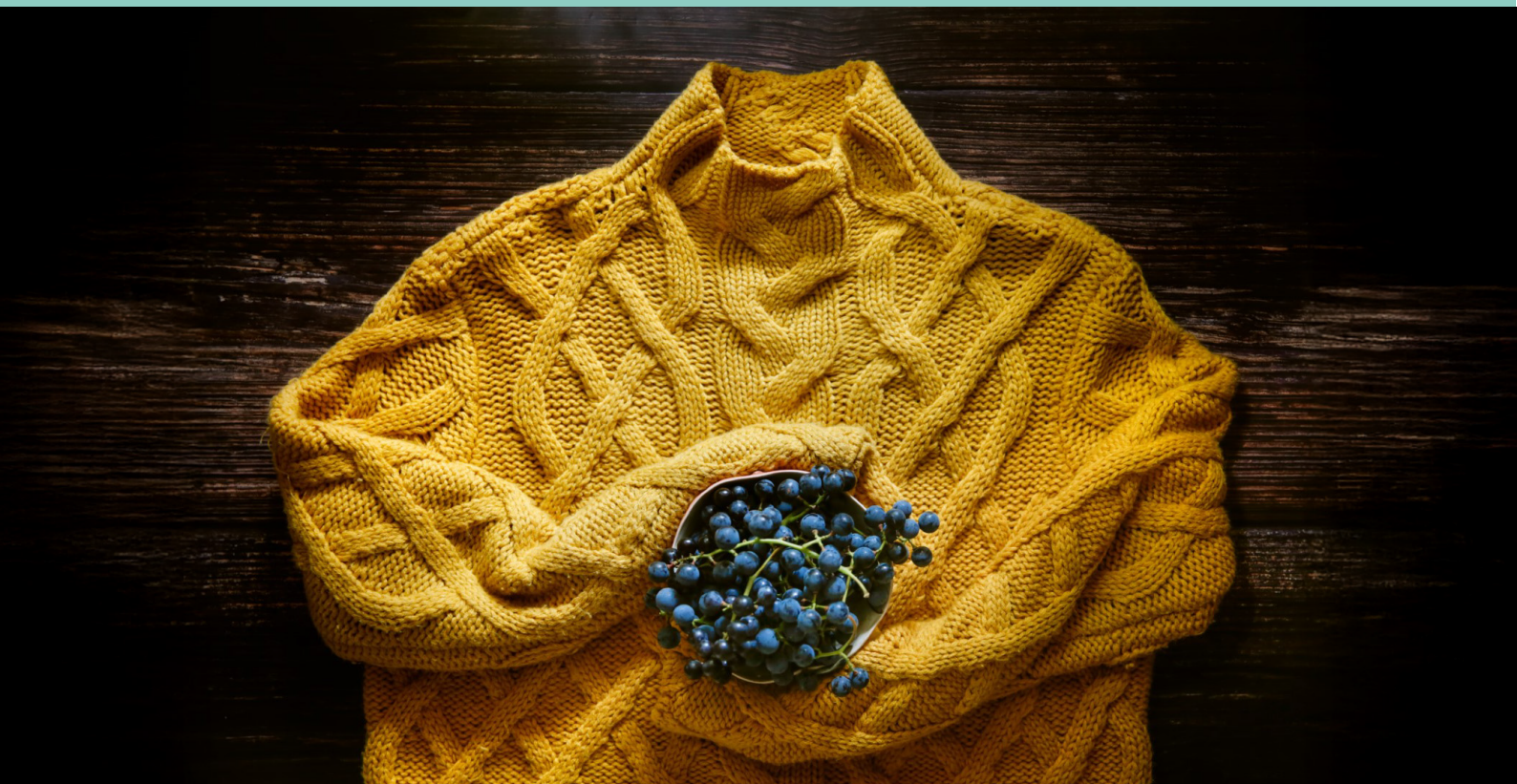


Regenerate Chain of Custody Standard

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Version	History	Part	Summary of Changes
1.0	12.08.2022	–	First Publication
1.1	31.05.2023	All	Redactive and visual changes
1.2	12.10.2023	All	Redactive changes
2.0	27.05.2025	All	Social compliance criteria have been added. The language of the standard has been updated for consistency and clarity. Other regenerative agriculture programs were considered as inputs. Definitions were rearranged and new definitions were introduced.

