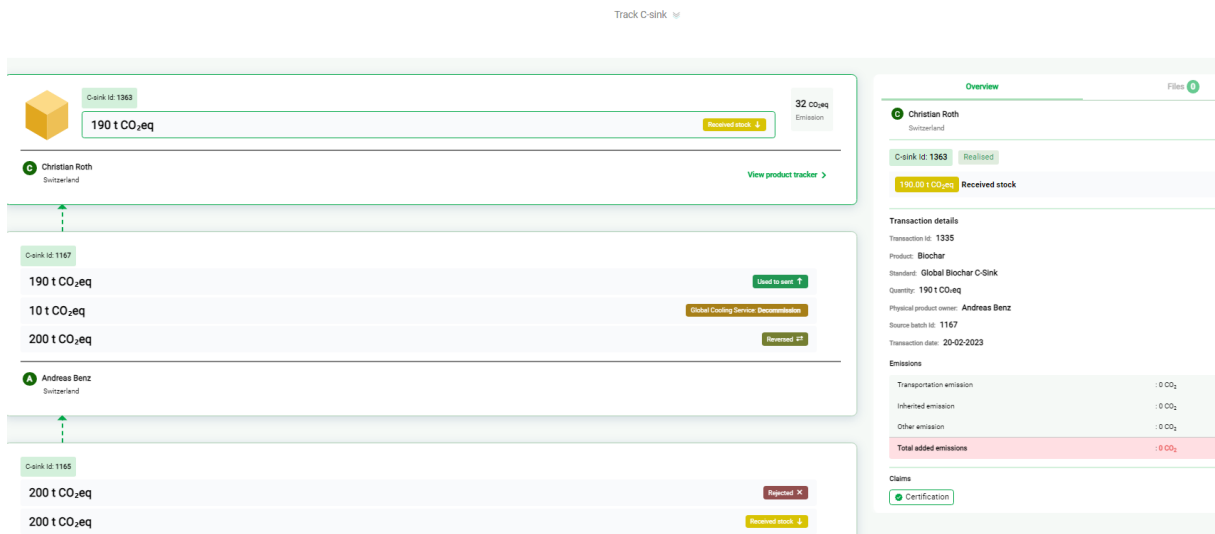
Figure 2: C-sink traceability

The buyer's certifier and the buyer itself may also be interested in how and whether the value of a C-sink is fully traceable. Details on tracing are visible depending on transparency settings and permissions, while the public registry does not show the complete chain of custody publicly, depending on the transparency level.

Recording possibilities in tracing depend on the registration and the role derived from it.