Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Sealed Air Corporation now known as SEE is a leading global provider of packaging solutions integrating sustainable, high-performance materials, automation, equipment and services. SEE designs and delivers packaging solutions that preserve food, protect goods, automate packaging processes, and enable ecommerce and digital connectivity for packaged goods. Our packaging solutions are designed to help customers automate their operations to be increasingly touchless and more resilient, safer, less wasteful, and enhance brand engagement with consumers. At SEE, we are driven by our purpose to protect, to solve critical packaging challenges and to make the world better than we find it.

We deliver our packaging solutions to an array of end markets including fresh proteins, foods, fluids and liquids, medical and life science, e-commerce retail, logistics and omnichannel fulfillment operations, and industrials. We serve customers across 120 countries/territories directly and through a diversified distribution network. We aim to deliver savings to our customers and accelerate payback on their investments. We invest in technology and innovation that we believe will transform our industry toward a more sustainable future.

General Description and Business Divisions

During 2022 we operated as two business segments, one focused on food packaging and the other on product protection packaging. Our portfolio of solutions includes leading brands such as CRYOVAC ® brand food packaging, SEALED AIR ® brand protective packaging, AUTOBAG ® brand automated packaging, BUBBLE WRAP ® brand packaging, SEE Automation™ solutions and prismiq™ digital packaging and printing solutions.

Sustainability is embedded in our purpose and vision. We have set ambitious environmental goals aimed to lead the industry towards a better future. We are designing high-performance packaging materials with recyclability in mind, to make sustainability more affordable, and to create a pathway for a circular economy. We are transforming our operations and our customers' operations with SEE Touchless Automation™ which enhances sustainability by improving efficiency, eliminating waste, simplifying processes, and creating a safer working environment.

Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Emissions Generating Activities
Suppliers provide raw materials, packaging components, contract manufactured goods, equipment and other direct materials, such as inks, films and paper. Our principal raw materials are polyolefin and other petrochemical-based resins, as well as paper and wood pulp products. Purchased goods and services account for about 54% of our total GHG emissions inventory. Our operations are responsible for approximately 10% of our total GHG emissions inventory. Our operations produce automation equipment as well as plastic and fiber based packaging including food solutions marketed under the Cryovac® trademark and product protection as Bubble Wrap® brand inflatable packaging, Sealed Air® brand performance shrink films, Autobag® brand bagging systems, Korrvu® suspension and retention packaging and SEE™ Automation solutions. Use of and processing of our solutions account for approximately 20% of our total GHG emissions inventory. Understanding our GHG inventory is part of our commitment to sustainability which has been and will continue to be one of the key strategies to our business success. Nearly everything we do for our customers has a sustainability value in the world, differentiates us from competitors and establishes our presence as a knowledge-based, solutions provider.

Corporate Climate Change Strategy
Risks and opportunities, including those related to climate change, influence our business strategy including products and services, innovation, ventures and acquisitions and partnerships throughout our supply chain. As a leader in the packaging industry, we are committed to delivering essential solutions that minimize food waste, maximize food safety and protect valuable goods shipped around the world, thus preventing greenhouse gas emissions. Our sustainability objectives include significantly reducing our own footprint, re-imagining customer solutions, benefiting society and investing in new technologies to promote a circular economy. In 2018 Sealed Air announced a Sustainability and Materials Pledge to design or advance 100% of its packaging solutions to be recyclable or reusable by 2025. In 2022, we continued to take actions to achieve that pledge and updated our sustainability goals to include reducing our GHG intensity by 30% (2025) and 46% (2030) as well as achieving net-zero CO2 emissions in our operations by 2040 (Scopes 1 and 2).

Changes in 2022
SEE did not make any acquisitions in 2022 that would have a material impact on our greenhouse gas inventory.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Czechia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Guatemala
Hungary
India
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland

Taiwan, China
Thailand
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Viet Nam

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	SEE
Yes, an ISIN code	US81211K1007
Yes, a CUSIP number	81211K100

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is also a director, is responsible, together with the entire board of directors, for oversight of risk-related issues, including climate-related ones. The CEO leads business continuity, crisis management and enterprise risk management program oversight and all of these programs can include climate-related issues. Risks and opportunities, including climate change, are drivers of strategic plans which are reviewed and approved by the CEO. In October of 2018 the board of directors reviewed the risks and opportunities in sustainability. Under the direction of the board of directors and the leadership of the CEO, the company made a commitment that by 2025 all products would contain an average of 50% recycled or renewable content, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This commitment has driven subsequent innovation investments that promote a circular economy. More recently, in Q4 of 2020, under the leadership of the CEO, the company adopted new climate related goals including being net-zero CO2 emissions across global operations by 2040 (Scope 1 and 2) and reducing our GHG intensity in operations 30% by 2025 and 46% by 2030.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy	Sustainability was discussed at regularly scheduled Board meetings in 2022. Management reported to the board of directors on sustainability matters including sustainability goals, reduction of GHG emissions and water dependency, sustainability plans/accomplishments and product benefits. The board of directors reviews progress to these goals including strategy and plans of action as well as oversees the risks to accomplish it and supports management in problem solving. SEE is dedicating innovation, research and development resources to design or advance packaging materials to be recyclable or reusable and contain more recycled and or renewable content and has announced a goal to reach net-zero carbon emissions within our operations by 2040. The Company will continue to reduce Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions through investments in renewable energy and by increasing efficiencies across its

	Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	operations. Additionally, the company will focus on reducing water use, energy use, and waste in our operations and throughout the supply chain while innovating, manufacturing and delivering high-performance packaging solutions. In 2014, we launched an ambitious plan to achieve a set of 2020 Sustainability Goals within our own internal operations, most of which have been met or exceeded. We sought to embed sustainability into the fabric of our operational excellence by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water intensity of our operations and by diverting product and process waste from landfills. We hold our suppliers to the same high standards we have for our own operations. More recently, these goals have been expanded for continued reductions through 2025 and beyond. The board of directors is highly engaged in assessing sustainability opportunities, as well as formulating SEE's sustainability goals and strategy and regularly receives updates on our sustainability performance, innovations and challenges. Recognizing the importance of these matters, the board of directors in late 2020 designated the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee as having responsibility to oversee our sustainability strategies and other matters concerning environmental, social, governance and public policy issues affecting SEE.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Sustainability is a regular agenda item at Board meetings including review of progress made towards achieving climate related goals. These meetings also include presentations by the Vice President of Sustainability Innovation & Strategy and the Executive Director of Sustainability Strategy. These sessions help promote engagement of

