



REGENEVATE FARM STANDARD

Version 1.2 – 12.10.2023

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Version	Date	Section	Change Summary
1.0	12.08.2022	-	First issue
1.1	31.05.2023	All	Redactive and visual changes
1.2	12.10.2023	All	Redactive changes

1. INTRODUCTION

Regenerate is a conformity assessment scheme that assesses regenerative agriculture practices, including social compliance and occupational health and safety criteria, in addition to environmental impact. Regenerate takes a holistic approach to agriculture, farming, and soil. The principles behind the dynamic system of regenerative agriculture are intended to restore soil and ecosystem health, address inequity, and leave our land, waters, and climate in better shape for future generations.

The word "Regenerate" is a combination of "regenerative" and "innovate." Regenerate's certification assures consumers that the product has no harmful effects but has a curative effect on lands, and the product is produced using all applicable approaches of regenerative farming methods, which is a traditional innovative method.

Regenerate Standard is a way for an entire system, including food/fiber/fuel companies, farmers, ranchers, and consumers, to make better decisions about what to grow and eat. The standard is designed to move entire supply chains toward regenerative agriculture, resulting in improved climate effects for our planet and positive health benefits for people.

The goal of Regenerate is to promote regenerative agriculture practices in an all-encompassing certification that:

- Increases soil organic matter over time and sequesters carbon below and above ground, focusing on topsoil regeneration.
- Increases biodiversity in soil, the environment, and the whole area of land.
- Improves the water cycle.
- Enhances ecosystem services.
- Supports biosequestration.
- Increases resilience to climate change and strengthens the health and vitality of farm soil.

2. EQUIVALENT STANDARDS

The Regenerate standard recognizes equivalence guidelines with other standards as subject headings. Regenerate may also issue certificates to individuals and organizations that do not have other standards. The process of equivalence integration should involve comparing the Regenerate standard requirements with those of other standards. After the comparison process, an equivalent standard will be established and integrated with the Regenerate standard with the scope of exempted practices.

Equivalent standards could be relevant to topics such as human rights, social conditions, and agriculture practices. If someone wants to apply for this certification and already holds another relevant certificate or currently works with another standard and seeks equivalence integration, please contact us. Equivalence will be assessed based on subject headings. Equivalence will be provided as "social equivalence" for social compliance and "soil health equivalence" for agriculture practices.

3. SCOPE and ELIGIBILITY

This document aims to provide an overview of the Regenerate Farm Standard. It covers all agricultural operations such as arable, industrial plants, perennial and fruits, fresh products, to grassland management, and many more.

This standard and assessment methodology was created to evaluate a range of farming and social welfare activities and can be used by different types of organizations, including individual farms, groups of farms, cooperatives, and the supply chain (brands, processors, etc.).

4. PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Soil Health Management

4.1.1. Soil Tillage

Description:

Regenerate requires implementing the Reduced-till system. The Reduced till system aims to mitigate soil disturbance, promote crop residue, and prevent soil erosion. The benefits for farmers include lower production costs, such as reduced labour and energy consumption.

Requirements:

- Heavy tillage must be done every 3 years or longer. Heavy tillage should be done in the 3-year cycle if the soil structure is cramped.
- On-farm tillage should be minimized according to the tillage plan, considering climate conditions
- Soil disturbances should be minimized, except when necessary, such as in cases of field traffic jams during seeding or harvest periods.

4.1.2. Cover Crop

Description:

Cover crop practices must be used in regenerative agriculture as they are one of the fundamental principles. The purpose of cover crops is to cover the soil with living roots. The benefits of cover crops include increasing biodiversity, improving soil health, and mitigating drought conditions.

Requirements:

- Regenerate area must cover over 30% of the area with cover crops.
- At least 2 different kinds of cover plants must be used.
- the cover crop kinds > 2, One of the cover crops must be leguminous plants.

4.1.3. Crop Rotation

Description:

Crop rotation is an essential practice in regenerative agriculture. It involves planting different crops sequentially on the same plot of land to improve soil health, optimize nutrients in the soil, and combat pest and weed pressure.

