

# Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Guide

**Authors:**

*Catherine Burke, Senior Quality Assurance Lead, Compliance & Risks*

*Freida Gubbins, Senior Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Compliance & Risks*

*Conor O'Donoghue, Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Compliance & Risks*

*Fernanda Paro, Senior Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Compliance & Risks*



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# 01. About The Authors



## Catherine Burke

**Senior Quality Assurance Lead,  
Compliance & Risks**

Catherine is a Senior Quality Assurance Lead (Regulatory Content) on the Global Regulatory Compliance Team at Compliance & Risks where she has the responsibility of ensuring the quality, integrity and accuracy of data. She is also a Primary Subject Matter Expert for Toys and a Secondary Subject Matter Expert for Packaging (EU).

Catherine has worked with Compliance & Risks for over 14 years, implementing and overseeing a number of quality assurance measures designed to maintain the desired level of quality in order to provide the best possible product to clients.

Catherine has a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Legal Studies and Economics, a Bachelor of Law Degree and Masters in Public Law from University of Galway, complemented by a FETAC Level 5 Certificate in Legal Support Services.



## Freida Gubbins

**Senior Regulatory Compliance  
Specialist,  
Compliance & Risks**

Freida is a Senior Global Regulatory Compliance Specialist at Compliance & Risks, with over ten years of experience in regulatory analysis within the electronics and textile industries.

Since joining in 2014, she has gained extensive experience in global regulations for Packaging, Single-use Plastics, Cosmetics and the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

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

# 01. About The Authors



## Conor O'Donoghue

**Regulatory Compliance Specialist,  
Compliance & Risks**

Conor O'Donoghue is a Regulatory Compliance Specialist in the Global Regulatory Compliance Team within Compliance & Risks.

He supports clients with their compliance obligations in relation to Packaging, Single-Use Plastics, RoHS and Anti-Bribery and Corruption.

Conor holds a Bachelors of Law and an LL.M. in Environmental and Natural Resources Law.



## Fernanda Paro

**Senior Regulatory Compliance  
Specialist,  
Compliance & Risks**

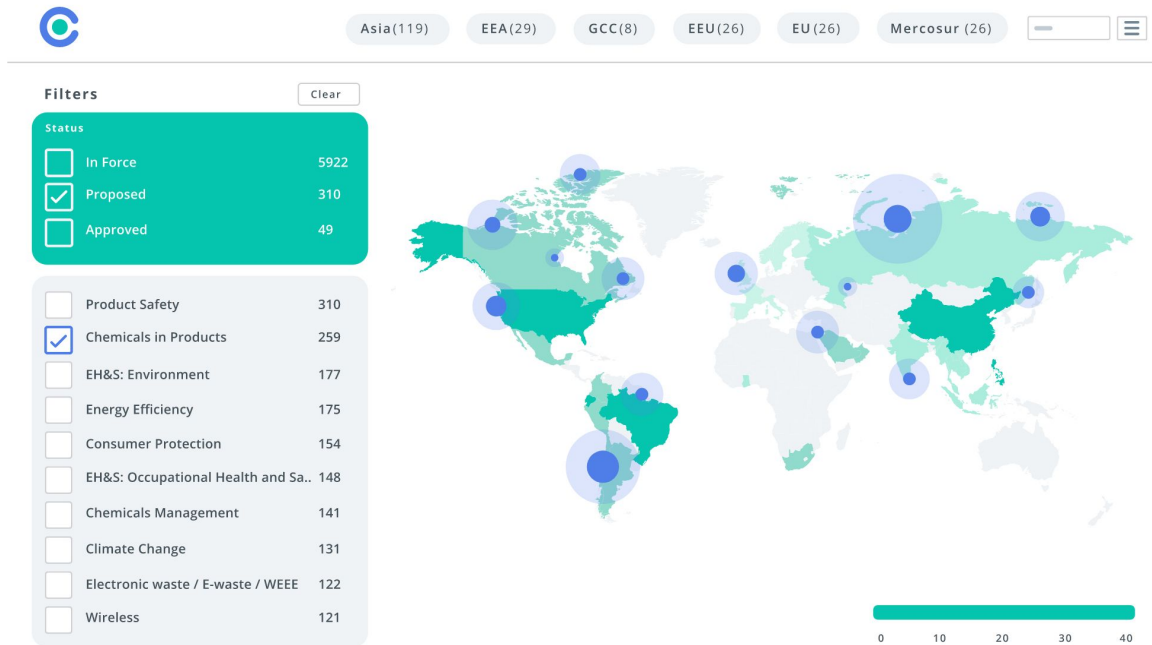
Fernanda is a Senior Regulatory Compliance Specialist with the Global Regulatory Compliance team, responsible for the monitoring of regulatory updates in South American countries. She is an expert on the Medical Device topic.

She is the project lead for a specific project across global legislation and regularly provides in-depth analysis to complex legal queries on Medical Devices.

Fernanda holds an European Healthcare Compliance Certificate Program (EU HCCP), a Master's Degree in International Trade Law: Subject MedTech Compliance - Regulatory approach focused on Cybersecurity and Data Protection and a postgraduate degree in Constitutional Law. She is a qualified lawyer, registered in Brazil and Portugal, and besides Portuguese and English, she also speaks Spanish, and has good competencies in Italian and French.

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## 03. Introduction

**In Asia, packaging labelling requirements form an increasingly important part of environmental and packaging waste management policy.**


Countries across the region have introduced requirements for environmental labelling, including mandatory sorting instructions, material identification codes, and the use of regulated or voluntary ecolabels.

This guide outlines the current environmental labelling frameworks for packaging and packaging materials across key Asian markets. It provides insight into mandatory and voluntary systems, label design specifications, implementation deadlines, and links to relevant national standards - helping producers, importers, and brand owners achieve compliant, transparent, and sustainable packaging communication.

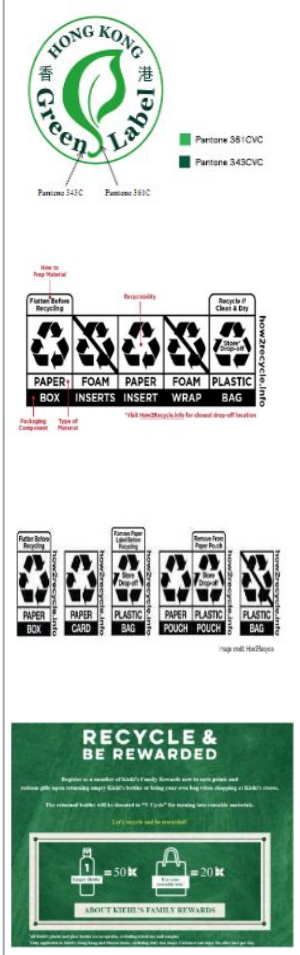
We examine legislation in:

- China
- Hong Kong
- India
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Singapore
- South Korea
- Taiwan
- Thailand
- Vietnam