		Board members as well as developing a better understanding of climate-related impact on our strategy. SEE recognizes that it is crucial for board members to be well positioned to exercise informed oversight so that they can make thoughtful decisions on climate related matters. Board members are expected to challenge and hold management accountable for a sound climate-related strategy. In addition, when the Board or its Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has identified the need to add a new director with specific qualifications or to fill a vacancy on the Board, the chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will initiate a search to identify candidates who meet the Company's "Qualifications for Nomination to the Board." Such search may include seeking input from other directors and senior management, reviewing any candidates that the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has previously identified, and, if necessary, hiring an external search firm. There are a number of criteria used to evaluate candidates including experience or expertise in environmental and sustainability matters. During 2022, two new directors joined the SEE Board both having experience and expertise addressing environmental and sustainability issues. Including these new directors, a majority of the Board members are judged to be highly qualified while all are competent in climate-related issues.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Other, please specify

SVP and Chief Operating Officer

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis

Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer reports to the President/CEO and has responsibility for climate-related issues because he leads continued progress of best-in-class safety results, improved manufacturing quality, supply chain contributions to EBITDA, further deployment of a lean culture, and management of cost reduction throughout the organization with annual operations goals related to year over year climate-related greenhouse gas emissions reductions at all operating locations. SEE has a company-wide competition to reduce operational environmental impact called the Keys to Success which is one example of the incentives overseen by the Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer that have resulted in achievement of our 2020 GHG, energy and water intensity reduction goals and on target for our 2025 goals. Progress towards climate related goals such as GHG emissions, water, energy and waste results are monitored during monthly calls with the supply chain management organization.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The CEO has responsibility for climate-related issues because he sets strategy, major plans of action, response to analysis of risk and opportunities related to climate-change, annual budgets, business plans and communicates the corporate vision of making the world better than we find it to all stakeholders. Under his leadership it is clear that sustainability is in everything SEE does and drives commercial programs to enable global growth including in regions affected by extreme weather and disease events resulting from climate-change. He drives innovation of new products that are designed to have measurable sustainability advantages over the products they replace as well as reduce product damage and food waste and thus climate-related greenhouse emissions.

Position or committee

Other, please specify

SVP and Chief Growth and Strategy Officer

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Senior Vice President and Chief Growth and Strategy Officer reports to the President/CEO and has responsibility for climate-related issues because he leads the company's sustainability strategy to enable global growth including regions affected by climate-change and those experiencing increased demands for packaging products, processes and equipment designed to reduce product waste and thus greenhouse emissions and water dependency. He is also responsible for embedding ESG and sustainability into the strategic planning process including new ventures, strategic investment to promote circularity and business development. Climate-related benefits and waste reduction solutions are part of the company strategy with a focus on energy, waste, GHG emissions, water, labor and financial benefits. A large portion of the sustainability organization reports directly to him and strategy and progress are reviewed in the normal course of doing business. Regular strategy planning sessions include a review of progress towards sustainability goals and how best to achieve them.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In deciding base salary levels, target incentive awards, and annual incentive award payouts, the Compensation and Organization Committee of the Board considered the collective performance of the executive leadership team with respect to certain key strategic and operational goals, including SEE's sustainability and environmental priorities. Certain members of management also have goals directly tied to achieving climate-related goals. Local teams and/or individual achievements are rewarded to reduce energy use and GHG emissions, in order to deliver on overall targets. Much of the work is driven by the Supply Chain Sustainability Action Team which focuses on achieving location specific goals including reduction of emissions. Goals related to increasing recycled content in our products or increasing recycle rates are incorporated into individual objectives that drive bonuses for employees.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify

Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Salary increase
Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity
Energy efficiency improvement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Sustainability and Environmental, Social and Governance are strategic business imperatives at SEE. In deciding base salary levels, target incentive awards, and annual incentive award payouts, the Compensation and Organization Committee of the Board considered the collective performance of the executive leadership team with respect to certain key strategic and operational goals, including SEE's sustainability and environmental, social and governance priorities. Both short and long -term compensation are directly tied to achieving these goals. The compensation can take the form of both monetary bonus payments and stock awards.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The SVP and Chief Operating Officer reports to the President/CEO and has responsibility for climate related issues with annual operations goals related to year over year climate related greenhouse gas emissions reductions at all operating locations. Financial results and climate related GHG emissions, water, energy and waste results

are monitored monthly. The SVP and COO is financially incentivized to lead strategies and drive projects that tie directly to reducing SEE's GHG emissions as well as other environmental goals.

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity
Energy efficiency improvement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Sustainability and Environmental, Social and Governance are strategic business imperatives at Sealed Air. In deciding base salary levels, target incentive awards, and annual incentive award payouts, the Compensation and Organization Committee of the Board considered the collective performance of the executive leadership team with respect to certain key strategic and operational goals, including SEE's sustainability and environmental, social and governance priorities. Both short and long -term compensation are directly tied to achieving these goals. The compensation can take the form of both monetary bonus payments and stock awards.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CEO has responsibility for climate-related issues because he sets strategy, major plans of action, response to analysis of risk and opportunities related to climate-change, annual budgets, business plans and communicates the corporate vision. He is ultimately responsible for the vision, strategy and execution of commercial programs to enable global growth including in regions affected by extreme weather and disease events resulting from climate-change. He drives innovation of new products that are designed to have measurable sustainability advantages over the products they replace as well as reduce product damage and food waste and thus climate-related greenhouse emissions.

Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify

Senior Vice President and Chief Growth and Strategy Officer

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Salary increase

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Increased investment in low-carbon R&D

Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio

Increased engagement with customers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Sustainability and Environmental, Social and Governance are strategic business imperatives at SEE. In deciding base salary levels, target incentive awards, and annual incentive award payouts, the Compensation and Organization Committee of the Board considered the collective performance of the executive leadership team with respect to certain key strategic and operational goals, including our sustainability and environmental, social and governance priorities. Both short and long -term compensation are directly tied to achieving these goals. The compensation can take the form of both monetary bonus payments and stock awards.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Senior Vice President and Chief Growth and Strategy Officer reports to the President/CEO and has responsibility for climate-related issues because he leads the company's sustainability strategy to enable global growth including regions affected by climate-change and those experiencing increased demands for packaging products, processes and equipment designed to reduce product waste and thus greenhouse emissions and water dependency. He is also responsible for embedding ESG and sustainability into the strategic planning process including new ventures, strategic investment to promote circularity and business development. Climate-related benefits and waste reduction solutions are part of the company strategy with a focus on energy, waste, GHG emissions, water, labor and financial benefits.

