

regenagri

Regenagri Glossary

Version 1.0

Published July 2026

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Log of Updates

Version No.	Update	Update date	Effective date
Version 1.0	Initial release		The date of release
Version 1.1.	Update on Macronutrients and added Tier definition Water-stressed (arid) regions definition added	5 October 2026	The date of release

Acronyms

AB – Accreditation Body

ACOP – Approved Code of Practice

ACR – Regenagri Auditing and Certification requirements

AFOLU – Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use

AM – Regenagri Assessment methodology

CAPA – Corrective Action Plan

CB - Certification body

CDM – Clean development mechanisms

CDP – Carbon Disclosure Project

CEC - Cation Exchange Capacity

CEO – Chief Executive Officer

CER – Certified emission reduction

CFT - Cool Farm Tool

CI – Continuous Improvement

CNC – Critical Non-Conformity

CO2 - Carbon Dioxide

CO_2eq – Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

CoC – Chain of Custody

COI – Conflict of Interest

CPP - Crop Protection Product

CR – Regenagri Claims requirements

CS – Content Standard

DMI - Dry Matter Intake

DNA - Deoxyribonucleic Acid

ETI - Ethical Trading Initiative

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisation

GAP – Good Agricultural Practice

GGAP - GLOBAL G.A.P. standards

GHG - Greenhouse Gases

Global GAP - Global Good Agricultural Practice

GM feed - Genetically Modified feed

GPS - Global Positioning System (used in audit verification)

HCV(s) - High Conservation Value(s)

HP - Hazardous Pesticide

IAF - International Accreditation Forum

ICROA – International Carbon Reduction & Offset Alliance

IG – Regenagri Implementation guidance

IPCC - International Panel on Climate Change

IRR – Internal Rate of Return

ISEAL - International Social and Environmental Accreditation and Labelling Alliance

ISO – International Organization for Standardization

KBA- Key Biodiversity Area

KPIs - Key Performance Indicators

L – Likelihood

LCA – Life Cycle Assessment

LEPA - Low Energy Precision Application

LUC – Land Use Change

MELSI – Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning and Scheme integrity framework

MRV – Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

N – Nitrogen

N2O - Nitrous Oxide

NC – Non-Conformity

NGOs – Non-governmental organisations

NPK – Nitrogen-Phosphate-Potash (N-P2O5-K2O)

OCS – Organic Content Standard

OM - Organic Matter

OR – Regenagri requirements for Oversight body

PDD – Project design document

PPE - Personal Protective Equipment

PRJ – Project identifier

QA – Quality assurance

QC – Quality control

RA - Rainforest Alliance

RFA - Rainforest Alliance certification (Sustainable Agriculture Certification)

RP – Regenagri Risk Policy & Risk management

RRC – Regenagri Review Committee

S – Severity

SA8000 - Social Accountability International Standard 8000

SBTi – Science Based Targets Initiative

SC – Scope certificate

SG – Segregated (supply chain model)

SMETA - Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit

SNC – Severe Non-Conformity

SOC – Soil Organic Carbon

SOM - Soil Organic Matter

SSR – Regenagri Standard setting and release procedure

TC – Transaction Certificate

ToC – Theory of Change

VCM – Voluntary Carbon Market

VVB – Validation and Verification Body

WHO - World Health Organisation

YPIPA – Yield projection of implemented project activities

Introduction

This glossary contains unified definitions extracted and approved from Regenagri documentation across Assurance Structure, Chain of Custody (CoC), and Farm Programme documents.

Definitions

A

Accessories - non-textile components or supplementary items that may be attached to or pack- aged with a product but are not essential to the textile structure itself (such as hangtags, pack- aging materials (e.g., polybags, boxes), hangers, non-textile hardware (e.g., carabiners, metal buckles not integrated into the textile), keychains or charms).

Accreditation - formal recognition that a Certification Body meets Regenagri and ISO standards for competence, impartiality, and performance.

Accreditation Body (AB) - an independent organisation recognised under ISO/IEC 17011 to assess and accredit conformity assessment bodies such as CBs.

Action plan - a strategic tool designed to outline specific steps, tasks and goals necessary to achieve a particular objective.

Activity-shifting leakage - refers to when efforts to reduce emissions or environmental harm in one area led to the relocation of the same activity to another area where regulations are weaker, resulting in little or no overall reduction.

Actual conflict - a conflict that exists in relation to a current responsibility, activity or decision

Additionality - The requirement that greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions, removals, or ecosystem service outcomes claimed under this Standard would not have occurred in the absence of the insetting intervention, taking into account business-as-usual conditions, common practice, dynamic baselines, and the integrated Dynamic Additionality Benchmark (DAB) and Innovative Regenerative Practice (IRP) assessment framework.

Adjacent land to an HCV area – refers to an agricultural land managed by e farm which is directly bordering an HCV area (shared boundary), or within

the farm's HCV buffer zone, or hydrologically or ecologically connected in a way that can transmit impacts even beyond the buffer (e.g., uphill runoff into an HCV wetland, irrigation canal feeding an HCV river reach, known wildlife corridor).

Agricultural Land - areas designated for the cultivation of both arable and perennial crops.

Agro-ecological unsuitability – refers to climate constraints prevent crop establishment (e.g. extreme continental climate, insufficient rainfall without irrigation, short growing season); soil conditions that are unsuitable (very shallow soils, waterlogged peat soils, highly saline soils, highly erodible land where perennial establishment increases risk); the land is located in high-latitude or high-altitude regions where cropping options are agronomically unviable; and pest or disease pressure makes certain crops disproportionately risky compared to other crops or annual rotations.

Anniversary date – refers to the calendar date each year corresponding to the date of issuance of the scope certificate. This date establishes the 12-month certification duration as the reference point for scheduling surveillance and recertification assessments.

Annual Aggregated Volumes - the record that consist of the aggregated volume purchased (input) and claimed (output) over a period of twelve (12) months.

Appeal – refers to a formal request to reconsider a decision — by a certified organisation or applicant against a decision of a CB or Regenagri, or by a Certification Body against a Regenagri oversight or sanction decision.

Applicable Land - all types of operations that will be subject to a score under the specific criteria. All types of operations that are not mentioned will not be considered within the final score.

Applicant - Organisation applying to participate in the Regenagri certification scheme.

Applicable requirement – refers to an external requirement determined to apply to Regenagri based on jurisdiction, activity, product, commodity, certification activity, claim or another relevant factor.

Appointed Oversight Body – refers to an organisation appointed by Regenagri to perform defined oversight activities on behalf of Regenagri.

Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) - refers to practical guide to compliance with legal duties under specific health and safety legislation, most notably under frameworks such as the UK's Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. ACOPs are issued by regulatory bodies, such as the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in the UK and serve as authoritative guidance.

Approved Regenagri training - training delivered by approved and qualified consultant (meaning an organisation holding a Regenagri qualification certificate).

Area (land) With High Biodiversity Value – refers to areas that possess significant biological diversity, ecological importance, or conservation value at the local, national, regional, or global level. This includes, but is not limited to, areas identified as High Conservation Value (HCV) areas or Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), as well as areas recognized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as critical for the conservation of rare, threatened, endangered, or unique species and ecosystems. Such areas may also provide essential ecosystem services, support key ecological functions, contain highly threatened ecosystems, or serve as important habitats for species of conservation concern.

Area With High Conservation Value - Biological, ecological, social, or cultural values that are considered to be of outstanding significance or critical importance at the national, regional, or global level. High Conservation Values can include legally protected areas and their buffer zones, key biodiversity areas (KBAs), biodiversity-rich natural land, including wetlands, vulnerable or sensitive areas, conservation-priority zones, species-rich permanent pastures and are classified into the following categories:

- HCV 1 – Species Diversity - Concentrations of biological diversity, including endemic, rare, threatened, or endangered species and their habitats.
- HCV 2 – Landscape-level Ecosystems - Large, intact landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at the global, regional, or national level and contain viable populations of most naturally occurring species.
- HCV 3 – Ecosystems and Habitats - Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats, or refugia.
- HCV 4 – Ecosystem Services - Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments, erosion control, flood regulation, and climate regulation.

- HCV 5 – Community Needs - Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic needs of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (e.g. livelihoods, food, water, health).

- HCV 6 – Cultural Values - Sites, resources, habitats, and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological, or spiritual significance to local communities or Indigenous Peoples.

As Low As Reasonably Achievable - The principle that application rates and/or frequency of Hazardous Pesticide use shall be continuously reduced to the minimum level that is practically and technically feasible within the farm's operational context, with reductions documented on a year-on-year basis until phase-out deadlines are met or until further reduction is demonstrably not possible.

Associated subcontractor – refers to entity that does not hold its own independent Regenagri CoC Scope certificate and operates under the scope of the contracting organisation's certification.