Requirements:

- A rotation plan must be made within 3 years and include at least two different crops. Guidance documents will be provided for rotation plan suggestions. The rotation plan is required according to the terrain and water conditions.
- If the rotation plan includes more than four different crops, they cannot be planted twice in a row in the same field.

4.1.4. Fertiliser Management

Description:

The purpose of this requirement is to reduce the usage of synthetic fertilizer and its negative effects on soil, the environment, and human and animal health. This requirement promotes the use of natural and organic fertilizers.

Requirements:

- Considering the results of the soil analysis, Natural fertilizer (Green Fertiliser, Manure Fertiliser, etc...) should be increased.
- A plan should be in place to annually reduce the synthetic fertilizer rate by at least %5.
- Farm waste should be composted to use on the Regenevate field area.
- Organic Certified fertilizers should be used on the Regenevate field area.

4.1.5. Terracing / Erosion Prevention

Description:

Terracing the high-slope fields will prevent the erosion of water and topsoil.

Requirements:

- The relevant checklist will be evaluated depending on the condition of the land.

4.1.6. Soil Analysis- Aggregate Stability, Microbial Activity, SOC, Biodiversity on Soil

Description:

Soil analysis is required for the assessment of the soil health parameters including the infield test. Improvement in soil health and soil biodiversity is measured through annual sampling and lab analysis following Regenevate Soil Analysis Guideline. Soil sample analysis provides farmers with direct insight into how these regenerative practices are affecting soil health.

Requirements:

- If the soil analyzed application is made within 1 year retrospectively, it is accepted. The cycle is determined as once every 3 years. A physical checklist will be created each year. (List guide to be added)
- Field Guide Worksheet should be filled annually, and records should be kept.

4.2. Plant Production Management

4.2.1. GMO

Description:

Due to fears that GMOs have the potential to cause harm to human and animal health and ecosystems, as well as a dramatic reduction in plant diversity.

Requirements:

- Use of any genetically modified input is prohibited.

4.2.2. Pesticides Management

Description:

High usage of pesticides may harm biodiversity, human health, and have a dramatically negative effect on the community and the environment. Decreasing pesticide usage will also have a positive effect on farmer financial costs. A list of prohibited pesticides can be found :

WHO Category 1A Extremely hazardous for human health, or 1B Highly hazardous for human health - indicated in the table as Acute toxicity.

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Known or presumed carcinogenic (Categories 1A and 1B)- indicated in the table as Chronic toxicity, carcinogenic column.

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Known or presumed mutagenic (Categories 1A and 1B) - indicated in the table as Chronic toxicity, mutagenic column.

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Known or presumed to be reproductive toxicant (Categories 1A and 1B) - indicated in the table as Chronic toxicity, reproductive toxicant column.

Montreal Protocol, Ozone-depleting substances - indicated in the table as International Convention, letter M.

Rotterdam Convention (as contained in Annex III of the Convention and subject to the PIC procedure) - indicated in the table as International Convention, letter R.

Stockholm Convention, Persistent.

The list of prohibited pesticides should depend on the regulations implemented by individual countries. If a country's regulations encompass a broader range of substances than the list, the country's regulations should be followed.

Note: List of prohibited pesticides should be followed up to date.

Requirements:

- Licensed and selective pesticides must be used.
- IPM Techniques should be considered. A reduction in pesticide use is expected in mandatory. A decrease is expected.
- Pesticide application should be recorded regularly.
- According to international health organizations, prohibited pesticides should not be used.

4.2.3. Intercropping

Description:

Intercropping is the practice of growing two or more crops in proximity. The purpose of intercropping practices is to increase the farm's biodiversity, crop residue, soil nutrient capacity, and pest resistance.

Requirements:

- For at least 2% of the Regenevate land that is regenerated, multiple crops are grown.

4.2.4. Water Management

Description:

Water management practices aim to make effective use of water for farmlands and measure/ optimize the unstable usage of water.

Requirements:

- At least one irrigation efficiency practice should be applied according to irrigation method practices (e.g., drip irrigation, climate sensors, rainwater harvesting)
- Irrigation water quality must be analyzed. (3-year cycle)
- Irrigation should be measured and documented.

