



Certified Regenerative by A Greener World

Regenerative Agriculture: A set of planned agricultural practices that ensure the holding is not depleted by agriculture practices, and over time the soil, water, air and biodiversity are improved or maintained to the greatest extent possible.

Note: Defined terms are **bold** for reference.

The *Certified Regenerative* seal is a hard-earned badge of difference and demonstrates the **steward's** commitment to the **environment** under their **stewardship** and to their local communities. A key distinction of a *Certified Regenerative holding* is the use of agricultural practices aimed at increasing soil health to the best extent possible for that system and its location, while also managing the **holding** in order to **mitigate** the negative **impacts** of human and livestock disruption. This includes the positive management of soil, **water**, air, cropping systems, livestock, **biodiversity**, wild harvested resources, and human/societal factors. In its essence, *Certified Regenerative* agriculture is concerned with the regeneration of soil, **water** and air quality and **biodiversity**. In achieving this regeneration, community and worker benefits will be achieved. **Stewards** of **holdings** in this program will also be distinguished by the development of a high-welfare and comprehensive approach towards the management of **animals** in their care as evidenced by physical **audit** and development of detailed plans and records of **holding** practices. The premise of the *Certified Regenerative* standards is that **animals must** be allowed to behave naturally and can play an important role in the nutrient cycle.

Stewards must agree to a minimum of one visit per year from *Certified Regenerative* staff or agents, with the possibility of additional visits if deemed necessary in order to confirm compliance with the standard during various seasons and to allow observation of plants and animals in different phases of life. Program participation **must** be renewed annually.

A **Regenerative Plan must** be designed by the **stewards** of the **holding** in conjunction with a **qualified expert** familiar with regenerative farming systems in the region. In some cases, the **steward** and **qualified expert** may be the same person. **Regenerative plans** will be reviewed by A Greener World's Review Panel prior to the plan being agreed.

Incremental and measurable improvement is expected and if **equilibrium** is reached within the soil or system, the **steward** is expected to maintain it over time. Compliance to the *Certified Regenerative* standard will also be measured as an annual **audit** against the criteria listed in the following standards. The *Certified Regenerative* program is voluntary. The standards do not supersede national government or state legislation.

Certified Regenerative recommends that **stewards** have the [Guide to Understanding Our Standards](#) and [Program Definitions](#) documents at hand while reading these standards; these are accessible online and available by request. The standards **must** be read as a whole for their interpretation.

Certified Regenerative by AGW Standards | Certified Regenerative by AGW Pilot
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This document is a draft intended for use in the Certified Regenerative by AGW Pilot Program. Final standards and documents may be requested from A Greener World once published.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I: FOUNDATIONAL: THE REGENERATIVE PLAN

- 1.0 Stewardship
- 2.0 The Regenerative Plan

SECTION II: THE BEST PRACTICES AND STANDARDS

- 3.0 Soil
- 4.0 Water
- 5.0 Air
- 6.0 Livestock
- 7.0 Land Use and Cropping
- 8.0 Biodiversity
- 9.0 Buildings
- 10.0 Human
- 11.0 Financial

SECTION III: ANNEXES

- Annex A Qualified Experts for Regenerative Plan Development
- Annex B Assessment, Monitoring & Testing Methods
- Annex C Worksheets Template (available for download [here](#) or by request)
- Annex D List of Prohibited Inputs
- Annex E List of Allowed Inputs
- Annex F Recognition/Equivalencies with other Certifications

GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS:

- Guidance Document on Wild Harvest Population Monitoring
- Guidance Document on Good Collection Practices
- Guidance Document on Access and Benefit Sharing
- Certified Regenerative Policy Manual (available at <https://agreenerworld.org/policy-manual/>)

CERTIFIED REGENERATIVE PRINCIPLES:

*Principle 1.0: As each **holding** has its unique characteristics and individual solutions, regenerative agricultural **holdings must** be managed by the **stewards** of the land.*

*Principle 2.0: Agricultural production can cause disruption to the **ecosystem**. A Certified Regenerative **holding** not only minimizes this disruption, but uses it to regenerate key **environmental** factors, such as soil health, **water**, **biodiversity** and air quality.*

Principle 3.0: Certified Regenerative agriculture works to maintain, restore and build soil health to the best extent possible for that location and encompasses agricultural practices, planning and re-evaluation in order to deliver success over time.

*Principle 4.0: A significant part of **water**, fish and riparian habitats occur on or around farmland, and many agriculture systems are large consumers of **water**; thus, Certified Regenerative **stewards must** play a key role in helping to conserve and restore these habitats.*

*Principle 5.0: Agricultural carbon sequestration and other management practices can **mitigate** global warming. A regenerative system **should** capture, store and **cap carbon** in the soil. Regenerative **stewards must** also avoid polluting the **air** as part of the atmosphere.*

*Principle 6.0: **Livestock** can have an important role to play in a Certified Regenerative **holding**: ruminants are more efficient at converting **forage** to protein than humans are, and all livestock produce manure that can be an important source of **fertility**. **Animals must** be allowed to behave naturally and to perform natural and **instinctive behaviors** essential to their health and well-being.*

*Principle 7.0: Any land use or **cropping** systems in a Certified Regenerative **holding must** balance the farmed **ecosystem** with natural systems. **Stewards should** apply high standards of conservation management to enhance landscape features, habitats and wild plant and **animal** species, while linking habitats and employing creative conservation projects.*

*Principle 8.0: **Biodiversity** is an essential indicator of a successful Certified Regenerative farming system where wildlife habitats are integral parts of the **holding**. These include areas such as banks, hedges, ponds, species-rich **pastures**, wetland areas and scrubland.*

*Principle 9.0: **Human-constructed** buildings become part of the landscape and contribute to the **environment**; they **must** be included in the **Regenerative Plan** and managed for resource efficiency.*

*Principle 10.0: Humans are an integral part of farming and sustainability: Certified Regenerative **holdings must** be managed in a socially responsible way.*

*Principle 11.0: In order for a **holding** to be regenerative, it **must** be **economically sustainable**. Certified Regenerative **holdings must** have a financial plan that considers the long-term financial stability and viability of the **holding** and its operation.*

Certified Regenerative by AGW Standards

Regenerative Agriculture is a series of agricultural practices that leave the agricultural system in a better state than when they started, or in a state of ecological equilibrium if the maximum living soil health has already been achieved. However, it is important to accept that beyond a core focus on soil health, **Regenerative Agriculture** incorporates life-promoting practices throughout the **ecosystem**, including soil, **water**, air, cropping systems, livestock, **biodiversity**, wild harvest, and human/societal factors.

*Certified Regenerative requires a measurable **Regenerative Plan**, written by the farmer and/or **Qualified Expert** and subsequently reviewed by the **Review Panel**. As every location carries individual characteristics, individual solutions **must** be tailored for the success of the **holding**. Beyond the Plan, and certain ownership and operation requirements outlined in Section I (The **Regenerative Plan**), the **holding** that strives for certification **must** also satisfy the best practices and standards in Section II (The Best Practices and Standards).*

SECTION I: THE REGENERATIVE PLAN

1 STEWARDSHIP

Principle 1.0: As each holding has its unique characteristics and individual solutions, regenerative agricultural holdings must be managed by the stewards of the land.

1.0.1 The individual or entity seeking *Certified Regenerative* status for their **holding** **must** have management control of the **holding** for the duration of the **Regenerative Plan**.

1.0.2 If the **holding** manages **animals** for meat, dairy or other agricultural production, the individual or entity seeking *Certified Regenerative* status **must** adhere to *Certified Regenerative* livestock standards.

1.0.3 *Certified Regenerative* is a ‘whole farm’ program, meaning the *Certified Regenerative Standards* **must** be met for all the species which the **holding** produces for sale or trade. **Stewards must** not use “Split” or “Dual” Systems; for example, in which some crops are simultaneously farmed in systems that meet *Certified Regenerative Standards* as well as systems that do not, or systems that include conventional cropping using inputs not allowed by *Certified Regenerative Standards*, alongside a field of crops that are farmed using regenerative techniques.

1.0.4 Clear traceability is **required** from the **holding** to finished labeled product for any Certified Regenerative products.

*Note: A **holding** may be eligible for Certified Regenerative status if it generates no products for sale. An example of this may be historical estates, parks, educational institutions or conservation land.*

1.0.5 **Holdings must** not offset their **impacts**.

Note: CR Holdings are free to use their data generated through CR planning and certification to participate in outside carbon trading, but AGW does not provide such credits or participate in carbon trading programs.

*Note: **Holdings** may plan and trade output with other Certified Regenerative partners, such as **cooperative** members.*

1.0.6 The certified **holding** may participate in networks, **cooperatives** or marketing groups in order to market products as *Certified Regenerative* as long as each member is **audited** as meeting all other requirements listed in these standards.

*Note: If agricultural products such as milk or eggs are **pooled**, they may only be represented for sale as Certified Regenerative if all **producers** are certified as such. Similarly, if agricultural products from several **producers** are sold under a single brand, the brand may only represent the products as Certified Regenerative if all **producers** are certified.*

1.0.7 All those engaged on the **holding must** be competent to carry out the tasks **required** of them or be trained to carry out the tasks **required** of them.

*Note: This standard applies to **contract and temporary workers** as well as full-time employees and family members.*

1.0.8 The **holding must** have valid, legal and undisputed land use and tenure rights (including resource use rights, such as **water** use, but excluding mining). If there are any disputes, *A Greener World must* be informed.

Note: Exceptions may be given in locations where rights are not available.

1.0.9 The following activities are prohibited:

1.0.9.1 Fracking.

1.0.9.2 Mining.

1.0.9.3 Top soil removal.

1.0.9.4 Destruction of riparian zones.

- 1.0.9.5 Deforestation.
- 1.0.9.6 Slash and burn farming.
- 1.0.9.7 Peat harvesting.

Note: AGW may prohibit other activities as identified on a case-by-case basis. Where the prohibited activity can be demonstrated not to have a negative impact, an application for an individual derogation may be granted.

1.0.10 A complaints record relating to complaints about Certified Regenerative certified livestock or products must be maintained and be available at annual inspection. The record must list both the complaint and the action taken by the farm or business.