Audit - For the purposes of the Regenagri Farm certification scheme, the term refers to evaluation activities as part of conformity assessment conducted by CBs under ISO/IEC 17065:2012, Clause 7.4 (Evaluation). The term has no implication of management-system audit under ISO/IEC 17021.

Audit effort – refers to the extent and intensity of audit activities applied by the Certification Body to verify conformity with the applicable certification requirements. Audit effort includes, as appropriate, the audit duration, the number and selection of samples, the depth of verification, the number of interviews and observations, and the scope of records and evidence reviewed.

Audit trails - A documented, traceable, and verifiable record of all data, processes, decisions, and changes within a project or system, enabling independent reviewers to reconstruct, validate, and confirm the integrity and consistency of reported information.

Auditee - refers to an organisation, entity, site or group of sites, member or group of members, department, function, or individual being audited.

Auditor - a qualified professional approved under Regenagri and qualified by the CB to conduct on-farm audits against Regenagri standards.

B

Ban - the prohibition from participating in the Regenagri certification schemes due to serious or repeated breaches (e.g., systemic fraud, obstruction of investigations, multiple withdrawals).

Baseline – can be established either through the last three (3) years' data from farms or from approved sources, including verified statistics or data sources verified CB.

Basic needs – refers to essential requirements necessary to ensure a decent standard of living and human dignity, as recognised by the International Labour Organization. They include adequate and nutritious food, safe drinking water, housing, clothing, healthcare, education, sanitation, transport, and other essential goods and services required by individuals and their families to live in dignity.

Benchmark standard – refers to an external sustainability, certification, regulatory or voluntary standard selected for systematic comparison with Regenagri requirements.

Benefit Sharing Mechanism – a documented describing the system established within a project for distributing the financial or other value derived from the sale or use of Regenagri insetting units (carbon and ecosystem services) amongst the participating actors, ensuring a fair and equitable share reaches the farmers responsible for the land stewardship generating the impacts.

Biochar – Some farmers convert high lignin residues into biochar used in the same field, which enhances soil carbon storage and microbial activity.

Biodiversity and Conservation strategy - refers to a strategic document that outlines guides land management actions to conserve, enhance, and sustainably use biological diversity and landscape elements within a specific context, such as a country, region, or sector. The strategy may include assessments of current biodiversity, identification of key threats, and the development of targeted actions to address these challenges, ensuring the preservation and sustainable use of biological resources, strengthen ecological connectivity, and restore ecosystem functions over time.

Biological strategies - refer to pest and crop health management approaches that use living organisms or biologically derived products to prevent, suppress, or control pests and diseases, or to enhance plant

immunity and resilience. Biological strategies may include, for example, use of biopesticides; application of bioactive compounds such as beneficial bacteria, microbial fermentation products, fungi, or plant-based extracts; release or conservation of natural predators and beneficial insects; use of microorganisms for biological pest control; measures that support ecological pest regulation mechanisms.

Blending - refers to combining multiple different material types into a single product.

Brand Owner (Brand) - a person and/or a legal entity who owns or licenses a brand or otherwise has rights to market a product under the brand.

Buffer Strips - the vegetated regions adjacent to water courses and wetlands, also known as riparian zones.

Business-as-Usual (BAU)
The most plausible scenario representing practices, management systems, and outcomes that would reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of the project intervention, considering existing policies, incentives, market conditions, technologies, and adoption trends.

Buyer - the next commercial entity in the supply chain and who purchases Regenagri certified goods from a seller in exchange for payment.

Buyer-arranged shipping – refers to when the buyer arranges or controls transportation of certified products from the seller's facility.

C

Calibration sessions – refers to meetings, trainings or discussion where CB personnel align their standards, judgments, or evaluations to ensure consistency and fairness across decisions or assessments aligned with Regenagri requirements and procedures. They shall ensure different CB personnel apply the same standards, reduce bias or inconsistent evaluation, align expectations and interpretation of criteria and improve fairness and reliability of evaluations.

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2eq) - a metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential.

Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) - a global non-profit organisation that supports companies and cities in measuring, disclosing, managing, and sharing environmental information.

Carbon Insetting Unit – refers to a verified unit representing one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2eq) reduction or removal achieved within a defined value chain under this Standard. Carbon Insetting Units are intended exclusively for insetting use by licensed organisations to demonstrate progress toward value-chain (Scope 3) emission reduction targets and shall not be used as offset credits or transferred outside the defined value-chain boundary, except where explicitly authorised under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in accordance with the provisions governing Article 6 authorisation under this Standard.

Carrying capacity – refers to maximum number of livestock units that a given area of land can sustainably support over a defined period without causing long-term degradation of soil, vegetation, or ecosystem function.

Cash crops – refers to the crop generating the highest farm revenue.

Certification - Third-party attestation issued by an approved certification body confirming conformity with applicable certification requirements.

Certification Body (CB) – a third-party conformity assessment body operating certification schemes and approved by Regenagri to conduct conformity assessment and certification against the requirements of the Regenagri Programme.

Certification decision – refers to determination, made by a competent and authorized certification body independent of the conformity assessment process, on whether an organisation's management system complies with specified requirements and whether certification shall be granted, maintained, renewed, suspended, or withdrawn, based on the evaluation of on-farm audit evidence and other relevant information.

Certified organisation or certificate holder – refers to is an individual farm, group of farms, or any other organisation within the supply chain holding a valid and current Regenagri Certificate.

Certified quantity – a quantity of material eligible to carry Regenagri claim.

Chain Of Custody (CoC) - the documented and verifiable pathway that products follow from source to final sale, ensuring integrity and traceability.

Regenagri Claim - any communication (i.e. on-pack or of-pack, website, sales documents, product specification document, or Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) report in any format of the presence of Regenagri- certified products to any stakeholder group or Claims related to Regenagri (refer to Regenagri Claims requirements).

Regenagri Claims requirement - document defining the rules for how Regenagri certification claims may be made in marketing, packaging, and communications.

Client - organisation or person responsible to a certification body for ensuring that certification requirements, including product requirements, are fulfilled "client", unless otherwise specified.

Cluster - defined as segments of the overall production area where farms exhibit homogeneous management practices.

CO_2 equivalent (CO_2eq) – refers to a metric unit used to compare the climate impacts of different greenhouse gases by expressing them relative to carbon dioxide, using Global Warming Potential (GWP) values specified by the IPCC.

Commitment Claims - commitment claims are made by organisations to communicate goals and timelines in terms of sourcing Regenagri products and/or sourcing from Regenagri certified supply chains.

Commodity Pathway - an approach focused on specific crops or commodities within the supply chain.

Common Practice – refers to agricultural practices or management approaches that are already widely adopted within a defined region, agro-ecological zone, or value chain, such that their implementation does not constitute additionality. Common practice is assessed dynamically, considering adoption rates, policy drivers, and market penetration.

Competent person – refers to a person who has sufficient training, knowledge, experience, and authority to conduct the assigned tasks, identify hazards, assess risks, and take appropriate corrective actions to ensure work is carried out safely and in compliance with applicable regulations, organisation's requirements and Regenagri Standard – Farms requirements.

Compliant - An expression of dissatisfaction (other than an appeal) about Regenagri, a certified or licensed operator, a Certification Body, an Appointed Oversight Body, or the scheme, where a response or resolution is expected.

Compost – Coffee pulp and husks are composted with manure or other organic matter to create rich fertilizer used in the same field.

Confidentiality Level - classification of an internal document specifying who can access it (e.g., Internal, Internal + CBs).

Conflict Of Interest (COI) - a situation where an interest, relationship, activity or circumstance could compromise, could be expected to compromise, or could reasonably be perceived as compromising a person's impartiality, independence, objectivity or ability to act in accordance with Regenagri requirements.

Conformity assessment – refers to ISO/IEC 17000:2020 requirements and encompasses selection, determination, review, decision, attestation and surveillance functions performed by the CB.

Consecutive conformity assessments - refer to audits that take place one after another in sequential conformity assessment periods (e.g., annual cycles), where each on-farm audit follows the previous one without a gap in certification or verification coverage.

Conservation area - areas that are exempt from agricultural activities, ensuring their preservation and fostering a thriving ecosystem. These areas encompass a wide spectrum of natural environments, from hedgerows and windbreaks to undisturbed forests and grasslands, serving as havens for biodiversity and ecological balance.

Conservation priority - refers to a species, habitat, or area that is considered especially important for protection due to its ecological value, rarity, or risk of loss.

Conservation Tillage - a system that minimises soil disturbance (0-20cm) during field preparation, which can help to preserve SOM-contents, facilitate nutrient cycling, and improve water dynamics. The four main types of conservation tillage are mulch tillage, ridge tillage, zone tillage, reduced tillage (tillage that does not turn the soil over), and no-tillage (direct drilling). Along with tillage practices, conservational tillage also involves the presence of crop residue management, depending on the context of each farm operation (residue integration, soil cover, compost, and manure).

