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# *Packaging Labeling Legislation in Europe: A 2025 Regulatory Update*

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# 01. About The Authors



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# 01. About The Authors



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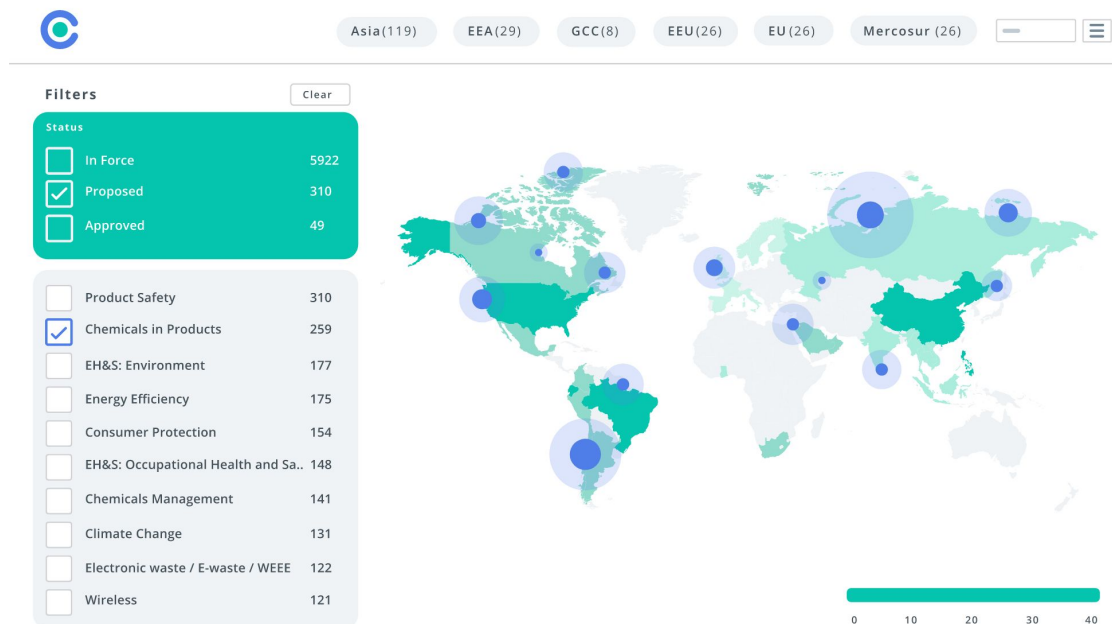
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## 03. Introduction

Over the past year, the packaging legislation landscape in Europe has reached a significant turning point with the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2025/40 on packaging and packaging waste (the PPWR).

This marks a decisive shift from the previous directive-based approach to a directly applicable regulation, ensuring alignment of packaging rules and labeling requirements across member states.

Due to the increased focus on the PPWR, there has been an overall deceleration in the introduction of national packaging labeling legislation across Europe, as member states await implementation of the new regulation. However, some states have continued ahead with national packaging measures despite the pending EU-wide harmonization.

This whitepaper will dive deeper into recent packaging labeling developments, including:

- The entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2025/40 and the establishment of a harmonized packaging labeling system within the EU;
- The introduction of mandatory packaging labeling requirements in Portugal; and
- The initiation of infringement procedures against France and Spain regarding national packaging labeling requirements.

An overview of current country-specific packaging material labeling obligations in Europe is also outlined in the Appendices of this whitepaper, 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; and
- Current Labeling Requirements for Packaging in the EAEU.





## 04. European Union

Following a lengthy legislative process, the PPWR was formally adopted in December 2024. It was officially published in the Official Journal of the European Union in January 2025, and entered into force on 11 February 2025.

Article 12 of the PPWR introduces a harmonized labeling system for various packaging formats to facilitate proper waste management and increase sustainability, placing new obligations on all actors within the packaging lifecycle to comply with phased labeling requirements starting in 2028 and beyond. Key measures include:

- All packaging placed on the market (excluding deposit-return system and certain transport packaging) must bear a harmonized label indicating its material composition, and information on the destination of separate components may be provided by using a QR code or other type digital data carrier;
- Reusable packaging must bear a label to inform users of its reusability and include a QR code or other type of digital data carrier with additional information on its composition and available collection points;
- Packaging containing recycled content may be labeled with information on the percentage of recycled material used. If used, recycled and bio-based plastic labeling are to comply with specifications set out in the relevant implementing acts; and

- Packaging subject to deposit and return systems or extended producer responsibility schemes may be marked with a QR code or other type of digital data carrier. The symbol must be clear, accurate, and not misleading about the packaging recyclability or reusability.

