

# Industry guide: Scope 3 emissions reporting for the packaging industry



# Executive summary

The environmental impact of packaging is enormous:

- On average, 381 pounds of packaging waste is generated per inhabitant in the European Union.<sup>1</sup>
- 8,300 million metric tons of plastic have been produced since 1950. Of this total, 79% has outlived its usefulness and is sitting in landfills or the natural environment.<sup>2</sup>

The packaging industry faces mounting pressure to run more sustainable business operations and report sustainability data, including progress toward greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets. According to a 2020 survey conducted by McKinsey & Company, 55% of U.S. respondents reported they were “extremely concerned” or “very concerned” about packaging’s impact on the environment.<sup>3</sup> Most consumer respondents (60%-70%) expressed a willingness to pay higher prices for more sustainability packaging.

In addition to consumer demand for sustainable packaging, local and national regulations are increasingly concerned packaging safety and sustainability. For example, Title 2 of New York’s Environmental Conservation Law recently prohibited the distribution, sale or offer of food packaging that intentionally contains perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

Until recently, companies have focused on reporting scope 1 emissions — direct emissions from sources that a company owns or controls (such as furnaces or a fleet of vehicles) — and scope 2 emissions — indirect emissions from the off-site generation of electricity, steam, heating and cooling bought and consumed by the company. However, in recent years, a greater emphasis has been placed on scope 3 emissions reporting — which includes all other indirect emissions occurring in a company’s value chain and comprises the majority of the packaging industry’s emissions. For example, in 2022, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) proposed to enact a requirement<sup>4</sup> for companies registered with it to disclose various environmental risks to the business and information about its direct, indirect, and value chain GHG emissions.

Despite demand for enhanced emissions reporting, only a small minority of companies have set public commitments to reducing scope 3 emissions. Several features of the packaging industry complicate scope 3 emissions calculation, reporting and reduction. In this guide, we provide an overview of challenges, opportunities and first steps for packaging companies to consider when embarking on their scope 3 emissions reporting journey.

# Scope 3 emissions reporting challenges facing the packaging industry

## Value chain complexity

Packaging companies' value chains are broad and complex, relying on different suppliers for the raw materials of their extensive array of packaging products. This complexity means that packaging companies need to be able to influence and support the suppliers' efforts to transform their practices.

## Lack of knowledge and resources

Packaging solutions providers hold a key position in moving forward in the journey toward a circular economy. Packaging companies have their own scope 3 emissions and are scope 3 emissions for many brands across many industries, so they face demands from upstream suppliers for data and progress while also making their own demands downstream. However, many firms lack dedicated sustainability teams. This can make it difficult for a company to make progress on its initiatives and meet compliance requirements, potentially damaging consumer trust, affecting supplier scores, and reducing business potential with retailers and brands. Failure to report data can result in products being removed from shelves at major retailers and from online marketplaces.





## Ineffective modeling

Common scope 3 modeling approaches provide insight into current emissions levels, but they may not provide detailed enough information to help plastics companies identify specific opportunities to reduce emissions. Also, sustainability teams may pay too much attention to manipulating the model itself and not to making real progress toward emissions reduction. Extrapolating results from a small sample of suppliers without statistical expertise and reporting on factors that are most easily measured (rather than the most significant items) may result in unreliable data.

## Reporting complexity

Determining a company's carbon footprint can be an inefficient and confusing process. Packaging companies must rely on secondary data from their suppliers, which puts a large burden on companies and often leads to a lack of trust in the reporting data. Furthermore, because there are multiple approaches to measuring carbon emissions, it is very difficult to directly compare various companies' emissions data.

## Complicated downstream emissions data

Capturing downstream emissions — that is, emissions incurred after the packaged product lands on the retailer's shelf — is extremely complex and often unreliable. Reliable quantitative data cannot be captured without an overarching surveillance program.



## Opportunities for packaging companies to improve scope 3 emissions reporting and reduction

### **Collective, consistent, consolidated efforts**

Engaging in collective efforts to encourage consistent scope 3 data collection and reporting methodologies may boost supplier cooperation. If suppliers know what to expect and understand that the request for data will be coming from their top customers, they may be more motivated to adapt.

In light of increased expectations to report and reduce scope 3 emissions, some plastics companies with historically large supply networks have consolidated their suppliers so all their energy and resources aren't spent on due diligence, leaving them with no resources available to fix the problems they uncover.