2 THE REGENERATIVE PLAN

Principle 2.0: Agricultural production can cause disruption to the ecosystem. A Certified Regenerative holding not only minimizes this disruption, but uses it to regenerate key environmental factors, such as soil health, water, biodiversity and air quality.

2.0.1 A written individual **Regenerative Plan** specific to the location of the **holding** and covering the management of the individual aspects of the certified **holding's** operation **must** be developed in conjunction with a **Qualified Expert** familiar with regenerative farming practices in the region.

*Note: The **Qualified Expert** can also be the steward or farm owner.*

2.0.2 The **Regenerative Plan** of the **holding** **must** address all applicable factors to the health or success of the particular **site(s)** and the integration of their impacts including, but not limited to:

- 2.0.2.1 Soil.
- 2.0.2.2 Water.
- 2.0.2.3 Air.
- 2.0.2.4 Cropping systems.
- 2.0.2.5 Livestock.
- 2.0.2.6 Biodiversity.
- 2.0.2.7 Wild Harvest.
- 2.0.2.8 Human/societal factors.

*Note: A Greener World can provide an example template document which **can** be modified to reflect the individual **holding**.*

2.0.3 The **Regenerative Plan must** extend for at least five years.

2.0.4 **Recommended** The **Regenerative Plan should** cover a period of ten years or longer.

2.0.5 Records **must** be kept for at least five years or as long as **required** to prove compliance to the **Regenerative Plan**.

2.0.6 The **Regenerative Plan must** be reviewed once a year.

2.0.7 **Recommended** The **Regenerative Plan should** be reviewed regularly throughout the year and as changes to holding management or activities occur.

2.0.8 The **Regenerative Plan must** be written by a person with knowledge of the **holding** and regenerative systems in the region.

2.0.9 The **Regenerative Plan must** cover all aspects of the **holding** management and assessments of its **impacts**. The plan **must** identify:

2.0.9.1 A start point.

2.0.9.2 A goal and milestones to the goal.

2.0.9.3 Management practices

2.0.9.4 Suitable monitoring methods agreed with the **Qualified Expert** and detailed within the plan. See Annex A.

*Note: Achievement to those milestones will be assessed at each **audit**. As example, the plan might identify the lack of **organic matter** in the soil, and a potential target level of **organic matter**. The proposed method of increasing the **organic matter** and the methods of validating the milestones of achieving this goal shall be detailed in the **Regenerative Plan**.*

2.0.10 The **Regenerative Plan must** be reviewed and approved by A Greener World's Review Panel before each subsequent **audit**.

2.0.10.1 The **Regenerative Plan must** be drafted or updated and submitted before each **audit** as part of that process.

2.0.11 The person submitting the **Regenerative Plan must** be involved in and have oversight of its implementation.

2.0.12 For each **holding** the previous land use background and known management history **must** be recorded. This record will form part of the **baseline** for regenerative outcomes.

2.0.13 A map **must** be included to describe the land use background (for example, from your local governmental GIS or Google Earth), which includes:

- 2.0.13.1 Streams or **watercourses**.
- 2.0.13.2 Wooded areas.
- 2.0.13.3 Fields and field uses.
- 2.0.13.4 Areas of special **biodiversity** for any wild-harvested plant or fungi species and test **sites**.
- 2.0.13.5 The number and locations of buildings and residences **must** be identified and included in this map.
- 2.0.13.6 Any plans for maintenance or restoration **must** also be noted.
- 2.0.13.7 Any historic buildings or **sites** of archeological importance **must** be identified on the background Map.

2.0.14 **Recommended** An explanation of any known historic manipulations to **watercourses** and known **environmentally** sensitive areas **should** be included with map.

2.1 Regenerative Plan Sections

2.1.1 The **Regenerative Plan must** have at least two sections:

2.1.1.1 Section I- The Regenerative Assessment: An overall plan to analyze risks of activities to the parts of the **ecosystem** carried out on the **holding**, which identifies and outlines the targets for management.

2.1.1.2 Section II- The **Regenerative Plan**: Identifies the methods, timelines and measurable results of the practices used to address the identified risks.

2.1.2 Risk Assessments must be used to identify risks associated to specific activities carried out on the farm. **Risk assessments** will include risks of activities on the **holding** including:

- 2.1.2.1 Soil.
- 2.1.2.2 **Water**.
- 2.1.2.3 Air quality.
- 2.1.2.4 Fossil fuel usage such as tractor hours.
- 2.1.2.5 Cropping systems.
- 2.1.2.6 Livestock.

2.1.2.7 **Biodiversity**.

2.1.2.8 Wild harvest.

2.1.2.9 Human/societal factors.

2.1.3 Where risks are identified, baseline assessments must be carried out. The Regenerative Assessment **must** detail **baseline**, target and annual assessments of activities on the **holding** including:

2.1.3.1 Soil.

2.1.3.2 **Water**.

2.1.3.3 Air quality

2.1.3.4 Fossil fuel usage such as tractor hours.

2.1.3.5 Cropping systems.

2.1.3.6 Livestock.

2.1.3.7 **Biodiversity**.

2.1.3.8 Wild harvest.

2.1.3.9 Human/societal factors.

2.1.4 **Recommended** The plan **should** also note known off-**holding** risks, such as upstream **water** contamination that could find its way to the **holding**.

2.1.5 **Baseline** testing or assessment methods, locations and frequency **must** be agreed with the **Qualified Expert** and detailed within the plan to demonstrate current conditions or equilibrium, but in any event at every location proposed regenerative activities are going to occur.

2.1.6 Where specific activity risks are identified, assessment **must** occur at the time of the activity.

Note: see Annex B for Assessment, Monitoring & Testing Methods.

2.1.7 An **assessment of risk** to soil **must** be made regarding the activities of the **holding** in the **Regenerative Plan** which ensures compliance with Section 3.

2.1.8 Where activities carried out on the holding present a risk to the soil, baseline soil assessments **must** be recorded in the Regenerative Assessment.

Note: If questions arise regarding testing and assessments, contact A Greener World.

2.1.9 The Regenerative Assessment **must** include an assessment of soil health.

2.1.9.1 An **assessment of risk to water quality must** be made regarding the activities of the **holding** in the **Regenerative Plan** which ensures compliance with Section 4.

2.1.10 Where land use activities present a risk of **water pollution** from activities on the **holding**, a **baseline water** assessment **must** be conducted and recorded in the Regenerative Assessment.

2.1.11 An **assessment of risk** to air quality **must** be made regarding the activities of the **holding** in the **Regenerative Plan** which ensures compliance with Section 5.

2.1.12 Where land use activities present a risk of air **pollution** from activities on the **holding**, a **baseline** air assessment **must** be conducted and recorded in the Regenerative Assessment.

2.1.13 Regenerative Assessment must include an inventory of the holding equipment, to include all fossil fuel and carbon-burning technologies and other sources of pollution, their emission status, with plans to improve efficiency overtime.

Note: Efficiency improvements may be achieved by upgrading to lower-emission, environmentally friendly technology, plans to repair rather than renew technology, or plan to reduce fuel use or hours used over time.

*Note: In situations where air, **water**, or land **pollution** is beyond the **steward's** control, please contact A Greener World.*

2.1.14 Fossil fuel usage **must** be tracked, stewards **must** record machinery hours and / or fuel consumption, and fossil fuels burnt for heating or as an energy source.

2.1.15 If livestock are part of the **holding** an analysis of the integration of **animals** with the **holding ecosystem must** be made and detailed in the Regenerative Assessment to ensure compliance with Section 6.

2.1.16 Any cropping systems that are part of the **holding must** be detailed in the Regenerative Assessment and reviewed for their **impacts** on the **ecosystem** to ensure compliance with Section 7.

2.1.17 Where **wild harvesting** activities are practiced on the **holding**, a written assessment **must** be carried out to ensure the outcome of the **wild harvesting** will not preclude the natural regeneration of the population.

See Guidance Document on Wild Harvest Population Monitoring.

2.1.18 A list of the habitats and species observed on the holding **must** be included in the **Regenerative Plan**.

2.1.19 Any known **sensitive flora or fauna species** present on the **holding must** be noted.

*See Guidance Document on Biological Monitoring for the **steward** & reference **sensitive** and **endangered species** lists, such as the Convention on International Trade in **endangered species** of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)*

<https://www.cites.org/eng/disc/species.php> & The IUCN Red List

*<http://www.iucnredlist.org/>. It is important that the person doing the inventory and listing understands **biodiversity** and can readily identify all the forms of flora on the **holding**.*

2.1.20 Any plans for construction of new buildings, or renovation of existing buildings, **must** be detailed in the Regenerative Assessment and **impacts to the ecosystem** assessed.

2.1.21 A written assessment of how the **holding**'s current construction of buildings and continued use **impacts** the **holding must** be given in the Regenerative Assessment.

2.1.22 **Recommended** If applicable, an assessment of how the construction on the **holding impacts** or contributes to the **local community** (can be positive or negative) **should** be included.

2.1.23 A record of the people that reside on the **holding**, along with their roles (if any) **must** be given in the Regenerative Assessment.

2.1.24 **Recommended** A general overview of the financial goals of the **holding should** be given in the Regenerative Assessment.

2.1.25 **Recommended** The financial plan **should** include long-term goals and succession for the **holding**, including annual operating budgets.

See Guidance Document on Holistic Financial Planning

2.2 Section II- The Regenerative Plan

2.2.1 **Regenerative agriculture** requires a whole system approach. The **Regenerative Plan must** demonstrate how the **holding** intends to balance its imports and exports for **fertility**, either as an individual **holding** or through partnerships and collaborations.

2.2.2 **Recommended** The **Regenerative Plan should** identify at what point the regenerative process a **holding** will be self-sufficient.

2.2.3 All **sites** identified for measurement or assessment **must** be marked clearly on the **holding** map in a way that makes identification and classification simple and consistent.

2.2.4 Where risks have been identified, a chart of testing results and assessments **must** be kept in the **Regenerative Plan** and compared annually against goals and management strategies.

Note: see Annex C Worksheets Template.

2.2.5 A review of the risks to soil, **water** and air quality **must** be carried out annually in order to evaluate the success of management strategies and drive further **Regenerative Plans**.