4.3. Livestock Integration Management

4.3.1. Paddock Grazing Plan

Description:

The grazing plan should only be implemented when animals are integrated with Regenevate land. If Regenevate land is to be integrated with animals for grazing, a sustainable grazing plan, such as the paddock method, must be implemented.

Requirements:

- If animal integration is selected on the application form, a plan for paddock grazing of existing animals must be submitted (animals do not have to belong to the farmer)
- Current animals on the farm should be integrated to Regenevate land.

4.4. Social Requirements

4.4.1. Working condition & Labour rights

Description:

In accordance with decent work conditions, workers and immigrant workers have the right to live with general human needs, labour rights, and protection against violence and harassment, in compliance with local laws.

Requirements:

- Working hours should be compatible with legal requirements.
- Working hours should not exceed 45 hours of overtime per week due to regulations.

4.4.2. Force Labour and Child Labour

Description:

The certification pays attention to efforts to improve the conditions of child labour and forced labour and prevent children from being put in a worse position.

Requirements:

- Children under the age of 15 should not be involved in farm operations, while children above 15 years old are considered young workers who only do light work in farm operations.
- Forced labour is strictly enforced.

4.4.3. Discrimination

Description:

Discrimination is the act of making unjustified, prejudiced distinctions between people based on the groups, classes, or other categories to which they belong or are perceived to belong. People may be discriminated based on race, gender, age, religion, disability, or sexual orientation, as well as other categories.

Requirements:

- Equal pay for equal work regardless of language, religion, ethnic identity, or gender

4.4.4. Wages and Payment

Description:

Workers should be paid at least the minimum wage based on the relevant timeline, such as day, month, week, or piecework. The pay should be above the minimum wage rate per day.

Requirements:

- Workers are not paid less than the minimum wage.
- Labour providers must be transparent about payment with workers.

- If the labour providers are required to be licensed or certified by the competent national authority, they must provide the necessary licenses or certifications.

4.4.5. Occupational Health and Safety

Description:

OHS is a multidisciplinary field concerned with the safety, health, and welfare of people at work.

Occupational health should aim at the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental, and social well-being of workers in all occupations; the prevention amongst workers of departures from health caused by their working conditions; the protection of workers in their employment from risks resulting from factors adverse to health.

Requirements:

- Using and distributing PPE should be done.
- A first aid kit should be found.
- Depending on land conditions these topic areas should be taken care of; Access to clean water, Sanitation, Shelter needed,
- Harvest machine operator should have Licensed and spraying operation as well.

4.4.6. Premium Pay

Description:

Fair trade in the supply chain refers to the efforts to ensure that all actors in the supply chain, from producers to consumers, are treated fairly and equitably. It involves establishing transparent and accountable relationships between all parties in the supply chain and ensuring that workers are paid fair wages and are not exploited.

Requirements:

- Certified products extra payments should be added in all supply chain processes related to encourage sustainable applications

4.5. General Farm Management

4.5.1. Deforestation

Description:

Conservation of Natural and protected areas has been a legal requirement since 2014. New cultivation land shouldn't develop through deforestation.

Requirements:

- Farmers must comply with current regulations, which prohibit the conversion of primary and secondary forests, old forests, converted wetlands, peatlands, and protected pastures into agricultural land.

4.5.2. Biodiversity

Description:

Biodiversity is a term used to describe the enormous variety of life on Earth. It can also refer to all the species in one region or ecosystem. Biodiversity includes plants, animals, humans, and microorganisms. Protected biodiversity in farmland areas should be maintained properly.

Requirements:

- Farmers should increase the biodiversity of the soil and ground by promoting nutrient cycling, nutrient fixation, symbiotic relationships, and the presence of bacteria, fungi, and other microorganisms. They should also observe the biodiversity of farmland areas by monitoring the presence of insects, worms, bees, flies, birds, and all plants. The measurement method should be included in the checklist, which will include a monitoring activity of the flora and fauna. The main objective is to increase biodiversity compared to the previous audit, and biodiversity growth should be followed from the section on living things observed in the checklist.)
- Observation of the biodiversity of farmland areas should be increased (Ex: insects, worms, bees, flies, birds, and all plants....)

