

Regenerative Agriculture and MOLON LAVE's Pioneering Role

Regenerative Agriculture (RGN) is a farming model aimed at restoring and enhancing soil health, biodiversity, and the environment as a whole. It is based on practices such as minimal soil disturbance, crop diversification, and natural fertilization. It contributes to carbon sequestration and helps reverse environmental degradation, placing particular emphasis on restoring natural ecosystems through agricultural practices.

Pillars of Regenerative Agriculture

- Increasing soil organic matter and restoring microbial life.
- Minimizing tillage to prevent erosion and avoid disrupting soil life.
- Maintaining soil cover through cover crops or natural vegetation.
- Crop diversification and agroforestry to enhance biodiversity.
- Sequestering carbon in the soil, helping to mitigate the effects of climate change.
- Integrated pasture management and the use of animals through controlled grazing.

Benefits

- Improved soil fertility and increased long-term productivity.
- Enhanced biodiversity, both within the soil and across ecosystems.
- Reduced use of chemicals and dependence on external inputs.
- Mitigation of soil erosion and flooding.
- Increased climate resilience of crops.

MOLON LAVE's Case

MOLON LAVE S.A., based in Potamia, Laconia, is the **first producers' group in Greece to receive official Regenerative Agriculture certification** under the **Regenerative Farming Standard V1.2** by COSMOCERT, in collaboration with the international organization FOODCHAIN ID.

The certification applies to olive oil from the **2024 crop year** and covers **46 producers**, cultivating a total area of several hundred acres, who are currently transitioning towards fully regenerative farming practices.

This achievement demonstrates MOLON LAVE's commitment to an agri-food model with a positive environmental impact, offering consumers superior-quality products produced with genuine care for nature and the future of our planet.