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Packaging Labeling Legislation in Europe: A 2024 Regulatory Update

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01. About The Author



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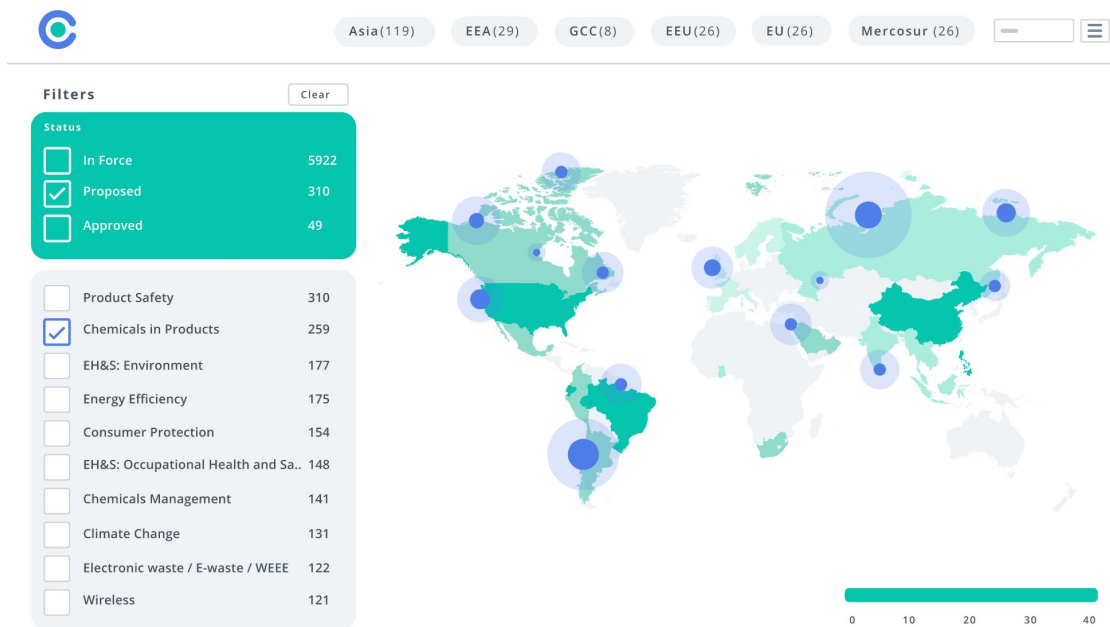
Freida is a Senior Global Regulatory Compliance Specialist with 10 years experience working with Compliance & Risks.

She keeps clients up to date on a number of regulatory areas including; packaging, single-use plastics and the transport of dangerous goods.

Freida has a BA in European Studies and German and an MSc in Environmental, Health and Safety Management.

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03. Introduction

In the period since Compliance & Risks' last whitepaper on packaging labeling requirements in Europe, there has been a notable slow down in the release of national packaging legislation.

The main reason for this being that EU member states have become more focused on the progress of the proposed Regulation on Packaging and Packaging Waste (PPWR).

Despite the shift in legislative developments, a small number of proposals and debates have arisen in the last year, which this paper will address, covering developments in:

- European Union
- United Kingdom
- Croatia

An overview of current packaging material labeling obligations in each country in Europe can also be found in the Appendices of this paper, including:

- Current Labeling Requirements for Packaging in the EU
- Current Labeling Requirements for Packaging in the EEA
- Current Labeling Requirements for Packaging in Non EU/EEA States in the Single Market
- Current Labeling Requirements for Packaging in the Rest of Europe Outside the EU/EEA/Single Market and the EAEU
- Current Labeling Requirements for Packaging in the EAEU



04. European Union

Following an intense period of industrial lobbying and debate between the EU Commission, Parliament and Council, on 4 March 2024 during the final day of the packaging trilogue the Parliament and Council finally “reached a provisional political agreement on a proposal for a regulation on packaging and packaging waste”.

Since the agreement is provisional rather than final both institutions still need to formally adopt an agreement.