Note: see Annex B for Assessment, Monitoring & Testing Methods.

2.2.6 Assessments or testing **must** occur using a frequency and methods as agreed with the **Qualified Expert** that clearly demonstrates compliance with the **Regenerative Plan's** goals.

2.2.7 Where risks to the soil are identified, management practices **must** be put in place to mitigate impacts and assessment or testing must be performed as prescribed in the Regenerative Plan.

2.2.8 **Recommended** The goal of the regenerative program for all on-**holding** activities is for carbon sequestration to reach equilibrium. Ongoing management practices **should** maintain that equilibrium and an approved validation program for monitoring carried out.

2.2.9 Where risks from activities on the holding are identified for **water quality**, management practices **must** be put in place to mitigate impacts and assessment or testing must be performed as prescribed in the Regenerative Plan.

2.2.10 If risk to **water quality** is identified, **water quality** testing **must** be performed and repeated each successive year until target **water quality** is achieved.

2.2.11 **Water quality** testing **must** be performed at the time that constitutes maximum exposure to risk.

*Note: For example, if significant risk of soil **erosion** is found, qualitative testing **must** occur during known periods of higher rainfall.*

2.2.12 Action **must** be taken to **mitigate water runoff** from roadways, buildings or fields.

*Note: Actions could include well-maintained land and building drainage systems, **cultivation** along contours, provision of temporary ponds and other **water holding** areas, and providing uncultivated buffer areas in cultivated fields*

2.2.13 If risk to air quality from activities on the **holding** is identified, management activities **must** be **planned** to **mitigate** those **impacts**, and appropriate measure or testing methods **planned** to confirm if management practices are successful.

2.2.14 Monitoring of the **holding must** be performed on an annual basis until air quality is restored.

2.2.15 Management plans **must** be detailed in the **Regenerative Plan** regarding any **watercourse** or aquatic habitat protection or restoration.

2.2.16 If livestock are present, a **pasture** management plan **must** be detailed in the **Regenerative Plan**, including:

- 2.2.16.1 Stocking density of livestock on pasture.
- 2.2.16.2 Types of vegetation, ie. species present.
- 2.2.16.3 Percentage vegetation cover.
- 2.2.16.4 Pasture establishment and management techniques.
- 2.2.16.5 Grazing management techniques.

2.2.17 The goals for the integration of livestock into the farm **ecology** of the **holding must** be detailed in the **Regenerative Plan**. Detailing the connections between **animals** and plants on the **holding** (the types and quantities of plants grown or used for livestock), such as appropriate crop waste being used for supplementing **animal** feed, and in turn **animal** manure compost being used to fertilize fields can satisfy this requirement.

2.2.18 An **Integrated Crop Management (ICM)** system **must** be developed in the **Regenerative Plan**. As a minimum the plan **must** consider:

- 2.2.18.1 Crops grown, including projected outputs.
- 2.2.18.2 Details of crop rotation/s.
- 2.2.18.3 Details of projected inputs.
- 2.2.18.4 Cultivation / tillage techniques.
- 2.2.18.5 Measures implemented to benefit / increase biodiversity.
- 2.2.18.6 Nutrient and pH requirements of the crop.
- 2.2.18.7 Availability of nutrients to the crop in the soil from soil testing.
- 2.2.18.8 Crop nutrients supplied from organic sources, ie. Manures produced on the holding.
- 2.2.18.9 Crop nutrients required / supplied from brought-in organic sources.
- 2.2.18.10 Crop nutrients required from artificial fertilizers.
- 2.2.18.11 Manure storage techniques to minimize the loss of nutrients and leaching.
- 2.2.18.12 Manure, soil improver and fertilizer application techniques to minimize the loss of nutrients and leaching.
- 2.2.18.13 Details of weeds that are a regular problem on the holding.
- 2.2.18.14 Where chemicals are used, details of known resistance to herbicides.
- 2.2.18.15 Details of insects, slugs, etc., that are a regular problem on the holding.

2.2.18.16 Details of crop diseases (including viruses) that are a regular problem on the holding.

2.2.18.17 Where used, details of known resistance to pesticides or fungicides.

2.2.18.18 Details of how crop rotations are used to manage threats from pests, weeds and disease.

2.2.18.19 Details of mechanical or non-chemical techniques used.

2.2.18.20 Where herbicides or pesticides are used, justification for use, including a plan to reduce usage to a point no longer required.

2.2.18.21 Details of any products used that are considered a risk in the specific catchment.

2.2.18.22 Details of water course and water source protection measures.

2.2.18.23 Details of machinery / equipment cleaning to reduce the spread of pests, weeds and disease.

2.2.18.24 Details of how the success of crop protection measures are monitored and reviewed.

2.2.19 If there are any wild harvest activities **planned**, they **must** be detailed in the **Regenerative Plan** with relevant information on how **Good Collection Practices** will be implemented to make sure the **target species** (or any dependent species on it) and its habitat are not degraded.

See Guidance Document on Good Collection Practices.

2.2.20 The **Regenerative Plan must** detail how activities on the **holding mitigate impacts on biodiversity**.

2.2.21 **Regenerative Plans must** define measures to increase **biodiversity** on the **holding**, identifying targets and timescales by which this will be achieved.

2.2.22 A plan for the protection or population improvement must be made for any known sensitive flora or fauna species present on the holding, detailing monitoring techniques and frequency.

2.2.23 Where invasive species populations are identified in wild areas on a holding, a plan must be developed for their control or eradication, detailing monitoring techniques and frequency.

2.2.24 Plans for construction of buildings and roadways must be included in the Regenerative Plan, including proposed timescales.

2.2.25 A recycling program and plan to reduce waste must be included for holding activities and domestic residencies, detailing current quantities produced, targets and timescales must be included in the Regenerative Plan.

2.2.26 The plans for the human/social factor relating to each **holding must** be included in the **Regenerative Plan**.

2.2.27 **Recommended** The plan **should** include the number of workers, goals for increasing or decreasing employment, goals and strategies for gains or benefits of workers and strategy for the **holding's** relationship to the community.

Note: see Annex C Worksheets Template

2.2.28 The use of prohibited inputs is not allowed: See Annex D & E.

2.2.29 The use of restricted materials for Certified Regenerative agricultural production must only be used if planned and targeted: See Annex D & E.

2.2.30 **Recommended Holdings should** engage in **Financial Planning** to ensure the sustainability and succession of the **holding**.

SECTION II: THE BEST PRACTICES AND STANDARDS

3 SOIL

Principle 3.0: Certified Regenerative agriculture works to maintain, restore and build soil health to the best extent possible for that location and encompasses agricultural practices, planning and re-evaluation in order to deliver success over time.

3.0.1 Soil **must** be managed to minimize soil **erosion**.

3.0.2 Soil **must** be managed in order to optimize Soil Structure, biological activity, and **fertility**.

Note: See Annex B Assessment, Monitoring & Testing Methods.

3.0.3 A nutrient management plan, as designed in the **Regenerative Plan**, **must** be followed to minimize losses and leaching from the **ecosystem**.

3.0.4 Plant and **animal** waste **must** be managed in order to improve soil **organic matter** content in a manner that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or **water** by:

3.0.4.1 Plant nutrients.

3.0.4.2 Pathogenic organisms.

3.0.4.3 **Heavy metals.**

3.0.4.4 Residues of prohibited substances.

*Note: See Guidance Document on Simple Monitoring Techniques for **stewards**.*

3.0.5 **Recommended** Management of soils to increase and maintain organic carbon content **must** be monitored over time as a resource, and to promote the delivery of wider **ecosystem** services.

*Note: Examples of wider ecosystem services that organic carbon content affects includes carbon sequestration, **water** retention, and the indirect effects on soil biology (below ground **biodiversity** and nutrient cycling, and part of the concept of soil health).*

3.0.6 **Recommended** Plowing of soil **should** be avoided.

3.0.7 If plowing is deemed necessary it **must** be justified within the Regenerative Plan.

3.0.8 **Minimum tillage practices must** be employed. Only shallow, minimal, and **infrequent tilling** practices are allowed.

3.0.9 Activities that cause broad-scale **soil compaction** are prohibited.

*Note: A **derogation** may be given if part of a prescribed practice to restore soil structure.*

3.0.10 **Recommended** No-tillage practices **should** be employed.

3.0.11 **Cultivation** techniques may include **inversion** for weed control. This use **must** be outlined in the **Regenerative Plan**.

3.0.12 The use of **fill dirt must** be minimized.

3.0.13 Land used for production must not be left bare for more than 4 weeks, except where justified in the Regenerative Plan.

3.0.14 Cover crops or green manures **must** be used to prevent **erosion** and enhance nutrient management.

3.0.15 **Recommended** Leguminous cover crops **should** be used to increase productivity by providing an organic source of nitrogen.

3.0.16 In the production and application of compost to soils, anaerobic decomposition **must** be avoided.

3.0.17 The use of **sewage sludge** is prohibited.

*Note: Content from composting toilets **must** be addressed in the plan.*

3.0.18 Where manure is composted, it **must** be done in a manner as to eliminate risk of pathogens.

3.0.19 Crop residues and manure **must** be added back to the soil when available.

Note: Where straw / crop residues are removed for the use for animal bedding or part of an nutrient exchange programme with a livestock farmer, it is acceptable to remove crop residues from the field.

3.0.20 **Pasture** land **must** be managed to regenerate and optimize soil health and **fertility**, according to the **Regenerative Plan**.

3.0.21 **Species-Rich permanent pasture must** not be plowed.

3.0.22 The **holding must** maintain or increase the area of **permanent pasture** with which it enters certification.

3.0.23 If non-**species rich permanent pasture** is plowed, an equivalent area of land **must** be put down to **pasture**.

3.0.24 **Recommended** Deep-rooting perennial and native grasses, Legumes and **forbs** are **recommended**, as they can help to improve soil health, the **water** cycle and **biodiversity**.

3.0.25 Unless prescribed in the **Regenerative Plan**, overgrazing is prohibited. Following grazing, **pasture must** have **planned** periods of rest and recovery.

3.0.26 Grazing practices that promote **soil fertility must** be employed. These practices **must** be detailed in the **Regenerative Plan**.

