Regenevate
Plant Production
Farm Standard

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Version	History	Section	Summary of Amendment
1.0	12.08.2022	-	First publication
1.1	31.05.2023	All	Redactive and visual changes
2.0	27.05.2025	All	Standard requirements were reviewed and improvements were made according to regenerative applications. The "Standard Clauses Amendment Guide" document has been published regarding the details of the amendments.

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I INTRODUCTION

The Regenevate Plant Production Farm Standard is a conformity assessment program that evaluates regenerative agricultural practices that prioritize soil health and consider environmental impact, as well as social compliance and occupational health and safety criteria. The Regenevate Crop Production Farm Standard takes a holistic approach to agriculture, farming and farm. The core principles of the dynamic system of regenerative agriculture aim to restore soil and ecosystem health, address inequalities and leave soil, waters and climate in a better state for future generations. It promotes regenerative agriculture practices in a certification cycle with methods to improve soil health by increasing soil organic matter over time, sequestering carbon above and below ground, improving the water cycle using methods that increase water productivity, increasing biodiversity, strengthening ecosystem health, increasing resilience to climate change and strengthening the health of farm soils.

The word "regenevate" means "to repair (regenerate)" and "renovate" is a combination of the words. The Regenevate Plant Production Farm Standard certificate certifies that the product has been grown taking into account all applicable approaches of regenerative agriculture.

The Regenerative Plant Production Farm Standard provides a guide to help all stakeholders- food, fiber and biofuel producing businesses, farmers, ranchers and consumers- make better decisions. The standard aims to ensure positive climate impacts on the environment and improve people's health.

II SCOPE AND ELIGIBILITY

This document aims to provide information on the requirements of the Regenevate Plant Production Farm Standard. It aims at industrial crops, perennial crops and fruits, cultivation of fresh produce, meadow management. It covers industrial production and its applications.

This standard is applicable to natural or legal operators engaged in crop production.

Regarding the implementation of the Regenevate Plant Production Farm Standard, the Regenevate Farm Standard Implementation Guide is mandatory, ensuring that operators correctly apply the criteria set for sustainable and efficient crop production.

III. STANDARD REQUIREMENTS

1 SOIL HEALTH AND FARM MANAGEMENT

1.1. Tillage

To improve soil health, maintain ecosystem balance and ensure long-term agricultural sustainability, reduced tillage methods should be preferred over conventional tillage methods. Reduced tillage methods aim to reduce soil degradation, stubble cover conservation and prevent soil erosion. These methods reduce the loss of water and organic matter, thus preserving the natural structure and microbial balance of the soil.

1.1.1. Conservative tillage methods should be applied instead of traditional tillage methods.

1.1.2. An annual tillage reduction plan should be developed. This plan should show a gradual reduction in tillage activities on a yearly basis.

1.1.3. Tillage activity in one year should be reduced compared to the previous year, including situations such as field traffic.

For more information on conservation tillage methods and the tillage mitigation plan, refer to the Regenevate Farm Standard Implementation Guide.

1.2. Living Roots and Ground Cover

Soil is a living organism and serves as a home for many microscopic and macroscopic creatures. These creatures need a source of food and protection to survive. Providing continuous living roots in the soil, growing cover crops, intercrops and green manuring crops strengthens the food chain, increases soil organic matter, provides resistance to disease and pests, prevents erosion and many other benefits. These practices can be included in the crop rotation, with the main crop (intercropping), without the main crop (on vacant farm) or before the main crop (green manuring).

1.2.1. An activity plan should be created to ensure that the farm is covered with cover crops, intercropping, green manure crops, etc. In the first year, 20% of their total farm should be covered with these plants or an activity plan should be created to complete this requirement by the end of the year. In the following years, this percentage should continue to increase. The operator should keep monitoring records of the increase plan.

1.2.2. There should be at least one cover crop. Starting from the first year, the number of cover crops should be increased by adding one different crop each year. The number and type of cover crops should be determined by taking into account the geographical location of the farm, climatic conditions and main crop structure. At the end of three years, the number of cover crops should be at least 5-8.

1.2.3. Where the type of cover crops is more than 2, one of them should be a legume plant.

1.3. Crop Rotation

Crop rotation is based on the principle of planting different crop species on the same farm at different periods and is one of the main practices. This practice is necessary to strengthen soil structure, prevent soil compaction, optimize soil nutrients, prevent erosion, control pest, disease and weed pressure, improve water management, support biodiversity.

1.3.1. A rotation plan that includes at least two different crops in three years should be established. Soil structure and farm conditions should be taken into consideration while creating the rotation plan.

1.3.2. If the rotation plan includes more than four different crops, the same crop should not be planted twice in the same field.