Furthermore, the PPWR prohibits the use of any labels or symbols that could mislead or confuse consumers about the sustainability or recyclability of specific packaging. Overall, labels must:

- Utilize pictograms that are simple and accessible, including for individuals with disabilities;
- Be visible, legible, and securely attached to the packaging, ensuring that information cannot be easily removed; and
- Be accessible to consumers before purchase, including through online channels.



## 05. Portugal

Mandatory Portuguese packaging labeling requirements were recently introduced by an amendment to Decree-Law No. 152-D/2017.

Article 28(5) of Decree-Law No. 152-D/2017 states that, packers whose packaging is managed within the scope of the Integrated Packaging and Packaging Waste Management System (SIGRE), must adopt one of the following measures:

- Labeling of non-reusable primary and secondary packaging, indicating their appropriate destination, namely, the colour of the correct recycling bin where packaging waste must be placed;
- The provision of information on the destination of packaging waste by any appropriate means, namely in the instructions for use of the packaged product or at points of sale.

The above indicates that there is an option to provide information in the instructions or at points of sale instead of adopting labels. In December 2024, the Portuguese Environmental Agency (APA) published an official announcement regarding the implementation of Article 28.5.a. of Decree-Law No. 152-D/2017 on the labeling of packaging. The full announcement, including a guidance document, is available for download [here](#).

Furthermore, Article 28(7) states that reusable packaging shall be labeled and the symbol/rules for labeling will be defined six months from the date of consultation of the associations representing the sectors involved. To our knowledge, this has not yet occurred.

Finally, reusable packaging referred to in Article 23-D(1), which applies to entities that provide reusable primary, secondary and tertiary packaging on a rental basis, as well as service packaging, shall be labeled according to the terms defined by environmental authorities. This labeling must attest, through a mark or distinctive sign of the owner of the packaging, its inclusion in the reuse system.

This [FAQ document](#) published by the APA (Portuguese Environment Agency) provides further information.





## 06. France and Spain - Infringement Procedures

As explained in the table below, France and Spain have introduced mandatory national packaging requirements.

As part of efforts to harmonize packaging labeling across the EU, the EU Commission has taken issue with these national requirements via the initiation of infringement procedures against both countries.

Firstly, the Commission sent a reasoned opinion to France in November 2024 due to the mandatory use of the Triman logo in the country. In their [opinion](#), the Commission cited the upcoming EU-wide packaging labeling measures and stated that until these measures come into force, "national laws adopted in this field shall not create unnecessary barriers for internal market trade."

The Commission stressed that it has been "repeatedly indicated by industry as a major internal market barrier and seriously undermines the free movement of goods." France was given two months to respond and take necessary measures. Otherwise, the Commission may refer the matter to the Court of Justice of the European Union.

The Commission followed this up by sending a letter of formal notice to Spain in December 2024 in relation to their national packaging labeling requirements emanating from Royal Decree 1055/2022.

In the [notice](#), the Commission stated that the Spanish authorities "do not seem to have conducted a sufficient analysis of the proportionality of the measure as other suitable options, less restrictive of trade between Member States, are available." Spain was given two months to respond and address these shortcomings. If Spain's response is not satisfactory, the Commission may decide to issue a reasoned opinion.

In any case, these national measures will be overridden by harmonized packaging labeling rules adopted under Article 12 of the PPWR. These EU rules will apply from 12 August 2028 (unless the Commission misses the deadline for the adoption of implementing acts under Article 12 of the PPWR).



## 07. Conclusion

The PPWR introduces a harmonized regulatory framework for packaging labeling across the EU, establishing a unified approach to support the circular economy.

This harmonization is expected to halt individual member states from independently advancing their own packaging and waste sorting initiatives, fostering a consistent and cohesive system across the EU.

Over the coming months and years, we are expecting the publication of details on the implementing acts which will expand upon the labeling requirements under Article 12 of the PPWR. In particular, we are awaiting the publication of the harmonized mandatory labels to be used across the EU.

