

## Comparison organic standard:

ACT Organic | [www.actorganic-cert.or.th](http://www.actorganic-cert.or.th) | [info@actorganic-cert.or.th](mailto:info@actorganic-cert.or.th).

PREVIOUS VERSION	CURRENT VERSION
ACT Organic Standard 2016 Rev.Feb2017	Certification Alliance Organic Standard Version 1.0 (06Nov2019)
<b>1.General Management</b> <b>2.Organic Crop Production</b>	<b>2. Organic Crop Production</b>
<p>1.1.5 The certified lands shall not be converted back and forth between organic and chemical production. ACT may not certify new lands if organic farming on previously certified lands are ceased without appropriate reasons.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Changing or switching fields or lands from organic to non-organic production is prohibited. Exception may only be made in cases where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) previous registered organic fields are no longer under the management of the operator; or</li> <li>2) there are compelling reasons to cease organic management on the registered organic field/land in question; or</li> <li>3) the change or switching of fields will allow better management of the organic part of the holding.</li> </ol>
<p>1.1.7 ACT may not certify a producer who invades public forest for doing organic farming. ACT may reserve the right to consider case by case.</p>	<p>2.7.1 Clearing of gazetted forest reserve ecosystems or recognized high value conservation and/or cultural heritage areas for organic agriculture production is prohibited.</p>
<p>1.2.1 A producer shall maintain and enhance biodiversity in the farm by conserving at least 5% of the field to be habitats of diversified plants and animals. Such areas may be forest land, flooded forest, bushes or big trees in the field, hedges in the borders, integrated orchards, ditches, natural fish ponds, and idle areas with natural plants.</p>	<p>2.7.2 Permanent conservation zones appropriate to the situation shall be established beside watercourses, wetlands and lakes.</p> <p>2.7.3 Measures to maintain natural habitats, improve landscape and enhance biodiversity quality shall be taken. Where appropriate operators shall set aside areas in the holding for habitats of diverse plants and animals.</p> <p>2.7.4 Crop production shall demonstrate diversity and rotation planning to manage pests, weeds, diseases and maintenance of soil fertility.</p>
<p>2.1.5 If prohibited input was applied in the farm before date of application with ACT, crop to be sold as organic must be harvested after 36 months since the last use of prohibited input.</p>	<p><b>DISCARD.</b></p>
<p>2.2.1 Seed and plant propagation shall be from</p>	<p>2.6.2 Operators shall use seed and plant material</p>

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<p>organic agriculture</p> <p>2.2.2 When organic seed or plant propagation is not available, the followings are allowed:</p> <p>(a) seed or plant propagation from certified organic in-conversion fields;</p> <p>(b) seed or plant propagation from other organic certifications as well as from participatory guarantee system</p> <p>2.2.3 When the above organic seed or plant propagation is not available, ACT may allow non-organic seed or plant propagation but it must not be treated with prohibited substances not allowed in organic agriculture</p> <p>2.2.4 Only for IFOAM Programme, ACT may give exception to allow operator to use chemically-treated seeds or plant propagations in case it is legally required for phytosanitary purpose but the treated seeds shall be cleaned before sowing.</p>	<p>from organic agriculture when available.</p> <p>2.6.3 Where organic seed or propagation material of the required type and quality is not sufficiently available, non-organic seed and plant material is allowed provided they have not been treated with non-permitted substances.</p> <p>2.6.4 Where prior treatment of seed or propagation material with non-permitted substances is a statutory requirement and non-treated seeds or propagation material are not available, <b>the operator may be allowed on a case-by-case basis to use treated seeds or propagation material provided they are cleaned and the non-permitted substances are removed before sowing.</b> Exemptions are subject to review.</p>
<p>2.5.17 A necessary condition such as to control a serious insect or disease infestation Shifting cultivation on high land. However, the burning should be made only at the necessary field.</p> <p>2.5.17.1 A necessary condition such as to control a serious insect or disease infestation</p> <p>2.5.17.2 Shifting cultivation on high land. However, the burning should be made only at the necessary field.</p>	<p>2.5.1 Land clearing and preparation through burning vegetation is prohibited except where it is a well managed traditional cultural practice, e.g. shifting cultivation, and restricted to the minimum.</p> <p>2.5.6 Burning of crop residues is restricted to the minimum such as to control a serious insect, disease infestation or to stimulate seed germination.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>None</b></p>	<p>2.4.14 A waste management plan to reduce wastage and recycle waste, where applicable, and prevent pollution shall be implemented. Non-recyclable wastes such as batteries, foils, plastics and others shall be properly disposed off and not left on crop fields.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>None</b></p>	<p>2.4.15 Certification may be rejected or withdrawn due to presence of prohibited substances in the land or product, e.g. residues of previously used chemical pesticides and herbicides, or heavy metals.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>None</b></p>	<p>2.5.11 <b>Use of poultry manure from battery production system may be allowed</b> if manure from non-battery based production system is not available.</p>
<p>2.5.5 Prohibit the use of fresh animal manures likely to cause contamination on part of the plant intended for consumption.</p>	<p>2.5.21 Fresh animal manures shall not be used directly on edible parts of crops, unless they have been composted, dried or mixed into the soil at least 30 days before harvesting.</p>
<p>2.5.19 The producer shall have measure to prevent excessive exploitation of water and the preservation of water quality, water recycling as well as water extraction.</p>	<p>2.5.22 Operators shall take measures to prevent excessive use and wastage of water.</p> <p>2.5.23 Organic production and handling systems shall use and recycle water resources responsibly and in a manner appropriate to local conditions.</p> <p>2.5.24 Operators shall take reasonable and appropriate measures to prevent the pollution of ground and surface water. Operators keeping non-certified organic poultry and/or livestock on certified organic land shall manage them responsibly as not to degrade the land and/or pollute water resources therein.</p>

