

Environmental labelling of packaging materials in accordance with EU-directive 97/129/EC.

EU-directive 97/129/EC regulates a system for environmental labelling of packaging material. The purpose is to provide guiding as to how a packaging should be collected, re-used and recycled. Italy is the first country to make this labelling compulsory by law as per the 1st of January 2023. However more countries are expected to follow the example set by Italy. In this information we have gathered to most frequently asked questions in relation to the EU-directive.

The directive is based on a system in which all packaging materials are marked with an alphanumeric code that states which material the product consists of. So far it is up to each individual country in the European Union to decide how the labelling should be implemented.

If your company sells and exports goods to Italy, or any other EU-country, it is your responsibility to ensure that the packaging's that you use are labelled in accordance with that specific country's laws and requirements.

What does the new law in Italy mean?

Environmental labelling in accordance with EU-directive 97/129/EC is compulsory for all packaging's and packaging materials as of the 1st of January 2023. The new law requires that packaging's are labelled with an alphanumeric code that tells what material the packaging is made of. This applies to primary, secondary and tertiary packaging. All packaging components that can be separated by hand, if possible, should be labelled.

Packaging that does not meet the requirements can be fined a substantial amount.

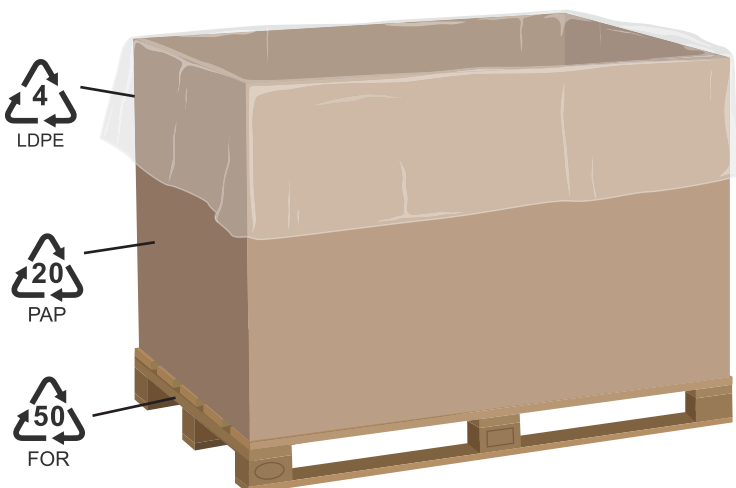
Packaging's that have been delivered to Italy before the 1st of January 2023 may be used without meeting the requirement until the stock runs out.

More information regarding the Italian legislation can be found at: <http://www.progettarericiclo.com/en/docs/environmental-labeling-packaging>

What counts as a packaging?

Both primary, secondary and tertiary packaging are covered by the new law. The same type of packaging can be regarded as both primary, secondary and tertiary and is depending on the product and how it is used.

Primary packaging are for example bottles, cans, spraycans. Secondary or tertiary packaging can for example be cardboard boxes, plastic bags or covers.























You are responsible for the packaging you put on a market and that it is labelled in accordance with the applicable legislation on the markets that you sell them.

What can PacsOn assist you with?

We at PacsOn are more than happy to help you review the packaging's that you use to ensure that these meets the requirements in regards to labelling. If this is of interest to you, please contact us to book a meeting.

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Examples of labelling:

PLASTIC							
	PETE	HDPE	PVC/V	LDPE	PP	PS	OTHER
GLASS							
	GLS	GLS	GLS	GLS			
ORGANIC							
	FOR	FOR	TEX	TEX			
PAPER							
	PAP	PAP	PAP				
METAL							
	FE	ALU					

What should the labelling look like?

The labelling should clearly visible and either printed directly on the packaging or with a sticker.