### **Supply chain education and accountability**

Through education and accountability, packaging companies can support their suppliers' journey to reduce and offset emissions. This involves gathering data from the supplier and showing the current emissions status, educating the supplier on best practices to reduce emissions while increasing productivity and net income, and then placing emissions-reduction demands in suppliers' contracts. Practices that help reduce emissions include nature-based solutions, such as substituting plant-derived materials for noncompostable plastics, revolutionizing the entire packaging methodology, and eliminating nonrecyclable or excess materials.

Regulations are starting to drive businesses forward as governmental agencies set requirements for raw materials, end-of-life alternatives, operational efficiencies and carbon emissions.

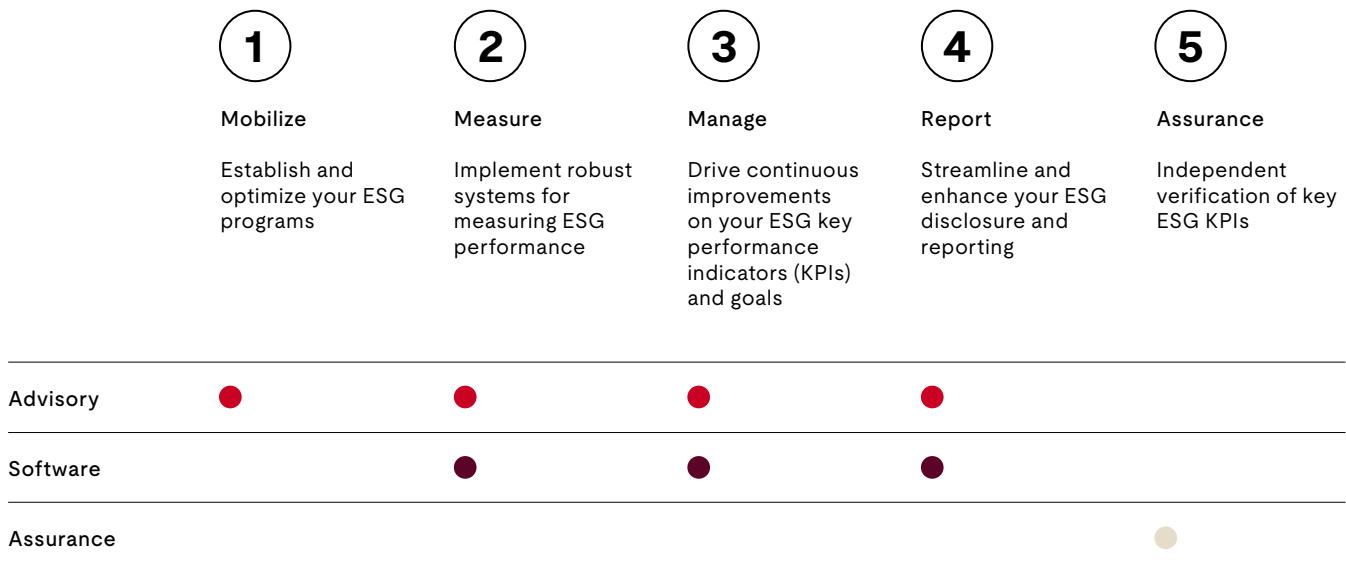
# Begin the journey toward scope 3 emissions reporting and reduction

Efficiently gathering meaningful, reliable data helps companies meet their investors', clients' and regulators' demands while underpinning company action and progress. UL Solutions offers a broad range of data reporting software and services that can help.

UL 360, our world-leading software, supports food and beverage companies' efforts to gather, measure, report and act on key sustainability and environmental, social and governance (ESG) data across their organizations while aligning with frameworks such as Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI) and the UN.

Our advisory services can help you understand where materiality lies in your value chain, what standards and guidelines are important, and how to optimize your stakeholder engagement and data efficiency processes. This, in turn, helps you optimize your use of reporting software.

Some of the largest global packaging companies trust our investment-grade non-financial reporting software for their own reporting needs and their supply chain. Whether you're just starting your sustainability journey or are already an established reporter, we can help you choose the right software to meet your needs.



Visit [UL.com/360](https://www.ul.com/360) to learn more about our **ESG and Sustainability Reporting Software**.

# Endnotes

1. EuroStat, “Development of all packaging waste generated, recovered and recycled, EU, 2007-2017
2. The Atlantic, “Half of All Plastic That Has Ever Existed Was Made in the Past 13 Years,” July 19, 2017
3. <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/paper-forest-products-and-packaging/our-insights/sustainability-in-packaging-inside-the-minds-of-us-consumers>
4. <https://www.sec.gov/news/press-release/2022-46>



**[UL.com/Solutions](https://www.ul.com/Solutions)**

© 2023 UL LLC. All rights reserved. This guide may not be copied or distributed without permission. It is provided for general information purposes only and is not intended to convey legal or other professional advice.