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
China	<p><b>China:</b> Packaging Recycling Marking, Standard GB/T 18455-2022</p> <p><b>China:</b> Technical Requirement for Environmental Labelling Products - Plastic Packaging Products, Standard HJ 209-2017</p>	In force	<p>GB/T 18455-2022 applies to recyclable packaging containers, packaging products, and packaging components made of materials such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, and composite materials.</p> <p>HJ 209-2017 applies to plastic packaging products.</p>	<p>There are currently no mandatory nationwide packaging labelling requirements in China. However, there are recommended national and industry standards. The most relevant standards are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GB/T 18455-2022; and</li> <li>• HJ 209-2017</li> </ul> <p>GB/T 18455-2022 is a copyrighted standard so the content will not be published in this Guide. The standard may be found <a href="#">here</a>. As noted above, it is currently a recommended standard and is therefore not strictly mandatory.</p> <p>The standard establishes a labelling system for plastics, metals, glass, and composite packaging materials. The symbols primarily use chasing arrows and material codes in a manner similar to Decision 97/129/EC in the EU.</p> <p>HJ 209-2017 is an industry standard which exists as part of the <a href="#">China Environmental Labelling Program</a>. This is a voluntary product certification system in China whereby certified products may display a green label.</p> <p>The standard specifies requirements for plastic packaging products which are to be met in order to display the green label. The following requirements are particularly relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-degradable plastic packaging shall not use thermosetting plastics and foamed plastics as raw materials;</li> <li>• The product manufacturing process does not use azo dyes that can decompose into carcinogenic aromatic amines listed in Appendix A;</li> <li>• No phthalate plasticizers listed in Appendix B shall be added to non-food packaging;</li> <li>• The presence of lead, cadmium, mercury, hexavalent chromium and its compounds, polybrominated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers, solvent residues, etc. in the product shall comply with GB/T 10004;</li> <li>• The vinyl chloride monomer content in polyvinyl chloride (PVC) products shall comply with the requirements of GB 9681, and the styrene monomer content in polystyrene products shall comply with the requirements of GB 9681;</li> <li>• The biocarbon content in non-degradable plastic packaging should be greater than 20%.</li> </ul>	 <p>Symbols found in GB/T 18455-2022 not included in this Guide as the standard must be purchased.</p>

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<p><b>Hong-Kong</b></p>	<p><b>Hong Kong (China):</b> Green Label Product Environmental Criteria for Degradable Non-Food / Drink Containers and Non-Food Bags, Standard GL-005-006</p> <p><b>Hong Kong (China):</b> Green Label Ecolabelling Scheme - Use of Logo, Summary, 2017</p>	<p>In force</p>	<p>All packaging except GL-005-006 which applies to Degradable Non-Food / Drink Containers and Non-Food Bags</p>	<p>The labelling system for packaging in Hong Kong is voluntary in nature and carried out through eco-labels and the Packaging Reduction Charter.</p> <p><b>The Hong Kong Green Label Scheme Product Environmental Criteria for Degradable Non-Food / Drink Containers and Non-Food Bags (GL-005-006)</b> is a voluntary scheme, which aims to identify products that are more environmentally friendly than other similar products.</p> <p>The physical performance criteria is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers must be resistant to static loading such that the average deformation in height of specimens subject to test shall be <math>\leq 6\%</math>. The verification methods for this are a review of laboratory test report(s) and Static Loading Test HS 3001 (1) or equivalent (2).</li> <li>Fold resistance of containers with non-detachable lids must be resistant to folding and unfolding and no hinge breakage shall occur for at least two out of three test specimens. The verification methods for this are a review of laboratory test report(s) and Fold Resistance Test HS 3002 (1) or equivalent (2).</li> <li>Low temperature resistance: When the product is stored at a temperature of <math>-25^{\circ}\text{C}</math> for about 4 hours, there shall be no breakage for at least two out of three test specimens. The verification methods for this are a review of laboratory test report(s) and Low Temperature Resistance Test HS 3003 (1) or equivalent (2).</li> <li>Oil and water proof at raised temperature: The container must not permit oil and grease, moisture or small amounts of water to penetrate a raised temperature for a minimum of about twenty minutes. The verification methods for this are a review of laboratory test report(s) and Oil and Water Proof Tests at raised temperature HS 3004 (1) or equivalent (2).</li> <li>Acid resistance: The container must be resistant to acidic foodstuffs, and there must be no discoloration, defects, distortion and leakage for all the test specimens. The verification methods for this are a review of laboratory test report(s) and Acid Resistance Test HS 3006 (1) or equivalent (2).</li> <li>Tensile strength: Degradable food bags shall meet the standard as claimed. The verification methods for this are a review of laboratory test report(s) and Tensile Strength Test HS 3005 (1) or equivalent (2).</li> </ul>	 <p>The sample labels include the Hong Kong Green Label logo, a color key for Pantone 345C and 345CVC, and several material-specific labels such as 'Paper Box', 'Foam Inserts', 'Paper Insert', 'Foam Wrap', and 'Plastic Bag'. There is also a 'Recycle &amp; Be Rewarded' label with a QR code and a reward amount of 50 HKD.</p>

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Hong-Kong				<p><b>The product environmental criteria are as follows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degradability: The percent biodegradation of the product material must be <math>\geq 60\%</math> within 180 days. The verification methods for this are a review of laboratory test report(s) and Biodegradability Test HS 2001 (1) or equivalent (2).</li> </ul> <p>The test can be performed by in-house method by the accredited laboratory or manufacturer under special circumstances and with the approval from GC.</p> <p><b>The Hong Kong Regulations and Use of Logo, 2017</b> provides information on the use of the logo and states that the logo must be used together with the Licensee's name and have the Licensee's Scheme Certification number and the corresponding HKGLS Code number adjacent to it unless there are specific circumstances which have been approved by GC. When a Licensee wants to vary these conditions, they must receive express permission from GC in writing. The logo can only be used on a certified product and on advertising in printed media for the product. The proposed use and required wording which expresses the benefits of environmental protection must be approved by the GC in advance and be in writing. This must happen before the logo is put into effect. Licensees can only use the Logo in the form specified by GC. They must follow all any directions provided by GC in relation to colour and size of the representations of the Logo. The size of the Logo must be at least such size so that the text "Hong Kong Green Label" and the Certification number are clearly legible.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Practical Guides on Packaging Reduction and Management - Electronics and Electrical Appliances Sector</a> suggests that electronics and electrical appliances companies should use packaging with on-pack recycling labels which give customers clear instructions on the correct way to recycle packaging. The labels should be as clear as possible and informative.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Practical Guides on Packaging Reduction and Management - E-commerce Sector</a> suggests that E-commerce companies should use packaging with on-pack recycling labels which give customers clear instructions on the correct way to recycle packaging, especially when the packaging mix of online shopping is diverse. The labels should be as clear as possible and informative. It further suggests the establishment of a labelling scheme or green merchant rating system which differentiates eco-friendly merchants from the ordinary ones.</p>	



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Hong-Kong				<p>The <a href="#">Practical Guides on Packaging Reduction and Management - Importer Sector</a> suggests that importers use mono-material for packaging that have on-pack recycling labels for easy recycling and incentivise the public to recycle their packaging through activities that relate to their daily life.</p> <p>The above Guides are related to the Packaging Reduction Charter in Hong Kong, which invites companies to commit to sustainable packaging practices and actively reduce packaging waste. The charter allows companies to apply for a Platinum or Gold Award.</p>	