3.0.27 Non-routine, non-chemical **soil sterilization** is permitted, such as soil **solarization**. Reasons for use and timings must be included in the Regenerative Plan.

4 WATER

Principle 4.0: A significant part of water, fish and riparian habitats occur on or around farmland, and many agriculture systems are large consumers of water; thus, Certified Regenerative stewards must play a key role in helping to conserve and restore these habitats.

4.0.1 The use of **blue water** for agricultural production **must** be **sustainable**.

4.0.2 The use of **blue water must** reflect local, state or regional regulatory oversight.

4.0.3 The use of **blue water** use must be detailed within the Regenerative Plan, as a minimum:

4.0.3.1 The state or condition of the aquifer or water source.

4.0.3.2 Quantities used per year.

4.0.3.3 Measures to move away from regular **blue water** use for irrigation, including timescales.

4.0.4 Where systems are used that recycle **blue water**, systems **must** be in place to clean the water.

4.0.5 A buffer/exclusion zone **must** be provided alongside or around **watercourses** or reservoirs to protect **biodiversity** and prevent soil **erosion**.

*Note: The buffer strip can be natural or productive vegetation, provided it performs the protective function. An irrigation ditch is considered a **watercourse**.*

4.0.5.1 Riparian areas and buffers **must** be maintained in good condition.

4.0.5.2 A riparian area can be considered a buffer strip.

4.0.5.3 The buffer strip **must** be optimized to remove nutrients, **pesticides** and sedimentation from **erosion**. The composition, size and location will be determined in the **Regenerative Plan**.

4.0.6 **Recommended** Canopy cover in riparian areas **should** be comparable to local healthy ecological reference conditions.

4.0.7 A plan **must** be in place to identify riparian buffer areas in need of restoration.

4.0.7.1 The areas in need of restoration **must** be plotted and clearly identified in the **holding map**.

4.0.7.2 Areas identified on the map **must** have a restoration plan in place.

4.0.7.3 Any remedial action **must** show signs of progress over a five-year timeframe.

4.0.8 Unless in the approved **Regenerative Plan**, physical alterations of any natural **watercourse**, **water** body, bank-side habitat, or wetland are prohibited, except for routine clearing of **fallen debris**.

*Note: Exemptions may be granted for activities such as applying induced meandering, stream restoration or installing local-scale energy generation. These activities **must** be detailed within the Regenerative Plan.*

4.0.9 In cases where local wildlife or natural conditions will induce damming, management actions **must** be noted in the **Regenerative Plan**.

4.0.10 Where risk was assessed in the **Regenerative Plan**, management practices **must** be employed to prevent **water** pollutants from entering the **water** catchment.

4.0.11 The discharging of untreated wastewater discharged into **watercourses** is prohibited.

4.0.12 Where risks from activities on the holding are identified for water quality, management practices must be put in place to mitigate impacts and assessment or testing must be performed as prescribed in the Regenerative Plan.

Note: see Annex B for Assessment, Monitoring & Testing Methods.

4.0.13 In areas of high risk, soil, ground and surface **water** assessment or testing **must** be performed. Assessment frequency **must** be justified in the **Regenerative Plan**.

4.0.14 **Planned** activities **must** not negatively **impact** habitats associated with **watercourse** or **water** bodies.

4.0.15 If **watercourses** are accessed by livestock, the access **must** be controlled.

4.0.16 **Recommended** The activities of the livestock **should** avoid contamination.

4.0.17 Stream or river crossings **must** not restrict flow up or downstream.

4.0.17.1 New or **planned** stream crossings **must** not **impact** the flow or quality of the **water** up or downstream.

4.0.17.2 Consideration **must** be given to modifying the construction of existing stream or river crossings that **impact water** flow.

4.0.17.3 Restriction may be permitted as part of the plan to restore previously altered **watercourses**.

4.0.17.4 The number of stream crossings **should** be minimized.

4.0.17.5 Any new stream crossings **must** be designed to avoid **impacts** to in-stream habitat, allow fish passage, and at least accommodate flood levels during 25-year storm events.

4.0.18 **Recommended** Human-made in-stream barriers to fish and wildlife **should** be removed to allow restoration of in-stream habitats.

4.0.19 New obstructions **must** not be built.

*Note: If a new obstruction supports the **Regenerative Plan**, a **derogation** may be given.*

4.0.19.1 Where previous alteration(s) have been made to watercourses, consideration must be given to restoring the condition prior to the alteration.

4.0.20 Strategies for **water** conservation **must** be introduced to minimize the need for irrigation.

*Note: These strategies include development of soil **organic matter**, mulching, efficient irrigation delivery systems, alternative pumping methods, routine irrigation system maintenance, and monitoring soil moisture.*

4.0.21 **Water** used for irrigation **must** not impact biodiversity associated with watercourses.

4.0.22 **Water** conservation strategies **must** be employed in any new residence or building in the Certified Regenerative **holding**.

4.0.23 **Recommended** **Water** conservation strategies **should** be used in current residences or buildings in the Certified Regenerative **holding**.

4.0.24 **Recommended** Irrigation **should** not rely on streams or rivers.

5 Air

Principle 5.0: Agricultural carbon sequestration and other management practices can mitigate global warming. A regenerative system should capture, store and cap carbon in the soil. Regenerative stewards must also avoid polluting the air as part of the atmosphere.

5.0.1 Production practices on the certified **holding** **must** not pollute the air.

5.0.2 Production practices on the certified **holding** that are **required** by overarching legislation or food safety practices to produce pollutants **must** use systems that recycle the air or return the air to its previous quality.

5.0.3 A recognized method of air quality monitoring **must** be adopted where a risk is identified, and performed as assessed and scheduled in the **Regenerative Plan**.

Note: see Annex B for Assessment, Monitoring & Testing Methods.

5.0.4 Best burning practices **must** be employed as identified in the **Regenerative Plan**.

Note: for the U.S.A., see EPA's Burn Wise program for Best Burning Practices <https://www.epa.gov/burnwise>; for the UK, see defra.gov.uk.

5.0.5 Burning of household or agricultural waste, with the exception of **prescribed burning**, is prohibited. Household and agricultural waste includes:

5.0.5.1 Household waste / trash.

5.0.5.2 Coated, painted, and pressure-treated wood.

5.0.5.3 Ocean driftwood, plywood, particle board, or any wood with glue in it.

5.0.5.4 Wet, rotted, diseased, or moldy wood.

5.0.5.5 Plastic, asbestos, rummer, manure and animal remains.

5.0.6 **Prescribed burning** may be carried out as identified in the **Regenerative Plan**.

5.0.6.1 **Prescribed burning must** be **planned** and have clear objectives as identified in the **Regenerative Plan**.

5.0.6.2 **Prescribed burning must** be carried out in consultation with local, state or federal authorities, and **should** not be a regular practice of **holding** management.

5.0.7 Where carbon-based fuels are used for heat or energy, the emissions **must** conform to local prescribed limits. Output from this method of heating **must** be **mitigated** to local prescribed levels. (see: <https://www.epa.gov/burnwise/ordinances-and-regulations-wood-burning-appliances>). Where fossil fuels are used, a target **must** be set to seek alternative fuels and / or reduce current usage.

*Note: On **holdings** where camping, non-permanent campfires, and cultural and spiritual burning occur, these practices are exempt from this requirement.*

5.0.8 *Wood burnt as an energy source or heating must be seasoned for a minimum of six months, untreated and from sustainable sources.*

5.0.9 The burning of **woody debris** or crop residues **must** be detailed in the Regenerative Plan.

5.0.10 All vehicles owned or operated by the **holding must** be operated and maintained in such a way that they do not cause **liquid pollution** (from vehicle fluids).

5.0.11 **Recommended Holding** vehicles or equipment **should** be transitioned over time to lower-emission engines on **holdings**, or a plan for improvement repairs rather than renewing **should** be followed. Ideally, alternative fuel vehicles **should** be used.

5.0.12 **Recommended** Diesel exhaust emissions **should** be reduced on **holdings** by permanently removing in-use mobile agricultural equipment and replacing with new "like" equipment powered with the latest tier-emissions certified diesel engines.

5.0.13 **Recommended** Irrigation engine emissions **should** be reduced on **holdings** by permanently removing in-use irrigation engines and replacing with new tier-emissions certified diesel engines or new electric motors.

5.0.14 **Recommended** The timescale to achieve standards 5.0.9, 5.0.10, 5.0.11 **should** be detailed in the **Regenerative Plan**.

5.0.15 **Recommended Waste-stream biofuels** (such as biodiesel) are **recommended**.

5.0.16 Areas and activities on the holding at risk of producing significant fugitive dust or particulate matter 10 (PM 10) must be managed to lessen this impact.

Note: management techniques may include the installation of signage to limit vehicle speed limit to 15 MPH, or the use of speed control devices, such as speed bumps, or restricting traffic access.

5.0.17 **Recommended** A track-out control system **should** be used to minimize any and all material that adheres to or agglomerates on all vehicles and equipment from unpaved access connections to paved public roads.

5.0.18 **Recommended** Tillage operations **should** be combined by utilizing equipment that allows for multiple operations in a single pass, thereby reducing **fugitive dust** and **particulate matter** emissions.

5.0.19 **Recommended** **Fugitive dust** and **particulate matter** emissions **should** be reduced by leaving crop residue on the soil surface.

5.0.20 Management practices **must** be employed that reduce **particulate matter** arising from **animal** housing (such as swine and poultry).

6 LIVESTOCK (this section only applies to **holdings** with livestock)

Principle 6.0: Livestock can have an important role to play in a Certified Regenerative holding: ruminants are more efficient at converting Forage to protein than humans are, and all livestock produce manure that can be an important source of fertility. Animals must be allowed to behave naturally and to perform natural and instinctive behaviors essential to their health and well-being.

Note: Certified Regenerative contains certain adherence requirements as detailed below to a separate **animal** welfare standard, called Animal Welfare Approved, by A Greener World. To learn more about this standard visit <https://agreenerworld.org/certifications/animal-welfare-approved/>. Where approved definitions should reflect regional oversight.

6.0.1 Within one year of **application**, one species **must** be certified to Certified Animal Welfare Approved by AGW standards.