This process will begin with the submission of the provisional agreement to member states’ representatives within the Council, as well as the Parliament’s environment committee for review. If approved, the text will be formally adopted by both institutions, which will allow for its official publication in the EU’s Official Journal. The regulation will be applied 18 months after the date of entry into force.

However, other obstacles to the enactment of the Regulation remain, as it has been reported that the EU Commission has yet to agree to the provisional agreement reached by the Parliament and Council. With EU parliamentary elections looming, there is now substantial pressure mounting on the EU’s institutions to formalize an agreement.

In terms of which aspects of the proposed recast have made it into the provisional agreement, very little is confirmed, as the text of the provisional agreement is not publicly available.

However, a press release issued by the Council does clarify that the provisional agreement does contain measures relating to the harmonization of packaging labeling obligations stating that:

“It also lays down labeling harmonization requirements to improve consumer information”.

This is a notable outcome, as discussions leading up to the final day of the trilogue between the EU Commission, Parliament and Council uncovered national divisions in relation to the harmonization of packaging labeling.

Since the text of the provisional agreement is not available, a review of the packaging labeling requirements proposed by the EU Commission, Parliament and Council is not yet possible.

However, there are a number of measures that have so far been agreed by these institutions in their working versions of the proposed recast.



These include:

- The mandatory labeling of packaging with information on its material composition and the ability to use QR codes to meet the obligation;
- The voluntary labeling of recycled and biobased plastic content in packaging;
- The introduction of harmonized labeling for packaging subject to a harmonized deposit and return systems;
- The obligation to mark reusable packaging as such, so as to inform users that it is reusable;
- The introduction of measures requiring packaging not to provide or display labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions, that are likely to mislead or confuse consumers.



05. United Kingdom

On 28 July 2023, the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) opened a public consultation proposing the recast of producer responsibility obligations for packaging and packaging waste.

Among the numerous measures proposed by the resulting Draft Regulations, the introduction of recyclability labeling requirements for packaging was the most notable, as it follows a growing trend in Europe for the marking of packaging with waste sorting/disposal instructions.

In accordance with Chapter 2 of the Draft a "producer" is defined as either a brand owner, a packer/filler, or an importer of packaging. "Producers" will be obliged to:

- Determine the recyclability of any primary packaging and shipment packaging they supply;
- Keep records of assessments of recyclability for at least 7 years after the record is made;
- Make records available to the labeling authority on demand.

Therefore, producers shall ensure that any primary packaging and shipment packaging they supply is labeled, or information on the recyclability of that packaging is otherwise provided.

Two proposed compliance deadlines are provided in the Draft for completing the above obligations:

1. 31st March 20** for packaging other than flexible plastic packaging; and
2. 31st March 20** for flexible plastic packaging.

Instructions for labeling are set out in Article 23 and state that:

- If packaging is determined as not being recyclable the packaging must be labeled with the phrase "Do Not Recycle", and the do not recycle symbol;
- If packaging is classified as being recyclable, the packaging must be labeled with the phrase "Recycle", and with the recycling symbol.



Proposed do not recycle symbol



Proposed recycling symbol

Where there are methods to collect packaging for recycling other than collection by a relevant authority, the producer must include recycling instructions in English on the label.

The phrase, symbol and any recycling instructions provided must appear together on the packaging, and be placed on the packaging so:

- The phrase and the recycling instructions are legible; and
- The phrase, symbol and recycling instructions are easily visible, and not hidden or obscured.

The above obligations will apply to primary or shipment packaging, but will not apply to:

- Any packaging where the surface area of the largest surface of packaging is less than 25 square centimeters;
- Any drink container;
- Or any packaging which is exempt packaging.

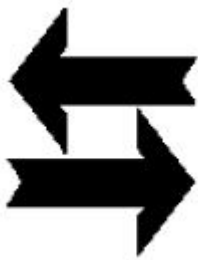
06. Croatia

On 13 November 2023, the Croatian Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development adopted a new Pravilnik (Ordinance) on Packaging, Waste Packaging, Single Use Plastic Products and Fishing Tools Containing Plastics.