1.4. Reducing the Use of Synthetic Fertilizers

A transition from synthetic fertilizer applications to natural fertilization methods should be ensured to ensure long-term productivity by revitalizing soil biological cycles. This process should be planned gradually and methods that improve soil health and support natural nutrient cycling should be integrated into the process. Methods that support natural nutrient cycling are as follows: Organic matter-based fertilization methods, plant-based fertilization methods, microbial fertilization methods, natural mineral fertilization methods, liquid fertilization methods. Detailed information on these methods is provided in the Regenevate Farm Standard Implementation Guide.

1.4.1. An annual reduction and transition plan should be developed to reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers and transition to natural fertilizer practices. Detailed information on the content of the plan is provided in the Regenevate Farm Standard Implementation Guide.

1.4.2. In the initial year, the amount of synthetic fertilizer use should be reduced by at least 10% compared to the previous year. In the following years, the amount of synthetic fertilizer use should be reduced in accordance with the reduction plan.

1.4.3. Nutrients determined according to soil analysis results should be provided by natural fertilization methods when synthetic fertilizers are not used. If synthetic fertilizers are used, the nutrient balance should be maintained by applying natural fertilization methods to meet the reduced amount.

1.4.4. Farm organic waste should be composted to be returned to the soil.

1.5. Reducing the Use of Synthetic Pesticides

Pesticide management should reduce reliance on synthetic pesticides and ensure pest control through natural and biological control methods. This approach aims to make plants resistant to pests while maintaining soil health, biodiversity and ecosystem balance.

1.5.1. For pesticide management, an integrated control plan should be prepared and updated annually, taking into account the results of field tests and monitoring. Pesticide applications should be in line with this plan.

1.5.2. Pesticides prohibited by national and international legislation should not be used.

1.5.3. An annual synthetic pesticide application reduction plan should be established. In accordance with this reduction plan, the amount and number of synthetic pesticide applications should be reduced each year.

1.5.4. If synthetic pesticides are used in the field, only those pesticides that are authorized for use on the product concerned according to the local legislation of the country should be applied.

1.5.5. Agrochemicals should be stored in their original containers or packaging. All pesticide storage facilities should be dry, clean, well ventilated, adequately lit, structurally safe and equipped with non-absorbent materials.

1.6 Irrigation Efficiency

Water management practices aim to ensure the efficient use of water on agricultural farms and optimize water use. These practices are assessed by considering the access to water for the irrigated farm

1.6.1. The following methods should be applied according to the accessibility of the farm to water:

If there is no or limited access to water; at least one of the following methods should be applied to reduce water loss: Mulching, minimum tillage, use of climate-resistant seeds, etc.

If there is no water access barrier; at least one of the following methods should be applied to increase irrigation efficiency according to the size of the farm: drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, pivot irrigation, soil sensor, etc.

If there is access to water and wild irrigation methods are used; irrigation timing should be determined and implemented: In the following year, switch to methods that increase water efficiency.

1.6.2. The amount of water used must be measured and recorded. Depending on the parcel, appropriate smart irrigation methods should be used and if there is a payment amount arising from the use of irrigation resources, it should be proven.

1.7. Soil Analysis and Soil Biodiversity

As a requirement to increase soil productivity and biodiversity, soil analyses and soil tests should be carried out to identify the constituents of soil health and to monitor the status of soil constituents over the years. Improvement in soil health and soil biodiversity is measured through annual testing and accredited laboratory analysis in accordance with the parameters specified in the Regenevate Farm Standard Implementation Guidelines.

1.7.1 Soil analysis is accepted retrospectively if it is done within 1 year. In the following periods, soil analysis should be carried out every 3 years. Soil analysis results should be kept from the beginning of regenerative agriculture practices.

1.7.2. Soil health should be assessed based on practices in accordance with the results of triennial soil analyses and annual field tests and observations. Soil analysis results, results of field tests and observations, and records of assessments based on these results will be recorded on the worksheet in the Regenevate Farm Standard Implementation Guide. Indicators to be monitored in soil analysis and field test-observation criteria are specified in the Regenevate Farm Standard Implementation Guide.

1.8. Soil and Water Conservation Measures

Soil and water conservation measures should be implemented to protect soil from erosion, prevent loss of organic matter, ensure efficient use of water resources and sustainability of soil fertility.

1.8.1. If the farm is at risk of erosion, an annual plan should be established that includes methods and implementation of measures for soil and water conservation. Records of implementation and monitoring should be kept.

1.8.2. In farms at risk of erosion, measures should be implemented in accordance with the established annual plan.

1.9. Genetically Modified Organism (GMO)

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) have the potential to have negative impacts on human and animal health, disrupt ecosystems and threaten plant diversity

1.9.1. The use of any GMO input is prohibited

1.10. Deforestation

Deforestation accelerates climate change, increases soil degradation and destroys biodiversity. Forests and other natural ecosystems should not be converted to agricultural production and other forms of farm use to improve soil health, increase biodiversity and restore ecosystems.