Conservation-priority zones – refers to designated areas within or adjacent to agricultural land that are identified for the protection, restoration, or enhancement of biodiversity, ecosystem services, or ecological integrity. These may include protected habitats, buffer zones, ecological corridors, high conservation value areas or legally protected sites.

Consignee - refers to a designated recipient of a shipment of Regenagri certified goods, responsible for receiving physically the goods at the delivery point indicated and as declared in the TC. This party may be the same as the importer (buyer) or a separate entity, such as a warehouse, processor, or distributor acting on behalf of the importer (buyer).

Continuous Improvement Actions - actions identified during reviews to enhance program effectiveness, compliance, or efficiency.

Conventional Tillage - a tillage system that uses cultivation for seedbed preparation and weed prevention. This includes ploughing and harrowing, where soil is inverted, incorporating, and destroying plant debris, and exposing soil pests. The average depth of conventional tillage ranges between 15 and 50 cm. The crop residues are often removed, and the soil is left bare.

Cooling-off period - a defined period during which a person does not undertake a specified activity because a recent relationship or role creates an unacceptable or insufficiently mitigated impartiality risk.

Correction - the act of offering an improvement to replace a mistake and eliminate non-conformity. It is immediate containment or fix of the identified deviation or risk (timing – immediate or short-term).

Corrective Action - action taken to eliminate the causes of non-conformities or other undesirable situations, so as to prevent reoccurrence (timing – medium term).

Corrective Action Plan (CAPA) - a structured plan submitted by a CB or certified entity outlining how a non-conformity will be corrected and prevented from recurring.

Corresponding Adjustment – refers to an accounting adjustment applied by a host country under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to its national greenhouse gas inventory or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) balance to avoid double counting of authorised mitigation outcomes.

Covered persons – refers to all individuals to whom Rgenagri Code of Conduct and Impartiality policy applies, including Board members; members of committees, panels and advisory bodies; employees; temporary personnel; consultants; contractors; experts; reviewers; and any other persons acting on behalf of Regenagri or participating in Regenagri governance, standard-setting, assurance oversight, monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL), claims, or decision-making activities.

Critical Activities - any processing, transformation or modification of products that could affect compliance with Regenagri certification requirements. These activities include mixing or blending certified and non-certified materials, packing or re-packing, labelling or re-labelling, processing, or other forms of product transformation, outsourcing and subcontracting, volume reconciliation and shipping, selling and exporting bulk (unpacked) products. For subcontracted warehouses, this also involves assuming legal ownership of Regenagri products.

Critical integrity concern (breach)– refers to an integrity breach that has resulted in, or is likely to result in, an invalid certification decision, fraud, deliberate misconduct, corruption, or a material loss of confidence in the integrity or credibility of the Regenagri certification scheme, and which requires immediate notification to the Oversight Body. Examples include, but are not limited to: failure to comply with applicable Regenagri certification requirements; failure to comply with Certification Body procedures affecting certification outcomes; conflicts of interest that were not appropriately identified or managed; inaccurate, incomplete or misleading certification records or reports; misuse of Regenagri certificates, logos or certification claims; failure to report information required by Regenagri; repeated administrative or procedural nonconformities affecting certification activities.

Crop nutrient application rate - refers to the amount of a specific nutrient applied to a crop per unit area of land over a given period (usually per growing season).

Crop rotation – The practice of growing different crops in a planned sequence on the same field over successive growing seasons or years, rather than continuously cultivating the same crop. Crop rotation aims to improve soil health, enhance nutrient cycling, reduce pest, disease, and weed pressure, increase biodiversity, and support long-term agricultural productivity and resilience.

Crop rotation strategy – refers to a strategy that defines the sequence of crops to be grown on a field or farm over a specified period (typically 3–5 years or longer), with the objective of improving soil health, managing pests and diseases, enhancing biodiversity, optimizing nutrient cycling, and maintaining long-term productivity.

Cropland - refers to land that is used for growing crops, including annual and perennial plants for food, feed, fiber, or fuel.

D

Data Governance Framework – The set of mandatory principles and rules governing data ownership, access rights, usage permissions, farmer consent, privacy, and security for farm-level data collected and used within Regenagri projects for generating, verifying, and potentially monetising impact claims. Compliance with the Data Governance Framework is subject to verification during conformity assessment.

Derogation – refers to a formally and temporary eligible exemption that allows the use and application of a pesticide that is normally prohibited, because of its harmful effects on human health or the environment (listed in Regenagri Prohibited list in Appendix X). It is granted only under special or emergency circumstances, such as a serious pest outbreak, lack of effective alternatives, threats to crop production, or public health emergencies.

Derogation plan – refers to a formal document or strategy describing how an organisation will manage and justify a temporary exception ("derogation") from a Regenagri standard requirement. The derogation plan explains why the exception is necessary (e.g., emergency pest pressure, no viable alternatives); which pesticide and uses are covered (specific crops, areas, application methods, time period); risk mitigation measures to protect human health, pollinators, water, soil, and the environment; monitoring and reporting obligations, including data collection on impacts and effectiveness; transition or phase-out actions, showing how reliance on the hazardous pesticide will be reduced over time through alternatives, Crop Protection strategy, research, or safer products; and timeline and responsibilities, identifying who implements and oversees the measures.

Desk-Based Audit - refers to an audit conducted by Regenagri-approved CBs accredited to ISO 17065 gather information without the need to be physically present. The desk-based audit refers to documentation review or off-site document verification and is focused exclusively on document and record review. It does not involve interviews, observations, or real-time interactions.

Digital MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification) –refers to an integrated MRV system employing technologies such as remote sensing, artificial intelligence-based modelling, Internet of Things (IoT) sensors, and designated digital data platforms, calibrated and validated through ground-truthing to enable accurate, transparent, and efficient monitoring and verification of project activities and outcomes.

Disengagement - the formal termination of the business relationship between Regenagri and an entity, typically due to repeated violations, lack of cooperation, or persistent high risk.

Dispatch - a physical transfer of a product from one organisation to another.

Distributors - participants in the supply chain of Regenagri certified products that take legal ownership, store, and sell finished products to their customer bases but do not unpack, repack, or relabel those products at any stage.

Documented - Recorded in a written, digital, or otherwise permanent form and supported by applicable records so that it can be referenced, verified, or reviewed later.

Drop shipping – refers to when a certified product is sold by the seller to a buyer but is shipped directly from the seller to the buyer's customer without physically passing through the buyer's facilities.

Dry Matter Intake – refers to the amount of feed consumed by an animal excluding its water content, typically expressed as kg of dry matter per day (kg DM/day) or as a percentage of the animal's body weight (% BW).

Dynamic Additionality Benchmark (DAB) – refers to a national-level contextual benchmark, expressed on a 0–100 scale, that quantifies systemic economic, environmental, and institutional barriers to the adoption of regenerative agriculture. The DAB is calculated using ten predefined and weighted factors and is used exclusively to derive context-adjusted additionality thresholds. The DAB shall not be used as a project-level baseline or counterfactual.

Dynamic Additionality Threshold – refers to the minimum project-level performance score, expressed through the Innovative Regenerative Practice (IRP) framework, that must be achieved for a project to be considered additional within a given national context. The Dynamic Additionality Threshold is derived from the host country's DAB score.

Dynamic Baseline – refers to a project-level counterfactual scenario describing the conditions that would reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of the project intervention. Dynamic baselines evolve over time to reflect changes in policy, market conditions, technology diffusion, climate factors, and practice adoption trends. A Dynamic Baseline is distinct from and not interchangeable with the Dynamic Additionality Benchmark.

E

Economic disproportionality – feres to no viable market access for perennial crops within reasonable transport distance; establishment costs are economically prohibitive relative to farm turnover; or farm size is so small that allocating 2% would compromise economic viability.

Economic injury threshold – refers to pest threshold at which pest damage is likely to result in economic loss and which trigger the use of synthetic crop protection products

Effective rainfall - The portion of total rainfall that is actually available for plant use (crop evapotranspiration and soil moisture), after losses.

Eligibility requirement - non-negotiable condition for entry into or maintenance of Regenagri certification.

End Product - a product that is ready for sale, is not intended for further transformation, and is in- tended for consumption.

End Product Manufacturer - the manufacturer or processor that uses products for manufacturing products designed and intended for consumption or end use in any way without further processing, re-packaging, or relabeling. For example, retailers who produce their own label products in-house.

Entity Representative - the person or persons representing the certified farm, group, or CoC organisation who are responsible for implementing remediation and responding to non-conformities.

Environmental Claim - a statement, symbol, label, or representation made by a company, organisation, or individual that communicates the positive or reduced environmental impact of a product, service, process, brand, or business, aligned with the principles set out in Directive (EU) 2024/825.

Evaluation – refers to combination of the selection and determination functions of conformity assessment as defined by ISO/IEC 17000:2020.