In accordance with the measures set out in Article 16 of the Pravilnik, the manufacturer of a product packed in packaging is obliged to label the packaging and inform the seller and the end user about;

- The essential properties of the packaging, i.e. any dangerous and harmful substances contained this shall be done in line with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008;
- The best way to deal with the packaging when it becomes waste;
- Measures to reduce the generation of waste and possibilities for reuse.

Furthermore, as specified in Article 17 on packaging labeling, the manufacturer of a product packed and placed on the market in reusable packaging is obliged to mark such packaging with the label for reusable packaging (provided in Annex IV).



Label for reusable packaging

In order to identify the packaging material and for the purpose of more efficient collection, reuse and recovery, including the recycling of waste packaging, the manufacturer of a product packed in packaging may voluntarily mark the packaging according to the type of packaging material.

If a manufacturer decides to provide this information it must be presented in accordance with the identification system provided by Commission Decision 97/129/EC.

Labels must be placed directly on the packaging itself, or on the label, declaration or on a label attached to the packaging, and be clearly visible, easy to read, permanent and durable even after the opening packaging.

The provisions of the Pravilnik apply to all packaging placed on the market and to all waste packaging generated in industry, trade, service activities, households, regardless of the material used.

The Pravilnik entered into force on 23 November 2023.



07. Conclusion

Despite a legislative slow down, packaging labeling is still a leading and controversial topic within Europe, as countries seek ways to better reduce the generation of waste and transition to a circular economy.

However, it is important to note that the prospect of a harmonized labeling system at an EU level has paused some individual EU member states from further developing their own packaging material and waste sorting systems.

As debates within EU institutions continue it remains apparent that waste sorting, material identification, recycling content, deposit system and reusability labeling in some form is on the horizon in Europe.

08. Appendix 1: Overview of Current Labeling Requirements for Packaging in the EU

EU & EU Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
EU	<p>Voluntary - however in the Draft Regulation on packaging and packaging waste, the EU Commission outlined proposals for the establishment of a harmonized labeling system for denoting a package's; material composition and reusability.</p> <p><i>Please see the section on the EU above for further information.</i></p>	<p>Voluntary - however in the Draft Regulation on packaging and packaging waste, the EU Commission discussed plans for the protection of consumers from misleading symbols. The Draft classified the Green Dot as misleading, thereby indicating the potential drafting of measures for its prohibition.</p>	<p>Packaging material information may be marked in accordance with Commission Decision 97/129/EC.</p> <p>Additional packaging labeling measures have been proposed in the EU's Draft Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation.</p> <p><i>Please see the section on the EU above for further information.</i></p>
Austria	Voluntary	Voluntary	Packaging material information may be marked in accordance with Commission Decision 97/129/EC.
Belgium	Voluntary	Voluntary	If packaging material information is provided on packaging it must be done in accordance with Annex 2 of Royal Decree, 25 March 1999 i.e. Commission Decision 97/129/EC.
Bulgaria	<p>Mandatory - <i>Specifications for packaging material labeling are set out in Article 5 of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Ordinance.</i></p>	Voluntary	The use of the Mobius Loop symbol and the Tidyman symbol is no longer mandatory in accordance with Decree No. 419/2022.
Croatia	<p>Voluntary - <i>No longer mandatory following the implementation of Ordinance NN 116/2017.</i></p>	Voluntary	<p>If packaging material information is provided on packaging it must be done in accordance with Article 17 of Pravilnik NN 137/2023 and Commission Decision 97/129/EC.</p> <p>Manufacturers who place</p>