1.10.1. If there is local legislation in the relevant country, it should be implemented; if not, forests and other natural ecosystems should not be converted into production areas after 31 December 2020, in line with the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR).

1.11. Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the variety of life forms found in an ecosystem, region or the whole world. Increasing biodiversity contributes to improving soil and water quality, controlling pests and diseases, regulating climatic conditions, maintaining the balance of ecosystems and many other issues. The diversity of plants, animals and microorganisms on the farm should be supported and encouraged, and biodiversity should be increased over the years.

1.11.1. The operator should increase the biodiversity of soil and topsoil by promoting the presence of microorganisms. This increase should continue on a yearly basis from the start of the farm's regenerative practices. He/she should also monitor the biodiversity of the farmland by monitoring the presence of plants, together with the presence of all animals on the farm, such as insects, earthworms, bees, flies, birds, etc.

1.11.2. The results of flora and fauna observations and increases in the biodiversity of the site should be recorded on the Worksheet in the Regenevate Farm Standard Implementation Guide. These observations should include information such as which plants and animals were encountered, how they were encountered and how often they were encountered.

1.11.3. If there are trees left over from the forest in or around the farm, these trees should be protected.

1.12. Conservation of Water Resources

Sustainability of the water cycle and protection of water resources should be ensured for each water source. Pollution from factors such as farm practices, flood irrigation, pesticide and fertilizer applications should not harm these resources.

1.12.1. The operator must comply with applicable local laws regarding surface or groundwater abstraction for agricultural, domestic or processing purposes. If required, provide a license or permit for surface or groundwater abstraction.

1.12.2. A buffer zone should be established close to water sources, at a minimum distance of 25 meters.

1.12.3. Waste should be prevented from mixing with water sources.

1.13. Greenhouse Gas Emission Verification

Agricultural production practices that restore soil health should also be implemented to minimize the negative impacts on climate from agricultural production. Operators should aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in agricultural production processes and minimize the carbon footprint of farms. In this context, they should monitor and report GHG emissions and develop mitigation strategies to minimize the environmental impacts of production.

Emission Calculation Method

Greenhouse gas emissions must be calculated and reported in accordance with EN ISO 14064. Calculation in accordance with this standard ensures accurate and transparent monitoring of emissions. All data used in emission calculations must be reliable, accurate and up to date. When determining emission factors, operators should use data in accordance with industry's best practices and local environmental conditions.

Submission of Emission Reduction Plan

- 1.13.1. In the first year, farms must submit a GHG reduction plan. This plan should detail the methods, tools and means by which they will reduce GHG emissions and by how much. In the following years, farms should document progress by submitting annual reports to demonstrate the feasibility and level of success of the plan

Carbon Footprint Monitoring and Reporting

Operators should measure and report their carbon footprint annually. This measurement is an important indicator reflecting the environmental impact of greenhouse gas emissions and agricultural activities.

- 1.13.2. The carbon footprint should be calculated both directly (emissions from on-farm activities such as energy use, fuel consumption, fertilization) and indirectly (external factors such as transportation, supply chain impacts)
- 1.13.3. Operators should submit a carbon footprint report every year. This report should include data on greenhouse gas emissions, the amount of energy used and other environmental impacts

1.14. Energy Management (Renewable)

Energy management should ensure increasing energy efficiency through renewable and sustainable systems and reducing dependence on non-renewable energy consumption. This aims to promote more sustainable production methods and more efficient use of resources, reducing the environmental impact of agricultural practices.

In this context, operators should adopt techniques to improve energy efficiency and prioritize the use of renewable energy sources in the process. Such practices make energy consumption more efficient while at the same time reducing the environmental footprint.

1.14.1. 1.14.1. Renewable and environmentally friendly techniques should be preferred for energy use in the fields. For example, methods such as solar-powered sprinkler irrigation systems should be used.

1.15. Mining and Area Degradation Management

Agricultural production should not be carried out on farms where mining activities are carried out.

1.15.1. Production activities in mining and other excavation areas are prohibited and legal regulations must be followed.

2 ANIMAL INTEGRATION MANAGEMENT

2.1. Rotational Grazing Plan

The integration of animals on the farmscape plays a critical role in improving soil health, increasing biodiversity and sustaining ecosystems. If animals are integrated on the farmscape, a sustainable grazing plan, such as rotational grazing (paddock), should be implemented.

2.1.1. If animal integration is to be carried out, a grazing plan should be established, taking into account the conditions of the farm and animal species (animals do not have to belong to the operator).

2.1.2. If grazing farms are available, suitable and animals are present, animals should be integrated into the farms.

3 SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Working Conditions and Workers' Rights

This standard promotes working conditions that are consistent with decent work. All workers, regardless of the type of employment (permanent worker, temporary worker, migrant worker, foreign seasonal worker, foreign national seasonal worker, sharecropper, etc.) (see Annex 2 for definitions of workers), are entitled to general human needs, labour rights and protection from violence and harassment in accordance with local, national and international law.