Exception – refers to a temporary and justified deviation from a standard requirement or assessment step.

Exceptional circumstances - refers to extreme weather events, pest outbreaks, economical restraints putting the enterprise at risk.

External market - transactions and relationships that occur outside the organisation's internal operations and beyond its own supply chain.

External requirement – refers to legal, regulatory, normative, contractual, accreditation, certification, sustainability-system or other externally established requirement relevant to the operation or scope of Regenagri.

F

Fallow (eligible fallow, set-aside or uncropped period) – refers to land intentionally left uncropped for a full main-crop year or season, managed to recover (may be bare, natural regeneration, or green fallow or green manure), or any period that qualifies as "fallow/set-aside" under applicable local legislation.

First Processor - an organisation that carries out the earliest stage of transformation and processing of raw materials.

Forage production – refers to total quantity of edible plant biomass produced within a given area and time period that is available for livestock consumption, usually expressed in dry matter per hectare.

Fraud - refers to deliberate falsification, concealment, or manipulation of facts or records by any party involved in the certification process - including farms, supply chain entities, CBs, or associated entities, with the intent to obtain or retain Regenagri certification without meeting the required standards. mislead auditors, CBs, or Regenagri, misrepresent farm practices, land area, outputs, or inputs, issue or use invalid or manipulated SC, TC, data, or transaction records, claim certification status or mate- rials where no valid Regenagri certification exists, benefit financially or reputationally through deceptive means.

Functional group - refers to a category of crops that share similar biological characteristics, growth patterns, and roles in agricultural systems. These groups are used to simplify crop management, rotation planning, and nutrient management

Functional Unit - a quantified performance unit of a product system, used as a reference in an LCA.

G

Geolocation - refers to declared physical origin of a commodity or raw materials, defined by a point or polygon of geocoordinates (latitude and

longitude values) that corresponds to the land plot, facilities, or land areas where production occurred.

General sourcing claims - claims regarding the sourcing of Regenagri-certified material.

Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) - refers to a set of principles, regulations, technical recommendations, methods and standards applied in farming to produce safe and healthy food, protect the environment, ensure the welfare of workers and animals, and maintain economic sustainability of the farm.

Governance Committee - group responsible for overseeing the governance review, ensuring structure is fit-for-purpose, and monitoring compliance with internal and ISEAL governance requirements.

Grazing duration – refers to length of time livestock remain on a specific paddock or grazing area during a single grazing event. Key distinction is the shorter grazing duration with adequate recovery supports pasture resilience.

Animal management – refers to a comprehensive strategy designed to ensure that livestock are positioned appropriately, exhibiting optimal behavior, and adhering to a specific schedule, considering local climate aspects and effective rainfall. This management seamlessly integrates livestock production with crop, wildlife, and forest production for a holistic approach to land management.

Greenhouse Gas (Ghg) - any gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect, including CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and others.

Grievance - A complaint from affected stakeholders concerning actual or potential negative human-rights or environmental impacts associated with the scheme or with certified operations. (Distinct from the Grievance Mechanism, which is the process for handling complaints and grievances.

Grievance Mechanism - refers to a formalised process through which stakeholders, including employees, suppliers, farmers, clients, and third parties, can raise concerns, complaints, or allegations related to the implementation of Regenagri standards, certification procedures, or impacts of certified operations.

Ground-truthing Audit – refers to the process of collecting direct, on-the-ground field measurements and observations to verify and validate data and

outputs derived from remote sensing, models, or other indirect methods used within the Digital MRV system, ensuring accuracy and reliability.

Group certification coordinator - refers to person who manages and supports multiple farms or group members included in group certification under one shared scope certificate.

Group of farms – refers to an organisation that consists of more than five farms.

H

Hazardous Pesticides (HPs) - Pesticide active ingredients or formulations that are classified as WHO Class Ia or Ib (and where specified, Class II), or that meet the criteria for Highly Hazardous Pesticides under the PAN International HHP List, including substances with severe acute or chronic human health or environmental hazards..

High efficiency irrigation - A set of techniques and practices aimed at optimising water use in agriculture. It includes precision irrigation methods like drip systems, smart irrigation management based on data and weather conditions, and the use of water-saving equipment. Mulching, soil moisture monitoring, and drought-resistant crops also contribute to efficient water usage. Additionally, recycling water, maintaining infrastructure, and providing education to farmers are key components of high-efficiency irrigation.

High-impact agricultural operations - are agricultural activities that, due to their nature, scale, location, or management practices, present an elevated risk of adverse impacts on adjacent High Conservation Values. This may include operations that involve one or more of the following risk factors - use of synthetic pesticides or fertilisers with drift, runoff, or leaching potential, operations on steep slopes or erodible soils draining toward HCVs, intensive grazing pressure or trampling risk, proximity to HCVs that include critical habitats for threatened species, intact ecosystems, or highly sensitive wetlands or riparian zones.

I

Impact claim – refers to a verifiable statement made by a licensed organisation regarding positive environmental outcomes, including GHG reductions, removals, or ecosystem service improvements, achieved through activities verified under this Standard and supported by retired Regenagri units.

Impact Indicators - quantitative or qualitative measures used to assess long-term outcomes in MEL reporting.

Impact Insetting - a strategy whereby organisations invest in environmental improvements within their own agricultural supply chains to reduce emissions and enhance ecosystem services. Unlike offsetting, it delivers measurable climate and sustainability outcomes directly within the value chain, supporting Scope 3 targets and long-term supply chain resilience.

Impact statement – refers to a formal statement issued by an approved Certification Body confirming the verified type and quantity of Regenagri impact units generated by a project over a defined period, including buffer contributions and permissible use under this Standard.

Impartiality - the principle of conducting conformity assessment and certification activities without bias, undue influence, or personal interest.

Impartiality mechanism - The documented arrangement (a committee or equivalent) with balanced representation of interested parties by which the scheme owner safeguards the impartiality and integrity of its governance and oversight.

Impartiality threat - any pressure, relationship, incentive or circumstance that may adversely affect objective judgement. Threats may include self-interest, self-review, familiarity, intimidation, advocacy or commercial pressure.

Independent Gin - a gin operating independently, with no legal relationship to any specific plantation. This includes working with parent or sister companies, while considering the geographical accessibility of plantations.

Independent Mill - a mill operating independently with no legal relationship to any specific plantation. This includes working with parent or sister companies and taking into consideration the geographical accessibility of the plantation.

Independent subcontractor – refers to entity that holds its own valid Regenagri CoC Scope Certificate.

Innovative Regenerative Practice (IRP) – refers to a project-level, performance-based additionality assessment framework used to evaluate whether an intervention exceeds business-as-usual and common practice

conditions. The IRP assesses performance across five criteria: Novelty, Impact, Scalability, Sustainability, and Farmer Expertise.

Insetting - Interventions and investments made by a company within its own value chain (operational and supply chain boundaries) to reduce GHG emissions, enhance GHG removals, or deliver other ecosystem service quantification contributing directly to the company's own sustainability targets and footprint reduction for that value chain

Integrity breach – refers to any act, omission, event or circumstance that compromises, or has the potential to compromise, the credibility, impartiality, consistency, transparency or reliability of certification activities conducted under the Regenagri certification scheme. Examples include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with applicable Regenagri certification requirements; failure to comply with Certification Body procedures affecting certification outcomes; conflicts of interest that were not appropriately identified or managed; inaccurate, incomplete or misleading certification records or reports; misuse of Regenagri certificates, logos or certification claims; failure to report information required by Regenagri; repeated administrative or procedural nonconformities affecting certification activities.

Inter-cropping - is defined as the practice of growing two or more crop species simultaneously in the same field for a significant part of their growth cycle. It includes spatial arrangements such as mixed intercropping, strip intercropping and relay inter-cropping. Inter-cropping does not include multiple cropping (sequential cropping), where two or more crops are grown consecutively within the same year without overlap.

Interim conformity assessment – refers to a conformity assessment conducted between scheduled conformity assessments to assess specific aspects of compliance, address identified risks or verify corrective actions.

Internal Assessment - initial and periodic research process to gather baseline data, stakeholder feedback, and external context to indicate required ToC updates.

Internal Assessment Report - document summarising the results of the internal governance, risk, and performance review, including findings, status, and recommended actions.

Internal audit - a systematic, independent, and documented process carried out by the organisation to ensure that the management system has

been properly implemented and to determine the effectiveness of the implemented management system.

Internal conformity assessment – refers to structured assessment conducted within an organisation to verify conformity with applicable requirements and assess system effectiveness.

Internal inspector – refers to qualified person responsible for conducting internal audits to assess conformity and effectiveness of the organisation's systems and processes.

Internal Control system – refers to a documented management and quality assurance system established by a group of smallholders to ensure that all participating farmers consistently comply with the requirements of the regenerative standard. The ICS includes defined organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, internal procedures, farmer registration, training, risk assessment, internal inspections, record keeping, corrective actions, and ongoing monitoring to verify and continuously improve compliance across the group before external certification or verification.