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4. Processing and Handling	8. Processing and Handling 9. Traceability and Record Keeping.
<p>4.2.1 Raw materials shall be organically-certified products.</p> <p>4.2.2 In case organic raw materials are insufficient, ACT may allow using raw materials from conventional sources as ingredients. The operator shall inform ACT for examination.</p>	<p>8.2.1 <b>Processed organic products shall as far as possible contain only certified organic ingredients.</b> Where certified organic ingredients are not available, non-organic ingredients may be allowed subject to labelling requirements in Section 11.</p> <p>The operator shall demonstrate effort have been made to procure certified organic ingredients and their non-availability. Brought in ingredients shall have a similar or equivalent certification (where applicable).</p>
<p>4.3.10.2 If the same processing equipment, machine, and area is used for conventional product and organic product, the operator shall:</p> <p>4.3.10.1 Not process conventional and organic products at the same time.</p> <p>4.3.10.2 After processing, conventional products, clean the areas, containers, equipment and machines with cleaning agents and rinse with water or allow time for them to evaporate. The operator shall check and make sure that no residue is left before starting the processing of organic products. Cleaning records shall be kept for inspection by ACT.</p>	<p>8.3.6 If the same equipment and utensils are used for organic and non-organic handling and processing, the operator shall ensure that the equipment and utensils that come into contact with organic products are clean of residues or undesired and non-permitted substances before use for handling and processing organic products. The cleaning must be documented. And the processing run shall be continuous and completed before switching to processing non-organic products.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>None</b></p>	<p>9.3.3 <b>List of suppliers and contact information shall be updated regularly.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>None</b></p>	<p>9.3.4 <b>Documentation of organic certification</b> (e.g. organic certificate, transaction certificate) for each purchased batch/lot of organic ingredients and finished products <b>shall be valid at the time of receiving them into the stock.</b></p>

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10. Organic Livestock	4.Organic Livestock
<p>10.6.1 Animals shall be fed with organic feed approved <b>by ACT.</b></p> <p>10.6.2 The operator must have a feeding plan available for ACT to review</p>	<p>4.6.1 Animals shall be fed with organic feed <b>approved by the certification agent.</b></p> <p>4.6.2 The operator must have a feeding plan available for the certification agent to review. At least 25% of all feed shall come from the farm itself or within the region (i.e. 500 kilometre radius).</p>
6. Social Justice	10. Employment Condition, Safety, Employee Welfare and Hygiene
<p>6.1 Operators shall provide an employment contract written to workers/employees, both permanent and temporary. The contract must specify at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- wages</li> <li>- frequency and method of payment,</li> <li>- location and type of work,</li> <li>- hours of work and overtime,</li> <li>- holiday pay,</li> <li>- sick pay or sickness benefit</li> <li>- other benefits such as maternity and paternity leave and workers right to terminate employment.</li> </ul> <p>Operators shall ensure that the workers understand the terms of their employment contract and respect the terms of the contract in good faith, including timely payment of wages.</p> <p>Except the cases that: the operator is unable to write, or workers are hired for periods of less than 6 days, or emergency labor is needed to address unpredictable problems; then oral mutual agreements on the terms and conditions of employment are sufficient.</p> <p>6.2 Operators who hire at least 10 permanent workers shall have a clear and inspectable policy on social justice and ensure that they are informed about it.</p> <p>6.3 Hired labor shall not be forced labor.</p> <p>6.4 Employees shall have the freedom to associate, the right to organize and the right to bargain collectively.</p>	<p><u>10.1 Employment Condition and Employees' Welfare</u></p> <p>10.1.1 Operators shall comply with applicable local and national regulations relating to labour welfare, employee's compensation scheme, terms and conditions of work, benefits and entitlements.</p> <p>10.1.2 Written employment contract must specify at least: wages and method of payment, location and type of work, hours of work and overtime, holiday pay, sick pay or sickness benefit and other benefits such as paternity leave. In cases where workers are hired on an ad hoc basis for a short period to address unpredictable workflow oral mutual agreement on the terms and conditions of employment may suffice.</p> <p>10.1.3 Operators shall ensure that workers understand the terms of their employment contract.</p> <p>10.1.4 Operators shall honour their contract obligations including timely payment of wages.</p> <p>10.1.5 Employees shall be granted the right to take at least one day off after six consecutive days of work. Overtime work shall be paid or provided time off in lieu.</p> <p>10.1.6 Employees who do the same work or hold similar positions shall receive equal treatment without discrimination to gender, race, religious or political beliefs.</p> <p>10.1.7 Operators shall not force an employee who is ill or require medical attention to work and shall not sanction an employee because of his/her illness.</p> <p>10.1.8 Operators shall not use forced or</p>

