KALLIK

The changing product labeling landscape 2026–2029

Work in regulatory affairs, labeling or packaging? Seventeen of the measures most likely to change what appears on your labels between now and 2029. What each one covers, which markets it hits and when it lands. Not an exhaustive list of every regulation, but the ones that reach artwork.

Chemicals · Medical devices · Pharmaceuticals · Food & beverage · Cosmetics & personal care · Cross-industry & packaging

The information in this resource is correct to the best of our knowledge up to Oct 2026. Always confirm with the relevant authority

CHEMICALS

1 EU CLP Revision
Regulation (EU) 2024/2865

Changes what has to appear on the label and how it is set. EU supplier address, multi-constituent substance classification and fold-out label rules have applied since 1 July 2026. Formatting, relabeling and advertising rules are postponed to 1 January 2028, and the June 2026 Omnibus deal would drop fixed font sizes for business-to-business labels only.

EU & EEA — 1 Jul 2026 · 1 Jan 2028

2 Six new EU hazard classes
Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707

Endocrine disruption, PBT, vPvB, PMT and vPvM classifications already apply to new products; existing substances follow on 1 November 2026 and existing mixtures on 1 May 2028. Reclassification pulls through new EUH hazard statements and signal words, so expect artwork revisions across affected SKUs in every EU language.

EU & EEA — 1 Nov 2026 · 1 May 2028

3 OSHA HazCom 2024
29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Revision 7 alignment changes label content and SDS structure for the US market. Substance labels applied 19 May 2026 and workplace labeling follows 20 November 2026; mixtures follow 19 November 2027 (employers 19 May 2028). Watch the divergence from EU CLP: shared artwork masters will need market-specific variants.

United States — 20 Nov 2026 · 19 Nov 2027

4 UN GHS Revision 11
UN Globally Harmonized System

The upstream source of most chemical label change. Revision 11 adds a global-warming hazard class and refines precautionary statement wording, then filters into EU CLP, OSHA HazCom and national regimes across Asia-Pacific and Latin America at different speeds. Phrase libraries need to carry more than one GHS version at a time.

