

ARISE Plus Thailand

# Thai Organic Standards and International Standards for Export



By :



**MJU-IC**

Maejo University International College



# Organic Standards

Minimum requirements and conditions that manufacturers and entrepreneurs must comply with in order to obtain the organic standards certification.

It is divided into 2 groups according to law enforcement.

1

**Compulsory standards  
by law**

2

**Voluntary Standards**

## Country/Group of Countries



## Marks of Certification



## Relevant laws

(EC) 834/2007 (Old)  
(EU) 2018/848  
(New)  
NOP/USDA

JAS

Canada Organic  
Products  
Regulation  
SOR/2009-176

Chinese Organic  
Standard  
GB/T19630

## Compulsory standards by law

This is the standard or regulation of the country in which the manufacturer, exporter, and importers must comply when they want to sell organic products in such countries. For example, European Union (EU), USA (NOP), Canada (COR) and Japan (JAS), etc.

# Voluntary Standards

It is a standard that is well known to consumers in that country, such as:

- Voluntary standards of the public



Germany



France

- Voluntary standards of the private sector



# Voluntary Standards

- Fair Trade Standards



- Standards of Agricultural Product



# Thailand's Organic Standards





# The National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (มกช)

- This standard is the minimum requirement that domestic producers must meet and is used by certification bodies to evaluate production and make decisions on certification of farms that have met the criteria.
- The aim was to drive organic agriculture within the country to develop continuously and be more in line with international organic standards. However, the 2021, the standard of organic crop production was revised from TAS 9000 Volume 1 -2009 to TAS 9000 - 2021 according to the specification.



# Agricultural Product Standard 9000 - 2021

Organic agriculture: production, processing, labeling, and distribution of organic produce and organic products.

Scope of coverage

- 1) Crop production: crop cultivation, mushroom cultivation, harvesting of natural products, seed production and parts used for propagation.
- 2) Aquaculture and algae
- 3) Livestock farming
- 4) Beekeeping and edible insects

The standard covers the principles, objectives, terms applicable to all groups of goods and appendix.





# Revision of the original standard from TAS 9000 Volume 1 - 2009 to TAS 9000 - 2021

There are important issues to address related to organic crop production as follows.

1. Combining TAS 9000 Organic Agriculture Standards Volume 1 to Volume 6 including the production of organic marine shrimp in one volume by organizing the production of each product group as an annex as follows:

**Appendix B Management of organic crop production**

Appendix C Management of Organic Aquaculture and Organic Algae

Appendix D Management of organic livestock farming

Appendix E Management of Organic Beekeeping and Organic Edible  
Insects



# Revision of the original standard from TAS 9000 Volume 1 - 2009 to TAS 9000 - 2021

There are important issues to address related to organic crop production as follows:  
(continued)

2. In the standard, objectives are determined. Principles of production, processing, labeling, transportation and distribution of organic produce and products covering both plants and animals. **In terms of crop production, this includes crop cultivation, mushroom cultivation, harvesting of natural products, seed production and its propagation.**
3. Increase clarity on certain requirements and objectives to meet ASEAN standards.
4. Revised document requirements of the inspection and certification system were combined into a document: Organic Agriculture Certification Procedures.

# Revision of the original standard from TAS 9000 Volume 1 - 2009 to TAS 9000 - 2021

There are important issues to address related to organic crop production as follows: (continued)

## 5. Changing the definition of organic agriculture

By organic agriculture TAS 9000-2021 (new book) is

"A holistic agricultural production management system that helps complete the agricultural ecosystem. This includes biodiversity, biological cycles and biological activity in the soil. Organic farming emphasizes on-farm management rather than off-farm inputs, taking into account the regional conditions that need to be adapted to local conditions. When possible, this can be achieved using common methods biological and mechanical methods instead of using synthetic materials."

The new definition is in addition to the original definition in TAS 9000, Volume 1-2009 (old volume), by focusing on using management methods within the farm rather than selecting inputs from outside the farm and adjusting the system. compatible with local conditions

# Summary of contents of TAS 9000 - 2021 standards

## Principles for organic crop production

01

Pay attention to the systems and cycles of nature.

02

Responsible use of energy and natural resources

03

Production of a wide range of high-quality foods;  
By using a process that does not harm the  
environment, human health, plant health, or  
animal health and welfare.

04

Ensure the organicity of organic production at all  
stages of production, such as processing and  
distribution of food and animal feed.

## Principles for organic crop production (continued)

5. Design and manage optimal biological processes with the following methods:

01

Use living organisms and mechanical methods to produce.

02

The case of land planting, use soil-related crop cultivation according to the principle of using sustainable resources.