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India	<p><b>India:</b> Plastic Waste Management, Rules, March 2016</p> <p><b>India:</b> Marking and Labelling on Plastic Packaging, Notice, April 2025</p> <p><b>India:</b> Plastic Waste Management, Rules, March 2016 - Amendment - (on QR code labelling of plastic carry bag and multi-layered packaging, penalties for non-compliance, etc) Rules, G.S.R. 73(E), 2025</p>	In force	<p><b>Plastic packaging, including;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rigid plastic packaging,</li> <li>• Flexible plastic packaging,</li> <li>• Multi Layered plastic packaging,</li> <li>• Plastic sheet or the like used for packaging as well as carry bags made of compostable plastics.</li> </ul>	<p>In accordance with the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, and its subsequent amendments, producers, importers, and brand owners (PIBOs) must ensure that plastic packaging contains their name and registration certificate number generated through the centralised online portal.</p> <p>This information may be provided through the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A barcode or Quick Response (QR) code printed on the plastic packaging.</li> <li>• The product information brochure.</li> <li>• A unique identification number issued under applicable law, printed on the packaging.</li> </ul> <p>Official guidelines for the labelling of plastic packaging with PIBO details are available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Exemptions are provided for plastic packaging covered under Article 26 of the Legal Metrology Packaged Commodities Rules, 2011, and in respect of plastic packaging cases where it is technically not feasible to print the requisite information.</p> <p>In addition to the above labelling provisions, the Rules also establish the following labelling requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycled plastic packaging shall bear a label, which states 'recycled having [%] of recycled plastic' and a mark conforming to the Indian Standard: IS 14534 2023.</li> <li>• Plastic packaging made from compostable plastics shall bear a label, which states 'Compostable only under industrial composting' and shall conform to the Indian Standard: IS/ISO 170882021.</li> <li>• Plastic packaging made from biodegradable plastic shall bear the label, which states 'Biodegradable in [specify number of days] only in the [specify recipient environment such as soil, landfill, water etc]'.</li> <li>• All packaging bags made of plastic raw material are required to be marked with the statement "Not to be used in the manufacture of single use plastic items prohibited under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 including plastic sheets &lt; 50 micron thickness, non-woven carry bags &lt; 60 GSM, Carry bags &lt; 120 micron thickness".</li> </ul>	Sample labels are available with purchase of relevant standards.

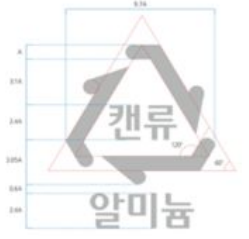

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Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
Japan	<p><b>Japan:</b> Standards for the Labeling of Designated Containers and Packaging, Ordinance No. 2, 2001</p> <p><b>Japan:</b> Identification Mark for Plastics/Paper Containers and Packaging, Guidance Document, 2020</p> <p><b>Japan:</b> Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources, Law No. 48, 1991</p> <p><b>Japan:</b> Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging Law No. 112, 1995</p>	In force	<p>The labelling requirement applies to paper and plastic "containers and packaging" which includes bottles, cans, and parcels, which contain products, and packaging papers/wrapping films that wrap products and become useless after the products are consumed or taken out of them. The labelling requirement does not apply to materials other than paper and plastic.</p> <p>There are labelling requirements for beverage containers made from plastic, steel and aluminium but these labels fall outside the scope of this Guide.</p>	<p>Japanese packaging labelling requirements emanate from Ordinance No. 2 of 2001 on Standards for the Labeling of Designated Containers and Packaging.</p> <p><b>The following economic operators are responsible for applying the symbols to the packaging:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacturers who produce containers.</li> <li>• Business entities who order the manufacturing of containers and packaging; and</li> <li>• Business entities who import and sell containers and packaging.</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional information and requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The symbol is applied by printing, labelling, or curved-stamping on at least one place on the surface of containers and packaging.</li> <li>• For packaging and containers which cannot be easily separated from each other, the group of inseparable portions is treated as a single container or packaging. In this case, the symbol associated with the heaviest portion is attached on any one of the inseparable portions.</li> <li>• When containers and packaging comprising of multiple parts are discarded at roughly the same time, individual labels for each component are not required. Instead, the labelling can be applied collectively to one of the containers or packaging.</li> <li>• A voluntary symbol has been adopted by industry for corrugated cardboard packaging.</li> <li>• B2B packaging is not required to display a symbol.</li> <li>• The colour, line width and font may be freely selected by the economic operator as long as the applied labelling is clearly legible and easily identified. The vertical length of the label shall be at least 6mm for printed labels or at least 8mm for curved-stamp labels.</li> <li>• No fee is applied in order to adopt the labels.</li> </ul> <p>Comprehensive official guidance published by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) may be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>A list of 98 frequently asked questions may also be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	 <p>Plastic</p>  <p>Paper</p>

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
Malaysia	<p>Standard on Criteria Document for Paper-based Packaging Products, August 2008</p> <p>Guidelines for importation and inspection of waste paper, January 2022</p> <p>Environmental Quality Act, No. 127 of 1974</p>	In force	Paper-based packaging products	<p>This document is part of a series developed by SIRIM Berhad to support eco-labelling of environmentally preferred products in Malaysia, responding to growing demand from both local and international markets.</p> <p>It establishes eco-labelling criteria for paper-based packaging products, developed by SIRIM scientists in consultation with industry stakeholders. The criteria are aligned with international standards and globally recognized labelling concepts, and the evaluation methods are based on widely accepted international practices.</p> <p>The Guideline mentions the Certificate of Approval (COA). A permit to import waste paper after successfully complying to the various standards and meeting all the requirements under this Guideline. It is a document that is required for customs clearance of the imported waste paper imported into Malaysia.</p> <p>The Environmental Quality Act deals with Power to control use of substance and product and to state environmental labelling (Item 30a):            "(...)(2) Any order made under subsection (1) may specify rules on the use, design and application of the label in connection with the sale of the substance or product which claims to be environmentally friendly."</p>	 <p><b>SIRIM</b> ECO-LABEL</p>
Singapore	<p>Singapore Green Labelling Scheme (SGLS), 1999</p> <p><a href="#">Singapore Logo for Products with Reduced Packaging</a></p>	In force	<p>Singapore Green Labelling Scheme - Applies to pulp and paper products</p> <p>Logo for Products with Reduced Packaging - Applies to packaging for consumer products</p>	<p>Singapore Green Labelling Scheme (SGLS) is Singapore's leading environmental standard and certification mark with over 3800 unique products certified across 43 countries. The scheme aims to help the public identify environmentally preferred products that meet certain eco-standards.</p> <p>"The 'Logo for Products with Reduced Packaging' (LPRP) is a voluntary eco-label to mark packaging of products that have undergone improvements to reduce the amount of packaging materials used. Launched on the 5th of June 2017 at the World Environment Day, it was introduced under the Singapore Packaging Agreement (SPA) to enable consumers to identify products with reduced packaging and recognise companies that have made the efforts to minimise packaging waste. However, the LPRP is not to be used as a form of support or endorsement of any organisation, product or event."</p>	  <p>www.nea.gov.sg/SPA</p>