Intraspecies – refers to occurring within the same species, including variation, interaction, or management practices involving individuals of a single species. Intraspecies diversity refers to genetic diversity within a crop or livestock species.

IRP Score - The aggregated quantitative score, expressed on a 0–100 scale, resulting from the application of the Innovative Regenerative Practice framework to a project. The IRP Score is compared against the applicable Dynamic Additionality Threshold to determine additionality.

K

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) – refers to sites of global significance for the persistence of biodiversity, identified using a globally standardised, science-based methodology developed by the international conservation community and coordinated by the IUCN. KBAs are designated based on one or more of the following criteria, including the presence of threatened species or ecosystems, geographically restricted species or ecosystems, areas supporting significant ecological integrity or biological processes, and sites of importance for species aggregations or ecological functions.

Key worker – refers to a worker who carries out essential agricultural or management operations that are critical to the production, cultivation, harvesting, handling, or care of crops, livestock, or other agricultural

products, and whose absence would significantly affect farm productivity, animal welfare, crop health, or the continuity of agricultural operations.

L

Labelling - refers to the information about certification status or Regenagri certified materials and products status of that is shown directly on a product's packaging or container. Within the scope of this standard, 'labelling' does not include the addition of new labels, translation of existing labels, or the use of extra stickers or tags.

Land Conversion – refers to direct or indirect change of land use from a natural or semi-natural ecosystem to another land use, including agricultural, forestry, infrastructure, or settlement use, resulting in a substantial alteration of ecosystem structure, function, or carbon stocks. Land conversion includes, but is not limited to deforestation or forest degradation, drainage of peatlands or wetlands, clearing of grasslands, savannahs, or shrublands, transformation of natural habitats into cropland or pasture.

Land Separation - a land management approach that involves the spatial separation of biodiversity conservation and agricultural production. This can be achieved by setting aside specific areas for conservation, such as national parks and nature reserves.

Land Sharing - a land management approach that involves the integration of biodiversity conservation and agricultural production within the same land unit. This can be achieved through a variety of methods, such as intercropping, agroforestry and Silvo pastoralism.

Land with High Carbon Stocks (HCS) - refers to areas that contain significant above-ground and/or below-ground carbon reserves, the conversion of which would result in substantial and largely irreversible greenhouse gas emissions. This includes but is not limited to primary forests and mature secondary forests, regenerating forests with high carbon sequestration potential, peatlands and organic soils, and other natural ecosystems with high long-term carbon storage capacity.

Large-size farm – refers to a farm with more than 500 Ha of land under cultivation or pasture.

Leakage – refers to unintended greenhouse gas emissions or environmental impacts that occur outside the project boundary as a direct or indirect result of activities or interventions implemented within the

project and that may reduce or negate the net climate or environmental benefits achieved. In Regenagri Carbon Insetting projects, leakage risk is generally limited under regenerative agriculture systems, as these practices typically maintain or improve yields while reducing pressure on land-use change. Nevertheless, where triggering conditions exist, leakage shall be assessed, documented, and appropriately managed in accordance with international best practice to ensure the integrity of project outcome.

Legal minimum wage – refers to lowest remuneration that employers are legally required to pay workers for work performed, as established by applicable national laws or regulations.

Legal or land-use restrictions – refers to **t**he land is under tenancy agreements prohibiting long-term crop establishment; participation in government schemes restricts conversion to perennial systems; or zoning, water, or environmental regulations prohibit perennial planting (e.g. groundwater protection zones).

Legal Owner - person or entity that holds legal ownership of the physical products.

Legal registration – refers to the legal name under which the farm is registered.

License Agreement - Legally binding agreement between Regenagri and the organisation governing participation in the Regenagri certification scheme and the use of Regenagri platforms, trademarks and services.

License agreement controls - refers to the authority established through the legally binding agreement between the CB and the certificate holder, whereby the CB requires the certificate holder to ensure that any subcontractors involved in certified activities comply with applicable standards, CB requirements, and conformity assessment obligations.

Licensed Organisation - this is an individual farm, group of farms or any other organisation holding License Agreement with Regenagri CIC for Regenagri service.

Licensed veterinarian – refers to a person who has completed formal veterinary education and is legally authorized by a regulatory body to diagnose, treat, and prevent diseases in animals.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) - a systematic, ISO-compliant methodology (ISO14040/44) used to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with all stages of a product's life, from raw material extraction, production, and

use to disposal or recycling. It provides a comprehensive view of the environmental footprint of a product, process, or service.

Likelihood - refers to the estimated probability that a risk event will occur.

Livestock Unit - a standard measurement unit that allows for the aggregation of the various categories of livestock in order for them to be compared.

Living cover - vegetation (sown or spontaneous) that keeps the soil continuously covered with actively growing plants. It protects against erosion, improves soil structure and biology, and maintains continuous root activity in the soil

Living income - is the net annual income required for a household to afford a decent standard of living for all household members. It covers the cost of basic needs, including food, housing, education, healthcare, and other essential goods and services, plus a margin for unforeseen circumstances. The living income concept is commonly applied to self-employed persons, smallholders, and farming households (aligned with ILO conventions).

Living wage – refers to the remuneration received for a standard work period by a worker that is sufficient to enable the worker and their family to meet their basic needs and to afford a decent standard of living. This includes food, water, housing, education, healthcare, transport, clothing, and other essential needs, as well as a provision for unexpected events. This concept is aligned with ILO principles and goes beyond compliance with statutory minimum wages where these are insufficient to meet basic needs.

Local knowledge – refers to information and understanding held by local communities about ecosystems, species, and land use based on long-term experience.

Low-impact agricultural operations - are agricultural activities that, due to their nature, scale, and management practices, present a limited risk of adverse impacts on adjacent High Conservation Values. This may include operations that do not use synthetic pesticides or fertilisers with drift or leaching potential, apply low stocking densities appropriate to local carrying capacity, do not involve earthworks, drainage, or land reshaping, are managed in a way that minimises disturbance, runoff, and habitat fragmentation.

M

Macronutrients - Macronutrients are nutrients plants require in relatively large quantities for growth and yield. Primary macronutrients are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K).

Secondary macronutrients – Macronutrients such as calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) and Sulphur (S). They support core functions such as photosynthesis, root development, protein formation and water regulation. Balanced supply comes from soil reserves, organic matter, fertilisers and good soil-management practices.

Major update – refers to a revision that introduces substantial and material changes to the scope, objectives, principles, requirements, or structure of the standard, and that is likely to have a significant impact on its interpretation, implementation, conformity assessment, or compliance obligations. A major update typically modifies or adds core requirements or principles, changes the scope or applicability of the standard, alters methodologies, criteria, or evaluation approaches, requires users to make significant operational, technical, or procedural changes and may necessitate re-assessment, re-certification, or transition arrangements.

Management Plan – refers to a master plan that explains how the operation implements all applicable requirements of the Regenagri Standard – Farm which contains or references all required specific topics (e.g., Soil Management, Crop protection, Animal Management, Health and Welfare, Biodiversity and Conservation, Waste management, Water/Irrigation management, etc.).

Mandatory requirement - material environmental, social, or management risk and shall be complied with by all certified operations, but where non-compliance does not in itself constitute a breach of law or fundamental human rights, and does not result in irreversible environmental or social harm, and is reversible and correctable within a defined timeframe through appropriate corrective actions.

Market leakage - refers to a situation where emissions reductions achieved within a company's value chain led to market-driven shifts (such as price or demand changes) that cause emissions to increase elsewhere outside the insetting boundary, partially or fully offsetting the intended climate benefit.

Material change in organisation - refers to any significant alteration in a project, activity, or condition within an insetting program that could affect

the quantity, quality, or credibility of the claimed emission reductions or removals.

Material change to an external requirement – refers to a change that may require modification to a Regenagri Standard, scheme requirement, assessment methodology, certification process, certification body requirement, claim, traceability requirement or another controlled scheme document.

Medium-size farm – refers to a farm with more than 10 Ha but less than 500 Ha of land under cultivation or pasture.

Merchant - a merchant is a legal entity or business that buys goods and resells them, either to con- summers (retail) or to other businesses (wholesale). The merchant takes legal possession of the goods.

Micronutrients - – refers to are essential chemical elements required by plants, animals, or humans in small (trace) quantities for normal growth, development, and physiological functioning. Although needed in much smaller amounts than macronutrients, they are critical for metabolic processes, enzyme function, and overall health. Examples of macronutrients are in plant nutrient (Iron (Fe), Manganese (Mn), Zinc (Zn), Copper (Cu), Boron (B), Molybdenum (Mo), Chlorine (Cl), Nickel (Ni), Calcium (Ca) and in human and animal nutrition (vitamins - e.g. A, D, E, K, B-complex, C; and trace minerals - e.g. iron, iodine, zinc, selenium).