3.1.1. Working hours must comply with legal requirements.

3.1.2. Overtime must not exceed the time specified in the legal regulations. However, it only applies to certain activities that need to be completed in as little as 6 weeks to avoid harvest loss, including but not limited to planting, transplanting, harvesting and processing of fresh produce: for a maximum period of 12 weeks per year, the overtime period may be extended to a total of 24 hours per week and workers may work a maximum of 21 consecutive days.

3.1.3. Worker records should include information on the type of labor, age, gender, working hours and wages of workers

- C1 - Working Hours Convention (1919)
- C30 - Overtime (Overwork) Contract (1935)
- C160 - Working Time (Working Hours) Convention (1977)

3.2. Forced Labor and Child Labor

This standard supports the prevention of human rights violations such as child labor and forced labor and also oversees efforts to prevent children from being pushed into worse living and working conditions.

- 3.2.1. Children under 15 years of age should not be employed in farm enterprises and field work
- 3.2.2. Young workers aged 15 and over, but not yet 18, may only work in jobs specified by law.
- 3.2.3. Forced labor is strictly prohibited.

- **C29 - Forced Labor Convention (1930)**
- **C182 - Convention on the Elimination of the Forms of Child Labor (1999)**

3.3. Discrimination

This standard adopts the principle of equal pay for equal work. It supports and requires the recording of the practice of paying employees equal pay for equal work, regardless of the communities, classes or other categories to which they belong or are perceived to belong.

3.3.1. Equal pay should be paid for work of equal value, without discrimination based on factors such as gender, ethnicity, age, skin color, religion, political opinion, nationality, social origin, etc.

- **C111- Convention against Discrimination (1958)**

3.4. Fees and Payment

Workers should be paid at least the minimum wage based on the relevant time schedule, such as day, month, week or piece of work. Wage records shall be kept in accordance with the requirement for worker records in 3.1.3 of Article 3.1.

- 3.4.1. Workers should not be paid below the minimum wage.

3.4.2. Labor providers (agricultural labor intermediaries) should be transparent about payment with workers.

3.4.3. If labour providers (agricultural labour intermediaries) are required to be licensed or certified by the competent national authority, it is mandatory to provide the necessary licenses or certificates.

- **C95 - Wage Payment Convention (1949)**
- **C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention (1951)**
- **C131 - Minimum Wage Convention (1970)**

3.5. Occupational Health and Safety

Occupational health should be ensured to promote and maintain the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations; to protect workers from health problems arising from working conditions; to protect workers from risks that cause adverse health effects in their employment.

- 3.5.1. Workers Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) must be provided and used by workers

3.5.2. A first aid kit should be available.

- 3.5.3. Workers must have access to clean drinking water.

3.5.4. Workers must always have access to safe and clean handwashing facilities and toilets.

3.5.5. Harvesting machine operators must have an operator's certificate, and spraying must be done by a certified person.

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

Regarding all social requirements, if there is legal legislation applicable in the country, this legislation must be complied with. In the absence of legal legislation, the relevant ILO (International Labor Organization) conventions are taken as basis. Under the sub-articles of Section 3, ILO conventions related to the requirements are indicated.

4 SUBCONTRACTORS

If it becomes necessary to work with subcontractors at any stage of agricultural production activities, the subcontractors shall fulfill all requirements of their own production activities that are relevant to this standard. The operator is responsible for ensuring that subcontractors carry out their activities within the scope of the standard.

4.1. If a subcontractor is used for any stage in the production process, the operator shall sign a contract with the subcontractor that includes a commitment by the subcontractor to comply with the requirements of the standard and the subcontractor shall implement all the requirements of this standard.

4.2. The operator is responsible for ensuring that the subcontractor carries out the relevant production activities in accordance with this standard.

4.3. If the subcontractor is independently certified, the operator must provide the subcontractor's certificate to the certification body

5 RECORD KEEPING

The operator must record all processes required by this standard in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the practices, ensure sustainability and prove compliance with the standards. In order for monitoring, evaluation and continuous improvement processes to be carried out properly, the recorded data must be regular and reliable.

5.1. Operators must keep all records, including details on declarations, for at least 5 years. Details of the records required to be kept continuously in the standard and the contents of all records are set out in the Regenevate Farm Standard Implementation Guide.

6 TRACEABILITY

The operator must follow the production process from start to finish, record it in a transparent and reliable system and ensure its traceability retrospectively. The traceability of harvested products in the supply chain is also ensured by the transaction certificate.

6.1. Under the conditions of Regenevate Plant Production Farm Standard, the traceability of the products produced in the unit, starting from the supplier to the final buyer of the products leaving the unit, must be ensured and traceability records must be kept.