03

The use of genetically modified organisms is excluded.

04

Based on risk assessment and precautionary measures



## Principles for organic crop production (continued)

6. Limit the use of external inputs in case it is necessary to use external inputs. Consumption is limited to the use of the following factors of production.

**01**

Factors of production from organic production

**02**

Natural substances or substances derived from nature.

**03**

Mineral fertilizers with low solubility

7. Consider the hygiene and balance of the ecosystem in each region. Climatic and local conditions



# International Organic Standards





## IFOAM Organic System Standard

International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) has created a project to certify organic agriculture under the framework of organic agriculture standards, which are currently accepted by many countries around the world as the minimum organic standards for organic products for import, such as Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia etc.

# EU Organic Standards EU Regulation

There are two regulations to follow:

1. (EC) 834/2007 which deals with basic regulations
2. (EC) 889/2008 on the process of organic farming

A correct display of the EU Organic Standard seal must include the EU certification body number, which specifies the country of the certification body along with the country of origin of the organic product under the standard seal.

A distinctive feature of the EU standard is its emphasis on

**Sustainable production process**

**Environment**

**Quality**

**Animal welfare**



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Thailand Agriculture

# EU Organic Standards EU Regulation

## New Standard Regulation (EU) 2018/848

After many years of consultation and preparation, the new regulation (EU) 2018/848 was published on 30 May 2018. This regulation has been in force in the European Union since 1 January 2022 and replaces (EC) 834/2007, (EC) 889/2008 and (EC) 1235/2008.

The main areas that are resolved are:

- To strengthen the precision of organic agricultural production, especially imported products.
- The rules for group certification have been reconsidered. It is now part of the regulations.
- EU and global entrepreneurs use the same regulations.

The Regulation on Compliance (EU) 2021/1165 dated 15 July 2021 approves the use of certain products and substances for use in organic production and the preparation of lists for organic crop production are shown in appendix 1 and 2.

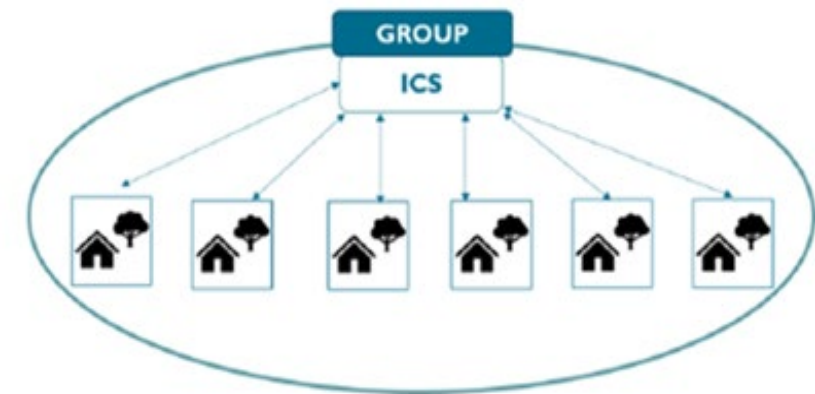


# EU Organic Standards EU Regulation

## Overview of key changes for the Group: Establishment and Internal Audit System

### Group of entrepreneurs: composition and dimensions

- Maximum number of organic members up to 2,000
- A group of entrepreneurs consists of members who do it organically or only in the transition phase. Members with limited space size or sales
- The Group must have legal status as a legal entity.



### Control details for the internal audit system

- It needs to be more detailed and clearer
- The Internal Audit Manager is the key to many responsibilities and can directly give orders.

# EU Organic Standards EU Regulation

The new Regulation (EU) 2018/848 contains more than 30 relevant subordinate regulations

You can study from IFOAM's website by following this link.

<https://www.organicseurope.bio/what-we-do/eu-organic-regulation/>

This link will take you to the EU website at try to find Current consolidate version to reduce confusion.



# U.S. Organic System Standards



The National Organic Program (NOP), under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), introduced an organic certification system in 2002

# Japanese Agricultural Standard Organic (JAS)



It is supervised by Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

## The Differences of Japanese Agriculture Standards Organic

- For the most part, the production process is similar to Europe and the United States, but with slightly different documentation and procedures.
- Japan requires management and grading (JAS own unique system) - Quite a lot of paperwork compared to EU and US standards.
- Japan requires compulsory training for managers and grading managers.



# What to consider when choosing international standards for export



Most markets want to get products that are certified according to EU organic standards together with those of the U.S.



For JAS, it is advisable to request more only if there is already a clear buyer.



