

Food Packaging

Timely revision of the European legal framework



Although the general rules for food packaging are applicable to all printed food packaging in the EU, specific provisions are lacking. In order to close this loophole, the European Printing Ink Association (EuPIA) has developed and successfully implemented its own comprehensive concepts. Nevertheless, the entire food packaging chain in Europe has long been advocating a harmonized European regulation for printed food packaging. The EU Commission is currently working on revising the legal framework, but the timeframe is continually being pushed back.

Regulating food packaging on EU level

The supply chain for printed packaging is fully interconnected across Europe. Therefore, the European single market can only be protected by EU-wide regulations. National initiatives, such as the "German Printing Ink Ordinance", are fundamentally unable to do justice to these requirements.

The practicability of the new legal framework depends on the details

The EU Commission had already announced in 2016 that it would issue a regulation for printed food packaging. In the process, however, it identified fundamental shortcomings in the existing legal framework, which is why it should be updated first. The Commission's current plans foresee a paradigm shift in which the focus is to be shifted from intermediates (such as printing inks or plastics) to the final product. In this context, the Commission is considering a new grouping approach in which printing inks would fall into the category of synthetic organic materials along with adhesives, plastics and other synthetic materials. The risk management of substances would be based on a tiered system depending on the hazard properties of the substances: some would be banned, others would be subject to an official evaluation, while a

third class would be risk-assessed by the industry on its own responsibility. It is worth mentioning that the Commission is rejecting the outdated concept of regulation based solely on positive lists. Overall, VdL supports the Commission's plans. However, whether they can be realized in practice depends on the remaining details that have yet to be defined (limit values, differentiation between tiers, etc.).

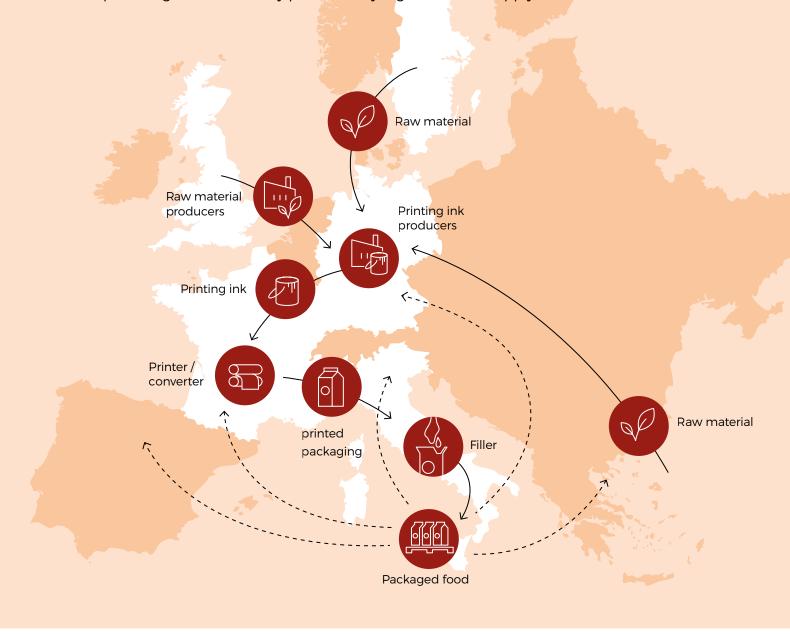
Revision of the legal framework needs to be concluded quickly

Initially, the Commission had planned to present a legal text in 2022; it is now aiming for 2027. From an industry perspective, it is crucial that there are no further postponements. This also applies with regard to the German Printing Ink Ordinance. The German government had recognized the priority of a European regulation and promised to extend the transitional period granted (1 January 2026) if the EU Commission presents a corresponding European regulation during this period. Although the EU Commission has failed to take advantage of this, it will be all the more important to protect the integrity of the European single market through harmonized regulations and to avoid a patchwork of regulations.



The supply chain for printed packaging is interconnected across Europe

The European single market is only protected by regulations that apply at EU level



The "Packaging Ink Joint Industry Task Force", which represents the value chain from the manufacturers of printing ink raw materials all the way to the food companies, has submitted concepts for revising the legal framework and for the specific regulations of printed food packaging. These can be implemented quickly and are based on modern, risk-based approaches.





Dr. Christof Walter +49 (0) 69 2556 1719 walter@vci.de