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<p>6.5 Employees and contractors who do the same work or position shall get equal opportunity and treatment.</p> <p>6.6 Operator shall have a disciplinary procedure with a system of warning before any sanction impose e.g. suspension or dismissal. Full reasons for dismissal has to be notified to the dismissed workers.</p> <p>6.7 Operators shall provide adequate access to potable water.</p> <p>6.8 Operators shall provide appropriate safety training and equipment to protect workers from noise, dust, sunlight and exposure to chemicals or other hazards in all production and processing operations.</p> <p>6.9 Employees shall be granted the right to take at least one day off after six consecutive days of work. Operators shall not require workers to work more than the contracted hours and the national law. Overtime shall be paid in the form of payments or time off in lieu.</p> <p>6.10 Operators shall not force an employee who is ill or requiring medical attention to get to work and shall not apply sanction on missing employee because of his/her illness.</p> <p>6.11 Employees shall receive wages and welfare which are appropriate to their basic living based on the locality and shall have the right of the labour law locality.</p> <p>6.12 In case the operator provides residential for employee, it shall be habitable housing and access to potable water; to sanitary and cooking facilities and to basic medical care. If families reside on the operation, the operator shall also enable access to basic medical care for family members and to school for children.</p> <p>6.13 In case there is youth labor, the operators shall give them opportunity to finish</p>	<p>involuntary labour.</p> <p>10.1.9 Operator shall not employ child labour. Children may work in own parent's farm or production unit of its family or direct relative owned operation and under supervision of an adult. The work assigned must not endanger the child's health or jeopardize the child's education, moral, social, and physical development.</p> <p>10.1.10 Where youth labour is employed, operators shall provide opportunity to finish compulsory education or learning opportunity for vocational training and/or self-improvement.</p> <p>10.1.11 If on-site living quarters are provided, they shall be habitable and have basic amenities and facilities, including portable water. These living premises should be kept clean to avoid establishing a breeding ground for pests.</p> <p>10.1.12 Certification Agent may refuse to certify an operation because of human right violation.</p> <p>10.1.3 Operators shall ensure that workers understand the terms of their employment contract.</p> <p><b>10.2 Safety management</b></p> <p>10.2.1 Training shall be given to workers operating dangerous or sophisticated equipment.</p> <p>10.2.2 There shall be measures to promote and provide safe and good working conditions.</p> <p>10.2.3 First aid boxes shall be readily available for use on site.</p> <p>10.2.4 Hazards should be clearly identified by warning signs where appropriate.</p> <p>10.2.5 Accident and emergency procedures shall be developed with clear instructions to all workers. These procedures shall be displayed in a language understood by the workforce.</p> <p>10.2.6 Employees and contracted workers have the freedom to associate, the right to organize and the right to bargain collectively.</p> <p><b>10.3 Hygiene management</b></p> <p>10.3.1 Employees shall receive basic training in hygiene requirements for the handling of food products. This includes a requirement for employees to notify management</p>
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<p>compulsory education or opportunity to learn or train for self-improvement.</p> <p>6.14 Operator shall not employ child labour. Child may work in the farm or production unit of its own parent or direct relative and under supervision of an adult. The work does not endanger the child's health or jeopardize the child's education, moral, social, and physical development.</p> <p>6.15 ACT may not certify produce/product from the operation which is based on violation of human right and has a clear indication of intentional injustice.</p>	<p>should they contract any transferable diseases, which may render them unfit to work with or near to produce/products destined for human consumption.</p> <p>10.3.2 Workers shall have access to clean toilet and washing facilities in the vicinity of their work station.</p>
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<b>7. Labelling and Use of Organic Seal</b>	<b>11. Labelling and Use of Organic Seal</b>
<b>None</b>	11.4 Labels shall clearly distinguish in-conversion products or similar terms from organic products.
<b>None</b>	11.9 Besides these organic labelling requirements, labels shall also comply with all relevant applicable national regulations and statutory requirements.