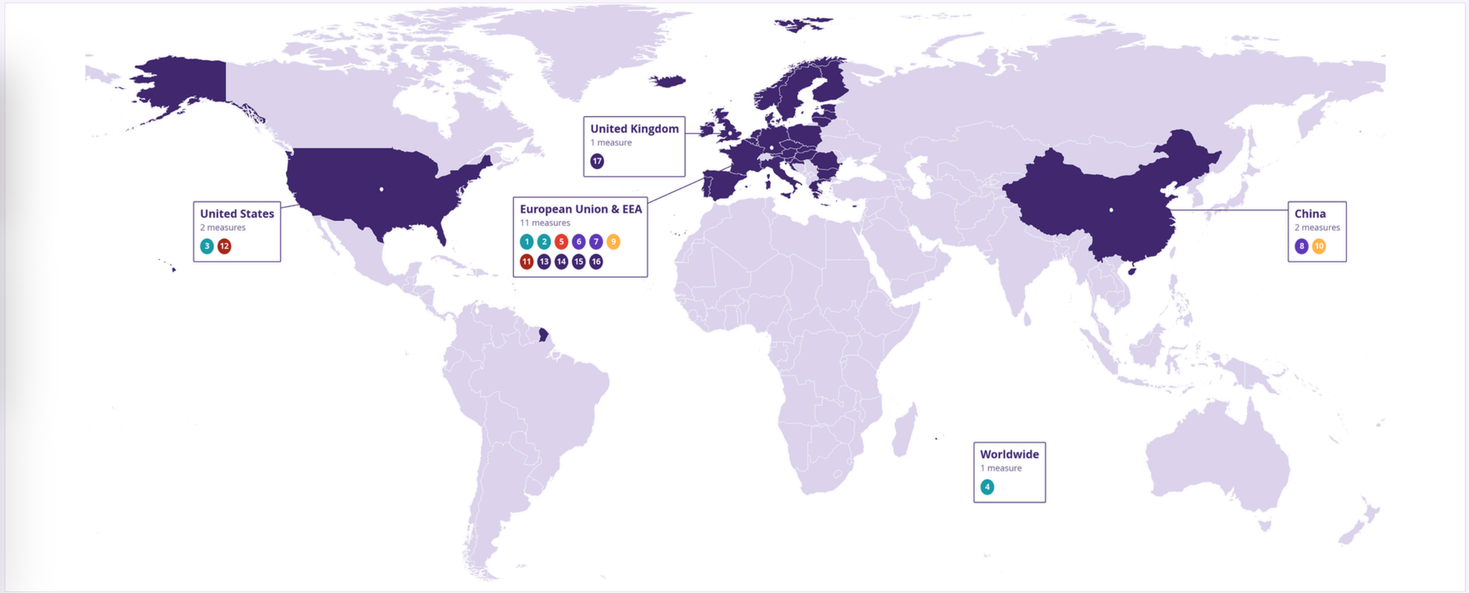
Worldwide — Rolling adoption 2026–2029

PHARMACEUTICALS

5 Electronic product information
EU pharmaceutical reform (ePI)

Moves the summary of product characteristics, leaflet and label text into a structured digital format published by EMA. Voluntary rollout starts with vaccines in late 2026 and oncology in 2027. Content that has lived in documents has to become structured, versioned data before it can be published.

EU & EEA — Q4 2026 voluntary · mandatory TBC



When each one bites

A number appears once for every deadline it carries, so several show up more than once.

Already applied in force as of October 2026	3 19 May	6 28 May	9 14 Jun	1 1 Jul	11 31 Jul	13 12 Aug	14 27 Sep			
Rest of 2026 the next three months	1 1 Nov	2 1 Nov	3 20 Nov	6 28 Nov	5 Q4 vol.	15 30 Dec				
2027	16 18 Feb	10 16 Mar	17 Mar tgt	6 28 May	8 1 Jun	15 30 Jun	5 rollout	12 exp.	3 19 Nov	7 31 Dec
2028 and beyond	1 1 Jan 28	2 1 May 28	3 19 May 28	11 31 Jul 28	13 12 Aug 28	7 31 Dec 28	13 12 Feb 29	8 1 Jun 29	16 ~2029	7 31 Dec 29

MEDICAL DEVICES

6 EUDAMED mandatory use
MDR / IVDR, Reg (EU) 2024/1860

Mandatory since 28 May 2026, with devices already on the market, including legacy devices, to be registered by 28 November 2026. The database record, the printed label, the IFU and the technical file all have to agree, so a UDI-DI or Basic UDI-DI change now carries a registration consequence as well as an artwork one.

EU & EEA — 28 Nov 2026 · 28 May 2027

7 IVDR transition deadlines
Regulation (EU) 2017/746

Class D loses its extended transition on 31 December 2027, class C on 31 December 2028, and class B and sterile class A on 31 December 2029. Moving a device from IVDD to IVDR means reissued labels, revised symbols and IFUs in every language the destination member state requires.

EU & EEA — 31 Dec 2027 · 2028 · 2029

8 China NMPA UDI expansion
NMPA Announcement No. 21 of 2026

Extends unique device identification to all Class II devices and Class I IVD reagents manufactured from 1 June 2027, and remaining Class I devices from 1 June 2029. Imported product needs a Chinese label that matches the foreign text item for item, printed or applied as a sticker.

China — 1 Jun 2027 · 1 Jun 2029

FOOD & BEVERAGE

9 EU Breakfast Directives
Directive (EU) 2024/1438

Since 14 June 2026, honey labels must name every country of harvest in the principal field of vision, in descending order by weight with a percentage for each. Origin data that used to sit in a specification now sits on the front panel and moves with every batch blend.