6.2. If the Operator has obtained a scope certificate, it must apply for a transaction certificate for each certified product sale and ship the product with the transaction certificate

6.3. At the same time, certified and non-certified production operators should define and implement segregation measures for all production processes such as harvesting, post-harvest handling, transportation, storage, loading, etc. All precautionary activities and all production processes and harvest quantities should be documented in records

- 6.4. The amount of products sold cannot exceed the amount of harvested product
- 6.5. If products produced under this Standard will be subject to post-harvest processing (e.g. field-to-consumer processing such as final packaging during harvest, etc.), labels and logos must comply with the Regenevate Claim & Logo Usage Guidelines.

7 PRODUCER GROUP REQUIREMENTS

Operators can be certified under the Regenevate Plant Production Farm Standard individually or as part of a group. A Producer Group is a group of operators who carry out a specific agricultural activity and generally come together for the same purpose. Producers come together under central management to make production processes more efficient, to use resources together, to act together in marketing activities. If operators are certified under group management, they cannot be certified individually. The group management must determine the management criteria that will ensure compliance with the standard.

A group should have, but not be limited to, the following characteristics:

- 7.1. The structure of the producer group should be formed by taking into account the geographical location of the processing site/farm, ecological conditions, production systems and risks
- 7.2. A quality management system and related procedures addressing all processes of Regenevate production must be established and operational. This quality management system should include an effective system of internal control to ensure that the entire group complies with the Regenevate Plant Production Farm Standard. All group members should be subject to internal control at least once a year according to the requirements of this Standard
- 7.3. Group certification can be organized as a cooperative, an association or a structured group of producers affiliated to a processor.
- 7.4. The group management is authorized to market the products
- 7.5. There should be a contract between each group member and the group management
- 7.6. Group management and each group member must have valid legal documentation showing ownership or right of use over their production areas
- 7.7. Group management should provide technical support to producers. This support can be in the following areas. Training, inputs, equipment, record keeping, documentation, etc.
- 7.8. Group management will monitor the activities of all group members in the group and will be responsible for compliance with the standard
- 7.9. If the Group uses subcontractors, the Group management is required to sign an agreement with each of them that the requirements of this Standard will be complied with

8 TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Training plays an important role, especially in agriculture, because it enables operators to improve their knowledge and skills to adopt more efficient, sustainable and environmentally friendly practices. Operators need to be knowledgeable about improving soil health, ensuring irrigation efficiency and conserving water resources, reducing dependence on synthetic inputs, reducing greenhouse gases and other regenerative practices.

- 8.1. The operator should be familiar with regenerative practices and compliant with this standard. The knowledge can be obtained from local, governmental or private institutions, governmental or private online platforms or product purchaser companies that have the competence to provide training. The operator shall document and prove the knowledge provided.
- 8.2. The operator must ensure that the personnel who will be involved in the production processes are informed about regenerative applications. The training process and the information provided must be recorded and provable. Records of training topics and participants must be kept.
- 8.3. If the operator uses subcontractors in its production processes, it shall ensure that the subcontractor is familiar with the requirements of this standard. Documentation showing that this knowledge has been provided should be retained

9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The operator should conduct regular monitoring and evaluation to determine the impacts of regenerative agriculture practices on soil health, ecosystem balance and long-term sustainable production.

The monitoring process should be used to measure the effectiveness of practices, identify necessary improvements and continuously optimize production processes; all processes and data obtained should be recorded.

Before starting regenerative activity, the operator should record existing practice data and establish a transition plan, taking into account factors such as geographical and climatic conditions, soil structure and quality, water supply and quality, economic data and available resources. The transition plan should include escalation and reduction targets in line with the requirements of this standard and should be regularly reviewed for sustainability of implementation.

- 9.1. The operator should prepare a transition plan that includes practices prior to the start of regenerative operation and an assessment of its current conditions affecting its
- regenerative operations.
- 9.2. Regularly monitor the results of production activities
- 9.3. Monitoring data should be evaluated to measure the effectiveness of regenerative interventions.

9.4. According to the results of the evaluation, improvements should be made in practices when necessary.

The Regenevate Farm Standard Implementation Guidance on recording all data related to the results of production activities and monitoring should be taken into account.

ANNEX 1 CERTIFICATION EVALUATION METHOD

Mandatory Requirements: Mandatory Requirements are mandatory practices that must be fulfilled in the standard. Certification fails when one of the Mandatory Requirements is missing Requirements marked with the symbol "  " indicate Mandatory Requirements.

General Requirements: General Requirements are the basic practices that must be fulfilled. Certification fails automatically if 60% of the General Requirements are not met. The standard expects operators to increase the compliance rate of the General Requirements in the later years of the certification process.

Certification Assessment: The overall certification strategy requires the completion of two different types of requirements that influence the certification decision. For the certification process, all Mandatory Requirements and 60% of the General Requirements must be completed.

Annex 2 DEFINITIONS and ABBREVIATIONS

Definitions:

Accredited Laboratory: Accredited and certified in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 Standard, providing a variety of testing and analysis services.