Entitled to incentive

Management group

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Salary increase
Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity
Reduction in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Both short and long -term compensation can be directly tied to achieving SEE sustainability goals that include GHG and energy reductions. The compensation can take the form of both monetary bonus payments, salary increases and stock awards.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Employees are financially incentivized to develop strategies and execute projects that tie directly to reducing SEE's GHG emissions as well as other environmental goals. They may also be responsible for developing lower emission products and processes that further reduce SEE's overall carbon footprint.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity
Reduction in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Both short and long -term compensation can be directly tied to achieving SEE sustainability goals that include GHG and energy reductions. The compensation can take the form of both monetary bonus payments, salary increases and stock awards. Individual or team performance may be evaluated based on achieving these goals.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Employees are financially incentivized to develop strategies and execute projects that tie directly to reducing SEE's GHG emissions as well as other environmental goals. They may also be responsible for developing lower emission products and processes that further reduce SEE's overall carbon footprint.

In addition, a Keys to Success reward system is in place to award local teams and/or individual achievements including reducing climate-related energy impact and GHG emissions, in order to deliver on overall climate-related energy and emissions reduction targets. This is a reward system but is also a mechanism to share best practices in energy reduction, climate related GHG emission reduction, and raise awareness in climate mitigation opportunities across all sites.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Significant risks and opportunities are included in the strategic planning process, which is typically a 3-year plan. Business continuity and supply chain resilience in the event of acute or chronic changes, including those related to climate, are included. In the short term, SEE has considered risks associated with drought conditions, global economic and political conditions, currency translation and devaluation effects, changes in raw material pricing and availability, competitive conditions, the success of new product offerings, consumer

			preferences, the effects of animal and food-related health issues, the effects of epidemics or pandemics, changes in energy costs, environmental matters, the success of our restructuring activities, the success of our financial growth, profitability, cash generation and manufacturing strategies and our cost reduction and productivity efforts, changes in our credit ratings, regulatory actions and legal matters.
Medium-term	3	5	In the medium term, the risks and opportunities considered in the short term are included as well as those related to making necessary capital investments to ensure business continuity and resiliency under unpredictable demands related to customer needs, climate-related and legislative events are considered for the next 5 years. SEE is also actively pursuing a circular approach to materials so that what was once considered waste becomes a valuable resource with a time horizon of 2025.
Long-term	5	15	In the long term, with a time horizon of 2026-2040, SEE has established a new set of goals to improve resource efficiency in the face of increasing population, urbanization and a growing middle class. These include reductions in GHG emissions, energy use, water use, generated waste; supply chain responsibility, chemicals of concern, sustainability in innovation and providing sustainability benefits to customers through innovative products while improving resource efficiency throughout the supply chain.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Climate change is an element of SEE's risk management strategy as we attempt to identify substantive risk as early as possible. Once identified, SEE develops the appropriate mitigation strategy to minimize that risk as well as seize opportunities that will be beneficial to the overall health of the company. Ultimately the goal is to minimize risks that pose a threat to the success of the company as well capitalize on opportunities in order to create lasting value that fulfill customers and societal needs for sustainable solutions.

Definition of Substantive Risk and Opportunity

SEE evaluates substantive risk with respect to the achievement of our short, medium and long-term goals. We define those risks as events that can negatively impact those goals and conversely consider opportunities as those that would aid in exceeding them. Both risks and opportunities are evaluated on the economic impact and likelihood of occurrence so that SEE can appropriately prioritize a strategy to address these issues.

Measurement and Thresholds of Risk

While all risks and opportunities are evaluated in the normal course of doing business, SEE considers the following indicators when evaluating substantive risk:

1. **Financial** such as foreign currency exchange; global, regional and local economic conditions, government restrictions, liquidity and availability of credit, changes in laws and regulations
2. **Disruption of Operations** as a result of natural disasters, interruption of raw materials supply, raw material pricing, energy related costs, trade policies, import/export restrictions, political instability
3. Environmental such as product registration laws, disruptive forces of nature, such as significant regional droughts, prolonged severe weather conditions, floods, natural disasters and large-scale animal health issues, pandemics, regulations related to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change
4. **Health and Safety issues** related to hazards associated with the manufacture, handling, storing, transporting and use of the products we sell
5. **Social Impact or Reputation** of the company as a result of a shift in consumer demands and preferences or product liability claims

From a purely financial impact, substantive risks are defined as having an impact greater than a specific amount of EBITDA (confidential) and a timeline that extends beyond 18 months either directly or through loss of business. Disruption of Operations is considered with a similar threshold and evaluated for the potential risk. Since it is more challenging to assign a threshold value to Environmental; Health and Safety; and Social Impact and Reputation, each is evaluated on a case-by-case basis using our best evaluation of the potential impact to the long-term health of the company. In all cases the risk is weighed against the likelihood of occurrence in order to properly prioritize actions to be taken by SEE.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

To optimize SEE's governance of key risks, executive leaders established the Enterprise Risk Management Steering Committee (ERM SteerCo), whose purpose is to provide oversight and guidance to management regarding the company's risk management strategies and activities. Fundamental to the ERM process is that management owns, actively evaluates, and proactively manages SEE's top risks. A facilitated approach is used to identify and prioritize risk assessments, which capture mitigation plans, mitigation effectiveness, risk exposure and trends. Reviews are conducted with senior management and the Board.

In addition, climate-related risks are assessed by the Global Sustainability Action Team during monthly meetings. Sub-teams meet more frequently depending upon topics. Responsibilities include monitoring and reporting progress against corporate energy/GHG goals, maintaining current awareness of external leadership practices, competitive activity, market trends, risks and opportunities, some of which relate to climate change. The Global Sustainability Action Team is cross-functional to facilitate involvement to incorporate appropriate climate-related risk mitigation into strategic business plans. This approach of risk management is applied for both physical and transitional risks. As examples of case studies for addressing such risk:

Case Study 1: Physical Risk (Natural Disaster)

Situation: SEE has a number of facilities located in the Southwest region of the US that could potentially experience natural disasters due to climate related events such as a hurricane, tornado or flood. In addition, key suppliers in this same region, our supply chain or our information systems are potentially at risk for such events. If such events were to affect our ability to operate in this region then there could be an adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition.