Measuring method: Putting it in the checklist to see if there is a monitoring activity, e.g., which plant and creature are encountered, how often? (Flora-fauna) The main objective is to increase biodiversity compared to the previous audit. Biodiversity growth should be followed from the section on living things observed in the Checklist.

4.5.3. Conservation of Water Sources

Description:

The sustainability of water cycling and conservation of water sources should be ensured for each water source. Farm practices should not harm these sources, including practices like flood irrigation and pollution with pesticides and fertilizers...)

Requirements:

- Farmers should comply with applicable laws relating to the withdrawal of surface or groundwater for agricultural, domestic, or processing purposes. If necessary, farmers must demonstrate a license or permit for the extraction of surface or groundwater.
- Buffer zones should be built near water sources, with a minimum distance of 50 meters.
- Waste should be prevented from mixing with the water sources.

4.5.4. Agroforestry

Description:

Agroforestry is a part of a holistic approach where woody perennials are used on the same land management for integrating agricultural crops with forestry requirements for making the same cultivation practices. Agroforestry aims to increase the benefits of soil protection, carbon sequestration, soil moisture retention rates, and biodiversity.

Requirements:

- Agroforestry is required according to the land conditions (Field, Forest, Garden, etc.).

4.5.5. GHG Emission Verify

Description:

Greenhouse gases must be calculated and reported according to the EN ISO 14064 standard. Data with the highest possible tier should be used for each emission factor.

Requirements:

- Considering the 3-year cycles, the average of GHG released into the atmosphere must have been decreased.

If there is no access to the previous year's data, it is sufficient to submit a reporting and reduction plan for the initial certification. It is sufficient to submit GHG reports in accordance with the standard for 2nd and 3rd years.

4.6. Energy Management (Renewable)

Description:

Regenerate aims to make lower dependency on non-renewable energy consumption and improve energy efficiency with renewable and sustainable systems.

Requirements:

- Regenerate Agriculture operations must use the energy with renewable or eco-friendly techniques such as;(Rainfed areas with supplemental irrigation run on solar power, and roller ginning with automatic feeders run on renewable energy.)
- If this practice is already used and has been energy certified.

4.7. Fracking & Field Disturbance Management

Description:

Extractive Practices couldn't be used for agricultural cultivation. It's a legal requirement.

Requirements:

- Mining and other excavation areas are generally prohibited, and legal regulations must be complied with.

4.8. Internal Assessment & Keeping Records

Description:

Operators can carry out checks on preventive measures, traceability, and mass balance (balance between products entering and leaving the production site).

Requirements:

- Operators must keep all of the records including details on the declarations.

5. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

Traceability system policy: If the operator has received the scope certificate, the operator has to make a TC application and send the product together with TC in every certified product sale. Traceability of Regenerate certified products is provided by TC.

Traceability in farm standards shall be provided following these contents :

Production processes: If the Operator uses different production methods for different products, the Operator should specify which methods are covered and which are not.

Geographic scope: If the products are sold in multiple countries, the Operator may want to specify which countries are covered by the system.

Exclusions: The operator may want to exclude certain products or production processes that are not relevant to the system or specify limitations on the traceability system due to technical or logistical constraints.

Legal requirements: Some countries or regions may have specific regulations that must be followed.

Certification requirements: If an operator is seeking certification from a third-party certification body, the operator needs to comply with specific requirements related to the scope of the traceability system.

6. GROUP CERTIFICATION METHODOLOGY

Operators may be certified by Regenerate as either individual producers or as part of a group. If farmers are certified under group management, they should not be certified individually. However, they can apply for certification individually if they are not involved with the group.