Animal Manure: Most animal manure consists of feces. Common forms of animal manure include farmyard manure or farm slurry (liquid manure). Farmyard manure also contains plant material (usually straw) used as bedding for animals, which absorbs feces and urine. Animal manure is allowed to ferment for at least 6 months before it is ready for use.

Audit: A systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining objective evidence and evaluating that evidence in an objective manner to determine the extent to which a set of policies, procedures or requirements, used as a reference against which it is compared, has been complied with.

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

Certification Body: An independent body that verifies operators' compliance with the Regenerative Farm Standard and, as a result of the verification, issues a certificate of compliance with the standard

Child Laborer: According to international legislation, a child laborer is a person who is under 15 years of age and whose work may adversely affect his/her health, safety and development, as well as his/her right to education.

Ancak bazı ülkelerde bu uygulama farklıdır:

- India: 14 years is the legal minimum working age.
- Bangladesh: 14 years is the legal minimum working age.
- Pakistan: In some provinces, 14 is considered the legal working age.
- Indonesia: 14 years old is the legal working age in some sectors.
- Kenya: Starting at age 13, child labor is possible in certain sectors, but there is a ban on hazardous work.

Climate Resilient Seed: Refers to seed types that are resistant to climate changes such as drought, temperature increase and irregular rainfall. Such seeds enable plants to adapt to water scarcity and maintain their productivity.

Compost Fertilizer: Compost is a material created by the natural decomposition and decay of organic waste. It is usually produced using various organic materials such as kitchen waste, garden waste, straw, leaves, etc.

Conservative Tillage: In order to reduce water and wind erosion, at least 30% of the soil surface is covered with residues of the pre-plant after sowing. No plow is used in the protective tillage system. Conservation tillage is a system for weed control and seed bed preparation that significantly reduces the number of passes in the field compared to conventional tillage. In principle, this system includes practices for tillage without tipping the soil.

* Reduced tillage,
*Moisture barrier (mulch) tillage (mulch tillage),
*No-tillage (zero-tillage, zero-tillage, slot-plant),
*Strip tillage,
*Tillage for ridge cultivation (ridge tillage)

Cover Crops: Cover crops are plants that are grown in the season when the farm is empty, on the bare farm left from the main crops or to protect the farm under trees. Cover crops prevent erosion by covering the soil in cases of heavy rainfall. In addition, by providing the presence of living roots in the soil, organic matter in the soil causes an increase in microbiological activity. The following are examples of cover crops: Rye, oats, hairy vetch, wild lupine, fodder cowpea, red clover, subterranean triangle (Trifolium subterraneum), field pea (fodder pea) (Pisum sativum arvense), common vetch (Visia sativa), velvet bean, sudan grass (rattle grass (sunn crotalaria), rape (Brassica napus), mustard (Brassica nigra), Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum).

Deforestation: It is the destruction of forested areas as a result of human activities for different purposes or opening them to other uses by destroying them. Throughout history, forests have been cut down and destroyed in order to open agricultural land, graze animals, obtain fuel, and use in manufacturing and construction sectors.

Discrimination: It means unfair, prejudicial treatment of people based on the groups, classes or other categories to which they belong or are perceived to belong. People can also be discriminated against based on other categories such as race, gender, age, religion, disability or sexual orientation.

Drip Irrigation: It is an irrigation method in which water is applied in drops to the root zone of the plant.

Environmental Footprint: An indicator that measures the total impact of an individual, community, company or product on natural resources. It includes various components such as carbon footprint, water footprint and ecological footprint, waste footprint, energy footprint. In other words, it is the sum of the environmental impacts of a person or organization, such as the energy, water, soil, raw materials and waste produced.

Erosion: It is the transportation of soil from its natural environment by water, wind and gravity. Although erosion is a natural event, it is exacerbated by effects such as water, wind and gravity as a result of the deterioration of the natural structure of the farm.

Fauna: All animal species in a region. Fauna covers the diversity of animals found in an ecosystem and provides information about animals specific to each region.

Field Traffic: The operation of tractors and other agricultural machinery on predetermined lanes on agricultural farm. For example, activities such as fertilization and spraying are also included in this definition.

Flood Irrigation: The amount of flow that overflows from a naturally or artificially determined bed and inundates the surrounding farms is defined as flood.

Flora: All the vegetation in a region. Flora includes all the plant species living in that ecosystem and the term is often used to describe the diversity of plants in a region.

Forced Labor: Forced labor or compulsory labor is work that is made to be performed without the consent of the person by material or moral pressure.

Foreign Seasonal Worker: A worker who was born outside the borders of a country and does not have the right to citizenship of that country but comes to work in that country for a certain period of time. These workers are usually hired for a specific period to work in agriculture, construction and similar seasonal jobs.

Fresh Products: Agricultural products that have just been harvested and are suitable for sale fresh, unprocessed, usually refrigerated or in short-term storage conditions. Examples include fruit, vegetables and fresh herbs.