Task: In order to minimize this risk, SEE had to address ways to mitigate or minimize the disruption of operations that might occur as a result of a local or regional disaster. Issues such as disruption of operations, inability to source raw materials and disruption of communications and transportation were part of the risk planning process.

Action: As a result of this potential risk, a number of strategies and actions were initiated by SEE including: redundancy in our manufacturing processes and locations so that the same products could be produced at different sites or within different regions in the event of problem, strategic development of a global footprint both for markets and manufacturing to minimize the risk, redundant raw materials and suppliers to assure a ready supply and the development of emergency response plans to address issues not mentioned here.

Result: SEE is confident that it has minimized the potential risk to continued operations in the event of a local or regional disaster.

Case Study 2: Transitional Risk (Chronic Environmental Shift)

Situation: With the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, several areas of SEE's business could have been heavily impacted. Similarly, there is the potential to experience other regional or global pandemics as a result of shifting climate conditions. As with Covid-19, the impact on SEE's business could include the availability of raw materials, operational capability, employee and customer safety, customer demand and consumer preferences. As a result, SEE developed and implemented a series of emergency response initiatives to assure business continuity as well as minimize the impact on our customers and employees.

Task: Develop redundant production capabilities and plans anticipating potential material shortages or production shutdowns. Develop safety protocols to be used at all SEE locations to minimize the risk to our employees while still maintaining production schedules.

Action: SEE operations and market staff manage the risk of sales loss due to pandemic-related disruptions by monitoring local, regional and country specific conditions and reporting to global management responsible for business continuity. Local, regional and company-wide crisis management teams are alerted as needed. These teams then manage the response by working with customers to shift production to regions not impacted by the immediate risk. In addition, SEE proactively anticipates potential market shifts as part of our strategic planning and manages a diverse product portfolio to better adapt to potential changes in the market. SEE also developed robust safety protocols designed to protect both employees and customers while still maintaining a high level of service. In addition, SEE's balanced portfolio of ecommerce solutions and food protection packaging offered opportunities for increased sales and markets.

Result: SEE was able to appropriately protect our employees and customers while still meeting production and customer demands.

Case Study 3: Transitional Risk (Chronic Environmental Shift)

Situation: One of our largest markets is that of fresh protein packaging. Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns can detrimentally impact our food processor and channel customers as well as alter disease transmission such as African Swine Fever or Avian Influenza. Changes in ambient temperatures can also impact insect or disease agent life cycles. In the long term, these issues may also influence or shift consumer buying patterns which may also have an impact on financial performance. Weather patterns in protein producing regions such as Midwest US, Australia/New Zealand and several countries in South America at times could all be susceptible to these issues.

Task: Develop a redundant, global footprint for customers that will allow food production to shift to regions not impacted by these issues as well as anticipate and plan for

potential market shifts.

Action: SEE operations and market staff manage the risk of sales loss due to climate-related disease outbreaks by monitoring local, regional and country specific livestock conditions and reporting to global management responsible for business continuity. Local, regional and company-wide crisis management teams are alerted. These teams then manage the response by working with customers to shift production to regions not impacted by the immediate risk. In addition, Sealed Air proactively anticipates potential market shifts as part of our strategic planning and also manages a diverse product portfolio to better adapt to potential changes in the market.

Result: SEE is confident that it has minimized the impact or potential risk that may occur because of this or similar transitional issues.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Risks associated with current regulation are considered. SEE is a manufacturing entity that utilizes a variety of materials including petrochemical-based raw materials to produce our products which includes plastic packaging materials. We often print customer specified brand information, nutritional information and consumer facing instructions on our packaging materials as part of the value we bring to our processing customers. The printing process can involve use of volatile organic compounds, the release of which are regulated. Understanding current regulations and assuring compliance is the responsibility of local teams with regional and corporate oversight. We monitor and report emissions in part to maintain operating permits. Regional regulations are monitored and possible risks are presented to local business continuity team members as they arise. As examples specific to SEE: in Jaguariuna, Brazil, we installed new compressed air piping on the printing and racking machines, which require more pressure than the system replaced. The result is ~5% reduction in energy consumption and ~18,000 kg CO2e GHG annual reduction. We also replaced a portion of our solvent-based printing and lamination with solvent-less or aqueous technologies in our Simpsonville, South Carolina facility. This same technology will be the standard for future installations.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Risks associated with emerging regulation are considered. SEE is a manufacturing entity that utilizes petrochemical-based raw materials to produce our products, including plastic packaging materials.

		Understanding emerging or impending regulations and assuring compliance is the responsibility of local teams with regional and corporate oversight. Local, state, and region regulations are monitored and impending or potential risks are presented to business continuity and strategy teams as they arise. As an example specific to SEE, it is expected that impending regulation can lead to increased indirect operating costs as well as imposed taxes or fees requiring the use of renewable or recycle content in our products. These materials help reduce GHG emissions and levied fees help support further development of a circular economy. Preparing for this and any future legislation is part of our annual strategic plan as well as long term risk management strategy. In addition, emerging regulation may limit the availability of some chemically recycled materials which may ultimately impact our ability to incorporate recycled content in our products thus reducing our GHG emissions.
Technology	Relevant, always included	SEE is a manufacturing entity that utilizes petrochemical and fiber based raw materials for both food and protective packaging. Historically, a large share of our protective packaging business consisted of plastic solutions such as air pillows and bubble cushioning. Although fiber could also be used to satisfy these needs, SEE products typically have lower greenhouse gas emissions due to better performance and reduced product damage as well as lower packaging weight. However, in the event of a technology advancement that allows for the production of fiber-based solutions that have similar performance and weight as well as lower material emissions, it could put business in these markets at risk. There is also a growing consumer preference for fiber packaging over plastic. Climate-related risk assessments have identified the possibility of this occurring and as such, SEE is investing in the development of products and technologies to manufacture fiber-based solutions so the customers will have a choice between high performance fiber and plastic protective packaging with reduced emissions.
Legal	Relevant, always included	SEE is subject to a variety of environmental and product registration laws that expose us to potential financial liability and increased operating costs. Our operations are subject to a number of federal, state, local and foreign environmental, health and safety laws and regulations that govern, among other things, the manufacture of our products, the discharge of pollutants into the air, soil and water and the use, handling, transportation, storage and disposal of various materials. Many jurisdictions require us to have operating permits for our production and warehouse facilities and operations. Any failure to obtain, maintain or comply with the terms of these permits could result in fines or penalties, revocation or non-renewal of our permits, or orders to cease certain operations, and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