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
South Korea	<p><b>South Korea:</b> Promotion of Saving and Recycling Resources Act, No. 4538, 1992</p> <p>South Korea: Promotion of Saving and Recycling Resources Enforcement Rules, Regulation No. 429, 1993</p> <p>South Korea: Separate Discharge Labelling System Guidelines, Notice No. 2002-195</p>	In force		<p>In South Korea, there are currently two labelling systems for packaging waste sorting;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 'Packaging Material Quality Structure Evaluation System' label,</li> <li>The 'Separate Waste Disposal System' label.</li> </ul> <p><b>The 'Packaging Material Quality Structure Evaluation System' label:</b></p> <p>As outlined in Article 9-4 of the Promotion of Saving and Recycling Resources Act, the 'Packaging Material Quality Structure Evaluation System' label, serves to evaluate packaging material quality, structure, and recyclability, in an effort to encourage recycling.</p> <p>The label must be applied to packaging materials manufactured or imported by producers subject to recycling obligations and products sold using such materials as outlined in Article 18, Paragraphs 1 of the 'Enforcement Decree of the Act on Promotion of Resource Conservation and Recycling'.</p> <p>Labels are to be based on the results of a 'self-evaluation'. Once the evaluation is completed it must be formally confirmed by the Environmental Corporation. Submissions may be submitted via the portal on (<a href="http://www.iepr.or.kr">www.iepr.or.kr</a>).</p> <p>Based on the evaluation results, packaging shall be marked as either "Best for Recycling", "Excellent for Recycling", "Average for Recycling", or "Difficult for Recycling".</p> <p>A detailed list of sample labels is available for view <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><b>The 'Separate Waste Disposal System' label:</b></p> <p>In accordance with Article 14 of the Promotion of Saving and Recycling Resources Act, manufacturers of designated products and packaging must apply separate disposal marks to their items to promote recycling. These marks must strictly follow the labeling and placement guidelines established by the Minister of Environment.</p> <p>An overview of packaging materials and packaged items subject to the labelling requirements can be found on the Korea Environment Corporation (K-eco) website <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	 























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South Korea				<p><b>Please note that even if a business is exempt from the recycling obligation as stipulated in Appendix 4 of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on Promotion of Saving and Recycling of Resources, all packaging materials subject to the recycling obligation must display a separate disposal label, regardless of size.</b></p> <p><b>Additionally, manufacturers of products or packaging not officially listed as obligated may voluntarily apply for approval to display separate disposal labels. Applications for designated use can be submitted here (<a href="http://www.iepr.or.kr">www.iepr.or.kr</a>).</b></p> <p>Specific details regarding the design and method for displaying labels can be found in the 'Separate Discharge Labelling System Guidelines, Notice No. 2002-195'. As outlined in Article 5 of the guidelines the following instructions apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1.</b> The label must be displayed either by printing, engraving, or attaching a label on at least one surface of the product or packaging material to be displayed.</li> <li><b>2.</b> The minimum size of the label, excluding the display material, shall be at least 8 mm in width and height.</li> <li><b>3.</b> The colour of the label must be a colour that contrasts with the overall colour of the product or packaging material being displayed.</li> <li><b>4.</b> The location of the label shall be on the front, side, or top, bottom, left, or right of the barcode of the product or packaging material. However, if the shape or structure of the packaging material makes it impossible to display the front, side, or top, bottom, left, or right of the barcode, the mark may be displayed on the bottom or lid.</li> <li><b>5.</b> Multi-packaging materials that use two or more separate packaging materials or that are separated must have a separate disposal mark on each separated part or packaging material. However, multi-packaging materials that are not separated but form a single unit and multi-packaging materials that include packaging materials falling under Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 1 through 3 may be collectively marked on one main part. Multi-packaging materials that are composed of paper packaging materials and synthetic resin packaging materials may be collectively marked on the paper packaging materials without a separate designation approval procedure.</li> <li><b>6.</b> For composite material packaging materials, separate disposal marks shall be placed on the main material parts, taking into account the surface area, weight, etc. of the constituent parts. The main material name shall be indicated on the separate disposal mark design, and other material names may be indicated collectively.</li> </ol>	



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South Korea				<p>7. For products imported with sealed outer packaging, where separate disposal markings are indicated on the inner packaging, and where there is a risk of damage, the material name, etc. may be collectively marked on the outer packaging.</p> <p>8. In the case of cosmetics imported in outer packaging, a separate disposal mark may be displayed along with the description of the container, etc. as prescribed in Article 10 of the Cosmetics Act .</p> <p>9. The reference date for the separate disposal label is the manufacturing date of the product.</p> <p><b>Exemptions to the 'Separate Waste Disposal System' label, are listed in Article 6 of the guidelines and include:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Packaging materials with a surface area of less than 50 square centimeters (less than 100 square centimeters for film packaging materials).</li> <li>2. Packaging materials with a content volume of 30 milliliters or 30 grams or less.</li> <li>3. Packaging materials that cannot be marked by printing, engraving, or labeling due to technical reasons.</li> <li>4. Wrap film (referring to wrap film-type packaging material with a thickness of less than 20 micrometers).</li> <li>5. Packaging materials that are collected and sorted directly by the mandatory producer without going through general consumers.</li> </ol> <p>A detailed list of sample labels is available for view <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	




## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label																
Taiwan	Taiwan: Requirements for Articles or Containers Subject to Relevant Recycling Marking, Announcement No. 0930002461B, 2004 - Announcement No. 1146111613, 2025	In force	<p>The Announcement applies to certain types of economic operators and packaging as follows:</p> <p>Companies that are responsible for recycling, removal and disposal and that are responsible for paying relevant fees under Article 15 of the Waste Disposal Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacturers of containers, except manufacturers of containers for pesticides and special environmental hygiene chemicals;</li> <li>Manufacturers of flat packaging material or non-flat disposable tableware;</li> <li>Importers of containers, except importers of containers for pesticides and special environmental hygiene chemicals;</li> </ul>	<p>Taiwan's packaging labelling requirements are governed by Announcement No. 0930002461B, 2004 which has more recently been amended and consolidated by Announcement No. 1146111613, 2025.</p> <p>Article 1 outlines the scope of companies that are required to attach recycling symbols to certain types of containers, and the timeline for labelling. These include the following companies that are responsible for recycling, removal and disposal and that are responsible for paying relevant fees under Article 15 of the Waste Disposal Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacturers of containers, except manufacturers of containers for pesticides and special environmental hygiene chemicals;</li> <li>Manufacturers of flat packaging material or non-flat disposable tableware;</li> <li>Importers of containers, except importers of containers for pesticides and special environmental hygiene chemicals;</li> <li>Importers of flat packaging material or non-flat disposable tableware;</li> <li>Manufacturers of bioplastic containers, flat packaging material, or non-flat disposable tableware and importers of bioplastic container importers.</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, manufacturers and importers of plastic liner and blister packs who have completed responsible enterprise registration between 1 July 2025 and 30 June 2027 shall, by 30 September 2027, affix the relevant recycling labels on their manufactured, sold, gifted, or promoted plastic liners and blister packs.</p> <p>This Announcement does not apply to containers, flat packaging materials, or non-flat disposable tableware intended for export.</p> <p>Article 2 explains that labelling includes a container recycling mark (Appendix 1) and separate plastic material identification codes (Appendix 2). The following exemptions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plastic liners or blister packs are exempt from labelling using the container recycling mark; and</li> <li>Containers, flat packaging materials, and non-flat disposable tableware made of non-plastic materials are exempt from labelling using the plastic material identification codes.</li> </ul>	<p>Appendix 1: Container Recycling Symbol</p>  <p>Appendix 2: Sample of Plastic Material Recycling Identification Code</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pattern</th> <th>Material</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>High-density polyethylene (HDPE)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Low-density polyethylene (LDPE)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>polypropylene (PP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>polystyrene (PS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>other</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pattern	Material		Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)		High-density polyethylene (HDPE)		Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)		Low-density polyethylene (LDPE)		polypropylene (PP)		polystyrene (PS)		other
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Taiwan			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Importers of flat packaging material or non-flat disposable tableware;</li> <li>Manufacturers of bioplastic containers, flat packaging material, or non-flat disposable tableware and importers of bioplastic container importers.</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, manufacturers and importers of plastic liner and blister packs who have completed responsible enterprise registration between 1 July 2025 and 30 June 2027 shall, by 30 September 2027, affix the relevant recycling labels on their manufactured, sold, gifted, or promoted plastic liners and blister packs.</p>	<p>Container recycling marks and plastic material recycling identification codes are not limited to any color, but should be monochrome. The equilateral triangle pattern of the bio-plastic material recycling identification code should have a side length of at least 1.5 cm, and the English abbreviation for bio-plastic material should be clearly marked below the pattern. Furthermore, the relevant marks are to be prominently displayed on their containers, packaging or labels.</p> <p>Article 5 sets out specific requirements for recycling labels on flat packaging materials or non-flat disposable tableware. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flat containers or non-flat disposable tableware shall have the container recycling mark and plastic material identification code prominently marked on their body, packaging, or label.</li> <li>For unpackaged plastic liners or blister packs, the plastic material identification code shall be prominently marked on their body.</li> <li>For imported goods containing plastic liners or blister packs, the plastic material identification code shall be prominently marked on the plastic liner or blister pack's body, or on the product's packaging or label. If the importer chooses to mark it on the product's packaging or label, they shall additionally indicate the corresponding plastic material identification code for the plastic container, plastic flat container, plastic liner, blister pack, or non-flat plastic disposable tableware contained within the product, as shown in Appendix 3.</li> <li>Plastic liners or blister packs used for packaging medicines, health foods, or medical devices may be exempt from marking the plastic material identification code for the plastic liners or blister packs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Green Mark</b></p> <p>Taiwan also operates a voluntary eco-label for certified products called the Green Mark. Over 100 product categories are eligible for certification, including plastic foam packaging materials and packaging materials using recycled paper. More details may be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	<p>Bioplastic Material Recycling Identification Code</p>  

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

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Thailand	TIS 1310-2538 Symbols for Recycled Plastics, 1995	In force with the exception of Thailand: Sustainable Packaging Management, Draft Act, March 2024	Plastic packaging Paper packaging Plastic packaging Plastic packaging Plastic packaging Wood packaging Cardboard and paper packaging General packaging	The labelling system for packaging in Thailand is voluntary in nature and carried out through eco-labels and voluntary standards.	    
	<b>Thailand:</b> Green Label Ecolabelling for Paper Packaging, Standard TGL-104-15			TIS 1310-2538 Symbols for Recycled Plastics, 1995 is a voluntary standard that was approved by the Thai Industrial Standards Institute (TISI), It specifies symbols, sizes and position of symbols for recycling plastics. However, as we do not have access to the full text of this Standard, we are unable to provide any further details. Users can purchase the Standard <a href="#">here</a> .	
	<b>Thailand:</b> Green Label Ecolabel for Biodegradable Plastics, Standard TGL-44-R1-21, 2021			<b>Thailand Standard TGL-104-15 on Green Label Ecolabelling for Paper Packaging</b> is a voluntary scheme aimed at reducing the environmental impact of paper packaging. The Green Label is an environmental certification logo awarded to specific products which have less detrimental impact on the environment in comparison with other products serving the same function. The Standard applies to packaging materials and packaging made from paper, with the exception of those that come into contact with food.	
	<b>Thailand:</b> Green Label Ecolabel Product Plastic Packaging, Standard TGL-105-R1-22			Certain criteria must be met in order to obtain the Green Label Ecolabel. This criteria is as follows:	
	<b>Thailand:</b> Green Label Ecolabel for Recycled Plastics, Standard TGL-01-R3-22, 2022			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The product must be certified under the relevant Thai Industrial Standard, or it must be tested for the required characteristics in compliance with the relevant industry standard or international standards or national standards or other referenceable standards.</li> <li>Production processes, transportation and disposal must be carried out in accordance with the national laws and regulations and factories must be certified under ISO 14001.</li> <li>Products must be made from recycled pulp and/or pulp which is made from agricultural waste materials as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shock Absorbing Material ≥ 70</li> <li>Tray ≥ 75</li> <li>Cardboard Box ≥ 70</li> <li>Corrugated box ≥ 60</li> <li>Envelop ≥ 20</li> <li>Kraft envelope ≥ 50</li> <li>Moulded pulp containers ≥ 90</li> <li>Other paper packaging ≥ 40</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<b>Thailand:</b> Green Label for Products Made from Rubberwood, Standard TGL-22-R1-11				
	<b>Thailand:</b> Establishment of Industrial Standard TIS 283 on Printing Paperboard, Announcement, 2025				
<b>Thailand:</b> Sustainable Packaging Management, Draft Act, March 2024					