We are also monitoring any developments relating to the infringement procedures against France and Spain and whether these procedures will result in changes to their national packaging labeling requirements in the near future.

For more on packaging legislation in Europe, check out our whitepaper '[Unpacking the New EU Packaging Regulation \(PPWR\): A Summary of Key Requirements](#)'.

Want to find out how you can stay ahead of your packaging compliance obligations? [Start a Conversation](#) today!

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

EU & EU Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Additional Labeling Requirements
EU	<p>Mandatory from 12 August 2028 or 24 months from the date of entry into force of the relevant implementing act(s), whichever is latest. All packaging placed on the market (excluding transport and deposit-return system packaging) must be labeled with information on its material composition to facilitate consumer sorting.</p> <p>A harmonized EU label is yet to be determined. A QR code may be used in addition to the on-pack labeling.</p> <p>Until the mandatory material composition labeling requirements come into force, packaging material information may be voluntarily marked in accordance with Commission Decision 97/129/EC.</p>	<p>Labeling for reusable packaging is mandatory from 12 February 2029 or 30 months from the date of entry into force of the relevant implementing act, whichever is the latest.</p> <p>Further information on reusability shall be provided through a QR code or other type of standardized, open, digital data carrier.</p>
Austria	Voluntary*	N/A
Belgium	Voluntary*	N/A
Bulgaria	<p>Mandatory - Specifications for packaging material labeling are set out in Article 5 of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Ordinance.</p> <p>This national requirement will be replaced by EU measures on 12 August 2028.</p>	The use of the Mobius Loop symbol and the Tidyman symbol is no longer mandatory in accordance with Decree No. 419/2022.
Croatia	Voluntary* - No longer mandatory following the implementation of Ordinance NN 116/2017.	<p>Manufacturers who place returnable (reusable) packaging on the market are obliged to mark such packaging with a mark for returnable packaging in accordance with Annex IV of Pravilnik NN 137/2023.</p> <p>This national requirement will be replaced by EU measures on 12 February 2029 or 30 months from the date of entry into force of the relevant implementing act, whichever is the latest.</p>

EU & EU Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Additional Labeling Requirements
Cyprus	Voluntary*	N/A
Czechia/Czech Republic	Voluntary*	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).
Denmark	<p>Voluntary* - However, Denmark has created a voluntary labeling system for waste sorting that can also be used on packaging. Further details can be found <a href="#">here</a>. It has subsequently been introduced to other Nordic countries, including Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.</p> <p>It is likely that this voluntary labeling system will be impacted by harmonized labeling under the PPWR. See Article 12(8) of the PPWR.</p>	N/A
Estonia	Voluntary*	N/A
Finland	Voluntary* - However, the Danish voluntary labeling system for waste sorting may be used on packaging. Further details can be found <a href="#">here</a> .	N/A
France	<p>Mandatory - 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.</p> <p>The EU Commission has initiated an infringement procedure against France for the use of the Triman logo so this labeling requirement may be withdrawn or amended in the near future. The latest update may be viewed <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>In any case, this national requirement will be replaced by EU measures on 12 August 2028.</p>	N/A

EU & EU Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Additional Labeling Requirements
Germany	Voluntary*	N/A
Greece	Voluntary*	N/A
Hungary	Voluntary*	N/A
Ireland	N/A - No material labeling measures are cited in Irish packaging legislation.	N/A
Italy	<p>Mandatory - Compliance with the Italian Environmental label may be achieved through the use of digital means i.e. Apps, QR codes, and websites.</p> <p>This national requirement will be replaced by EU measures on 12 August 2028.</p>	N/A
Latvia	Voluntary*	N/A
Lithuania	Voluntary*	N/A
Luxembourg	<p>As set out in Article 9 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>This national requirement will be replaced by EU measures on 12 August 2028.</p>	N/A
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.</p> <p>Such marking shall be clearly visible and easily legible, appropriately durable and lasting, even when the packaging is opened. This national requirement will be replaced by EU measures on 12 August 2028.</p>	N/A