		Regional regulations are monitored by local business continuity teams. As an example specific to SEE, a standard practice during an acquisition due diligence and integration would include review of the local laws and compliance with them. Local teams with regional and global oversight monitor compliance before, during and after acquisitions.
Market	Relevant, always included	SEE assesses the risks that demand for our products could be adversely affected by changes in consumer preferences. Our food packaging and automation equipment related sales depend heavily on the volumes of sales by our customers in the food processing, retail and food service industries. Consumer preferences for food and packaging formats of pre-packaged food can influence our sales, as can consumer preferences for fresh and unpackaged foods. The price and availability of Fresh Red Meat and other proteins are sensitive to water availability and climate. SEE has a range of food packaging solutions that protect and extend the shelf life of Fresh Red Meat (FRM) and other proteins. Should prices increase due to inadequate availability of proteins, demand for proteins could fall, and the need for our food packaging solutions to protect such products would in turn fall. Consumer and societal behavior and trends drive the products offered by our direct food processor customers. Sales of packaging products from the SEE Food business are therefore sensitive to consumer demands for certain food types or packaging. Examples specific to SEE would include a shift away from meat consumption in developed countries due to concerns over cost, high carbon footprint, or dietary health, which would have a negative impact on our business since a large percentage of food packaged in our materials is animal protein based, such as poultry, beef, pork and cheese. The SEE Protective business provides protection of products shipped through ecommerce. Analysis of consumer trends are monitored by subject matter experts in the Food and Protective businesses. Trends are also part of the monthly discussions of the Global Sustainability Action Team which forms subcommittees to work with Business Units to develop risk mitigation actions and are also discussed by broad innovation teams in order to improve and innovate our solutions.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	The potential risks due to changes in the reputation of SEE are driven, in part, by product performance. Raw material pricing, availability and allocation by suppliers as well as energy-related costs may negatively impact our results of operations, including our profit margins. The prices for raw materials used to produce our products are cyclical and increases in market demand or fluctuations in the global trade for petrochemical-based raw materials and energy could increase our costs. If we are unable to minimize the effects of increased raw material costs through sourcing, pricing or other actions, our business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations may be

		materially adversely affected. We also have some sole-source suppliers, and the lack of availability of supplies could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. Natural disasters such as hurricanes, as well as political instability and terrorist activities, may negatively impact the production or delivery capabilities of refineries and natural gas and petrochemical suppliers and suppliers of other raw materials in the future. These factors could lead to increased prices for our raw materials, curtailment of supplies and allocation of raw materials by our suppliers, which could reduce revenues and profit margins and harm relations with our customers. An example specific to SEE would be our reputation for innovation and for timely supply of materials as needed by customers. Delays could seriously damage our reputation. In addition, if our reputation is put at risk through decreased visibility in sustainability or damage to our company brand due to climate change related interruptions; our ability to continue business with our customers could decrease. Changes in market trends are analyzed by global market intelligence and strategic marketing staff and changes in delivery/customer service are monitored by regional business units at monthly Regional Business Reviews and sub-teams formed as needed. Public reputation is also considered as part of our risk analysis and strategy. With an increased public interest in environmental and sustainability issues, public perception of our products or overall company may have an impact on material demand from our customers. A negative reputation or perception can impact the company in a number of ways including material bans, increased taxes or increased regulation.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	If SEE experienced a climate related disaster, such as a hurricane, tornado or other severe weather event, or a casualty loss from an event such as a flood, at one of our larger strategic facilities or if such event affected a key supplier, our supply chain or our information systems, or a climate related pandemic that impacted our supply chain, ability to operate or demand for our products then there could be a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. We are dependent on internal and third-party information technology networks and systems, including the Internet, to process and transmit electronic information such as fulfilling and invoicing customer orders, applying cash receipts, placing purchase orders, making cash disbursements, conducting digital marketing activities, data processing and electronic communications among business locations and between company personnel and our customers/suppliers. As a result, there are a number of examples specific to SEE. The effects of acute animal and food-related health issues could change our customers demand for packaging materials.

		Transmission of diseases such as Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea, foot-and-mouth disease and avian influenza can be accelerated or the patterns altered by temperature patterns, vector habitats or changes in trade patterns. Outbreaks of animal diseases may lead governments to restrict exports/imports of potentially affected animals and food products, leading to decreased demand for our products and possibly also to the culling of significant numbers of the animal population otherwise intended for food supply thus reducing demand in the affected regions while increasing demand in other regions. Business unit experts monitor the global trends in each important food processing sector so that SEE is aware of changes in slaughter or implications of disease outbreaks. Results are communicated at monthly cross functional regional business review meetings where associated risks and opportunities are specifically addressed. The recommendations are summarized at monthly global business unit meetings. Risk management practices at SEE include weather monitoring and identification of personnel at risk so that intervention plans can be made and implemented immediately. Business continuity teams are in place to reduce negative impacts of acute physical events.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	SEE is exposed to risks inherent in doing business in each of the countries or regions in which we or our customers or suppliers operate. Specific to SEE, we operate in 46 countries and our products are distributed in 120 countries/regions. A large portion of our manufacturing operations are located outside of the U.S. These operations, particularly in developing regions, are subject to various risks that may not be present or as significant for our U.S. operations. Economic uncertainty in some of the geographic regions in which we operate, including developing regions and potentially due to climate-change could result in the disruption of commerce and negatively impact cash flows from our operations in those areas. Import and export delays caused, for example, by chronic physical events at the port of entry or at locations where we, our suppliers or our customers operate, could cause a delay in our supply chain operations. Local and regional chronic physical conditions are monitored by local and regional teams. Analysis and recommendations are presented to global teams or brought into the annual ERM process. These are also reviewed at regional and global business review meetings held monthly. A chronic physical condition specifically affecting SEE is that of drought, an unfortunately familiar occurrence that affects cattle producers and processors of meat. Drought conditions change animal production volumes and patterns of import and export thus changing demand for specific types of protein packaging.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Heat stress