Mitigation measures – refers to an action or strategy taken to reduce, minimize, or prevent negative impacts caused by risk, hazard, or activity (timing – immediate and ongoing).

Mixing - refers to combining multiple different grades of the same raw material into a single product.

Mulching – refers to a practice of covering the soil surface around plants with a layer of material (organic or inorganic) to conserve moisture, regulate soil temperature, suppress weeds, and improve soil condition.

Multi-cropping: The practice of growing two or more crops simultaneously on the same field. It is used to increase land productivity, diversify production, improve th, and enhance resource use efficiency.

Multisite operation – a single legal entity operating multiple farms, production or processing units under centralized management control.

N

Natural habitat (Sensitive areas) – refers to land areas that retain native vegetation or ecological characteristics and are environmentally sensitive due to their biodiversity value, ecosystem function, or vulnerability to disturbance. These may include wetlands, woodlands, native grasslands, peatlands, riparian zones, and protected or endangered ecosystems.

Natural strategies - refer to pest, disease, and soil fertility management approaches based on naturally occurring substances, ecological processes, or physical/mechanical methods, with minimal synthetic intervention. These strategies rely on plant-, mineral-, or biologically derived inputs and ecosystem functions to maintain crop health and productivity. Natural strategies may include, for example, implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM); use of certified nature-based and organic fertilisers; application of plant extracts, mineral substances, or naturally derived compounds; habitat management measures that enhance ecosystem services (e.g., maintaining vegetation that supports natural enemies of pests).

Naturally handled - refers to animals or agricultural products that are managed using natural methods, without the use of synthetic chemicals, hormones, or unnecessary artificial interventions.

Nature-based and organic fertilisers – fertilisers coming from nature-based sources, naturally produced, elaborated, or extracted from organic matter or the earth.

NDC accounting - refers to the process of measuring, reporting, and tracking greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the national level under a country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), including how emission reductions are counted toward national climate targets.

Non-certified ginners - ginners that have not been certified by a Regenagri-accredited certification body.

Non-certified mills - Mills that have not been certified by a Regenagri-accredited certification body.

Non-Conformity (NC) - a deviation from standard requirements, which may be classified as minor or major. Oversight and conformity assessment findings are classified as Conformity, Opportunity for Improvement, Minor Non-conformity, Major Non-conformity, or Critical Integrity Concern.

Non-normative document – refers to a document that provides guidance, explanation, or examples, but does not establish mandatory requirements.

Non-substantial changes - a revision that introduces clarifications, corrections, or limited improvements that do not alter the intent, scope, or fundamental requirements of the standard and do not materially affect its implementation or compliance. A minor update that typically corrects errors or inconsistencies, improves wording or clarity, updates references or definitions without changing meaning or introduces non-substantive adjustments that do not require re-assessment.

Normative document – refers to a document that establishes rules, requirements, or provisions that must be followed.

Normative reference – refers to as standard or other document containing requirements or principles relevant to the design, operation or assurance of the Regenagri certification scheme.

Nutrient Management strategy - a systematic strategy designed to efficiently regulate nutrient use, aiming to conserve financial resources and mitigate environmental risks.

O

Off-Product Claim - any claim regarding Regenagri certification or content made outside the physical product label, packing or hangtag, e.g., in marketing materials, websites, or sustainability reports or other advertisements.

Offset - a reduction or removal of greenhouse gas emissions achieved outside the product's value chain, which may be used to partially compensate for emissions associated with a product or activity.

Offsetting - a strategy whereby organisations compensate for their greenhouse gas emissions by purchasing verified carbon credits from projects outside their own value chain. It enables emissions balancing through external reductions or removals, without requiring direct changes within the organisation's own operations or supply chain.

Offtaker - is an entity (usually a company or organisation) that purchases or commits to purchase goods or materials from a supplier, thereby creating demand that drives production and associated Scope 3 emissions within its value chain.

One carbon insetting unit – Represents one tonne of verified CO2 equivalent (CO2eq) reduction of carbon footprint (through reductions and/or removals) achieved within a specific value chain project under this standard.

On-Farm Audit - a physical visit to an organisation by representative(s) of a Regenagri-approved certification body.

On-product claim - any claim regarding Regenagri certification or content displayed on the product itself, its packaging or an attached label, e.g. hangtag or care label.

Operational control – refers to the authority of an organisation to introduce, implement, and enforce operating policies, procedures, and practices for a specific activity, asset, or facility, including where the organisation directs day-to-day operations. This includes leased land or assets where the organisation has the authority to manage and control daily operations, regardless of ownership; or shared ownership arrangements (e.g., joint ventures or partnerships) where the organisation is designated as the operator or otherwise has decision-making authority over operational activities. This excludes assets or land that are owned or leased by the organisation but operated by another party with independent control over day-to-day activities; or shared ownership arrangements where another partner is the operator and holds primary authority over operational decisions.

Opportunity for Improvement - An observation arising from oversight or conformity assessment that is not a non-conformity but identifies where the effectiveness of a process or of the certification scheme could be improved.

Organisation - any legal person or structured group of people under the same legal entity which enter into legal license agreement with Regenagri and CB. Within the organisation there are defined roles and responsibilities and agreed rules or procedures. The organisation engages with the Regenagri scheme as an applicant, client, certificate holder, or participating entity, and that holds responsibility for implementing and maintaining compliance with applicable requirements.

Organisation operations – refers to activities and processes carried out by an organisation to manage and implement agricultural production, including crop and/or livestock production and the management of land, resources, and related production processes.

Originators of Carbon Insetting Units – refers to legal entities licensed under Regenagri Insetting Standard.

Overgrazing – refers to excessive grazing of pasture, grassland or rangeland by livestock to the extent that vegetation recovery, soil stability, and ecosystem function are impaired. Overgrazing under Regenagri schemes is considered present if one or more of the following occur - **v**egetative ground cover is less than 70% during the growing season; **v**isible soil erosion attributable to grazing activity, pasture height is consistently below the minimum agronomic threshold for the dominant forage species; and Recovery periods between grazing events are insufficient to allow adequate plant regrowth.

Oversight – refers to planned activities performed to determine whether Certification Bodies continue to implement Regenagri certification scheme requirements effectively, consistently and impartially.

Oversight Activity – refers to activity performed to evaluate the implementation of Regenagri certification scheme requirements. Examples include document review; office assessment; witness assessment; certification file review; remote assessment; data verification; integrity investigation.

Oversight mechanism – refers to documented arrangements established by Regenagri for planning, implementing, monitoring and improving oversight activities.

P

Paddocks – refers to subdivided sections of pasture or grazing land that are enclosed or managed separately to control livestock movement and grazing intensity.

Pasture - refers to grasslands or forage-based agricultural areas managed for livestock grazing or feed production and does include conservation-designated areas or non-livestock agricultural grass cover actively integrated into livestock systems.

Peatland - an ecosystem characterised by water-saturated conditions that favor the accumulation of organic matter.

Perceived conflict - a situation in which a reasonable and informed observer could question the person's impartiality or independence, whether or not an actual conflict exists.

Perennial Crop - plants that live for more than two years and produce a harvest for several years (including pastures, productive trees and others). They offer several advantages over annual crops, including resilience to

environmental stress, reduced tillage needs, and deeper root systems for carbon sequestration.

Permanence Buffer Pool – refers to a non-tradable reserve administered by Regenagri CIC, holding a percentage of verified Carbon Insetting Units generated under this Standard to compensate for future carbon reversals across the project portfolio.

Permanence Buffer Pool – refers to the durability of verified greenhouse gas removals or sequestration outcomes over time, taking into account risks of reversal.

Personal Protective equipment (PPE) - refers to protective clothing and equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards, such as gloves, masks, goggles, boots, and helmets.

Physical Handling - activities that may include receipt, storage, and dispatch, or where a product undergoes physical transformation, repacking, or relabeling.

Potential conflict - a situation that could develop into an actual conflict because of a foreseeable future responsibility, activity or decision.

Pre-audit - The pre-audit is an optional audit that evaluates auditee's process against specific requirements of the standard to which seeking certification. Regenagri approved Certification Body provides a report detailing its findings along with appropriate corrective actions, allowing you to evaluate your readiness

Predictive Reversal Modelling – refers to the application of analytical, statistical, and geospatial techniques to identify and quantify the likelihood of future carbon reversals based on factors such as soil characteristics, climate projections, fire risk, land tenure, and management practices.

Preliminary Evaluation – refers to an initial evaluation used by the CB to collect mandatory preliminary data, determine conformity assessment and certification scope, complexity, risks, and readiness for on-farm audit and assessment.

Premium rate – refers to an additional payment above the regular hourly wage that is paid to workers for work performed beyond standard working hours, as defined by applicable labour legislation and employment agreements.