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### Additional inputs from previous standards;

**Annex 1.2:** Products and methods used for pest, disease, weed, and growth control  
(Only allowed for IFOAM Programme)

Input(s)	Details/ Restriction
Spinosad	Use only where measures are taken to minimise risk to parasitoids and development of resistance.
ethylene	Used as ripening agent. Only non-synthetic source is allowed.
iron phosphate	-
lime sulfur (calcium polysulfide)	-
Mineral oils (white oil, paraffin oil)	-
potassium bicarbonate	-

**Annex 1.4:** Additives Used in Products for Pest Control (Only allowed for IFOAM Programme)

For use of co-formulants of Pest Control products under the IFOAM Programme, also refer to the following:

- Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) list (COR Table 4.3)
- Formulants classified as List 4A or 4B may be used.
- Formulants classified as List 3 by PMRA may be used with passive pheromone dispensers.
  
- USA EPA lists (NOP §205.601)
- EPA List 4—Inerts of Minimal Concern.
- EPA List 3—Inerts of unknown toxicity—for use only in passive pheromone dispensers.

For use in accordance with any limitations on the use of such substances as indicated in the lists.

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### Annex 2: List of Approved Additive and Processing Aids Used in Food Processing (Only allowed For IFOAM Programme)

#### Annex 2.1 List of Products Uses as Additives and Carriers.

Substance		Product group	Details/ Restriction
Potassium citrate	E322	-	
Gellan gum [CAS#71010-52-1]	E418	-	-
Glycerol	E422	-	Obtained from plant origin, used as carrier for plant extracts.
Gelatin	E428	Fruit/Vegetable/Wine	Obtained from plant origin, used in jam for texture stability.
Glucono delta-lactone	E575	-	Production by oxidation of D-glucose with bromine water is prohibited.
Diary cultures		-	-
Egg white lysozyme [CAS#9001-63-2]		-	-
Enzyme [Rennet; Catalase; Lipase; Pancreatin; Pepsin Trypsin]		-	Must be from natural sources (edible, nontoxic plants, nonpathogenic fungi or nonpathogenic bacteria) and not produced from GMOs. [animal derived]
Ferrous sulfate		-	For iron enrichment or fortification of foods when required by regulation.
Glycerides (mono and di)		-	For use only in drum frying of food
Magnesium sulfate		-	-
Nutrients, vitamins and minerals		-	For fortification of foods when required by regulation.
Potassium iodide		-	-
Sodium phosphates		-	For use only in dairy foods.
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate [CAS#7722-88-5]		-	Only for meat analogue products.
Wood resin		-	-
Yeast		-	Must be organic for human consumption. Non-organic may be used if organic is unavailable. Growth on petrochemical

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			substrate and sulfite waste liquor is prohibited. For smoked yeast, nonsynthetic smoke flavoring process must be documented.
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### Annex 2.2 List of Products Uses as Processing aids.

Substance		Product group	Details/ Restriction
Sodium citrate	E331iii		
Calcium citrate	E333	-	-
Potassium sodium tartrate	E337		
Sodium acid pyrophosphate	E450(i)		Only as leavening agent
Cellulose	E460		Use in regenerative casings, as anti-caking agent (non-chlorine bleached) and filtering aid
Amonium bicarbonate	E503iii		For use only as leavening agent
Attapulgite		-	Also known as Palygorskite or magnesium aluminium phyllosilicate. Processing aid for plant and animal oils

### Annex 3: Products that May be Use as Cleansing Agents and Disinfectants on Food Contact Surfaces (indicative list) (Only allowed For IFOAM Programme)

Input	Details/Restriction
Cyclohexylamine [CAS#108-91-8]	Use only as boiler water additive for packing sterilization
Diethylaminoethanol [CAS#100-37-8]	Use only as boiler water additive for packing sterilization
Formic acid	-
Octadecylamine [CAS#124-30-1]	Use only as boiler water additive for packing sterilization
Oxalic acid [CAS#144-62-7]	-