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

SEE Food sales depend heavily on the volumes of sales by our customers in the food processing and food service industries. One of our largest markets is that of fresh red meat packaging such as beef or pork. Rising mean temperatures can potentially impact livestock in many areas including changes in production and quality of feed crop and forage, water availability, animal growth and milk production, reproduction and biodiversity. These impacts are primarily due to an increase in temperature and atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO2) concentration, precipitation variation, and a combination of these factors and could have both an acute and chronic impact. These detrimental effects could have a regional negative impact on the availability and demand for fresh red meat. These regional downturns could subsequently put our packaging business at risk. One strategy SEE has implemented to mitigate the pressure from such a downturn is to have a global footprint and redundant manufacturing and packaging capability as well as develop more robust types of packaging for international export and sale allowing for risk of a decline in domestic packaging sales in one region to become opportunity for the sale of export packaging in another region.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

10,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

A similar downturn occurred in 2014 in the pork market as a result of a climate-related disease outbreak. During this acute outbreak, pork production in North America was negatively impacted with a decline in pigs per litter of between 1 and 7%. At that time, SEE was able to deliver net sales growth due to offsetting markets as a result of our global coverage. However, if sales to the pork market in the US were approximately $200 million USD then a 5% decline would be $10 million.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

SEE operations and market staff manage the risk of sales loss due to climate-related livestock impacts by monitoring local, regional and country specific livestock conditions and reporting to global management responsible for business continuity. Local, regional and company-wide crisis management teams are alerted in the event of acute issues and chronic issues are addressed as part of our ERM process. Based on the likelihood that regional livestock demand or availability will be detrimentally impacted by rising temperatures, production schedulers responsible for other regions and other protein markets plan for the need to shift production across our network of locations. Marketing staff, sales and customer relations would also be alerted of the shifted demand for export packaging. Management of this risk will allow reductions in livestock related sales in one country or region to be offset by increased sales in other regions and to processors of other protein types thus maintaining sales volume. SEE is prepared to shift production so that regional meat processors can respond to packaging demand shifts due to climate-related disease outbreaks and other climate-related changes in livestock production and processing. Since planning is a normal cost of doing business, there is no additional cost of management related to this risk.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

If we experienced a climate related disaster, such as a hurricane, tornado or flood at one of our larger facilities or if such event affected a key supplier, our supply chain or our information systems, then there could be a material adverse effect. Raw material pricing, availability and allocation by suppliers as well as energy-related costs may negatively impact our results of operations, including our profit margins. We use petrochemical-based raw materials to manufacture many of our products. SEE has some sole-source suppliers, and the lack of availability of supplies could have a material adverse effect. Natural disasters such as hurricanes, may negatively impact the production or delivery capabilities of refineries and natural gas and petrochemical suppliers and suppliers of other raw materials. These factors could lead to increased prices for our raw materials, curtailment of supplies and allocation of raw materials by our suppliers, which could reduce revenues and profit margins and harm relations with our customers. A major loss of or disruption in our manufacturing and distribution operations or our information systems and telecommunication resources could adversely affect our business. As an example, there were fourteen North Atlantic hurricanes and tropical storms in 2022 three of which made US landfall. SEE did not have production operations in the affected area, but the area most commonly affected by these storms is home to the U.S. petroleum refinery hub meaning our suppliers could be affected as well as important customers.

Similarly, hurricanes Ida (2021) and Laura (2020) both made landfall at regions critical to polymer production and transportation. However, we were able to use our real-time disaster monitoring system to identify customer locations, affected production facilities, critical suppliers, blocked transportation routes, alternate routes, alternate transportation services, and employee locations. Despite these storm's devastating effect, we were able to continue to supply our customers using alternative methods, business continuity procedures and safety stock.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1,150,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,750,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Protective sales in the Americas in 2022 were approximately about $1.5 billion US dollars. Approximately 10% is due to Consumer Packaged Goods, many of which are shipped through ports and supply routes most likely to be impacted by North Atlantic storms. If 10% of these were in the storm path it would amount to $15 million dollars over the course of one year. It is likely that supply routes would be disrupted for 4-6 weeks. If we assume a 4-6 week loss of business, it would amount to approximately $1.15 to $1.75 million in lost sales.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The company has procedures to ensure business continuity as well as local, regional, and company-wide crisis management. Previous analysis of storm severity indicated a need for a strong electronic tracking system and professionals to protect personnel, operations and customer service. SEE hired personnel and established systems several years ago and now stands positioned to proactively respond to natural disasters through robust planning, training and testing procedures. These procedures go into effect when disasters occur, regardless of whether they are climate-related or human-caused. Although the 2022 hurricane season was lower than previous years, it still exceeded the 50 year average. This was the seventh consecutive year in which there was above-average tropical cyclone activity. Our coordinated response to previous storms exemplifies our proactive commitment to implement effective crisis management and business continuity programs. A cross-functional team reacted to the events of these natural disaster to monitor impacts to employees, sites, critical vendors, and key business interests. We were able to successfully account for evacuated employees in Houston, re-route materials to reduce operational and customer impacts, and leverage Supply Chain contingency plans to reduce short-term disruptions. Annual reviews, evaluation and training in Crisis and Business Continuity are normal costs of doing business.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

SEE is a manufacturing entity that utilizes among others petrochemical-based raw materials to produce many of our packaging products. One example is the complex plastic film products used to protect and preserve the quality and freshness of Fresh Red Meat. Some manufacturing processes that allow SEE to deliver high performance bags and films result in the production of greenhouse gases. In addition to providing the plastic film or bags, SEE helps customers increase brand identity and loyalty by printing familiar or recognizable logos and brand names directly on the plastic film. Other information such as nutritional and safe-handling practices are often included. We have the expertise to print customer specified brands, logos and information on our film prior to customer delivery. Printing historically used volatile organic compounds, which are regulated in many regions. New legislation allowing the US EPA to regulate GHGs poses a risk to SEE operations where we directly emit GHGs, as it could cause "non-major" facilities to become "major", which would require them to meet existing New Source Review (NSR) rules. It can be very expensive to meet the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) due to capital costs and permitting time, often extending to months.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

350,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Prior legislation allowing the US EPA to regulate GHGs poses a risk to SEE operations where we directly emit GHGs, as it could cause "non-major" facilities to become "major", which would require them to meet existing New Source Review (NSR) rules. It can be very expensive to meet the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) due to capital costs and permitting time, often extending to months. We estimate the costs to be between $350K and $1 million for containment equipment, new printing equipment using water soluble inks and/or permits etc.