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
Thailand				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The product must contain azo dyes that dissociate to produce aromatic amines but the amount of each substance must not exceed 30 milligrams per kilogram. The Aromatic Mines are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4-Aminodiphenyl</li> <li>• Benzidine</li> <li>• 4-Chloro-o-Toluidine</li> <li>• 2-Naphthylamine</li> <li>• o-Aminoazotoluene</li> <li>• 5- Nitro-o-Toluidine</li> <li>• 4-Chloroaniline</li> <li>• 4-Methoxy-m-Phenylenediamine</li> <li>• 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane</li> <li>• 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine</li> <li>• 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine</li> <li>• 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine</li> <li>• 4,4'-Methylenedi-o-Toluidine</li> <li>• p-Cresidine</li> <li>• 4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-Chloro-Aniline)</li> <li>• 4,4'-Oxydianiline</li> <li>• 4,4'-Thiodianiline</li> <li>• o-Toluidine</li> <li>• 4-Methyl-m-Phenylenediamine</li> <li>• 2,4,5-Trimethylaniline</li> <li>• o-Anisidine</li> <li>• 2,4-Xylidine</li> <li>• 2,6-Xylidine</li> <li>• 4-Aminoazobenzene</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The amount of AOX (Adsorbable Organic Halogen) must not exceed 0.12 kg/ADT.</li> <li>• The following substances are not permitted in raw materials or in product manufacturing:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bleaching Agents:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chlorine (Cl<sub>2</sub>) compound</li> <li>• Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)</li> <li>• Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acids (DTPAs)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Surfactants:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alkylphenoxyethoxylates (APEOs)</li> <li>• Alkyl phenol derivatives (APDs)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Substances:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phthalate</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
Thailand				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halogenated hydrocarbons</li> <li>• Bisphenol-A</li> <li>• Inks, paints or pigments used on the packaging or labelling on the packaging can have concentrations of mercury, lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium no higher than 0.01% (100 mg/kg) by weight due to impurity and contamination. Alternatively, natural inks or water-based inks that break down to release aromatic amines can be used in the product. The amount of each substance must not exceed 30 milligrams per kilogram.</li> <li>• Paper packaging must be made from at least 60% recycled pulp by weight.</li> </ul> <p><b>Thailand Standard TGL-44-R1-21 on Green Label Ecolabel for Biodegradable Plastics</b> is a voluntary scheme aimed at reducing the environmental impact of biodegradable plastics. The Green Label is an environmental certification logo awarded to specific products which have less detrimental impact on the environment in comparison with other products serving the same function. The Standard applies to biodegradable plastics and compostable plastics. OXO degradable plastic and bio-based plastic are not in scope.</p> <p>Certain criteria must be met in order to obtain the Green Label Ecolabel. This criteria is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The product must be certified under the relevant Thai Industrial Standard, or it must be tested for the required characteristics in compliance with the relevant industry standard or international standards or national standards such as ASTM, JIS, DIN, EN, etc.</li> <li>• Production processes, transportation and disposal must be carried out in accordance with the national laws and regulations, or manufacturers must be certified by ISO 14001.</li> <li>• The product must be certified or pass the determination standard.</li> <li>• The following additives must not be added during the manufacturing process (this includes in pigments used in the product):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heavy metals such as arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium.</li> <li>• Halogenated organic substances and halogenated organic solvents such as fluoropolymer additives, CFC, HCFC, HFC, Methylene Chloride</li> <li>• Phthalates substance such as:                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)</li> <li>2) Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)</li> <li>3) Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)</li> <li>4) Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
Thailand				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Flame retardant</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)</li> <li>2) Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)</li> <li>3) Chloroparaffins carbon chain length into 10-13 and chlorine content more than 50 by weight</li> </ol> </li> <li>• <b>Substances defined by Regulation (EC) No 1272/20084 as follows:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) H 310 (very toxic in contact with skin)</li> <li>2) H 351 (limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect)</li> <li>3) H 350 (may cause cancer)</li> <li>4) H 340 (may cause genetic defects)</li> <li>5) H 372 (causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure)</li> <li>6) H 373 (may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure)</li> <li>7) H 360 (may damage the unborn child)</li> <li>8) H 361d (suspected of damaging the unborn child)</li> <li>9) H 341 (suspected of causing genetic defects)</li> </ol> <p>Carcinogen substance specified by International Agency for Research on Cancer- IARC) such as substance in Group 1, 2A and Group 2B5</p> </li> <li>• Plastic packaging must either be certified under Green Label of Plastic Packaging Product (TGL-105) or have a symbol in accordance with Industrial Standard TIS 1310 Symbols for Recycling Plastics or be marked in accordance with ISO 1043 Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms or ISO 11469 Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products. The exception to this is stretch film packing.</li> <li>• Paper packaging must either be certified under the Green Label of Paper Packaging Product (TGL-104) or be made from recycled pulp as specified in 5.1 of Paper Packaging Product (TGL-104) as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shock Absorbing Material ≥ 70</li> <li>• Tray ≥ 75</li> <li>• Cardboard Box ≥ 70</li> <li>• Corrugated box ≥ 60</li> <li>• Envelop ≥ 20</li> <li>• Kraft envelope ≥ 50</li> <li>• Moulded pulp containers ≥ 90</li> <li>• Other paper packaging ≥ 40</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
Thailand				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inks, paints or pigments used on the packaging or labelling on the packaging can have concentrations of mercury, lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium no higher than 0.01% (100 mg/kg) by weight due to impurity and contamination. This is not required where the packaging product or plastic packaging product is already certified under a Green Label.</li> </ul> <p><b>Thailand Standard TGL-105-R1-22 on Green Label Ecolabel Product Plastic Packaging</b> is a voluntary scheme aimed at reducing the environmental impact of plastic packaging products. The Green Label is an environmental certification logo awarded to specific products which have less detrimental impact on the environment in comparison with other products serving the same function. The Standard applies to plastic packaging used to contain or wrap products. Packaging which is made from OXO-degradable plastic or other substances that make plastic packaging compostable/biodegradable are not in scope.</p> <p>Certain criteria must be met in order to obtain the Green Label Ecolabel. This criteria is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The product must be certified or pass the quality specification test set out under the relevant Thai Industrial Standard, or it must be tested for the required characteristics in compliance with the relevant industry standard or international standard or national standard such as ASTM, JIS, DIN, EN, etc.</li> <li>Production processes, transportation and disposal must be carried out in accordance with the national laws and regulations, or manufacturers must be certified by ISO 14001.</li> <li>Where plastic packaging is used for functional purposes, heavy metals must not be used or intentionally added to the plastic packaging, such as mercury, lead, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium. Where heavy metal contamination in plastic packaging products is caused by impurity and contamination from raw materials, the level of heavy metals must not exceed 100 mg/kg.</li> <li>The following additives must not be added during the manufacturing process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OXO-degradable or other substances that make plastics biodegradable /compostable/degradable</li> <li>Arsenic, copper</li> <li>Halogenated organic substances and halogenated organic solvents such as fluoropolymer additives CFC, HCFC, HFC, methylene chloride</li> <li>1,3-butadiene shall not more than 1 mg/kg</li> <li>Chloroparaffins with a chain length of 10 to 13 carbon atoms, and chlorine concentration is more 50% by weight</li> <li>Polyurethane foam made from blowing agent with CFC, HCFC, and HFC</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
Thailand				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substances specified in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as follows:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) H350 (may cause cancer)</li> <li>2) H340 (may cause genetic defects)</li> <li>3) H372 (causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure)</li> <li>4) H373 (may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure)</li> <li>5) H360 (may damage the unborn child)</li> <li>6) H361d (suspected of damaging the unborn child)</li> <li>7) H341 (suspected of causing genetic defects)</li> </ol> </li> <li>• The following flame retardants and plasticizers must not be used during the production process:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB),</li> <li>• Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE),</li> <li>• Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP),</li> <li>• Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP),</li> <li>• Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)</li> <li>• Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In the case of contamination each flame retardant must not exceed 0.1% by weight (1,000 mg/kg).</li> <li>• The plastic packaging must be made from bio based material of at least 25% by weight of the plastic packaging product.</li> <li>• Recycled materials must be thoroughly purified through recovery operations to transition from waste to a secondary product suitable as a base substrate.</li> <li>• When plastic packaging is used for functional purposes, the product must consist of a mixture of both recycled plastic and/or post-industrial waste as follows.</li> <li>• Rigid plastic packaging must meet one of the following criteria.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The product shall contain at least 30% by weight of recycled plastic content.</li> <li>2) The product shall contain at least 40% by weight of post-industrial waste.</li> <li>3) The product shall contain at least 35% by weight of recycled plastic and post-industrial waste.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Soft plastic packaging and film must contain recycled plastic and/or post-industrial waste as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plastic shopping bag <math>\geq</math> 50</li> <li>• Big bag <math>\geq</math> 20</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