EU & EU Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Additional Labeling Requirements
Netherlands	Voluntary*	N/A
Poland	Voluntary*	N/A
Portugal	Voluntary*	<p>Article 28(5) of Decree-Law No. 152-D/2017 states that, packers whose packaging is managed within the scope of the Integrated Packaging and Packaging Waste Management System (SIGRE) must adopt one of the following measures:</p> <p>a) Labeling of non-reusable primary and secondary packaging, indicating their appropriate destination, namely, the colour of the correct recycling bin where packaging waste must be placed; or</p> <p>b) The provision of information on the destination of packaging waste by other means (in the instructions or at the point of sale).</p> <p>Secondly, reusable packaging shall be labeled. The symbols and further information has not yet been published.</p> <p>Finally, certain reusable packaging that is provided on a rental basis, as well as service packaging, shall be labeled according to the terms defined by environmental authorities.</p> <p>This <a href="#">FAQ document</a> provides more information. It is likely that some or all of these measures will be impacted by the PPWR.</p>
Romania	Voluntary* - Briefly mandatory until measures were revoked in 2018.	N/A
Slovakia	Voluntary*	N/A
Slovenia	Voluntary* - Briefly mandatory until measures were revoked in 2021.	N/A

EU & EU Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Additional Labeling Requirements
Spain	<p>Voluntary*</p> <p>However, from 1 January 2025 household packaging must be labeled with instructions for its disposal by consumers. Producers are free to use whichever symbols/text they wish as long as the requirements of Article 13.2 and 13.8 are satisfied.</p> <p>The EU Commission has launched an infringement procedure against Spain in relation to these labeling requirements as it believes that these labeling requirements create an unnecessary barrier to intra-EU trade. The latest update may be viewed <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>In any case, this national requirement will be replaced by EU measures on 12 August 2028.</p>	<p>Packaging must indicate its reusability, and the symbol associated with the deposit and return system under Articles 46.8 and 47.7 (only applies to reusable packaging and certain beverage containers which have a deposit and return system).</p> <p>Compostable plastic packaging shall be labeled to confirm certification with European standard UNE EN 13432:2001.</p> <p>Compostable containers in domestic or industrial composting shall state "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 in the environment, is prohibited.</p> <p>Packaging must bear these markings either on the packaging itself or on the label. Such marking must be clearly visible and easily legible and must have adequate persistence and durability, even after the packaging has been opened.</p> <p>It is likely that some or all of these measures will be impacted by the PPWR.</p>
Sweden	<p>Voluntary* - However, the Danish voluntary labeling system for waste sorting may be used on packaging. Further details can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	N/A

\* Indicates that material identification packaging labeling is voluntary until the application of EU-wide mandatory material identification labeling requirements on 12 August 2028.

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

EEA Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Additional Labeling Requirements
Iceland	<p>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.</p> <p>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, and must remain and last as appropriate, even when the packaging is opened.*</p>	<p>Additionally, the Danish voluntary labeling system for waste sorting may be used on packaging. Further details in English can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>
Liechtenstein	<p>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.*</p>	N/A
Norway	<p>Voluntary - The Unified Nordic Pictogram System for Recycling may be used on packaging. Further details in English can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	N/A

\* Regulation (EU) 2025/40 will be implemented in the EEA States once it is incorporated into the EEA Agreement. The review process by the EEA has begun and further details can be viewed [here](#).

# 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	Additional Labeling Requirements
Switzerland	N/A	N/A
Northern Ireland	N/A - However, the labeling measures established by Regulation (EU) 2025/40 will be applicable, as clarified by the Northern Ireland Assembly <a href="#">here</a> . Further information is provided in EU Commission Notice <a href="#">C/2025/946</a> .	N/A

## 11. Appendix 4: Overview of Current Labelling 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	Additional Labeling Requirements
United Kingdom (UK)	Despite the introduction of recyclability labeling requirements in the 2023 proposed regulations, these requirements were omitted from the final regulations which entered into force in January 2025. DEFRA has stated that this is a temporary position, and that they intend to introduce mandatory labeling in alignment with the Regulation (EU) 2025/40.	N/A
Ukraine	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). 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.	N/A
Republic of Moldova	Voluntary	<p>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 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>



Non EU/EEA/Single Market	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Additional Labeling Requirements
Georgia	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 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>	<p>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.</p>
Montenegro	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"> <li>A. The identification number and abbreviation of the name of the packaging materials according to Appendix no. 4;</li> <li>B. The sign of recycling/recovery for packaging according to Appendix no. 4; and</li> <li>C. The note announcing the obligation for separate collection of packaging waste.</li> </ul> <p>Labels shall be clear, legible and fixed to the packaging even after it has been opened.</p>	<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>