6.0.2 There **must** be a documented plan to attain compliance for all farm **animals** to AWA standards within five years of first certification.

6.0.3 Only products from Certified Animal Welfare Approved by AGW animals may be marketed as AWA or Certified Regenerative.

6.0.4 **Feedlot(s)** and other types of **confinement feeding** operations are prohibited.

6.0.5 All livestock **must** have access to **pasture** or **range**.

6.0.6 Annual testing of **pasture** or forage nutritional content **must** be carried out.

6.0.7. The **Regenerative Plan** **must** detail how the activity of the **animals** on the **holding** will not have a negative **impact** on the nutrient levels in the soil.

Note: Compliance to this plan will be confirmed by testing and paid for by the **holding**.

6.0.8 Land use for livestock **must** be rotated.

6.0.9 Grazed **pasture** or **pasture** managed with livestock **must** not be denuded by more than 20% at any time by the activity of the **animals**.

6.1 Treatment

6.1.1 Any sick or injured **animals** on the farm **must** be treated immediately to minimize pain and distress. This **must** include veterinary treatment if **required**.

6.1.1.1 Homeopathic, herbal or other non-antibiotic alternative treatments are preferred.

6.1.1.2 If alternative treatments are not suitable or not effective or if a veterinarian has **recommended** antibiotic treatment, this **must** be administered.

6.1.1.3 Withholding treatment in order to preserve an **animal's** eligibility for market is prohibited.

*Note: The discovery of untreated injured or ill **animals** may be grounds for removal from the program.*

6.1.2 The sub-therapeutic and/or **non-therapeutic** use of **antibiotics**, or any other medicines, to control or prevent disease or promote growth, is prohibited.

6.1.3 Growth hormones or the use of any other substances promoting weight gain are prohibited.

Note: Probiotics to promote positive health are permitted.

6.1.4 **Non-therapeutic** use of substances to induce estrus (heat) is prohibited.

6.1.5 Records **must** be kept of the administration of veterinary medical products.

6.1.5.1 Date of purchase.

6.1.5.2 Name of product.

6.1.5.3 Quantity purchased.

6.1.5.4 Identity of the **animals** treated.

6.1.5.5 Reason why **animals** were treated.

6.1.5.6 Number of **animals** treated.

6.1.5.7 Date when treatment started and finished.

6.1.5.8 Withdrawal time.

6.1.6 **Animals** treated with an antibiotic **must** not be **slaughtered** to produce meat for the AWA program before a period of time has passed that is at least twice the licensed withdrawal period of the antibiotic used.

23

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6.1.7 **Animals** treated with any off-label medication **must** not be **slaughtered** to produce meat for the AWA program until at least seven days after medication, or an alternative withdrawal as advised by a veterinarian.

6.1.7.1 **Animals must** not be treated with any medications prohibited for food **animal** use.

6.1.8 Any surgical procedure not covered by these standards **must** be carried out by a veterinarian.

6.1.9 Animal management **must** be focused on promoting health rather than treating disease.

6.1.10 A **Health Plan** emphasizing prevention of illness or injury **must** be prepared in consultation with the farm's **Qualified Expert** advisor to promote positive health and limit the need for treatment. It **must** address:

6.1.10.1 Avoidance of physical, nutritional or **environmental** stress.

6.1.10.2 Lameness.

6.1.10.3 Climatic considerations.

6.1.10.4 Vaccinations and other methods to cope with prevailing disease challenges.

6.1.10.5 **Biosecurity** measures.

6.1.10.6 Nutrition.

6.1.10.7 **Environmental impacts**, including manure management and run-off.

6.1.10.8 **Pasture** management.

6.1.10.9 Exclusion of **predators** and control of rats and mice.

6.1.10.10 **Euthanasia**.

6.1.10.11 Mastitis.

6.1.10.12 Johne's disease.

6.2 Physical Alterations

6.2.1 **Tail docking** of **cattle**, bison, pigs, sheep and goats is prohibited.

6.2.2 Dehorning of **cattle**, bison, sheep, or goats is prohibited. Dehorning is prohibited. Horns may be tipped as long as the living tissue inside the horn is not being cut.

6.2.3 **Spaying** of **heifers** is prohibited.

6.2.4 **Disbudding** of sheep or bison is prohibited.

6.2.5 **Cattle** less than 2 months or 60 days (whichever is longer) may be **disbudded**.

6.2.6 **Kids** 10 days or less may be **disbudded**.

6.2.7 If **hot iron cauterization** is used for **disbudding** it **must** be preceded and followed by administration of appropriate **anesthetic** and **analgesia**.

*Note: Derogation to this standard will only be granted if the farmer can show that they cannot legally obtain local **anesthetics** and analgesics.*

6.2.8 **Caustic paste** may be used to **disbud** calves that are no older than 7 days.

6.2.9 **Recommended Caustic paste disbudding should** not be used for **kids**.

*Note: Best practice recommendations for use of **caustic paste** are as follows. Great care needs to be taken in applying the paste: hair around the horn bud **should** be clipped, paste **should** only be applied to the horn bud and rubbed in well, and petroleum jelly **should** be applied in a ring around the horn bud to prevent the paste running. It is not **recommended** to carry out this procedure in wet conditions.*

6.2.10 **Recommended** Choosing **polled breeds**, which avoids the need to **disbud animals**, is **recommended**.

6.2.11 If removal of supernumerary teats on dairy females is to be done the procedure **must** be carried out by a **competent person** using an effective local **anesthetic** before the calves, **kids** or **lambs** are five weeks old.

6.2.12 Clipping, Grinding or Filing of the needle teeth of **piglets** is prohibited.

6.2.13 Removal of **boar's** tusks is prohibited.

*Note: Trimming the tusks on **boars** as needed may be done with a surgical wire by a trained individual.*

6.2.14 Nose ringing of pigs is prohibited.

*Note: Derogation may be granted for one **septum nose-ring** for breeding **sows** only if it can be demonstrated that the activity of the **sows** would otherwise damage **soil structure**, cause **environmental pollution**, or compromise the welfare of her **litter**.*

6.2.15 **Mulesing** of sheep is prohibited.

6.2.16 De-wattling of goats is prohibited.

6.2.17 **De-scenting bucks** is prohibited.

6.2.18 All mutilations or physical alterations of poultry are prohibited. These include:

6.2.18.1 De-beaking (Beak Clipping, Tipping and Trimming)

6.2.18.2 **De-clawing**.

6.2.18.3 **De-spurring**.

6.2.18.4 **De-toeing** and toe trimming.

6.2.18.5 **Hole Punching**.

6.2.18.6 **Pinioning**.

6.2.18.7 **Notching**.

6.2.18.8 **Wattle Trimming**.

6.2.18.9 **Comb Trimming**.

6.2.18.10 **De-snooding**.

6.2.18.11 Trimming feathers of poultry is permitted. Skin or flesh **must** not be cut.

6.2.18.12 **Castration** (caponizing) of poultry is prohibited.

6.3 Identification

6.3.1 Where identification is **required** it **must** not cause harm to the **animal**.

6.3.1.1 Ear tagging and tattooing and freeze branding are permitted methods of identification. Ear-marking by cutting/**notching** the ears of **cattle** **must** be carried out with an ear **notching** tool. Cutting/ **notching** with a knife is prohibited.

6.3.2 **Recommended** The preferred method for permanent identification is Sub-Cutaneous Radio Frequency Identification.

6.3.3 **Recommended** The preferred method of temporary identification is non-toxic paints or dyes.

6.3.4 Marking **cattle** by cutting/ **notching** the **dewlap** is prohibited.

6.3.5 **Hot branding** is prohibited.

*Note: Flank or rump **branding** may be carried out when **required** by state law or by financial institutions, breed societies or when there is a risk of theft or unintentional mixing with other **herds**. If both hot iron and **freeze branding** are permitted, **freeze branding must** be used when practical. Please contact AGW to discuss any requirement to brand.*

6.4 Predators and Rodents

6.4.1 All livestock **must** be protected from **predators**.

6.4.2 If **livestock guardian dogs** are used the management of livestock, they **must** meet the *A Greener World* guidelines for guardian or **herding canine** management.

6.4.3 If other guardian **animals** are used they **must** be suitable for guardian duties.

6.4.4 Guardian **animals must** be chosen with consideration of their ability to **thrive** in the prevailing climatic conditions of the farm, in **pasture-based, free range**, outdoor systems.

6.4.5 In the event that exclusion is unsuccessful and predation remains an issue, **live trapping** may be used.

6.4.6 **Live traps must** be checked twice daily.

6.4.7 All other forms of traps are prohibited.

6.4.8 All **snares** and leghold traps are prohibited.

6.4.9 The use of poisons against **predators** is prohibited.

6.4.10 If **live trapping** is not possible or is not successful then as a last resort **lethal control** of specific **animals** may be carried out when these are causing an immediate threat to farm livestock.

6.4.11 If there is a continuous threat from **predators** that cannot be managed by **live trapping** advice **must** be sought from *A Greener World* regarding a control program.

6.4.12 **Lethal control/euthanasia of predators must** result in instantaneous **irreversible unconsciousness** and death.

6.4.13 If a **predatory animal** has been euthanized to protect the livestock on the farm, there **must** be records kept of the species in question, number of **animals**, and **euthanasia** method.

6.5 Slaughter

6.5.1 *Certified Regenerative* is a birth to **slaughter** program. Meat sold under the *Certified Regenerative* label or logo **must** come from **animals** that have been certified as being raised to *Certified Animal Welfare Approved* by AGW standards.

6.5.2 The **slaughter** process **must** meet the AWA **slaughter** Guidelines for all livestock.

6.5.3 Meat sold under the *Certified Regenerative* label **must** come from **animals** that have been **stunned** before **slaughter**.

6.6 Genetically Modified Organisms

6.6.1 The continual, planned use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) or derivatives of GMOs is prohibited.

Note: For the purposes of this program, CRISPR and other form of gene editing are considered genetically modified technology, or GMOs.