Genetically Modified Organism (GMO): An organism that is an animal, plant or microbe whose DNA has been modified using genetic engineering techniques.

Grassfarm Management: Sustainable management of grassfarms is an agricultural method that includes practices such as grazing regulations, reducing grazing pressure, controlling weeds and conserving biodiversity.

Green Fertilisation: It is the plowing of nitrogen-fixing green fertilizer plants such as alfalfa, vetch and broad beans, which have been planted to provide the nutrients needed by the soil and crops, while they are still green. At the same time, these plants strengthen the structure of the soil with their root systems.

Greenhouse Gas Emission: The release of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere by a specific source. In other words, it is the emission of greenhouse gases into the air as a result of human activities or natural processes.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG): Greenhouse gases are gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat from the sun and cause the atmosphere to warm. These gases cause a phenomenon called the "greenhouse effect". The greenhouse effect causes greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to allow the sun's rays to pass through, while trapping the heat emitted from the Earth. This can lead to an increase in the planet's temperature and climate change. The main greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere are water vapor (H2O), carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), oxides of nitrogen (N2O) and ozone (O3), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

Industrial Plants: Plants that are used in industrial production and can be processed into various products. These plants are generally grown for use in textile, biodiesel, food, pharmaceutical, chemical and other industries. Cotton, soybeans, sugar cane, corn, hemp, olives, tobacco, sunflower, castor hemp are examples of industrial plants, but they are not limited to these crops.
Integrated Pest Management: It is a pest management system that keeps population densities below the economic damage level by using all control methods in harmony with each other, taking into account the relationship of diseases, pests and weeds with the environment.

Intercropping: A farming method that involves growing two different crops at the same time in close proximity and interchangeably in the field. For example, maize and wheat are grown in two rows in the same field in the same period.

Internal Control: Within the scope of the management systems managed by the operator, it is the auditing activity carried out to measure the effectiveness of the activities carried out within the organization and to ensure that necessary measures are taken. The internal control system should include the management of producers within the producer group, stock tracking, monitoring of production processes, traceability, quality control, etc.

Knitted Fence: Knitted fences are one of the widely used mechanical measures to prevent surface erosion. Preference should be given to the species in the region, oak if available.
Labor Providers/Agricultural Labor Intermediaries: A person, organization or institution that provides the labor required for a business, sector or economy. They are intermediaries who play an important role in the recruitment process of workers, their transportation, the contracting process with farmers and the final resolution of other issues concerning workers. Depending on the region, they are called uncle head, messenger or sergeant.

Migrant Worker: Persons who migrate within a country and/or internationally to work.

Mineral: Naturally occurring underground resources in the earth where minerals of economic value are processed and extracted.

Minimum Wage: The lowest level of wages that can legally be paid to workers; it states that workers cannot sell their labor below the set limit. Depending on the country, minimum wage announcements may vary, with some announcing it only on an hourly basis, while others announce it on a monthly basis as the direct equivalent of a certain number of hours of work. The minimum wage is closely linked to working time.

Mining: It is the whole of the techniques and methods related to the exploration, extraction and operation of underground ores.

Mulching: It is the process of laying various materials on the soil around the plants.

Natural Fertilization Methods: The application of fertilizers derived from organic and biological sources instead of synthetic fertilizers to support the development of plants. This method increases soil fertility, does not harm the ecosystem and supports sustainable agriculture. Natural fertilization methods include the following: Organic Matter Based Fertilization Methods, Plant Based Fertilization Methods, Microbial Fertilization Methods, Natural Fertilization Methods with Minerals, Liquid Fertilization Methods

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): A multidisciplinary field concerned with the safety, health and well-being of people at work. The goal of an occupational health and safety program is to create a safe and healthy work environment. OHS also protects the general public who may be affected by the work environment.

Operator: An individual or legal entity involved in the production, processing, storage, transportation or sale of agricultural products and acting in accordance with the Regenevate Plant Production Farm Standard. This definition covers farmers, producers, producer groups and organizations that are obliged to ensure quality, ensure safety and comply with environmental standards at every stage of regenerative agriculture practices.

Organic Certified Fertilizer: Fertilizer certified by authorized certification bodies in accordance with national or international organic production legislation.

Perennial Plants: Plants that can grow in the same soil for many years and provide yield every year. Examples include plants such as grapes, apples and olives.
Permanent worker Workers employed for 12 months.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): All tools, instruments, equipment and devices designed for this purpose, worn, fitted or held by the employee, which protect the employee against one or more risks affecting health and safety arising from the work carried out.

Pivot Irrigation: An irrigation technique that allows water to reach every part of the farm evenly through a rotating irrigation machine. This system usually consists of long, movable rods, and the water exits from a fixed center, covering a large area.

