

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.