Cost of response to risk

70,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

SEE monitors emissions as part of our goal to reduce GHG emissions 30% by 2025 and 46% by 2030 from a baseline of 2019. This management method involves facility cooperation in the sharing of best practices as well as competition between facilities including winning Keys to Success awards. Operations personnel report to the SVP and Chief Operating Officer who receives monthly performance data and is compensated in part on achievement of performance to these emission reduction goals. We specifically mitigate the risk of cost increases related to pricing of GHG emissions through emission reduction projects in our operations. GHG emissions have traditionally been due to Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from solvents and inks as well as emissions from the use of SF6. We retrofitted printing equipment to reduce VOCs and production equipment to capture and reduce GHG emissions. We invested approximately $70,000 in equipment to reclaim SF6 that is used during production of some types of high-performance packaging. Both of these examples represent ways in which meeting our climate related GHG emissions goals help mitigate the possible cost increases related to GHG pricing. Reduction of emissions through equipment upgrades or emissions monitoring and reduction projects have proven to be cost beneficial once implemented.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of recycling

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

SEE has a long history of recycling production scrap from products made from similar or a limited number of different plastic resins. This practice reduces costs by replacing a percentage of virgin resin with recycled process edge trim and scrap. In addition, we have had an arrangement with many of our direct customers to accept their process and trim scrap such as in the case of polyethylene foam that is fabricated into product cushioning. The effort to develop and support a more efficient supply chain has inspired SEE to create global circular supply systems wherever possible. In the case of more complex raw material combinations, we have invested in research and partnerships to develop methods to allow reuse and/or recycling. These innovations have allowed SEE to enter a new market in construction and agricultural films, while reducing our use of virgin resins in our own operations. We have a goal that we will divert 100% of process waste from landfill by 2030. Working to achieve this goal has included the innovations previously mentioned as well as partnerships with others in our industry to become more resource efficient such as the Materials Recovery for the Future (MRFF) and The Alliance to End Plastic Waste to create a more efficient and circular plastic supply chain that benefits SEE and others in our industry and reduces global GHG emissions. SEE announced a Sustainability and Plastics Pledge to advance or design 100% of its packaging solutions to be recyclable or reusable by 2025 and that, on average, SEE packaging will contain 50% recycled or renewable content. In 2022 we continued to take actions to achieve that pledge and to form partnerships to reduce climate-related emissions from production of virgin materials.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

15,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

30,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Revenues from SEE's Protective business in 2022 were approximately 1.5 billion USD. If 10% of raw materials used to produce packaging for Protective were sourced using internally recycled materials, then the costs associated with virgin materials could be reduced. The economics would be expected to improve even more as innovations and volume increase. In addition, the opportunity to enter new markets to sell products made from recycled resins would have a positive impact on revenues as customers have shown a willingness to pay a premium for packaging materials that contain recycled resins. An increase in revenues between 10 – 20% for these materials would result in additional revenues of approximately 15 to 30 million USD per year based on reductions in costs of raw materials plus the contribution margin of sales of new products made from recycled internal scrap.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

SEE's strategy is to use sustainability goals of reducing landfill use as well as incentives to reduce cost of goods sold to drive innovation in our operations as well as in research and development to create more products that can use recycled content. We started with our own operations in North America where we implemented new technology, equipment and systems to allow us to use our own reprocessed scrap; even from some complex constructions. We evaluated various market opportunities and developed a construction and agricultural film product that has been successful.

We have begun to experiment with take back programs so that some customer scrap can be included thus allowing our customers to reduce their waste. We continue to work with customers to find economically viable ways for them to participate in our recycling systems, thus reducing landfill and facilitating a circular economy for plastic packaging.

We measure progress of this opportunity through a traditional profit and loss statement, the results of which allow us to consider expanding this process to other locations. Some simple process recycling can be accomplished with minimal additional costs which are then off-set by reduced raw material costs.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Customers are increasingly aware of their own GHG emissions inventories and demand protection from product damage or loss through effective and resource efficient packaging. We provide packaging solutions designed to help food processing customers reduce their use of resources while extending the shelf life of food and the security/safety of shipments which benefit retailers and consumers. We also provide protective packaging that prevents product damage during shipment while minimizing shipping volume and weight. We incorporate lifecycle thinking, looking beyond the product to consider the entire value chain including the benefits of shelf-life extension and packaging robust enough to withstand the rigors of export or packaging that is optimized for the growing e-commerce market. We conduct Sustainability Value Analysis for our customers so they can see how our products reduce their environmental footprint. Two examples are vacuum barrier bags called TBG which is designed to protect meat with bones within the package and is able to protect protein through the extensive export supply chain and Korrvu® which can protect even large electronics during transportation. Our global locations allow us to respond to changing agricultural practices and to changing patterns in export/import while taking advantage of these changes as markets in developing countries grow. We are also able to respond to demands in developing countries for increasingly sophisticated consumer products without product loss from damage in the shipping supply chain.

Other examples of developing low emission goods and services are several partnership programs we have initiated with suppliers and customers. These partnerships have established circularity programs to take back packaging materials, recycle them to new polymers and then use that recycled material in our packaging products which can then be sold to our customers. This material not only reduces the environmental impact of the

final product, but also diverts material from landfills. This recycled content is also viewed as delivering a value-added benefit for our customers and consumers. These benefits then often lead to either price premiums or increased market share.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

65,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Particularly in developed countries, we expect a competitive advantage to support the price of our products when we can quantify the climate-related emissions benefits due to use of our packaging which is valued for shelf life extension or protection during export. For example, in 2022 approximately 40% or about $1.3 billion of our $3.3 billion in net sales in the Food Division came from the fresh red meat sector. If our net sales in this sector were to increase 5% due to demand in areas of drought, we would realize an increase of more than $65 million in net trade sales. In addition, products that are considered to be low emission or can help our customers attain their GHG goals will be seen as having value and likely warrant either a price premium or increased sales.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our packaging solutions reduce the use of resources while extending shelf-life of food and protecting security/safety of shipments. Our packaging prevents product damage during shipment while minimizing shipping volume/weight. Our strategy is to quantify benefits related to each customers' goals, called "sustainability value analysis". We consider the entire value chain including shelf-life extension and packaging robust enough to withstand the rigors of export or optimized for e-commerce. The sustainability group works with subject matter experts and customers to collect cost and benefit data. We conduct Sustainability Value Analyses to help explain the benefits to existing and new customers. The results help validate customer and retailer climate

related GHG emissions reductions. Our strategy is to use data-based analysis to demonstrate how SEE solutions reduce GHG emissions throughout the supply chain. As climate-change increases the costs of limited resources to produce food and consumer/industrial products, customers place higher value on protecting those products from food waste or product damage through the entire supply chain. Reduction of waste always reduces GHG emissions from production, transportation, storage, replacement and disposal. Analysis of product benefits is a normal cost of doing business.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