Primary Data - data collected directly from the product, process or site in question.

Primary Forest - a forest ecosystem that has never been significantly altered by human activities or disturbances. It is characterized by mature trees, a diverse array of plant and animal species, and a complex ecological structure that has developed over an extended period without substantial human interference. It is also known as an old-growth or virgin forest.

Processor - refers to an entity or facility involved in the various stages of converting raw materials into finished products.

Production area – refers to area where crops are cultivated or livestock are raised for commercial or subsistence purposes.

Prohibited List - List of HHP that are not allowed within the Regenagri program

Project – refers to crops, products, activity or set of activities that are included in the scope of certification or verification and are implemented, controlled, or directly managed by the organisation within its own operations or value chain.

Project Buffer – refers to a project-level reserve of verified insetting units temporarily withheld prior to issuance to manage site-specific risks, including carbon reversal, data uncertainty, or implementation deviations. The Project Buffer operates as the first safeguard layer before contributions to the Permanence Buffer Pool.

Proxy accreditation - A form of oversight in which the scheme owner accepts a Certification Body's accreditation against another relevant standard or scheme as partially sufficient evidence of competence, pending direct accreditation of the Regenagri scheme, supplemented by Regenagri oversight and additional competence measures.

Public-Facing Substantiation - documentation or evidence provided via QR code, weblink, or other accessible format to demonstrate accuracy and compliance of claims.

Q

Qualified professional – refers to an individual who possesses the necessary education, training, certifications, technical knowledge, and relevant practical experience to perform specific professional duties, provide expert advice, make technical judgments, or verify compliance within their area of expertise.

Observation – refers to a documented finding identified during a conformity assessment or oversight activity that does not constitute a nonconformity but indicates a potential weakness or condition that could lead to non-conformity with applicable requirements if not adequately addressed.

R

Receiving - receipt of Regenagri certified products at a site under the control of the organisation (including outsourced contractors).

Re-certification conformity assessment – refers to a conformity conducted at the end of a certification cycle to assess that an organisation continues to comply with all applicable certification requirements and remains eligible for certification renewal.

Recognised classification systems – refers to established frameworks (scientific or institutional) used to identify and categorize conservation values, such as protected species lists or habitat classifications.

Recusal - removal of a person from participation in a specified discussion, review, recommendation, assessment or decision because of a conflict or impartiality threat.

Regenagri Carbon Insetting Statement – A formal document issued by Regenagri CIC or an approved Certification Body confirming verified greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions or removals achieved under the Regenagri Carbon Insetting Programme. The statement summarises verified results, project scope, and issuance details and serves as the official record supporting the generation of Regenagri Carbon Insetting Units.

Regenagri Certified Product - refers to a product or material that meets the requirements of the Regenagri standards (including the Regenagri Standard – Farms, Regenagri content standard and the Regenagri Chain of Custody standard) and which are included in the scope certificate and are covered by TC (refer to Regenagri CS). These products or materials are eligible to be claimed Regenagri-certified.

Regenagri Registry – refers to the official system for recording, tracking, issuing, transferring, and retiring carbon insetting units.

Relabel - any changes to the original label on the Regenagri certified material.

Remediation actions – refers to actions taken to compensate, restore, rehabilitate or otherwise address harm caused to people, communities,

workers, ecosystems, biodiversity, soil, water, animals, or other affected stakeholders. It includes medium- and long-term retroactive measures.

Remediation Register - a formal log maintained by the CB documenting all identified critical non-conformities, status of remediation plans, and follow-up actions.

Remote Audit - the auditing process by which Regenagri-approved CBs accredited to ISO 17065 perform an audit without the need to be physically present. A remote audit refers to any audit that is conducted off-site, using digital communication tools like video conferencing, file sharing, remote desktop applications, etc. It mirrors an on-farm audit, covering interviews, document reviews, and even virtual tours of facilities where feasible. The auditor may request real-time demonstrations, share screens, and ask for immediate document access.

Renewable energy – refers to energy derived from naturally replenishing sources such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, and sustainably sourced biomass. Under Regenagri schemes, a biomass is considered as renewable energy only if it is derived from sustainably managed sources (e.g., crop residues, certified wood, manure-based biogas), and its energy contribution is quantified using a recognized methodology (e.g., IPCC Guidelines, national energy conversion standards, or other internationally accepted conversion factors).

Restricted List – List of HHP that are allowed but subject to strengthened monitoring and risk mitigation practices

Retailer - a business or person that sells end-consumer products to the consumer, as opposed to a wholesaler or supplier, who normally sells their products to another business.

Retrospective TC - refers to a transaction certificate issued by the CB after the related transaction (sale, shipment, or invoice) has already occurred, based on verified documentation that proves the certified status of the product and compliance with applicable certification and chain of custody requirements.

Risk rating - The classification of a risk as Low, Medium or High on the Regenagri risk-rating scale — Likelihood (1–5) × Severity (1–5) = 1–25; Low 1–4, Medium 5–14, High 15–25 — used consistently across the scheme's risk, standard-setting and due-diligence documents.

Root cause – refers to fundamental reason for the occurrence of a nonconformity or undesirable situation, identified through analysis, that must be addressed to prevent recurrence.

Rotational grazing – refers to livestock management system in which grazing land is subdivided into paddocks and livestock are moved between them in a planned sequence to allow vegetation recovery and optimize forage utilization. Key elements are controlled grazing periods, defined recovery intervals and managed livestock movement.

Rotational Grazing Management - a strategy that subdivides the ground and matches the allocated area with stock, including the numbers of animals and days on each plot.

S

Scheme owner - Regenagri CIC is an organisation that owns, develops, maintains and governs the Regenagri Certification Scheme and its associated standards, procedures and assurance framework.

Scope Certificate (Sc) - official document issued by an accredited Certification Body (CB) to an organisation that has demonstrated compliance with the relevant certification standards. The SC outlines the scope of certification, including Certified Products, Production Stages, Facility Details, Certification Standards and Validity Period

Scope change - refers to any modifications that require an update of Regenagri scope of certification and Scope certificate. Such a modification affects the certified production covered by the Regenagri certification and may include changes to the certified organisation's legal identity, ownership, or contact details, changes in certified farm surface area, addition or removal of farms within a certified farm group, addition of new management activities, systems or operations (e.g. livestock production) not previously included in the certification scope.

Scope Of Certification - identification of the product(s), process(es), or service(s) for which certification is granted; the applicable certification scheme; and the standard(s) or other normative document(s) including their publication dates against which compliance is assessed.

Secondary Data - data not collected directly but sourced from literature, databases, or industry averages.

Sector Pathway - a holistic approach considering the entire agricultural sector to meet regenerative targets.

Segregated (SG) - the Segregated (SG) supply chain traceability type assures that Regenagri certified products delivered to the end user come only from Regenagri certified sources.

Segregation - physical or documented separation of non-compliant products from compliant certified products to prevent contamination or false claims.

Seller – entity or organisation that offers and transfers Regenagri certified goods to a buyer in exchange for payment.

Sensitive areas (Natural habitat) – refers to land areas that retain native vegetation or ecological characteristics and are environmentally sensitive due to their biodiversity value, ecosystem function, or vulnerability to disturbance. These may include wetlands, woodlands, native grasslands, peatlands, riparian zones, and protected or endangered ecosystems.

Severe Non-conformity (CNC or SNC) – refers to high risk violation of Regenagri standards with potential or actual serious harm to people, animals, the environment, or certification integrity (e.g., deforestation, child labor, traceability fraud).

Severity – refers to the extent of harm or adverse impact that may result if the risk event occurs.

Shipment – refers to a movement of certified products supported by transport documentation.

Short notice audit – refers to an audit conducted with limited prior notice to the organization (e.g. a few hours to a few days), typically in situations where full unannounced access is not feasible, but where there is a need to verify specific risks, complaints, or compliance issues.

Site - the location with geographical boundaries, at which defined activities under the control of an organisation may be carried out.

Site yield potential – refers to realistic yield potential of a crop on a specific field, determined by planting material, soil characteristics, climate, and soil and foliar nutrient analysis.

Small Farm (Smallholder) - a farm with an area under cultivation or pasture of less than 10 Ha.

Soil cover – refers to extent to which the soil surface is protected by living vegetation, crop residues, mulch, or other protective materials, maintained

to reduce erosion, conserve soil moisture, moderate soil temperature, and support soil biological activity and overall soil health.

Soil disturbance – refers to physical disruption of soil associated with farming or ranching activities, including cultivation, land preparation, crop production, livestock operations, and related agricultural practices. Examples typically include conventional tillage and plowing, disking and harrowing, installation of irrigation systems, livestock trampling, clearing land for cultivation, use of heavy farm equipment causing compaction, use of synthetic inputs or chemicals etc.

Soil health – refers to the chemical, biological, or physical condition of the soils that ensure soil productivity and health.