Non EU/EEA/Single Market	Status of Material Identification Labeling	Additional Labeling Requirements
Bosnia and Herzegovina	In accordance with Article 11 of Regulation of April 2023, in order to facilitate collection, reuse and recovery of packaging, packaging must be classified and labeled according to the materials used in production. Packaging shall be classified and labeled according to the Ordinance on Sheet Form, Content and Informing on Significant Features of Products and Packaging by Producers, "Official Gazette of F BiH" number 6/08.	N/A
Republic of Azerbaijan	N/A	N/A
Republic of Türkiye /Turkey	Voluntary	<p>Packaging material and recyclability labelling is voluntary, in accordance with Article 14 of the 2021 Regulation on the Control of Packaging Waste.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The labeling must be easily visible, readable and durable.</p>

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

Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU/EEU) (Customs Union) Member States	Status of Material Identification Labeling	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.</p>	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>For details on this Decision please see the above section on the EAEU/EEU.</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.
Republic of Belarus	Please see the above section on the EAEU/EEU.	Please see the above section on the EAEU/EEU.
Russian Federation	Please see the above section on the EAEU/EEU.	Please see the above section on the EAEU/EEU.



## 13. 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/labelling and harmonised standards) Royal Decree, 25 May 2011
- Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation: Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste, Regulation, April 2023
- 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: 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, Order No. 1271, 2021
- Denmark: Requirements for Packaging and Extended Producer Responsibility Obligations for Packaging Waste, Order BEK No. 323, 2025
- Estonia: Packaging Act, 2004
- EU: Packaging and Packaging Waste, Regulation (EU) 2025/40
- EU: Application of Packaging and Packing Waste Regulation (EU) 2025/40 in the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland, Commission Notice C/2025/946
- EurAsEC: Approving Technical Regulations on Safety of Packaging, Decision No. 769, August 2011
- EAEU: Approving Technical Regulations on Safety of Packaging, Decision No. 769, August 2011 - Proposed Amendment - (on scope, definitions, updated safety and labelling requirements, restrictions on the use of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) label) Draft Decision, March 2021
- France: Anti-waste and Promotion of Circular Economy, Law 2020-105
- Germany: Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste, Act BGBl. 2234, 2017
- Greece: Implementing Directives (EU) 2018/851 and 2018/852 on the Circular Economy Package, Law No. 4819, 2021
- Hungary: Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste, Decree 442/2012
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- Ireland: European Union (Packaging) Regulations, SI 282/2014
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- Italy: Manual for the Use of Digital Channels for the Environmental Labelling of Packaging, Guidance Document, January 2023
- Latvia: Packaging and Packaging Waste Law, 2002
- Lithuania: Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste, Law No. IX-517, 2001
- Lithuania: Packaging and Packaging Waste, Order No. 348, 2002
- Liechtenstein: Packaging and Packaging Waste, Ordinance, 26 August 1997
- Luxembourg: Packaging and Packaging Waste Law, 21 March 2017
- Malta: Waste Management (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations L.N. 277/2006
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- Montenegro: Procedure for Collection and Treatment of Waste Packaging, Decree, July 2012
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- Poland: Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste, Law 888/2013
- Poland: Labelling Design for Packaging, Regulation Nr. 1298, 2014
- Portugal: Specific Waste Law Management Regime, Decree-law 152-D/2017
- Portugal: Specific Waste Law Management Regime, Decree-Law No. 152-D/2017 and others - Amendment - (on extended producer responsibility, packaging labelling etc.) Decree-Law No. 24/2024
- Romania: Management of Packaging and Packaging Waste, Law No. 249/2015
- Turkey: Control of Packaging Waste, Regulation, June 2021
- Serbia: Packaging and Packaging Waste Law, 2009
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- Ukraine: Approving Technical Regulation on Conformity Assessment of Packaging Materials and Packaging Waste, Order No. 289, 2004
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## OUR NUMBERS

# 300+

CUSTOMERS WORLDWIDE

# 195

COUNTRIES COVERED

# 100,000+

REGULATIONS