More information can be found at regenevate.org

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A. INTRODUCTION

The Regenevate Chain of Custody Standard is a conformity assessment program that takes into account product safety, environmental impacts, occupational health and safety, and social compliance criteria within the scope of food and textile products. This standard aims to ensure that production processes are carried out in a sustainable and ethical manner.

The word "Regenevate" is derived from the words "regenerate" and "renovate". Regenevate Chain of Custody Standard certification ensures that the product is free from harmful effects, that hazards in production have been minimized, and that the product has been produced using all applicable approaches to regenerative production methods. This standard aims to minimize hazards, reduce negative impacts on the climate and the environment, and ensure the well-being of employees, ensuring the safety of products reaching the consumer.

Products accepted within the scope of this standard are those produced in accordance with the Regenevate Plant Production Farm Standard and other regenerative agricultural application methods and verified with process/product certificates. Production processes are carried out with environmentally friendly and regenerative agricultural production practices. In addition, all stages from raw material to final product can be monitored and recorded, ensuring transparency.

This approach considers not only environmental sustainability, but also the safety, ethical responsibility and social compliance of the entire chain of custody. In standards created based on the Regenevate perspective, sustainability should continue not only on the farm but also throughout the entire chain of custody. The adoption of regenerative production methods is a critical step for a sustainable and healthy production future in both sectors. Certified products must be traceable to the final buyer in the chain of custody. It is essential that all requirements are met in order for the product to be traceable. Regenevate Chain of Custody Standard provides a roadmap for all stakeholders, including companies that own the final product, farmers, ranchers and consumers, to make more informed decisions. This standard aims to improve the climate impacts of our planet and protect the health of people by directing chain of custody towards regenerative production methods.

B. SCOPE AND COMPLIANCE

This standard aims to provide information about the Regenevate Chain of Custody Standard and is applied within the scope of social compliance, occupational health and environment basic requirements based on traceability and mass balance in businesses/organizations/operators that take agricultural output produced by regenerative agriculture practices as input.

C. STANDARD REQUIREMENTS

1 MANAGEMENT SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- 1.1.** Organizations that are a legal entity or part of a legal entity and have all the necessary permits to operate legally may apply this standard.
- 1.2.** Written policies and procedures related to the requirements of this standard shall be established and these documents shall be included in the organization's management system.
- 1.3.** All records and data relating to the implementation of this standard shall be retained for at least 5 years.
- 1.4.** All roles, responsibilities and authorities related to the implementation of this standard shall be clearly defined. Top management should delegate sufficient responsibility and authority to a management representative to ensure compliance with this standard and allocate the necessary and appropriate resources to ensure effective implementation of the standard.
- 1.5.** Personnel responsible for the implementation of this Standard should receive planned training appropriate to their areas of responsibility and records of the training shall be kept.
- 1.6.** There should be a documented complaint management system, and records and data regarding complaint processes must be kept.
- 1.7.** Internal audits should be conducted at a frequency determined based on a decision-making process that takes risks into account, but not less than once every 12 months.
- 1.8.** There should be a system to address and monitor nonconformities and corrective actions. Corrective actions should be completed within the specified time periods and recorded.
- 1.9.** There shall be a system to track updates to these standards and normative documents, make necessary changes and record them.
- 1.10.** Access to documents, records, equipment, location(s), area(s), personnel and subcontractors relevant to this standard shall be made available to the scheme owner and certification body personnel upon request.
- 1.11.** The overall responsibilities of subcontractors shall be determined by written agreements signed with subcontractors, and access to the subcontractor's activities shall be provided through these agreements. The organization shall require subcontractors to comply with the requirements of the standard by including clauses in the contracts. The organization is responsible for implementing the requirements of the standard by the subcontractor.
- 1.12.** A subcontractor list with names, addresses and relevant processes shall be maintained for each subcontractor and a copy of the operating permits must be maintained for each subcontractor. In addition, a copy of a valid scope certificate shall be maintained for each independently certified subcontractor.

2. TRACEABILITY AND VOLUME RECONCILIATION REQUIREMENTS

2.1. The organization shall establish a system to ensure traceability. This system must include written procedures and relevant records.