Soil Management – refers to a soil management strategy that is field-by-field and aid in the identification and management of soil related issues. Such a strategy takes into consideration local climate and rainfall patterns, soil type, and crop type. It includes field and soil identification, management issues, and proposals.

Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) – refers to is the carbon component of soil organic matter, consisting of carbon stored in organic compounds within the soil. It originates from decomposed plant and animal material, roots and crop residues, microorganisms, and humus.

Soil Organic Matter (SOM) – refers to the fraction of soil made up of plant and animal residues at different stages of decomposition, living soil organisms, and substances synthesised by soil microbes. It includes decomposing leaves, roots, and crop residues, microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi, living and dead organisms, and stable organic compounds known as humus.

Species-rich permanent pasture – refers to long-term grassland (not included in crop rotation) characterised by a high diversity of native or naturalised grasses, legumes, and forbs, typically managed through low-intensity grazing or mowing and supporting significant biodiversity value. Key characteristics are not ploughed or reseeded for an extended period (commonly ≥5 years), high botanical diversity and ecological value beyond forage production.

Spot check – refers to a quick, limited inspection or review of a small sample of items, processes, or work to verify quality, accuracy, or compliance without examining everything in detail.

Stakeholders - any individual, group, or organisation that can affect or be affected by the implementation, operation, outcomes, or impacts of Regenagri-related activities. This includes, but is not limited to farmers and producers involved in regenerative agriculture practices, certification bodies (CBs) and auditors conducting assessments, supply chain actors such as processors, traders, and brands using Regenagri certified materials, implementing organisations, technical support providers, and consultants, local communities and indigenous groups, consumers, especially those relying on product carrying certification claims, NGOs, civil society organisations, and regulators with an interest in sustainable agriculture, environmental impact, or social performance.

Stocking density – refers to number of livestock units present on a specific area of land at a given time, typically expressed as animals or livestock units per hectare.

Structural Farm constraints – refers to highly specialised arable operations (e.g. seed production under strict rotation contracts); Land fragmentation making perennial integration impractical; or lack of irrigation infrastructure where perennial establishment requires it.

Subcontracted organisations or service suppliers – refers to external companies or individuals hired by a primary organization to carry out specific tasks or services on its behalf, rather than using in-house staff.

Subcontractor - company or legal entity hired by a primary contractor to perform specific tasks or services without taking legal possession of the goods.

Substantive changes – refers to modifications and updates that materially affect the intent, scope, requirements, implementation, or compliance obligations of the standard.

Supplier - the previous commercial entity in the supply chain and who provides a Regenagri certified product**.**

Supply Chain - The network of organisations, people, activities, and resources involved in the sourcing, production, processing, and distribution of agricultural raw materials or products, from the certified farm project to the licensed organisation making the insetting claim. Supply-chain boundaries shall be clearly defined for each project and claim.

Supply Chain Certification standard- a document that defines the minimum requirements of a consistent methodology for enabling certification against the requirements of the applicable Regenagri CoC

Certification Standard, to enable all certification bodies to operate in a consistent and controlled manner.

Supply Chain Partners - licensed legal entities operating within the same value chain as the Originator.

Supply-shed application - refers to applying insetting interventions across a defined geographic or sourcing area (the "supply shed") from which an organisation obtains its raw materials, rather than limiting actions to specific individual suppliers.

Surveillance conformity assessment – refers to a conformity assessment conducted at defined intervals around the anniversary date during the certification cycle to assess that an organisation continues to comply with certification requirements.

Suspension of certification - means that the Certification Body (CB) has temporarily invalidated a client's Scope Certificate for a specified period of time. During suspension, the client must not make any certification claims or request any Transaction Certificates issuance related to the suspended scope.

Synthetic Fertilisers - fertilisers manufactured synthetically and contain one or more of the nutrients necessary for plant growth.

T

Tier - refers to a defined performance level within an applicable Regenagri scoring criterion. Each tier is achieved by meeting the criterion-specific requirements and awards the corresponding context-specific score. Tier 1 may be a mandatory certification requirement or a CI entry level; higher tiers represent progressively stronger continuous-improvement performance.

Tiered Data Accuracy – refers to Regenagri's framework defining minimum data quality, modelling sophistication, ground-truthing intensity, and verification rigor across different Tiers. Higher Tiers correspond to greater accuracy and lower uncertainty.

Traceability Check - the process of verifying product movement and status (e.g., batch codes, stock records, TC logs, physical stock reviews) to ensure integrity after a non-conformity.

Traceability Programme Via Tracer-Based Solutions - a set of standards, methods, and protocols to provide organisations with traceability of

products and materials throughout their supply chains. The Regenagri Traceability Programme implements technologies and solutions suitable to the scope of application, including tracer-based, forensic, and science-based testing.

Trader - participant in the supply chain who takes legal ownership of products, and/or purchases and sells the products. This includes distributors, merchants, wholesalers, retailers.

Transaction Certificate (TC) - a document issued by a CB confirming that a specific shipment or batch of goods originates from Regenagri certified organisation.

Transaction Certificate (TC) Recall - refers to formal withdrawal of a previously issued transaction certificate by the CB, typically due to an error, non-compliance, or the identification of fraud, with the intention of rendering the transaction certificate invalid and preventing its further use in the supply chain.

Trims - components of a textile product that are not part of the main fabric or textile material but are used in the construction, decoration, functionality, or finishing of the final product (such as sewing thread, zippers, buttons, elastic bands, drawcords, labels (brand, care, size), embroidery, hook and loop fasteners (like Velcro)). Trims may be functional (e.g., zippers) or decorative (e.g., embroidery). They are typically smaller in weight or volume compared to the main textile content.

U

Unannounced audit – refers to an audit conducted without prior notification to verify implementation of remediation actions, assess potential fraud or high-risk issues, and practices and verify ongoing compliance with certification requirements under normal operating conditions.

Underage labour -refers any work or economic activity carried out by a person who has not reached the legally established minimum age for employment or work, in accordance with national legislation and relevant international conventions (e.g., ILO Convention No. 138), whichever provides greater protection.

V

Verification - confirmation, through the review of objective evidence, that specified requirements related to Regenagri claims have been fulfilled.

Verification activities are carried out by Certification Bodies (CBs) meeting the requirements of EN ISO/IEC 17029.

Verification Statement - a formal written confirmation issued by a Regenagri-approved CB that a claim has been independently verified as accurate, substantiated, and compliant with Regenagri standards and applicable legislation.

Verifier - a Regenagri-approved Certification Body (CB), accredited to EN ISO/IEC 17029 (or equivalent).

Victim - victim Centered Actions - Remediation measures that specifically address the needs of individuals harmed by a non-conformity, including medical or legal support, school reintegration, and protection from retaliation.

Vulnerable areas - agricultural or natural areas that are particularly susceptible to environmental degradation due to inherent characteristics such as slope, soil type, climate conditions, hydrological proximity, or ecological sensitivity. These may include steep slopes, riparian zones, light, sandy, or highly erodible soils, drought-prone areas or flood-prone land.

W

Warehouse - facility used for the storage of goods and products. It serves several key functions, including storage, distribution, inventory management, handling and packing, logistic support etc.

Warehouse (storage) at third-party facilities – refers to a storage arrangement where goods are kept in a warehouse owned and operated by an external (third-party) provider, rather than by the owner of the goods.

Water Management - for farms using irrigation, this refers to a strategy that includes a list of irrigation efficiency measures, and good watershed management in local the context (climate, soil, type of farm operation).

Water Savings - refers to the strategic reduction of water consumption, improvement of water use efficiency, and implementation of sustainable management practices to minimise water consumption.

Water-stressed (arid) regions – refers to regions with less than 500 mm (about 20 inches) of rain a year as arid or as referred by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, for regions or areas classified as "high" or "extremely high" baseline water stress.

Wetland - an area of land that is either covered by water or saturated with water. The water is often groundwater, seeping up from an aquifer or spring. A wetland's water can also come from a nearby river or lake.

Wholesaler - a person or organisation that buys a large quantity of end products from various producers or vendors, warehouses them, and resells them to retailers without further modification. Wholesalers of end products, where no further modification occurs, may not need CoC Certification.

Withdrawal of certification – refers to formal CB decision to revoke a previously granted certification, in accordance with Regenagri Standard standards.

Withdrawal period (veterinary) – refers to the period prescribed by a veterinarian after the last administration of a medicinal substance (notably antibiotics) during which animal-derived products may not enter the food chain. See Regenagri Standard – Farms Section 6.6 (Animal health and welfare). Not to be confused with withdrawal of certification.

Witness Assessment – refers to observation of certification activities performed by a Certification Body for the purpose of evaluating conformity with Regenagri certification scheme requirements.

Worker – refers to all employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time, piece-rate and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including labourers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (aligned definition to ILO Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).



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