6.6.2 The use of cloned or **genetically engineered animals** is prohibited.

*Note: This includes the use of cloned or **genetically engineered** breeding stock, the offspring of clones or **genetically engineered animals** and semen from cloned or **genetically engineered animals**.*

7 LAND USE AND CROPPING

Principle 7.0: Any land use or cropping systems in a Certified Regenerative holding must balance the farmed ecosystem with natural systems. Stewards should apply high standards of conservation management to enhance landscape features, habitats and wild plant and wild animal species, while linking habitats and employing creative conservation projects.

7.0.1 The foundation of the **fertility** system and strategies for disease, insect and weed control **must** originate from the **holding** itself.

7.0.2 **Recommended Fertility** **should** be generated via activities such as the integration of livestock, compost and green manure, nutrient catch crops, and careful crop rotation.

7.0.3 The **application** of nutrients **must** be in compliance with the **Regenerative Plan**; any over or under **application** **must** be noted and a reason given.

7.0.4 Where holdings exchange inputs and resources with other Certified Regenerative holdings, this must be detailed within the regenerative plan.

7.0.5 Actual **allowed input** usage **must** be documented in the **Regenerative Plan** and be reviewed annually.

7.0.6 **Holdings** **must** plan to cease being net importers of inputs within a five-year period. The **holding** **must** plan either as a whole farm system or by trading partnerships.

7.0.7 Nutrients may be brought onto the **holding**, provided their use is justified as part of the **Regenerative Plan**.

7.0.8 Any agricultural inputs, including those for weed, disease or pest control, **must** be identified in the plan, agreed in advance and time limited. For the list of permitted *Certified Regenerative* inputs, please see *Annex E*.

7.0.9 Diversity in crop rotation is required.

7.0.10 Non-chemical controls **must** be used as the first practice to reduce weeds.

7.0.11 Chemical control **must** only be used when no other method is effective and when the **Regenerative Plan** demonstrates that non-target species will be protected.

7.0.12 Workers **must** be trained and competent to safely handle and apply permitted inputs.

7.0.13 **Agrochemicals must** be stored or transported with their complete label and safety information, including safe/careful transport procedures.

7.0.14 Agrochemical storage **must** be safe, locked, clearly indicated, and not located in areas subject to flooding or ecologically **sensitive** areas.

7.0.15 Records of stock inventory of **agrochemicals must** be kept, including date, quantity, type and intended use.

7.0.16 Where an **agrochemical** is used, **buffer zones must** be detailed in the **Regenerative Plan** in order to protect **watercourses**, boundaries and neighboring crops.

7.0.17 It is prohibited to cultivate or plant **genetically engineered** plants or crops.

7.0.18 It is prohibited to knowingly use products containing GMOs or their derivatives.

Note: For the purposes of this program, CRISPR and other form of gene editing are considered genetically modified technology, or GMOs.

8 BIODIVERSITY

Principle 8.0: Biodiversity is an essential indicator of a successful Certified Regenerative farming system where wildlife habitats are integral parts of the holding. These include areas such as banks, hedges, ponds, species-rich pastures, wetland areas and scrubland.

8.0.1 Threatened or **endangered species** of flora or fauna and their habitats **must** be protected.

8.0.2 Protected **sites must** be mapped in the **Regenerative Plan**.

8.0.3 Method(s) of protection **must** be outlined in the **Regenerative Plan**.

8.0.4 It is prohibited to destroy or clear primary or old growth secondary forests.

*Note: Any **holding** that has made land cultivatable or available for grazing up to 10 years before certification can only be accepted for Certified Regenerative certification if considerable and adapted efforts are made to repair the damages and **impacts** caused, and to avoid them occurring again.*

8.0.5 Actions to measure and improve the diversity of habitats and species on the holding **must** be taken and detailed within the Regenerative Plan.

*Note: The list and actions to measure habitats and species on the holding will be used as a benchmark in order to demonstrate the improvement in habitat and species over the time of the **Regenerative Plan**.*

8.0.6 Deliberate introduction of **invasive species** to wild areas is prohibited.

Note: This section does not apply to cultivated gardens and landscapes where control of the species can be demonstrably managed.

8.0.7 If **invasive species** pose a threat to wild areas, activities to restore those areas **must** be taken.

8.0.8 **Traditional use rights** and **traditional knowledge must** be respected in the commercial use of **biodiversity**. If disputes over resource use exist, these **must** be settled with **Prior Informed Consent** and under **Mutually Agreed Terms**.

See Guidance Document on Access and Benefit Sharing for more information on use of traditional knowledge.

8.0.9 In the case of current or intended use of genetic resources derived from **biodiversity**, the **steward must** make a demonstrable **good faith attempt** to comply with the **Nagoya Protocol** at the minimum.

8.0.9.1 In countries where the **Nagoya Protocol** has been translated into national legislation, the **steward must** observe the provisions of the respective legislation.

8.0.10 Hunting **must** be detailed in the Regenerative Plan and must meet the following:

8.0.10.1 Part of a recognized cultural requirement.

8.0.10.2 Connections to the land through birth or belief hunting according to tradition.

8.0.10.3 Is carried out as part of a subsistence plan.

8.0.10.4 The meat produced is consumed by the hunter or their family.

8.0.10.5 Must be of a method that avoids suffering and results in instantaneous death.

8.0.10.6 Where culling is required as part of a sustainable wildlife management practice.

8.1 Wild Harvesting (this section only applies to **holdings** with wild collection activities)

Wild harvest represents a major income source for people worldwide. Any **wild harvesting** in the Certified Regenerative **holding must** be carried out in such a manner as to maintain wild plant resources and prevent negative **impacts** on these resources, their habitats and **ecosystems**.

8.1.1 The conservation status of the **target species** and population **must** be assessed and reviewed annually.

8.1.2 Any rare, **threatened**, and **endangered species** and habitats that may be affected by collection and management of the **target species must** be identified in the **Regenerative Plan** and protected.

8.1.3 **Target species must** be identified and mapped. Collection practices and harvest levels **must** ensure the outcome of the **wild harvesting** will not preclude the natural regeneration of the population.

See Guidance Document on Wild Harvest Population Monitoring.

8.1.4 The rate of target resource collection **must** not exceed the **target species'** ability to regenerate over the long term, and **must** be assessed and **planned** for in the **Regenerative Plan**.

See Guidance Document on Good Collection Practices.

8.1.5 Management activities affecting or supporting wild collection of **target species must** not adversely affect **ecosystem** diversity, processes and functions.

8.1.6 Management of forest and woodland **must** be as outlined in the **Regenerative Plan**.

8.1.6.1 The clear cutting of forests is prohibited, unless previously approved in the **Regenerative Plan**, with a clear plan for forest regeneration.

8.1.6.2 The harvest of **primary forest** or **old-growth** trees is prohibited.

8.1.7 Records **must** be kept to demonstrate that collectors and managers **must** have a clear and recognized right and authority to use and manage the target resources.

9 BUILDINGS (this section only applies to **holdings** with buildings)

Principle 9.0: Human-constructed buildings become part of the landscape and contribute to the environment; they must be included in the Certified Regenerative Plan and managed for resource efficiency.

9.0.1 **Recommended** Existing buildings **should** be maintained, restored or repurposed.

9.0.2 **Recommended** Any maintenance, restoration or repurposing **should** be in keeping with the surrounding **environment**.

9.0.3 Buildings of historical significance and **sites** of archeological importance **must** be protected or maintained.

9.0.4 New buildings **must** not have a negative **impacts** on the surrounding **environment**.

9.0.5 Any building or structure on the **holding** built or to be built **must** be designed and maintained to avoid contamination of any known **watercourses**, wells or lakes.

9.0.6 **Recommended** New buildings **should** provide roosts or nests for bats and birds, if the **holding** is in their native range.

9.0.7 If any construction, operation, or material used on the **holding impacts** flora or fauna, it **must** be outlined and assessed (with an **impact** assessment) in the **Regenerative Plan**.

9.0.8 New buildings/construction **must** be designed with energy use and sustainable practices at the core using the guidelines below.

9.0.9 **Recommended Holdings should** estimate energy and **water** usage and set goals in their **Regenerative Plan** for increasing efficiency and reducing costs.

9.0.10 **Recommended** Building infrastructure **should** be constructed using sustainable architecture techniques which minimize the negative **impact** of buildings.

9.0.11 **Recommended Holdings should** transition to renewable energy over time.

9.0.12 **Low VOC paints** or materials **must** be used.

*Note: Any building or construction **must** be in compliance with local laws and ordinance.*

9.0.13 *Certified Regenerative **holdings must** implement a recycling program and work towards achieving goals to reduce waste in the **Regenerative Plan**.*

Note: Repurposing older buildings or farm materials would be considered recycling.

9.0.14 As part of the planning process, consideration **must** be given to natural threats. The assessment **must** cover risks by:

9.0.14.1 Fire.

9.0.14.2 Flood.

9.0.14.3 Geological acts and where they are assessed.

9.0.14.4 Human activity.

9.0.15 **Recommended** Buildings **should** be built to withstand natural threats.

32

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9.0.16 Buildings **must** have effective systems for reducing the **impact of runoff** and **erosion** potential.

9.0.17 **Recommended** Rainwater **should** be collected for irrigation and re-use.

10 HUMAN

Principle 10.0: Humans are an integral part of farming and sustainability: Certified Regenerative holdings must be managed in a socially responsible way.

10.0.1 At a minimum, the **holding must** demonstrate that the workers have **freedom to associate**, to organize and bargain collectively.

10.0.2 A mechanism **must** be in place for workers to express Grievances without negative consequences.

10.0.2.1 Any expressed **grievances** or suggestions for management **must** be acknowledged and answered in a **transparent manner**.

10.0.3 There **must** be no forced or involuntary labor.

10.0.4 Children (under 15 years) **must** not be employed as workers.

10.0.5 Young workers (between 15-18 years of age) **must** not engage in work that interferes with their education or in work that is hazardous to their health.

10.0.6 Children on the **holding** (including resident farm families) **must** be protected from hazards on the **holding**.

*Note: Working with family members is a recognized method for children to grasp agriculture at an early age. This standard is not meant to exclude that learning, but to exclude the abuse of child labor. Children and young people may be engaged in the **holding** as part of a life learning experience.*

10.0.7 Discrimination of workers based on race, age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or other personal characteristics is prohibited.