EU & EU Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
			<p>returnable (reusable) packaging on the market are obliged to mark such packaging with a mark for returnable packaging in accordance with Annex IV of Pravidnik NN 137/2023.</p> <p><i>Please see the section on Croatia above for further information.</i></p>
Cyprus	Voluntary	Voluntary - <i>No longer mandatory as of 11.05.2021</i>	n/a
Czechia/Czech Republic	Voluntary	Voluntary	<p>If packaging material information is provided on packaging it must be done in accordance with Commission Decision 97/129/EC.</p> <p>A person who places products on the market in returnable prepaid packaging shall be obliged to mark such packaging as returnable prepaid packaging (outlined in Section 9 of Act 477/2001).</p>
Denmark	<p>Voluntary - <i>However Denmark has created a voluntary labeling system for waste sorting that can also be used on packaging. Further details in English can be found here. It has subsequently been introduced to other Nordic countries including - Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.</i></p>	<p>Not used - <i>If your company has a valid trademark agreement with a PRO Europe scheme, PRO Europe will tolerate if you deliver similarly packaged goods with the Green Dot also to Denmark.</i></p>	<p>If packaging material information is provided on packaging it must be done in accordance with Article 17 of Statutory Order 1455/2015 and Commission Decision 97/129/EC.</p>
Estonia	Voluntary	Voluntary	n/a
Finland	<p>Voluntary - <i>However the Danish voluntary labeling system for waste sorting may be used on packaging. Further details in English can be found here.</i></p>	<p>Not used - <i>If your company has a valid trademark agreement with a PRO Europe scheme, PRO Europe will tolerate if you deliver similarly packaged goods with the Green Dot also to Finland.</i></p>	n/a

EU & EU Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
France	Mandatory - <i>France has created its own national sorting system to better help consumers identify and dispose of waste packaging appropriately using the Triman logo. Official guidelines and further details on the design and use of the Triman logo are provided by CITEO the French PRO for Packaging.</i>	Voluntary - <i>However, there have been recent efforts to ban the symbol as it is viewed as misleading to consumers. These efforts led to a court case which concluded with the symbol becoming voluntary rather than prohibited.</i>	n/a
Germany	Voluntary	Voluntary	If packaging material information is provided on packaging it must be done in accordance with Annex 5 of Act BGBl. 2234, 2017 i.e. Commission Decision 97/129/EC.
Greece	Voluntary	Voluntary	n/a
Hungary	Voluntary	Voluntary	If packaging material information is provided on packaging it must be done in accordance with Annex 2 of Decree 442/2012 i.e. Commission Decision 97/129/EC.
Ireland	n/a - <i>No material labeling measures are cited in Irish packaging legislation.</i>	Voluntary	n/a
Italy	Mandatory - <i>Compliance with the Italian Environmental label may be achieved through the use of digital means i.e. Apps, QR codes, and websites.</i>	Not used - <i>If your company has a valid trademark agreement with a PRO Europe scheme, PRO Europe will tolerate if you deliver similarly packaged goods with the Green Dot also to Italy.</i>	n/a
Latvia	Voluntary	Voluntary	n/a
Lithuania	Voluntary	Voluntary	n/a

EU & EU Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
Luxembourg	<p>As set out in Article 10 of Law, 9 June 2022 packaging shall indicate the materials used in its production in accordance with Commission Decision 97/129/EC. The marking shall be affixed either to the packaging itself or to the label. It must be clearly visible and easily readable. The marking must have an appropriate lifespan, including when the packaging is opened.</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>If packaging material information is provided on packaging it must be done in accordance with Commission Decision 97/129/EC.</p>
Malta	<p>In accordance with Article 18 of Regulations L.N. 277/2006, producers shall ensure that the nature of any packaging material used is indicated on the packaging for the purposes of its identification and classification in order to facilitate the collection, reuse and recovery including recycling of packaging waste. Producers shall ensure that packaging bears the appropriate marking either on the packaging itself or on the label according to any existing laws and regulations. Such marking shall be clearly visible and easily legible, appropriately durable and lasting, even when the packaging is opened.</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>n/a</p>
Netherlands	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>If packaging material information is provided on packaging it must be done in accordance with Commission Decision 97/129/EC.</p>
Poland	<p>Voluntary - <i>However, there is a proposal to bring in packaging material labeling to aid the sorting of waste.</i></p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>n/a</p>