Canadian and Australian Organic Standards are accepted in the United States of America and the European Union. If certified, US or EU organic standards, when exporting to Canada and Australia no need for further tests.





Who produces organic  
agricultural products for  
export that needs to be  
certified?



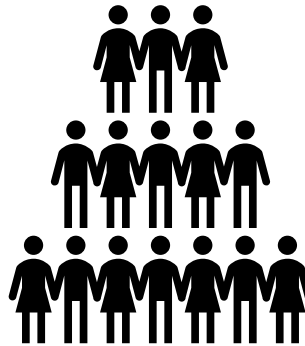
# Comparison of EU standards with US standards

## Farm-level production

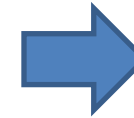
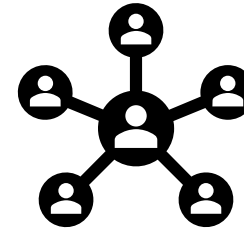
Single Farm



Farms under a company



Group of Farmer



# Comparison of EU standards with US standards

## Exporting produce from the farm

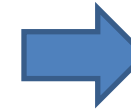
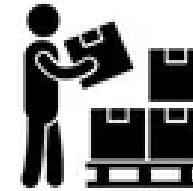
Middleman



Product  
Collector



Initial  
Packaging



SELL

BUY



# Comparison of EU standards with US standards

## Processing

Processing (Factory)



OEM Factory Subcontractors



# Comparison of EU standards with US standards

## Export and Distribution

Bulk exporter



Importer



Exporter of  
Finished product



Distributor





# *Preparation for the production of organic agricultural products for export*

## **Person** requiring certification

1. Producers / Farmers groups, as well as Post-harvest management
2. Product and packaging processors
3. Exporter

This is because at every stage of the chain, it must be guaranteed that certified organic materials will not mix with others, and organic products are not contaminated. There is traceability of product integrity at every stage. Therefore, it is not only manufacturers that need to be inspected and certified. Processors and exporters must also be certified.

# Preparation for the production of organic agricultural products for export

1. [Redacted]  
Component

2. [Redacted]  
Sorting

3. [Redacted]  
Product  
quantity control

4. [Redacted]  
Label

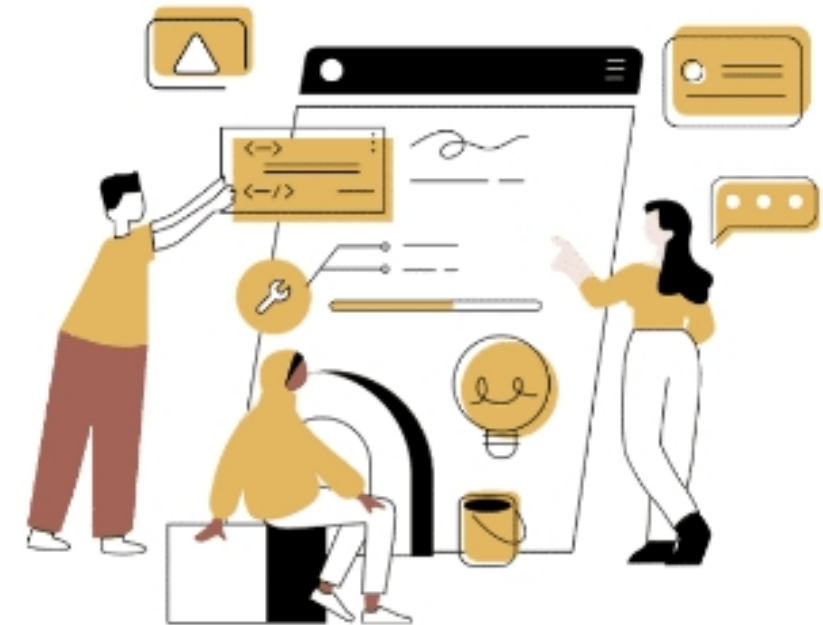


# Preparation for the production of organic agricultural products for export

## Export and Import

Exporters and importers must be inspected and certified as follows.

- Ownership
- Control the flow of goods
- Verification
- Fumigation
- Documentation
- Certificates for Each Shipment  
Transaction Certificates (TC)



# Preparation for the production of organic agricultural products for export

**The certification body should have the following capabilities:**

- Inspection and certification of farms, processing industries and export facilities according to farmers' target markets such as the European Union, United States, Japan, Switzerland
- Check additional standards of manufacturers associations such as Bioland, Naturland, Demeter and British Soil Association.



## For more information



## Trainer's Guide to Organic Rice Production and Processing in Thailand

### Chapter 2 Thai Organic Agriculture Standards and International Standards for Export