2.2. The organization shall create a product flow chart that includes all production and transportation processes between the incoming product and the outgoing product. All inputs and outputs must be defined at each stage of the work flow, and risk points must be included in the workflow. The organization must keep records created at necessary points in the workflow and associate the data in these records with the input and output.

2.3. Agricultural products coming from the Regenerate Plant Production Farm Standard and other regenerative agriculture practice standards are accepted as inputs with transaction certificates for the sale of these products to the primary processors in the chain of custody. In accepting agricultural products coming from other regenerative agriculture practices, scope certificates for agricultural lands providing input products must also be presented for acceptance.

2.4. The amount of output product cannot be greater than the amount of input product.

2.5. Quantities of physical inputs and outputs (such as volume or weight) should be monitored and recorded. Supporting documentation for these records shall be maintained and the same data shall be recorded in current and completed mass balance tables.

2.6. Materials and products must be clearly identified during transport, production and storage with labelling and appropriate internal and external chain of custody records. Products containing certified input must be clearly separated from non-certified products.

2.7. Materials and products must be physically separated during transport, production and storage, excluding blending and mixing during the production process. It is also important to ensure that the ratio of Regenerate certified material/product in the final product is correctly determined.

2.8. The blending and mixing of Regenerate materials/products and other materials shall be recorded and traceable.

2.9. For each process, conversion factor ranges shall be calculated by taking into account losses based on production records between input and output. The relationship between input and output throughout the production stages shall be consistent with these conversion factor ranges and shall be recorded.

2.10. Current records shall be kept containing descriptions, quantities, origins and destinations of incoming and outgoing products.

2.11. Each supplier must have an up-to-date and complete supplier list that includes their name, address, and information about the products they supply.

2.12. Each input to primary processors must be traceable to a transaction certificate under the Regenerate Plant Production Farm Standard or product/process certificates under other regenerative agriculture practices.

2.13. All sites that have physically or administratively handled, stored, processed or handled Regenevate materials/products in the past shall be listed as a site or subcontractor on the scope certificate.

2.14. The origin and quality of certified products shall be verified from the information on the incoming product label and related documents (e.g. invoice, transport document, transaction/product certificate, etc.), and the integrity of the packaging or product must also be checked.

2.15. If an input product is considered not to be compliant with this standard, the product in question shall be kept separate from other certified products and recorded. In addition, there must be a documented procedure for suspicious situations and the necessary actions must be taken in accordance with this procedure. The certification body shall be informed about suspicious situations.

2.16. Regular mass balance checks should be carried out at least once a year.

2.17. Records of the mass balance check must show that the volume of certified output does not exceed the volume of certified input, taking into account conversion factors.

3. CLAIMS AND LOGO USAGE

3.1. Claims and logo usage shall comply with the requirements of the Regenevate Claim & Logo Usage Guidelines.

3.2. The percentage content of certified raw materials and non-certified raw materials used in products manufactured within the scope of this standard (e.g., x% Regenevate) shall be stated on the label using the logo

3.3. Requests for use of the Regenevate logo must be submitted to the certification body for approval before the logo can be used.

3.4. Claims for Regenevate certified products are made only when a valid Regenevate Coverage Certificate is available.

4. SOCIAL COMPLIANCE & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1. Social Compliance

The labour rights of employees; fair wages, working hours, prohibition of discrimination, forced labour and child labour, as specified in local laws and regulations, must be protected.

If local laws and regulations do not cover these issues, the following ILO (International Labour Organization) conventions rules must be followed.

- C1 – Working Hours Convention (1919)
- C29 – Forced Labour Convention (1930)
- C30 – Overtime (Excessive Work) Convention (1935)

- C47- Convention Concerning Night Work of Women (1935)
- C95 - Wage Payments Convention (1949)
- C100 - Equal Pay Convention (1951)
- C111 - Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination (1958)
- C131 - Minimum Wage Determination Convention (1970)
- C160 - Working Time (Hours of Work) Convention (1977)
- C182 - Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999)

4.2. Occupational Health and Safety

To protect the health and safety of workers, appropriate risk assessments shall be carried out, necessary personal protective equipment must be provided, and occupational health and safety training shall be provided. Compliance with these issues shall be ensured as specified in existing local laws and regulations.

If local laws and regulations do not cover these issues, the following ILO conventions shall be followed.