10.0.8 Disciplinary measures towards workers **must** be fair.

10.0.8.1 Recognized disciplinary measures towards workers **must** not violate human rights.

Note: Refer to the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

10.0.9 Disciplinary measures **must** be documented.

10.1 Safety and hygiene

10.1.1 A **safe** and **hygienic working environment must** be provided to workers through health and safety management. Measures that must be taken into account include but are not limited to the following:

10.1.1.1 A **risk assessment** of hazards to the health and **safety** of visitors and workers **must** be performed annually.

10.1.1.2 Serviced and functioning task-specific **Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) must** be immediately available for use by workers.

10.1.1.3 Workers **must** be **required** to use their **PPE** if appropriate to the task.

10.1.1.4 Access to **potable drinking water must** be provided free of charge during the hours of engagement.

10.1.1.5 Fire protection systems and emergency procedures **must** be in place and maintained.

10.1.1.6 Certificates of maintenance records **must** be available.

10.1.1.7 Workers who access a building **must** be trained on emergency procedures in case of a fire or other emergency.

10.1.1.8 **First aid equipment must** be readily available and maintained.

10.1.1.9 Workers **must** have easy access to restrooms and personal hygiene facilities.

10.1.10 Workers **must** be provided protection from extreme thermal stress. Possibilities include gloves, rescheduling tasks to avoid extreme environmental conditions, providing hats and shade.

10.1.2 When housing is provided to workers as part of their employment, it **must** be both:

10.1.2.1 Adequate, clean and **safe**, according to local standards.

10.1.2.2 At reasonable costs (in line with local rents).

10.2 Wages and Benefits

10.2.1 **Holdings must** demonstrate their workers are paid a **living wage**.

*Note: Where a **living wage** is not determined locally, please contact A Greener World.*

10.2.2 Workers **must** have access to banking and **financial planning**, including retirement planning.

10.2.3 **Recommended** Holdings **should** provide health insurance for **regular workers**.

10.2.4 Where health insurance is not provided, holdings **must** contribute towards medical care as a minimum.

10.2.5 Holdings **must** provide coverage for work-related disability if not covered under statutory regulations.

10.2.6 **Recommended** Support **should** be given to families to access medical, spiritual and educational resources.

10.2.7 Records **must** be kept that demonstrate:

10.2.7.1 The worker received full payment.

10.2.7.2 The hours were recorded and agreed by the worker.

10.2.7.3 That time off and rest periods were observed.

10.2.8 **Recommended** Basic coverage for retirement **should** be made available for **regular workers** (either by paying contributions to a private or government fund).

10.2.8.1 **Recommended** If the worker has refused this contribution, record **should** be kept of their decision.

10.2.9 **Recommended** Garden and/or livestock product shares **should** be given to workers.

10.2.10 The **holding's** activities **must** not have negative **impact** on local/indigenous communities.

10.2.11 Weekly working hours **must** be in line with national labor legislation or **any collective bargaining agreement**.

10.2.12 Usual weekly working hours may only exceed 48 hours if agreed by the worker, who must be allowed to deny and retract their acceptance at reasonably short notice without fear of discrimination.

Note: Usual weekly working hours may exceed 48 hours for times of seasonal or peak production, to a maximum of 72 hours. Where there is a risk to the health and safety of workers through tiredness or fatigue, this maximum must be reduced.

10.2.13 Overtime **must** be voluntary.

10.2.14 One rest day in every seven-day period **must** be agreed and guaranteed.

Note: If previously agreed in writing, this can be averaged over a 14-day cycle.

10.2.15 Rest breaks carried out during the day, taking into account the location climate and type of work, **must** be agreed in writing and guaranteed.

10.2.16 When workers are recruited, there **must** be prior written agreement that specifies the terms of employment in a manner understandable to the worker. Points addressed in such an agreement **must** include:

- 10.2.16.1 The duration of the employment.
- 10.2.16.2 Quality and cost of housing to be provided.
- 10.2.16.3 Food costs.
- 10.2.16.4 Trip expenses and safety.
- 10.2.16.5 Implication of breach of contract by either party.

10.2.17 **Recommended Holdings should** provide job opportunities for people from **local areas**.

10.2.18 **Recommended Holdings should** provide employment to **marginalized groups**.

10.2.19 **Recommended Holdings should** support the **local community** through their engagement in social, cultural, educational or **environmental** projects.

*Note: Possibilities include support of school or local health services, or scholarship programs, training of local **stewards** in **regenerative agriculture**, composting programs, renewable energy programs.*

11 FINANCIAL

Principle 11.0: In order for a holding to be regenerative, it must be economically sustainable. Certified Regenerative holdings must have a financial plan that considers the long-term financial stability and viability of the holding and its operation.

11.0.1 **Recommended** According to the **financial planning** portion of their **Regenerative Plan, holdings should** implement, monitor and control their finances on a regular basis.

11.0.2 **Holdings should** maintain insurance coverage where not provided for in a **statutory environment**:

- 11.0.2.1 Disability.
- 11.0.2.2 Health.
- 11.0.2.3 Property.
- 11.0.2.4 Farm liability.

11.0.3 **Recommended Holdings should** plan for and invest in an emergency fund.

11.0.4 **Recommended Holdings should** review debts and strategize how they will reduce debt over time.

11.0.5 **Recommended Holding should** engage in only **responsible lending and borrowing** practices.

11.0.6 **Recommended Holdings should** plan for a smooth transition or retirement plan.

SECTION III: ANNEXES

Annexes:

Annex A Qualified Experts for Regenerative Plan Development

Annex B Assessment, Monitoring & Testing Methods

Annex C Worksheets Template (available for download [here](#) or by request)

Annex D List of Prohibited Inputs

Annex E List of Allowed Inputs

Annex F Recognition/Equivalencies with other Certifications

Guidance Documents:

Guidance Document on Wild Harvest Population Monitoring

Guidance Document on Good Collection Practices

Guidance Document on Access and Benefit Sharing

Certified Regenerative Policy Manual (available at <https://agreenerworld.org/policy-manual/>)



Annex A: Qualified Experts for Regenerative Plan Development

A Greener World defines a Qualified Expert as: A person who has a comprehensive and authoritative knowledge of the subject for which their expertise is sought. Qualified experts must not be suspended from or have been subject to any disciplinary action from any relevant professional body.

For Certified Regenerative by AGW a Qualified Expert must also understand:

- local/regional conditions
- soils & geology
- watercourses
- agricultural inputs and their interaction with soil biology
- biodiversity
- grazing systems
- social justice
- map reading
- how to carry out lifecycle assessments
- how to do risk analysis

A Qualified Expert might rather be a keeper of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) pertaining to local agriculture.

*It is possible that not all these attributes will come from one Qualified Expert. Opinions can be sought from multiple Qualified Experts, as long as it is documented.

Note: For assistance in determining who may be a Qualified Expert, please contact AGW.



Annex B: Assessment, Monitoring and Testing Methods

The regenerative plan is specific to the **holding**. Testing methods are to be identified, depending on the risk assessment detailed in the Regenerative Plan and detailed to reflect the specific **holding's** regenerative journey. The appropriate testing method to be used, if required, will be discussed, and detailed within the Regenerative Plan by the holding's **Qualified Expert**.

There are a range of tests that can be incorporated, dependent on the specific risks, targets and outcomes as detailed in a **holding's** individual **Regenerative Plan**—the key is using the same method on an ongoing basis. The following testing methods, measuring techniques and assessments are commonly accepted by A Greener World. They include, but are not limited to:

1. Soil

Examples of Tests, Methods and Assessments	Resources and References
Soil Organic Matter Soil Carbon Soil Biology and Biodiversity Macro- and Micronutrients Worm Counts per Square Meter Percolation Testing Soil Pit Assessments: signs of roots at depth, anaerobic conditions, signs of compaction, class of soil structure	AHDB Principals of Soil Management AHDB Measuring and Managing Soil Organic Matter AHDB Testing Soil Health AHDB Soil Assessment Methods Cornell Comprehensive Assessment of Soil Health Guidance on Assessments by Dr. Jennifer Dungait Example of Laboratory Testing Suites

2. Water

Examples of Tests, Methods and Assessments	Resources and References
<p>Consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irrigation - Aquifer Conditions and Changes <p>Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissolved Oxygen - Turbidity and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) - Bioindicators - Nitrates - pH scale - Temperature 	<p>UNSW Groundwater Levels and Aquifer Storage</p> <p>Measuring Groundwater with Steel Tape</p> <p>Measuring Methods for Groundwater-Surface Water Interactions</p> <p>Measuring Dissolved Oxygen Levels of Water</p> <p>Measuring Turbidity and Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</p> <p>Bioindicators</p> <p>Nitrates</p> <p>Measuring the pH of Water</p>

3. Air

Examples of Tests, Methods and Assessments	Resources and References
<p>Dust/Particulate Matter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visual Assessment (example: dust fall, accumulation of spilled feed) - Reflectometer - Staining - Visual by Weight (example: Measurement of the mass deposition rate to a horizontal sampling surface as a surrogate for nuisance. The units are mass per area per unit time (mg per square meter per day). 	<p>Monitoring Particulate Matter in Ambient Air</p> <p>Environmental Permit Compliance</p> <p>Review of Odor Character and Thresholds</p> <p>Ammonia Monitoring in Barns</p> <p>United Kingdom Emissions Data</p>
<p>Ammonia and Hydrogen Sulfide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sniff Test - Pull Tubes - Diffusion Tubes - Emissions from Holding 	<p>United States Emissions Data</p> <p>Canada Emissions Data</p>

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Emissions Data (local datasets) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ammonia - Carbon Dioxide - Methane - Nitrous Oxide 	
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4. Biodiversity

Examples of Tests, Methods and Assessments	Resources and References
Bird Counts	Bird Counts
Wildlife Counts	Earthworm Counts Wildlife Counts
Insect Counts	Insect Counts
Line Transects	Line Transects Square Transects Photographs
Square Transects	HMI Biological Monitoring NZ Department of Conservation: Biodiversity Inventory and Monitoring Toolbox
Photographs	The Biodiversity Monitoring System

5. Human

Examples of Tests, Methods and Assessments	Resources and References
Performance Reviews	UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights
Fair Measures	United States Living Wages

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification of employees with written or verbal notice of suspension or dismissal <p>H2A Housing Inspection Reports</p> <p>Living Wages</p>	Canada Living Wages
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Monitoring

This table may be used to describe the monitoring techniques and frequency to demonstrate delivery of your plan.