Group Certification Requirements: To qualify for group certification, the group of farmers shall :

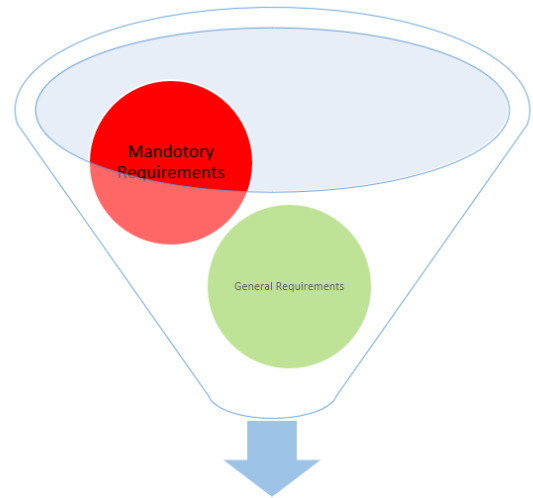
- Have similar farming practices,
- Be located within the near/same geographical region,
- Be managed by an Internal Control System. (Farmer groups can be cooperatives, associations, or similar organizations.)
- Group certification may be organized on itself, that is, as a cooperative, or as a structured group of producers affiliated to a processor.
- There should be a contract with group management between each member of the farmer group.
- If there are fewer than 10 group members, audits can be conducted for each member. If there are more than 10 group members, audits will be determined by calculating the square root of the farmer group number.

7. CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Mandatory Requirements: Mandatory applications are indispensable applications in the standard. The place of mandatory applications in the standard certification methodology is that certification will fail if one of the Mandatory Applications is missing.

General Requirements: The general requirements are the requirements that need to be met. Failure to do so will either lower the scoreboard or negatively affect the certification decision. The difference from Optional is that if the 10 General requirements or above are not met, the certification will automatically fail.

General Methodology: The general methodology strategy generally represents the weight of 2 different requirements types in the total certification decision. All of the Mandatory requirements and % 70 of General Requirements should be completed for the Certification process.



%70 GR & All MR should be completed.

Soil Health Management

11

Credit	Requirement	Requirement Type	Weight
	Soil Tillage		
1	No Heavy Tillage	Mandatory App.	
2	Decreasing soil tillage	Gen. Requirements	1
3	Decreasing soil disturbance	Gen. Requirements	1
	Cover Crop		
1	Covering more than 30% of the area with cover plants	Mandatory App.	
2	Use of at least 2 different kinds of cover plants	Gen. Requirements	1
3	If there are more than 2 cover plants, one is a legume plant	Gen. Requirements	1
	Crop Rotation		
1	The rotation plan should be 3 years old and include 2 types of plants	Gen. Requirements	1
2	If there are more than 4 varieties of plants in the rotation plan, the same plant cannot be grown 2 times in a row in the same area	Gen. Requirements	1
	Fertiliser Management		

1	Increased application of natural fertilization (green manure, animal manure, own compost, etc.)	Mandatory App.	
2	Use of synthetic fertilizers should decrease by 5-15% per year	Gen. Requirements	1
3	Composting of farm waste	Gen. Requirements	1
4	Use of organic certified fertilizers	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	Terracing / Erosion Prevention		
1	Improvement of the sloping structure of the land and protection from erosion	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	Soil Analysis- Aggregate Stability, Microbial Activity, SOC, Biodiversity on Soil,		
1	Soil analysis in the laboratory every 3-year certification cycle	Mandatory App.	
2	Field Guideline Worksheet filled annually	Gen. Requirements	1

Plant Production Management 3

Credit	GMO		
1	Use of any genetically modified input is prohibited.	Mandatory App.	
Credit	Pesticides Management		
1	Use of integrated methods of struggle and reduction of pesticide use	Mandatory App.	
2	Licensed and permitted pesticides should be used	Mandatory App.	
3	Keeping pesticide application records regularly	Gen. Requirements	1
4	Prohibited Pesticides	Mandatory App.	
Credit	Intercropping		
1	At least 2% of the land must contain the 2nd main crop	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	Water Management		
1	There must be at least one application for water efficiency	Mandatory App.	
2	Irrigation Water Analysis	Gen. Requirements	1
3	Irrigation Records	Mandatory App.	