- C155- Occupational Health and Safety Convention (1981)
- C87- Convention on the Right of Workers to Safety and Health at Work (1981)

5. ENVIRONMENT

A management system should be established to monitor energy efficiency, manage waste, water used in the production process, resource use and environmental outputs in a sustainable manner. This system should aim to minimize the environmental impact of production practices and waste of resources, in accordance with local laws and regulations.

6. FOOD

6.1. Food Safety

In food production, risks shall be analyzed in accordance with the food codex criteria within the scope of the food safety management system, necessary measures shall be taken to ensure hygiene and sanitation standards, and regular training should be provided to personnel. In addition, risks to food safety should be minimized in transportation, storage and waste management processes. Full compliance with local laws and regulations should be ensured in food production steps and food safety issues.

6.2. Traceability in Food Production

Traceability of food products shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of Article 2, Traceability and Volume Reconciliation, of this standard.

7. TEXTILE

7.1. Records of technical specifications shall be documented for all Regenevate certified fibers.

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITIONS

Associated Subcontractor: A subcontractor that is not independently certified but instead is audited within the organization's control.

Audit: It is the process of confirming the conformity of the product, service or system to the standard requirements at every step by an independent control organization.

Blending: The process of mixing requested materials or products with undesired materials or products.

Certification: The process of confirming in writing (scope certification) that a product, service or system meets certain requirements by an independent certification body.

Chain of Custody: The progression of business organizations involved in the procurement and purchasing of materials, products or services, from raw materials to the finished product.

Claimed Material/Product: Materials/products that come from a farm certified to Regenevate or other regenerative agriculture standards and that maintain this claim through certification throughout the chain of custody.

Conversion Factor: Defines the rate at which a certain amount of raw material or input is converted into a certain output in the production process.

Corrective Action: Corrective action is an intervention performed following the detection of nonconformities or errors in a system or process to prevent these problems from recurring.

End Product: The product that will be sold to the consumer or business in its current form, without any processing.

Food Codex: A set of international directives and guidelines that determine food safety, food quality and food-related health standards.

Food Safety Culture: Adoption and dissemination of food safety principles in production processes.

Food Safety: Producing and processing food products in a healthy, safe and hygienic manner until they reach the end consumer.

Hygiene: It is the whole of behaviors that comply with the rules of cleanliness and health to protect people's health and prevent the spread of diseases.

Independently Certified Subcontractor: A subcontractor that holds its own certification under the Standard, independent of any contracting organization.

Internal Audit: Internal evaluation process carried out by the organization at regular intervals to check its compliance with relevant standards.

Mass Balance: It is a concept that expresses that the amounts of input and output materials in a production process or system are equal.

Mixing: Combining requested materials/products with non-claimed materials/products of the same type.

Nonconformity: Non-compliance with the standard or applicable requirements.

Organization: The legal entity responsible for managing a system that ensures compliance and certification for this standard across all its sites. An organization may have one or more sites and hold a scope certificate.

Primary processor: Establishments that process raw agricultural products to make them suitable for consumption or use in the chain of custody.

Raw Material: Basic materials used in the production process. These materials are processed and evaluated for the production of the product.

Regenerative Production: Production methods that minimize environmental impacts, use natural resources sustainably and renew ecosystems in production processes.

Sanitation: Refers to cleaning, disinfection and hygiene practices aimed at protecting human health by controlling microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, etc.) in an environment.

Scope Certificate: A certificate issued by a certification body that proves that an organization and its sites comply with this standard.

Site: A distinct location with physical boundaries under the control of an organization where activities conforming to this standard are performed.

Specification: A detailed document that defines specific features, requirements, and performance standards of a product, service, or system.

Subcontractor: A company that provides services to an organization through external sources, such as material processing and transportation. It cannot be under the same legal ownership as the organization.

Subcontractor: Legal entity that has no legal connection with the organization and performs activities based on a service agreement for the processing of ambitious products for the organization.

Traceability: It refers to the process of monitoring and controlling a product or material at all stages from raw material to final consumption.

Transaction Certificate: A document issued by a certification body verifying that products sold or shipped from one body to another comply with the Regenerate Chain of Custody Standard and can be treated as the material claimed by the purchaser.

Volume Reconciliation: Process of comparing and verifying volume data used in chain of custody sectors.