EU & EU Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
Portugal	<p>Voluntary - <i>However, there is a draft under review to make packaging material marking based on Commission Decision No. 97/129/EC mandatory.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, the draft proposes the introduction of a waste sorting label for primary and secondary packaging intended for the consumers.</i></p>	Voluntary	<p>There is currently a proposal to introduce waste packaging “sorting labeling”, as well as a proposal to prohibit the Tidyman symbol.</p> <p>If the proposed packaging draft is approved reusable packaging and packaging, which is managed under a deposit system will also be subject to marking.</p>
Romania	<p>Voluntary - <i>Briefly mandatory until measures were revoked in 2018.</i></p>	Voluntary	n/a
Slovakia	Voluntary	Voluntary	n/a
Slovenia	<p>Voluntary - <i>Briefly mandatory until measures were revoked in 2021.</i></p>	Voluntary	<p>If packaging material information is provided on packaging it must be done in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation 4391, UL 208/2021 and Commission Decision 97/129/EC.</p>
Spain	<p>Packaging material labeling in accordance with Commission Decision 97/129/EC is voluntary.</p> <p>However, from 1 January 2025 domestic packaging must be labeled with instructions for its disposal by consumers.</p> <p><i>Supplementary legislation expanding upon the measure is yet to be released.</i></p>	No longer mandatory and potentially prohibited (the enforcement deadline is yet to be confirmed by the relevant authorities).	<p>Packaging must indicate its reusability, and the symbol associated with its deposit and return system in accordance with the provisions of Article 46.8 and Article 47.7 of Royal Decree 1055/2022.</p> <p>Compostable plastic packaging, shall be labeled to confirm certification with European standard UNE EN 13432:2001.</p> <p>Packaging compostable in domestic or industrial composting must be affixed with the label "Do not leave in the environment".</p> <p>The marking of packaging with the words "environmentally friendly", or any other equivalent that may lead to its abandonment</p>

EU & EU Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
			<p>in the environment, is prohibited.</p> <p><i>Supplementary legislation expanding upon the measures is yet to be released.</i></p>
Sweden	<p>Voluntary - <i>However the Danish voluntary labeling system for waste sorting may be used on packaging. Further details in English can be found here.</i></p>	<p>Voluntary</p>	<p>If packaging material information is provided on packaging it must be done in accordance with Commission Decision 97/129/EC.</p>

09. Appendix 2: Overview of Current Labeling Requirements for Packaging in the EEA

EEA Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
Iceland	In accordance with Article 5 of Regulation No. 609/1996, to facilitate the collection, reuse and recycling of packaging, the materials must be specified so that they can be identified and sorted. Furthermore, the packaging must be marked appropriately, either on the packaging itself or on a label attached to it. Markings must be visible and easy to read. Markings must remain and last as appropriate, even when the packaging is opened.	Not used - <i>If your company has a valid trademark agreement with a PRO Europe scheme, PRO Europe will tolerate if you deliver similarly packaged goods with the Green Dot also to Iceland.</i>	Additionally, the Danish voluntary labeling system for waste sorting may be used on packaging. Further details in English can be found here .
Liechtenstein	In accordance with Article 7 of the 1997 Ordinance on Packaging and Packaging Waste, the manufacturing material of packaging must be made visible on the packaging or on a label in accordance with Decision 97/129/EC. Furthermore, the marking must be clearly visible, legible and durable, even after the packaging has been opened.	Not used - <i>If your company has a valid trademark agreement with a PRO Europe scheme, PRO Europe will tolerate if you deliver similarly packaged goods with the Green Dot also to Liechtenstein.</i>	n/a
Norway	n/a - <i>However the Danish voluntary labeling system for waste sorting may be used on packaging. Further details in English can be found here.</i>	Voluntary	n/a

10. Appendix 3: Overview of Current Labeling Requirements for Packaging in Non EU/EEA States in the Single Market

Non EU/EEA Member States in the Single Market	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
Switzerland	n/a	Not used - <i>If your company has a valid trademark agreement with a PRO Europe scheme, PRO Europe will tolerate if you deliver similarly packaged goods with the Green Dot also to Switzerland.</i>	n/a
Northern Ireland	<i>n/a - No material labeling measures are cited in Northern Irish packaging legislation.</i>	Voluntary	n/a