Social Requirements 10

Credit	Working conditions & Labour rights		
1	Working Hours	Gen. Requirements	1
2	Overwork	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	Force Labour & Child Labour		
1	Young Worker & Child Labour	Mandatory App.	
2	Forced Labour	Mandatory App.	
Credit	Discrimination		
1	Equal pay distribution such as religion, language, race, etc.	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	Wages & Payment		
1	Workers below the minimum wage (daily)	Mandatory App.	
2	Payment Transparency	Gen. Requirements	1
3	Labour Provider Recording	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	Occupational Health & Safety		
1	PPE Usage	Gen. Requirements	1
2	First aid kit usage	Gen. Requirements	1
3	Access the Clean Water	Gen. Requirements	1
4	Harvest Machine & Spraying Operator Licence	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	Premium Pay		
1	Premium Pay	Gen. Requirements	1

General Farm Management 10

Credit	Deforestation		
1	Failure to open forest areas to agricultural land	Gen. Requirements	1

Credit	Biodiversity		
1	<i>Increasing Micro Biodiversity</i>	Gen. Requirements	1
2	<i>Increasing Macro Biodiversity</i>	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	Conservation of Water Sources		
1	<i>Registration of Underground Water, etc. Irrigation system</i>	Gen. Requirements	1
2	<i>Creating a buffer zone</i>	Mandatory App.	
3	<i>Non-Contamination of Irrigation Water</i>	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	Agroforestry		
1	<i>Agroforestry Activity</i>	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	GHG Emission Verify		
1	<i>Carbon Footprint should decrease in the 3-year cycle</i>	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	Energy management (Renewable)		
1	<i>At least one renewable energy practice</i>	Gen. Requirements	1
2	<i>Certification of energy practice</i>	Gen. Requirements	1
Credit	Fracking & Field Disturbance Management		
1	<i>Prohibition of mining and exploration activity</i>	Gen. Requirements	1

Total Requirements

Mandatory (14)
General (34)

**Minimum for
General Requirements: 24**

Total: 35

**Minimum for
All Requirements: 38**

Total: 49

8. DEFINITIONS and ACRONYMS

Agroforestry: The practice of incorporating cultivation and conservation of trees as part of an agricultural operation. Agroforestry enhances soil protection, carbon sequestration, soil moisture retention rates, & biodiversity while increasing income due to the simultaneous production of trees and crops

Biodiversity: is a term used to describe the enormous variety of life on Earth. It can be used more specifically to refer to all of the species in one region or ecosystem. Biodiversity refers to every living thing, including plants, animals, humans, and microorganisms in the soil.

Crop Rotation: is the practice of planting different crops sequentially on the same plot of land to improve soil health, optimize nutrients in the soil, and combat pest and weed pressure.

Cover Crop: is a crop grown for the protection and enrichment of the soil and increased retention capacity of water in the soil.

Deforestation: Deforestation is the purposeful clearing of forested land. Throughout history and into modern times, forests have been razed to make space for agriculture and animal grazing and to obtain wood for fuel, manufacturing, and construction.

GHG: is a gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect. The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapor (H2O), carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), and ozone (O3)

GMO: A genetically modified organism (GMO) is an animal, plant, or microbe whose DNA has been altered using genetic engineering techniques.

Paddock Grazing: Rotational grazing, as opposed to continuous grazing, describes many systems of pasturing, whereby livestock are moved to portions of the pasture, called paddocks, while the other portions rest

Soil Tillage: Turning the soil to control for weeds and pests and to prepare for seeding—has long been part of crop farming. However, intensive soil tillage can increase the likelihood of soil erosion, nutrient runoff into nearby waterways, and the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Operator: Operator means the owner or person in control of the products for which certification is sought under the Regenerate, and includes primary producers, processors, handlers, importers, and exporters.

Scope Certificate (SC): A document issued by the certification body which verifies that an organization is competent to produce and sell specified claimed materials in conformity with Regenerate.

Transaction Certificate (TC): A document issued by a certification body that verifies that products being sold or shipped from one organization to another conform to Regenerate and may be treated as claimed materials by the receiver.

Acronyms:

GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ISO	International Standardisation Organisation