EU & EEA — 14 Jun 2026 (applied)

10 China GB 7718-2025
With GB 28050-2025 nutrition standard

Replaces GB 7718-2011 from 16 March 2027. Brings mandatory declaration of eight allergens, restrictions on negative claims, a new date-marking format and a permitted digital label by QR code. Imported product needs a fully compliant Simplified Chinese label rather than an overlay.

China — 16 Mar 2027

COSMETICS & PERSONAL CARE

11 EU fragrance allergen labeling
Regulation (EU) 2023/1545

Over 80 named allergens must appear individually in the ingredient list above 0.001% in leave-on and 0.01% in rinse-off products. Product placed on the market from 31 July 2026 already complies; stock placed before then can be sold until 31 July 2028. California already requires EU-list allergens to be reported to the state, so many brands run the EU list on US artwork rather than maintain two panels.

EU & EEA — 31 Jul 2026 · 31 Jul 2028

12 MoCRA allergen disclosure
Modernization of Cosmetics Regulation Act

The FDA has still to define which fragrance allergens are disclosed on US cosmetic labels. A proposed rule was targeted for 2026 and a final rule is unlikely before 2027. California thresholds already apply, so many brands run the EU list on US artwork rather than maintain two ingredient panels.

United States — Proposed rule 2026 · final 2027+

CROSS-INDUSTRY & PACKAGING

13 EU PPWR
Regulation (EU) 2025/40

Applies from 12 August 2026, with requirements phasing in through 2028 and beyond. Harmonized packaging sorting labels are due from 12 August 2028 or 24 months after the relevant implementing act, whichever is later. Reusable packaging labeling follows from 12 February 2029 or 30 months after the relevant implementing act, whichever is later.

EU & EEA — 12 Aug 2026 · 12 Aug 2028 earliest

14 Empowering Consumers Directive
Directive (EU) 2024/825

From 27 September 2026, unproven generic claims such as "eco-friendly" and offset-based carbon-neutral claims are banned on pack, on site and in advertising. Sustainability logos are only permitted where they come from a public authority or an independently verified scheme. Old stock is covered too, so every claim and symbol on current artwork needs auditing.

EU & EEA — 27 Sep 2026

15 EU Deforestation Regulation
Reg (EU) 2023/1115, amended by 2025/2650

Due diligence statements and geolocation data for cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, rubber, soy and wood. Large and medium operators from 30 December 2026, micro and small from 30 June 2027. The DDS reference number travels with the product, so it has to be carried through the chain rather than printed once.

EU & EEA — 30 Dec 2026 · 30 Jun 2027

16 ESPR & Digital Product Passport
Regulation (EU) 2024/1781

No single date: each product group gets its own delegated act. Textiles are currently scheduled for a delegated act in Q3–Q4 2027, with implementation dates to follow. The first hard passport deadline sits under the Batteries Regulation: 18 February 2027 for EV, light-transport and industrial batteries above 2 kWh. In practice it means a data carrier on pack tied to a maintained product record.

EU & EEA — 18 Feb 2027 · textiles ~2028–29

17 UK packaging EPR labeling
Packaging EPR (pEPR)

Modulated fees already run off a red-amber-green recyclability rating. Mandatory "Recycle" and "Do Not Recycle" marking was removed from the statutory instrument in 2024 and has no date in law yet. Leave artwork space for it now rather than reopening every pack later.

United Kingdom — No date set · not yet in law

HOW KALLIK CAN HELP

The regulations will keep coming. The re-work doesn't have to.

Every measure on this sheet lands the same way: a change to a phrase, a symbol, a panel or a data field, multiplied across thousands of SKUs, markets and languages. When those elements live inside flat artwork files, each change becomes a separate piece of work and each deadline becomes a project. Veraciti™ holds every label element as a single approved, reusable asset instead, so a regulatory change is made once and flows through every label that uses it.

Change once, apply everywhere
Update a hazard statement, symbol, address or claim and see it applied across every affected SKU and language.

Evidence without the archaeology
Full version history and approval records, so you can show what changed, who signed it off and when.

Work ahead of the date
Stage a change against a future deadline and release it on the day the obligation applies.

Book a demo · How Kallik works