11. Appendix 4: Overview of Current Labeling Requirements for Packaging in the Rest of Europe Outside the EU/EEA/Single Market and the EAEU

Non EU/EEA/Single Market	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
United Kingdom (UK)	<p>In July 2023, DEFRA announced Draft Regulations which propose the introduction of recyclability labels for packaging.</p> <p><i>Please see the section on the UK above for further information.</i></p>	Voluntary	n/a
Ukraine	<p>In accordance with Article 3.5 of Order No. 289, 2004 to facilitate collection, sorting, transport, reuse and recovery, including recycling, the packaging must be marked for identification and classification purposes: the relevant industry, the type of packaging material(s).</p> <p>The package shall contain the appropriate marking, either directly on the package itself or on a label, which must be clearly visible and easily recognizable. Marking must be wear-resistant and reliable, including when the package is opened.</p>	n/a	n/a
Republic of Moldova	Voluntary	n/a	If manufacturers of packaging and/or packaged products mark the packaging to facilitate collection, reuse, recovery, and recycling, they shall apply the system of identification and marking provided in Annex no. 5 in Decision No. 561, 2020, so that the packaging contains indications of the nature of

Non EU/EEA/Single Market	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
			<p>the packaging material or materials used, to allow identification and classification in the sector concerned.</p> <p>The marking shall be applied directly to the package or label and must be visible, legible and durable, even after opening the package.</p> <p>Manufacturers who sell products packed in reusable primary packaging shall inform consumers about the reusable nature of the packaging, as the case may be, the deposit value and about the collection system.</p>
Georgia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Republic of Serbia	<p>In accordance with Article 15 of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Law of 2009, packaging shall be identified and labeled according to the natural properties of the packaging materials used in its production to facilitate collection, reuse and recycling, composting, bio-degradation and utilization for energy purposes.</p> <p>The packaging shall bear the appropriate marking either on the packaging itself or on its label, and if the size of the packaging does not allow it, on the attached instructions. The mark shall indicate the type of material used in the production of the packaging, as well as the possibility of reuse and recycling, if any. The label should be clear, visible and easy to read, i.e. durable and</p>	Voluntary	Packaging that can be reused or recycled is marked with special symbols. These symbols are presented in Annex 2, of the Regulation on Numbering, Abbreviations and Symbols Used for Identification and Labeling of Packaging Materials of 2009.

Non EU/EEA/Single Market	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
	<p>permanent, even when the packaging is opened. Further details on the label are available in the Regulation on Numbering, Abbreviations and Symbols Used for Identification and Labeling of Packaging Materials of 2009.</p>		
Montenegro	n/a	n/a	n/a
Republic of Albania	<p>In accordance with Chapter 8 of Decision No. 177/2012, the manufacturer or packer of packaged goods shall mark packaging with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The identification number and abbreviation of the name of the packaging materials according to Appendix no. 4; B. The sign of recycling/recovery for packaging according to Appendix no. 4; and C. The note announcing the obligation for separate collection of packaging waste. <p>Labels shall be clear, legible and fixed to the packaging even after it has been opened.</p>	n/a	<p>Marks for the recyclability/recoverability of the packaging and the type of material from which it is made shall be affixed. A separate mark for identifying biodegradable materials shall also be used. Details of both labels are available in Appendix no. 4 of Decision No. 177/2012.</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<p>In accordance with Article 9 of Regulation of December 2011, in order to facilitate collection, reuse and recovery of packaging, packaging must be sorted and designated according to the materials used in production. Packaging shall be sorted and designated according to the Ordinance on Sheet Form, Content and</p>	Voluntary	n/a

Non EU/EEA/Single Market	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
	Informing on Significant Features of Products and Packaging by Producers, "Official Gazette of F BiH" number 6/08.		
Republic of Azerbaijan	n/a	n/a	n/a
Republic of Türkiye /Turkey	Voluntary	n/a	Packaging material and recyclability labeling is voluntary, in accordance with Article 14 of the 2021 Regulation on the Control of Packaging Waste. If manufacturers opt to label their packaging, the abbreviation and material number of the packaging can be added in accordance with the Package Labeling System set out in Annex-2 and the label illustrated in Annex-3. The labeling must be easily visible, readable and durable.

