

#### 1. 100 % ORGANIC

Products produced using exclusively organic methods, containing only organic ingredients, are allowed to carry a label declaring “100 percent organic” and may use the USDA Organic Seal.

#### 2. ORGANIC

Products produced using exclusively organic methods that contain at least 95% organic ingredients may use the USDA Organic Seal.

#### 3. MADE WITH ORGANIC

Products with 70% to 95% organic ingredients may display “Made with organic [with up to three specified ingredients or food groups]” on the front panel. The USDA Organic Seal may not be used, however products in this category MUST be certified through the same USDA organic certification process that is required for “100% Organic” and “Organic” label.

#### 4. INGREDIENT PANEL

Products with less than 70% organic ingredients can only list the organic items on the ingredient panel. The USDA Organic Seal must not be used. No organic claim is allowed on the front panel of the product.

**100%  
organic**

**organic**

**made with  
organic  
ingredients**

**less than  
70% organic  
ingredients**

## THAILAND REGULATIONS

The agricultural policy is formed from different countries. However there are many types policy that hold both positive and negative effects.

Rural areas and agriculture are characterized by heterogeneity and this requires different types of policies. Policies have to be tailored to correspond to the specific conditions and needs within the sector or group of people that constitute the target. Amongst the toughest policy dilemmas is balancing attention between different groups given specific resource constraints.

The types of agricultural policies that first come into mind are the different types of direct measures

available to governments that want to intervene in the agricultural sector.

Measures such as government procurement, export quotas and direct taxation of exports, which are all direct and sector-specific, have the effect that they keep the prices received by producers of agricultural output lower than they would have been in equilibrium without distortions and interventions. However, there are also different types of measures that aim at benefiting producers of agricultural products. Quantitative restrictions and import tariffs have been commonly used to protect the domestic production of import-competing commodities.

## INDONESIA REGULATIONS

Indonesian regulation about organic food production based on agriculture minister regulation number 64/Permentan/OT.140/2013. The purpose of these standards is first to protect consumers from manipulation and fraud on the market as well as incorrectly labelled products. Second, it protects producers and organic food from fraud through other agricultural products declared to be organic. Third, to guarantee that all production processes, supply, storage, transport and marketing can be reviewed in line with these standards. Then, to standardize the terms regarding the production processes, certification, identification and labelling of organic food. Fifth, providing national standards for organic food that are also recognized internationally for export and import purposes. Finally to develop and maintain organic agriculture further in Indonesia in order to help protect the environment both locally and globally.

In the first chapter of this regulation they state about the general rules in organic farm such as the definition of organic system which has function to develop ecosystem health, biology cycle and biological soil activity. While the organic food itself is the food produced from organic system farming, made by organic system standard, use only organic substance.

The government authority who monitoring the distribution organic food both from local production and international import in Indonesia market called OKPO stand for (“Otoritas Kompeten Pangan Organik” means Authority Competent of Organic Product). While

the standard should be applied in organic called SNI (Indonesian National Standard). For organic food the standard is SNI 6729:2010. The major substance to gain the organic label is using the proper manure and pesticide, manure used to keep the soil’s fertile and to prevent or to drive out disturbing organism such as plant disease we are using the pesticide.

Genetic product modified is organism produce by manipulate the gen of the product. This manipulate can be recombination DNA, cell fusion, micro or macro injection, encapsulation, elimination and doubling gen. Anything done with this genetic modified is doesn’t count as organic product. Organic manure is fertilizer which majority or completely part of it is from organic substance, for the example residue of plant, animal’s dung. In Indonesia they called organic manure as “kompos”.

For importing organic product into Indonesia market, each product should attach the transaction certificate, and health certificate. Transaction certificate issued by the origin country’s organic institute. It is the same for the health care certificate. The minister of agriculture also have a role as founder and caretaker for the organic system that should be applied in Indonesia farming. The governor and all of the district head also have the role to ensure agriculture in theirs territorial can running smoothly.