Product-Transaction Certificate: A document issued by an accredited certification body that verifies that the products entering the supply chain are produced in accordance with the Regenevate Farm Standard

Reduced Tillage: An operation that significantly reduces the number of passes in the field compared to conventional tillage, without turning over the soil.

Regenerative Agriculture: A model of agricultural practice that aims to improve soil health, ecosystem integrity and reduce environmental impacts through sustainable agricultural practices. This method of agriculture aims to strengthen the ecosystem and increase biodiversity by respecting the cycle of nature. Regenerative agriculture not only yields productive crops, but also improves the soil, water resources and the environment.

Renewable Energy: Energy obtained from the existing energy flow in continuous natural processes.

Restricted Irrigation: In cases where water resources are limited, it is the method of giving the water needed by plants at certain intervals and in certain amounts.

Rotation: The practice of planting different crops in sequence on the same piece of farm. This practice ensures soil health, optimizes nutrients in the soil and combats pests and weeds.

Rotational Grazing: Describes rotational grazing as opposed to continuous grazing. Cattle or other animals are moved to paddocks, which are sections of the farm, while other sections rest.

Scope Certificate (SC): A document issued by the certification body that verifies that the production process and the products produced comply with the requirements of the Regenevate Farm Standard.

Seasonal Worker: Daily wage workers who work daily according to the crop season.

Sharecropping: It is a form of enterprise based on the sharing of the product to be obtained as a result of the cultivation of the farm according to a special contract between the farmowner and the cultivator whose conditions are determined in advance.

Soil Analysis: Physical, chemical and biological analysis methods applied to the soil under laboratory conditions in order to determine the structure of the soil and the amount of plant nutrients it contains, to increase the amount and quality of the product to be grown in the soil, to determine the need for fertilizer, to prevent the barrenness of the soils in the long term.

Soil Biodiversity: The diversity of life below ground, from soil microhabitats to farmscapes, from genes and species to the communities they form and the ecological complexes to which they contribute and belong.

Soil degradation: A negative change in the physical, chemical and biological structure of soil. This process can occur due to natural factors (erosion, climate change, drought) or human impacts (excessive agricultural activity, deforestation, chemical pollution). The soil loses its fertility and cannot fulfill its ecosystem services.

Soil Sensor: A device used to measure and analyze various properties of the soil. These properties include moisture, pH, EC (electrical conductivity), salinity and NPK (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium).

Sprinkler Irrigation: It is an irrigation method in which water is sprayed onto the soil surface in the form of rain droplets from above under pressure from heads mounted on movable platforms, similar to natural precipitation.

Strip Cultivation: Strip cropping is the cultivation of crops that grow densely on a slope and protect the soil (wheat, barley, etc.) and hoe crops that do not protect the soil (corn, cotton, tobacco, etc.) on relatively narrow strips of farm.

Synthetic Fertilizer (Artificial Fertilizer): Synthetic fertilizers are chemical substances in solid and liquid form. They are added by calculating the amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium needed according to the type of plant planted and the structure of the soil. According to the minerals they contain, they are diversified as nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus and compound.

Temporary Workers: Workers contracted for less than 12 months or with an expected working period of less than 12 months (irrigation, weeding, pesticide spraying, etc.).

Terracing: Terraces fulfill the purpose of soil and water conservation by retaining and harmlessly diverting or infiltrating runoff and storing runoff.

Tillage Plan: It is the management and planning of the tools and equipment to be used in farm preparation, sowing and harvesting operations and farm traffic to be realized on a farm basis according to the crop rotation plan. It is based on the identification of soil problems on a field basis and the steps to be taken for improvement.

Tillage: Turning soil for weed control and seed sowing has long been part of agriculture. But intensive tillage can increase the likelihood of soil erosion, nutrient runoff into nearby waterways and the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Traceability: The process of verifying the history, location or application of a product through predefined and recorded methods.

Traditional Tillage Method: It is a method applied to aerate the soil, control weeds and prepare a suitable ground for planting, usually carried out with a plow, which processes the soil by turning the soil upside down at a depth of 25-30 cm, causing erosion, deterioration and compaction of the soil structure, mixing plant residues into the soil and leaving the soil surface bare. In this method, secondary tillage machines are also used and more than one tillage is done per year. Continuous tillage causes a decrease in soil organic matter, soil air and water infiltration. In addition, field machines used in spraying, fertilizing, planting/planting activities also cause soil compaction.

Wild Irrigation: Refers to the unplanned and unregulated use of water from natural water sources or irrigation systems.

Young Worker: Individuals over 15 years of age but under 18 years of age. According to international legislation, young workers can work in non-hazardous jobs, but not in hazardous jobs. Working hours and conditions should be organized in such a way that they do not interfere with their education and their health and development should be protected.

Abbreviations:	
EUDR	European Union Deforestation Regulation
EZY	Integrated Pest Management
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ILO	International Labor Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
KKE	Personal Protective Equipment