12. Appendix 5: Overview of Current Labeling Requirements for Packaging in the EAEU

Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU/EEU) (Customs Union) Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
EAEU/EEU	<p>In accordance with Article 6 of Decision No. 769 of 2011, packaging must contain the information necessary for identifying the material from which the packing is made, and also information on the possibility of reusing it, including informing the customers.</p> <p>The marking must contain a numerical designation and/or an alphabetical designation (abbreviation) of the material of which the packing is made, in accordance with Supplement 3, and contain pictograms and symbols in accordance with Supplements to this Decision i.e. Fig. 3 on packing not suitable for contact with food products; Fig. 4 on packing that can be reused (Möbius strip) etc.</p>	n/a	Labeling obligations for denoting the reusability of packaging are set out in Article 6 and Figure 4 of Decision No. 769 of 2011.
Republic of Armenia	<p>On 24.10.2021 the Armenian Decision No. 1544-N of 2006 on Packaging and Packaging Waste expired. Although it contained detailed labeling obligations in Chapter 5, it was replaced by EAEU Decision No. 769 of 2011.</p> <p><i>For details on this Decision please see the above section on the EAEU/EEU.</i></p>	n/a	<p>Decision No. 1544-N of 2006 contained mandatory labels for; denoting reusable packaging, and identifying packaging made of partially or fully secondary polymer raw materials, by indicating its percentage ratio. However, this Decision was repealed on 24.10.2021 by EAEU Decision No. 769 of 2011.</p> <p><i>For details on this Decision please see the above section on the EAEU/EEU.</i></p>

Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU/EEU) (Customs Union) Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Status of the Green Dot	Additional Labeling Requirements
Republic of Belarus	<i>Please see the above section on the EAEU/EEU.</i>	n/a	<i>Please see the above section on the EAEU/EEU.</i>
Russian Federation	<i>Please see the above section on the EAEU/EEU.</i>	n/a	<i>Please see the above section on the EAEU/EEU.</i>



Referenced Legislation

- Albania: Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste, Decision No. 177/2012
- Austria: Packaging Waste Ordinance 184/2014
- Belgium: Product Standards for Packaging, Royal Decree, 25 March 1999
- Belgium: Product Standards for Packaging, Royal Decree, 25 March 1999 - Amendment - (on marking/labeling and harmonised standards) Royal Decree, 25 May 2011
- Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation: Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste, Regulation, December 2011
- Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation: Marking and Labelling of Packaging with Waste Management Information, Regulation, December 2007
- Bulgaria: Ordinance on Packaging and Packaging Waste, Decree No. 271/2012
- Bulgaria: Ordinance on Packaging and Packaging Waste, Decree No. 271/2012 - Amendment - (on making mobius loop and the tidyman logo voluntary, etc) Decree No. 419/2022
- CITEO: New Sorting Label for Household Packaging in France, Guidance Document, April 2022
- Croatia: Rules on Packaging and Packaging Waste, Ordinance NN 88/2015 - Amendment - (on plastic shopping bags, etc) Ordinance NN 116/2017
- Croatia: Management of Packaging, Waste Packaging and Single-use Plastic Products, Draft Pravilnik, November 2022
- Croatia: Management of Packaging, Waste Packaging and Single-use Plastic Products, Pravilnik NN 137/2023
- Cyprus: Packaging and Packaging Waste Law No. 32(I), 2002
- Czech Republic: Packaging Act 477/2001
- Denmark: Essential Requirements for Packaging, Statutory Order 1455/2015
- Estonia: Packaging Act, 2004
- EU: Packaging and Packaging Waste, Draft Regulation, November 2022

Referenced Legislation

- EurAsEC: Approving Technical Regulations on Safety of Packaging, Decision No. 769, August 2011
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OUR NUMBERS

300+

CUSTOMERS WORLDWIDE

195

COUNTRIES COVERED

90,000

REGULATIONS