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Thailand				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woven sack ≥ 30</li> <li>• Film ≥ 30</li> <li>• Others ≥ 30</li> <li>• Plastic packaging products must have a symbol that indicates the plastic type according to the Industrial Standard TIS 1310 Symbols for Recycling Plastics or be marked in accordance with ISO 1043 Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms or ISO 11469 Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products.</li> <li>• Paper packaging must contain recycled pulp of at least 60% by weight.</li> <li>• Plastic packaging must contain recycled plastic of at least 20% by weight and must have a symbol in accordance with Industrial Standard TIS 1310 Symbols for Recycling Plastics or be marked in accordance with ISO 1043 Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms or ISO 11469 Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products.</li> <li>• Inks, paints or pigments used on the packaging or labelling on the packaging can have concentrations of mercury, lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium no higher than 0.01% (100 mg/kg) by weight due to impurity and contamination.</li> </ul> <p><b>Thailand Standard TGL-01-R3-22 on Green Label Ecolabel for Recycled Plastics</b> is a voluntary scheme aimed at reducing the environmental impact of recycled plastics. The Green Label is an environmental certification logo awarded to specific products which have less detrimental impact on the environment in comparison with other products serving the same function. The Standard applies to recycled plastics products which contain 50% or more of plastic by weight. It does not apply to plastic packaging used in contact with foodstuffs, drugs, cosmetics, plastic products that are children's toys and disposable plastic products.</p> <p>Certain criteria must be met in order to obtain the Green Label Ecolabel. This criteria is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The product must be certified or pass the quality specification test set out under the relevant Thai Industrial Standard, or it must be tested for the required characteristics in compliance with the relevant industry standard or national standards such as ASTM or JIS or regional standards such as EN or international standards. Where the product is not subject to any of the above standards, the applicant is required to take the product for quality testing by comparison with the same products made from new plastics or other materials. It must be of equal or better quality than the products that are compared.</li> </ul>	

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Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
Thailand				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production processes, transportation and disposal must be carried out in accordance with the national laws and regulations, or manufacturers must be certified by ISO 14001.</li> <li>• Recycled plastic products must have a proportion of plastic waste and/or waste materials from the manufacturing process.</li> <li>• Plastics that form part of the recycled plastic product must not have a heavy metal content higher than 1000 mg/kg in homogeneous materials for mercury, lead and hexavalent chromium and 100 mg/kg in homogeneous material for cadmium.</li> <li>• The following additives must not be added during the manufacturing process:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Heavy metals such as arsenic, copper</li> <li>○ Halogenated organic substances and halogenated organic solvents such as fluoropolymer additives CFC HCFC HFC methylene chloride</li> <li>○ 1,3 butadiene not more than 1 mg/kg</li> <li>○ <b>Phthalates:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)</li> <li>■ Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)</li> <li>■ Diallyl phthalate (DAP)</li> <li>■ N-butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ PBB (polybrominated biphenyl)</li> <li>○ PBDE (polybrominated diphenyl ether)</li> <li>○ Chloroparaffins with chains in the range of 10-13 carbon atoms and more than 50% by weight of chlorine.</li> <li>○ Polyurethane foam produced from organic halogenated blowing agents, used as whole or partial blowing agents of organic halogenated blowing agents.</li> <li>○ Substances defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ H 350 (may cause cancer)</li> <li>■ H 340 (may cause genetic defects)</li> <li>■ H 372 (causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure)</li> <li>■ H373 (may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure)</li> <li>■ H 360 (may damage the unborn child)</li> <li>■ H 361d (suspected of damaging the unborn child)</li> <li>■ H 341 (suspected of causing genetic defects)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Substances which are used as blowing agents in the production of the products must have an Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) of zero.</li> </ul>	



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Thailand				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycled plastic products must have a symbol that indicates the plastic type according to the Industrial Standard TIS 1310 Symbols for Recycling Plastics or be marked in accordance with ISO 1043 Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms or ISO 11469 Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products.</li> <li>Where a recycled plastic product is made from PVC plastic, a “do not burn” logo must be attached.</li> </ul> <p><b>Thailand Standard TGL-22-R1-11 Green Label for Products Made from Rubberwood</b> is a voluntary scheme which aims to promote environmentally friendly products. The criteria to be certified under this logo includes criteria related to packaging as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For paper packaging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kraft liner boards for transportations must be certified to the Green Label for Papers (TGL-8-R1-06) or meet the Green Label requirements for Kraft liner boards.</li> <li>Corrugating medium paper must be certified to the Green Label for Papers (TGL-8-R1-06) or meet the Green Label requirements for corrugating medium paper. Individual paper packaging shall be made from at least 70% recycled pulp</li> </ul> </li> <li>Where foam materials are provided in packaging, CFCs must not be used in foam material production.</li> <li>Paints which are used on packaging must not contain heavy metals, including mercury, lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium. The amount of mercury, lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium due to impurities and contamination of raw materials must not exceed 100 ppm.</li> <li>Plastic packaging must have a symbol that indicates the plastic type according to the Industrial Standard TIS 1310 Symbols for Recycling Plastics or be marked in accordance with ISO 1043 Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms or ISO 11469 Plastics — Generic identification and marking of plastics products.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: There are several other Green Labels related to non-packaging products, such as primary batteries, LED lights, dishwashers etc., which have requirements related to packaging as part of the criteria required to obtain the Green Labels. Details can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</i></p> <p><b>Establishment of Industrial Standard TIS 283 on Printing Paperboard Announcement, 2025</b> relates to the voluntary Standard TIS 283. The Announcement notes that the contents of the Standard includes marking and labeling sample preparation and acceptance criteria.</p>	

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Thailand				<p>However, as we do not have access to the full text of this Standard, we are unable to provide any further details. Users can purchase the Standard <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>Thailand could be moving toward stricter mandatory requirements for packaging labelling in the future based on Section 21 of the draft Act on Sustainable Packaging Management, which provides that relevant government agencies have a responsibility to support upstream packaging management by promoting the use of clear symbols on packaging that indicate how it should be managed after use.</p> <p>These symbols should guide proper handling based on circular economy principles, ensure environmentally safe management, and facilitate waste sorting and public education.</p>	