Action or feature you plan to monitor	What method will be used	Frequency of monitoring	What indicators will demonstrate success	Who is responsible for monitoring	Results



Annex D: List of Prohibited Inputs

Note: A lack of a specific prohibition for any input, feed or supplement within these standards does not imply that their use is permitted.

Prohibited Materials:

- Antibiotics (for crop production)
Note: Approved therapeutic antibiotics may be used in livestock; see livestock standards.
- Arsenic
- Chemicals for soil sterilization: formaldehyde, phenols, cresylic acid, tar oil, chloropicrin, chloropicrin + methyl bromide, dazomet, basamid (granular dazomet), D-D Fumigant (mainly for eelworm), 1, 3 — dichloropropane metham sodium
- Guano
- Lead salts
- Meat, bone and blood that is not a byproduct of human consumption
- Neonicotinoids
- Plant waste (such as lawn clippings, leaves, or compost), that cannot be demonstrated to be free of contamination with lawn chemicals and petroleum products
Quicklime and burnt lime (calcium oxide CaO) (as a crop input)
- Sewage sludge or bio-solids, including sludge ash
- Slaked lime and hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide CaO + H₂O)(as a crop input)
- Strychnine
- Tobacco dust (nicotine sulfate)
- Uncomposted meat, bone or blood
- Glyphosate and other agrochemicals on crops which will be directly consumed

Restricted Materials for Certified Regenerative Agricultural Production:

- Agrochemical or hormone herbicide
- All forms of synthetic fertilizer
- avermectin including ivermectin in livestock production
- Calcium chloride, brine process is natural and prohibited for use except as a foliar spray to treat a physiological disorder associated with calcium uptake.
- Heavy Metals inputs
- Herbicides, pesticides and plant protection products
- Manure from non-Certified Regenerative by AGW holdings
- Mineral fertilizers
- Plant growth regulators
- Potassium chloride—unless derived from a mined source and applied in a manner that minimizes chloride accumulation in the soil.
- Sodium nitrate
- Urea

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Note: The materials listed above may only be used if planned and targeted as part of the approved Regenerative Plan. Use must be phased out over time as agreed with A Greener World.

Standards Consulted:

Demeter/BioDynamic Inputs

<http://www.demeter-usa.org/downloads/Demeter-Farm-Standard.pdf>

Soil Association Approved Inputs

<https://www.soilassociation.org/farmers-growers/technicalinformation/approved-inputs-for-organic-farms/>

EU Organic

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008R0889>

NOP List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&SID=9874504b6f1025eb0e6b67cadf9d3b40&rgn=div6&view=text&node=7:3.1.1.9.32.7&idno=7%22%20\%22sg7.3.205.g.sg0>



Annex E: List of Allowed Inputs

Note: This list is not exhaustive – it only includes inputs that have been put forward for consideration by A Greener World (AGW). If there is any doubt as to whether an input is suitable for Certified Regenerative by AGW it should be referred to AGW BEFORE it is used.

Outline:

Fertilizers & Soil Conditioners

Materials for Plant Care

For Livestock

Allowable brought-in feeds

Feed extenders

Animal care

Fertilizers & Soil Conditioners

1. Fertilizers and soil conditioners from Certified Regenerative or equivalent sources:
 - Compost
 - Stable manure, semi liquid manures from animals
 - Liquid manures from plants
 - Organic wastes (harvest residues, etc.)
 - Straw
 - Fish, composted or fermented (factory fishmeal and fish wastes are excluded)
 - Seaweed preparations
 - Processing by-products (such as from horn, bone-meal, hair/feather) in addition to farmyard manure
 - Sawdust and wood chips, composted bark and wood ash, only from wood that has not been chemically treated
2. Other miscellaneous:
 - Microbial or plant-based compost activators, not of GMO origin
 - Extracts and preparations from plants
 - Microbial or plant-based compost activators
 - Humic acids, naturally occurring deposits
3. Only if soil testing proves there is need for remediation purposes:
 - Natural phosphate rock, low in heavy metals
 - Ground basic slag
 - Crude potassium salts, potassium magnesium sulphate, potassium sulphate (chloride content maximum 3%), only from naturally occurring potassium
 - Magnesium sulphate
 - Sulphur
 - Trace elements
 - Agricultural lime
 - Dolomite
 - Quartz sand

- Stone meal and clays, for example ground basalt, bentonite, perlite and vermiculite

Materials for Plant Care

1. Biological agents and technologies:

- Encouragement and use of natural control agents for plant pests (predator populations of mites, parasitic wasps, etc.)
- Sterilized male insects
- Insect traps (colored boards, sticky traps, attractants)
- Pheromones (sex-attractants, attractants in traps and dispensers)
- Mechanical repellents (mechanical traps, slug and snail fences, etc.)
- Repellents (non-synthetic agents to deter and expel pests)
- Foodstuffs, not as herbicides but for the control of pest and disease

2. Adhesion aids and materials to promote plant health:

- Preparations that promote plant disease resistance, and inhibit pest and diseases: plant preparations (stinging nettle liquid manure, equisetum tea, wormwood tea, etc.), propolis, milk and milk products
- Sodium silicate and potassium silicate
- Spreader/stickers approved for certified organic production
- Homeopathic preparations

3. Agents for use against fungal attack:

- Wet-able Sulphur and flowers of Sulphur
- Sodium silicate and potassium silicate
- Potassium bicarbonate

4. Agents for pest control:

- Virus, fungal and bacterial preparations
- Pyrethrum extracts and powder, except for mushroom production (no synthetic pyrethrroids).
- Quassia tea
- Oil emulsions based on vegetable or mineral oil allowed only on perennial crops
- Potassium soaps (soft soap)
- Hydrolysed proteins, as attractant
- Gelatin
- Fe(III) Orthophosphate (Molluscicide)
- Azadirachtin (Neem-insecticide)
- Anticoagulant rodenticide for use in stables or other housing (only in bait boxes or similar so predators are not harmed)
- Rock flour, coffee
- Boric acid, for structural pest control with no contact with food or crops
- Pheromones, for insect management
- Repellants by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat, only on the non-edible parts of the crop and where the plant material is not ingested by sheep or goats
- Foodstuffs, not as herbicides but for the control of pest and disease

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- Stem to sterilize buildings and equipment
 - Mechanical traps, barriers, and sound
 - Spinosad
5. Allowable aids on specialized crops, perennial crops, and ornamental plants
- Diatomaceous earth
 - Calcium hydroxide
 - Copper may be used if needed, not to exceed 3 lbs/acre annually (copper equivalent)
 - Sulphur preparations
 - Ethylene
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Beeswax, as a pruning agent/wound protectant
 - Fatty acids, all uses authorized, except as herbicide
6. Other allowable synthetic aids for specific uses:
- Alcohols, ethanol or isopropanol, as algicide, disinfectants, and sanitizer, including irrigation system cleaning systems
 - Chlorine materials (calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite), for use in pre-harvest, with residual amounts not exceeding the maximum limits under the US Safe Drinking Water Act.
 - Hydrogen peroxide
 - Ozone gas, for use as an irrigation system cleaner only
 - Peracetic acid, for use in disinfecting equipment, seed and asexually propagated planting material

For Livestock

The normal feed and nutrition of livestock in the Certified Regenerative by AGW **holding** is intended to be produced by the **holding** itself; therefore, feeds should not be brought-in as a regular practice. The following brought-in feeds are allowable under specific conditions and must be authorized as an exception by A Greener World on a situational basis. Potential examples of situations that may warrant exception are in severe drought, crop failure due to disease, and special nutrition needs for sick animals.

*Note: **Holdings** may plan and trade output with other Certified Regenerative partners, such as **cooperative** members.*

1. Ruminant diets
 - Basic staple feeds like hay, straw, silage, maize and beets
 - Grain, bran, grain offal
 - Pulses
 - Hay made from foliage
 - Herbs
 - Molasses
 - Grassland and arable products not mentioned elsewhere
 - Fodder mixes containing the above-mentioned ingredients
 - Litter of fruits and vegetables
 - By-products of processing (animal products excluded)

2. Pigs (in addition to the feeds listed as above)

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- Milk products and skim milk powder without additives
 - Plant oils of natural origin (providing there is no concern about residue levels)
 - Clean vegetable litter
3. Poultry (in addition to the feeds listed as above)
- Milled dried herbage
 - Paprika powder

Allowable Feed Extenders and Additives

- Stock salt
- Calcified seaweed, feed lime, lime from seashells
- Seaweed
- Mixtures of minerals and vitamin preparations allowed in organic production. Synthetic amino acids are not permitted
- Rock flour, cod liver oil, carob
- Plant oil, bran, brewers yeast, molasses as a carrier in mineral concentrates or as an aid to reduce dust, or as an aid in pressing (max. 2% of the production ration)
- For beekeeping: sugar
- The following are allowed as aids in the silage making process:
 - Feed grade sugar
 - Grain meals from grain produced to these standards
 - Lactic acid promotion agents
 - Whey
 - Molasses, salt, wet and dry cuttings

Standards Consulted:

Demeter/BioDynamic Inputs

<http://www.demeter-usa.org/downloads/Demeter-Farm-Standard.pdf>

Permitted & restricted fertilizers & soil conditioners

Allowed materials & methods plant care

Allowed brought-in feeds

Allowed feed extenders and additives

Soil Association Approved Inputs

<https://www.soilassociation.org/farmers-growers/technicalinformation/approved-inputs-for-organic-farms/>

Fertilizers

Composts

Microorganisms

EU Organic

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008R0889>

NOP List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances

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<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&SID=9874504b6f1025eb0e6b67cadf9d3b40&rgn=div6&view=text&node=7:3.1.1.9.32.7&idno=7#sg7.3.205.g.sg0>

Pilot

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Annex F: Recognition/Equivalencies with other Certifications

A Greener World recognizes the importance of streamlining compliance wherever possible and will be testing the potential for equivalence with other certifications throughout the pilot program.

Pilot