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
Vietnam	<p><b>Vietnam:</b> Criteria for Environmentally Friendly Plastic Bags, Circular No. 07/2012/TT-BTNMT</p> <p><b>Vietnam:</b> Green Label Criteria for Composite Paper Packing for Food Products, Decision NXVN 04:2014</p> <p><b>Vietnam:</b> Ecolabel Criteria for Environmentally Friendly Plastic Packaging, Decision No. 3257/QD-BTNMT, 2023</p> <p><b>Vietnam:</b> Implementing the Environmental Protection Law, Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP - Amendment - (on environmental impact assessments etc) Decree No. 05/2025/ND-CP</p> <p><b>Vietnam:</b> Producer Responsibility for Recycling and Handling of Discarded Products and Packaging, Draft Decree, April 2021</p>	In force with the exception of <b>Vietnam:</b> Producer Responsibility for Recycling and Handling of Discarded Products and Packaging, Draft Decree, April 2021	Plastic Bags Packing for Food Products Plastic packaging General packaging General packaging	<p>The labelling scheme for packaging in Vietnam is voluntary in nature and carried out through eco-labels.</p> <p><b>Vietnamese Circular No. 07/2012/TT-BTNMT on Criteria for Environmentally Friendly Plastic Bags</b> is a voluntary scheme which provides that plastic bags which have been awarded the Vietnam Green Label in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment are plastic bags that meet the criteria for environmentally friendly plastic bags and have been granted a Certificate of Environmentally Friendly Plastic Bag. To be classified as environmentally friendly, the following criteria must be satisfied:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plastic bags have one of the following two technical characteristics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plastic bags with a single-layer film thickness greater than 30 µm, a minimum size greater than 20 cm, and the organization or individual producing or importing them must have a plan for recovery and recycling;</li> <li>Plastic bags with a minimum biodegradability of 60% within a period of no more than two years.</li> </ol> </li> <li>The maximum permissible levels of heavy metals in plastic bags are as follows: Arsenic: 12 mg/kg; Cadmium: 2 mg/kg; Lead: 70 mg/kg; Copper: 50 mg/kg; Zinc: 200 mg/kg; Mercury: 1 mg/kg; Nickel: 30 mg/kg.</li> <li>Plastic bags produced at household or production facilities must fully comply with all legal regulations on environmental protection.</li> </ol> <p><b>Vietnamese Decision NXVN 04:2014 on Green Label Criteria for Composite Paper Packing for Food Products</b> is a voluntary scheme which provides that composite paper packaging refers to packaging made from different materials which cannot be separated into components by conventional manual or mechanical methods. To be classified as environmentally, the following criteria must be satisfied:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It must comply with Circular No. 34/2011/TT-BYT promulgating national technical standards on safety and hygiene for packaging and utensils in direct contact with food, and other regulations on food hygiene and safety.</li> <li>It must not contain compounds or chemicals which are potentially carcinogenic and listed in the IARC's Group 1 and Group 2A chemical classifications</li> <li>It must not leach toxins into food.</li> <li>It must have certification concerning the use of wood raw materials from FSC-certified forests to produce paper for packaging production.</li> </ol>	 

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Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
Vietnam				<p>5. It must not use inks, dyes, pigments, and other additives containing lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium compounds in the production of packaging.</p> <p>6. The total heavy metal content must not exceed 250 ppm per unit weight of packaging.</p> <p>7. Product packaging must include information on net weight (for solids); actual volume (for liquids).</p> <p>8. There must be a collection system or deposit policy to recover used packaging to ensure that at least 50% of the packaging sold annually is recycled.</p> <p>Vietnamese Decision No. 3257/QD-BTNMT Ecolabel Criteria for Environmentally Friendly Plastic Packaging, 2023 is a voluntary scheme with an objective of minimising solid waste and saving resources through recycling and reuse of plastic packaging, and minimising greenhouse gas emissions from the production and post-consumer processing of plastic packaging. Environmentally friendly plastic packaging includes biodegradable plastic packaging.</p> <p><b>The criteria for Environmentally Friendly Plastic Packaging is as follows:</b></p> <p><b>a)</b> Raw materials for packaging must be derived from bioplastic materials (for biodegradable plastic packaging) or cleaned recycled PE and PP plastic (for recycled plastic packaging). The additives must not contain ingredients and substances which are on Vietnam's list of prohibited imports and usage.</p> <p><b>b)</b> Raw materials for packaging production must not use inks, dyes, pigments and additives as per the environmental and health safety regulations on packaging production.</p> <p><b>Technical Characteristics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Products must ensure quality according to national or equivalent international standards;</li> <li>• The biodegradation rate for biodegradable plastic packaging must be at least 90% within 2 years in a natural environment, in compost or in solid waste landfills;</li> <li>• For recycled plastic packaging: at least 20% of packaging materials must be from recycled plastic, with a thickness of 50 µm or more and with a minimum size of 50 cm or more in each direction.</li> </ul>	

## 04. Asia Packaging Labelling Comparison Chart

Country/Region	Regulation	Status	Packaging in Scope	Description	Sample Label
Vietnam				<p>The maximum allowable content of heavy metals, non-metals and fluorine in the packaging are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arsenic: 5 mg/ kg;</li> <li>• Cadmium: 0.5 mg/ kg;</li> <li>• Lead: 50 mg/ kg;</li> <li>• Copper: 50 mg/ kg;</li> <li>• Zinc: 150 mg/ kg;</li> <li>• Mercury: 0.5 mg/ kg;</li> <li>• Nickel: 25 mg/ kg;</li> <li>• Chromium: 50 mg/ kg;</li> <li>• Molybdenum: 1 mg/ kg;</li> <li>• Selenium: 0.75 mg/ kg;</li> <li>• Fluorine: 100 mg/ kg.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: There are several other Eco labels related to non-packaging products, such as laptops, printers, batteries, which have requirements related to packaging as part of the criteria required to obtain the Green Labels.</i></p> <p><b>Further to the Ecolabels:</b></p> <p>Government Decree No. 05/2025/ND-CP amending and supplementing a number of articles of Government Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP amends Article 86 of Government Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP on Implementing the Environmental Protection Law. Government Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP provides that manufacturers and importers, as set out on Articles 77 and 83 of the Decree, are responsible for disclosing information about packaging they produce or import, including: the composition of raw materials, fuels, and materials; instructions for classification, collection, reuse, recycling, and treatment; and warnings about risks during recycling, reuse, and treatment. Government Decree No. 05/2025/ND-CP provides that the method of disclosing the information is at the discretion of the manufacturer or importer and one of the methods they can use to disclose is a product label.</p> <p>Vietnamese has taken a step toward stricter requirements for labelling of packaging through draft Decree on Producer Responsibility for Recycling and Handling of Discarded Products and Packaging, 2021 which provides that producers and importers must use the national recycling symbol, published by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, on labels and packaging. A "producer" includes "organizations and individuals that manufacture and/or import products and packages". There are currently no details on the national recycling symbol available on the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment website.</p>	



## 05. Conclusion

**Environmental labelling remains a key mechanism for guiding consumers in the proper sorting, recycling, and disposal of packaging.**

Although requirements differ across Asian markets in scope and format, a shared emphasis on clear environmental communication is emerging.

By detailing the main labelling schemes, applicable packaging categories, design specifications, and relevant standards, this Guide clarifies the current regulatory expectations shaping packaging labelling in the region.

It serves as a practical reference for companies seeking to navigate diverse labelling obligations, ensure compliance, and align their packaging communication strategies with Asia's broader sustainability objectives.

Want to find out how you can stay on top of [Packaging](#) requirements globally? [Start a conversation](#) with us today!

## OUR NUMBERS

**300+**

CUSTOMERS WORLDWIDE

**195**

COUNTRIES COVERED

**115,000+**

REGULATIONS