SEE is an established leader in sustainable practices and in supplying solutions that provide our customers with opportunities to improve their sustainability profiles including addressing the causes and effects of climate-change. One example of innovation is our protective cushioning that ships as flat film and is only inflated prior to being used to protect fragile products during shipping. One customer estimated that they reduced inbound truckloads from 40 to 1 and therefore reduced climate-related emissions from diesel fueled trucks. Another example is FlexPrep® portion dispensing pouches, a new way to deliver condiments with less product waste at Quick Serve Restaurants due to film packaging replacing canisters and rigid dispensers. This single change made by one customer has the potential to reduce climate related GHG emissions by more than 35 million kg CO2e per year. SEE has been active in measuring product related benefits such as food shelf-life and weight of packaging to support a reduction of overall energy use, water use and GHG emissions, as well as waste reduction. One of our goals is to offer products and services that deliver both sustainability benefits and financial savings. We consider the protection of our customers' products with optimized packaging to be of utmost importance in promoting a more sustainable supply chain in general. Our marketing efforts allow us to leverage these superior offerings thus establishing the company and its products as the preferred supplier in our markets. This, in turn, improves our competitiveness and in many cases supports pricing that allows us to

share in the value that our products bring to our customers. Sealed Air is continuously developing solutions and products to meet customers changing needs.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

23,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

SEE's Protetctive business had revenues of $2.3 billion in 2022. If we realized an increase of 1% by offering lower carbon options such as the example of inflatable protective products shipped as flat film or FlexPrep® for Quick Service Restaurants, it would equal $23 M.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Protective packaging sales are sensitive to consumer demand and trends in sustainability preferences. Our business development and marketing functions use consumer research in short and long-term strategic planning. We educate retailers and consumer product companies about the sustainability benefits of packaging, especially about emissions related to product damage. We use industry publications, annual financial and sustainability reports, social media and speaking at industry sponsored events to explain the benefits of optimized packaging in the prevention of waste. We conduct market research to identify threats/opportunities and macro trends associated with changing consumer purchasing patterns due to demographic shifts, increasing wealth, purchasing habits and perceptions of environmental risks. We work closely with our protective customers to identify their risks due to climate change and opportunities to reduce their emissions from waste and energy through the use of SEE solutions. Costs related to consumer market research as well as analysis of trends are embedded within various departments and difficult to determine. Costs associated with education of customers and retailers about product waste emissions and the benefits of packaging

are integral to every sales or marketing effort and impossible to separate from other costs. Investing in these activities is within our ongoing strategic plan and costs.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

SEE SBTi Report

SEE SBTi Report.pdf

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices

Transition scenarios Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	SEE routinely uses long-term climate impact scenarios, and a range of potential market impacts as well as product pricing, our business strategy and portfolio to test investment strategies and evaluate business risks to deliver results under a range of potential futures. We use external scenarios to both inform and challenge our internal views, including scenarios that keep global warming to below 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels, as well as scenarios forecasting net zero emissions by 2050. These scenarios assume various facts, including implementation of governmental policies to achieve GHG reductions. Trends are evaluated for relevance and scenarios developed by creating a focal question, possible propositions based on what will be different or how will the world around us change. The company then evaluates strategies to address these possibilities and the likely external barriers over a period of years ranging to 2040. Base case, best case, worst case and other extreme propositions are considered including those related to climate-change. Barriers related to political, economic, sociological, technical, legal and environmental are also considered. The level of impact and context are considered including the packaging industry, food industry and e-commerce among others. Adjacent industries, new business models, new behaviors and value chain implications are evaluated.
Physical climate scenarios Bespoke physical scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	SEE also considers physical risk in its near and mid-term climate impact scenarios to evaluate potential disruption to our operations either through direct impairment or the availability of raw materials or interruption of the value chain. As a result of rising global temperatures, it is anticipated that recent trends towards increased severe weather will continue at current levels or could increase. Climate related disasters, such as hurricanes, tornados or floods at one of our larger facilities or if such events affected a key supplier, supply chain or our information systems, could materially adversely affect the company. As a result, we have procedures to ensure business continuity as well as local, regional, and

			company-wide crisis management. These potential risks have also influenced SEE's strategy planning and execution for the near and long-term horizon. At this time, physical risk planning is focused on the 1-5 year time frame due to the likelihood of localized, acute issues. As a result, we have developed strategies that take into account alternative suppliers, flexible and redundant manufacturing capabilities and asset allocation that will allow SEE to assure continued operations in the event of an acute or chronic issue.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

SEE routinely uses short and long-term climate impact scenarios, and a range of potential market impacts as well as product pricing, business strategy and portfolio, test investment strategies, and evaluates business risks to deliver results under a range of potential futures. We use external scenarios to both inform and challenge our internal views, including scenarios that keep global warming to below 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels, as well as scenarios forecasting net zero emissions by 2050. These scenarios assume various facts, including implementation of governmental policies to achieve GHG reductions. Trends are evaluated for relevance and scenarios developed by creating a focal question, possible propositions based on what will be different or how will the world around us change. Examples of these focal questions can include but are not limited to:

1. Transitional climate change having a material impact on our ability to produce goods and services (low impact, unlikely to occur)
2. Acute climate events having a material impact on SEE production facilities, information systems or logistics (low impact, more likely than not)
3. Transitional climate change impact on the demand for our products due to lower availability of animal feedstocks (low impact, possible but unlikely)
4. Increased regulation having a material impact on our operations and business strategy through emission restrictions or increased fees (low impact, about as likely as not).
5. Acute climate events having an impact on the availability of raw materials or our ability to transport goods (low impact, about as likely as not).
6. Customer demand increases for materials and services with a reduced environmental impact (high impact, likely to occur).
7. Shifting population and urbanization increase the need for global markets and

exporting of products (high impact, likely to occur).
8. Reputational impact from consumers regarding SEE products and our environmental impact (low impact, about as likely as not)

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

SEE's climate-related scenario analysis considers both short and long-term impact. Our current and future products are designed to better protect our customers' products while having a reduced environmental impact. As environmental conditions change, our strategy is to offer materials that mitigate or take advantage of those potential changes. For example, as a result of the likelihood of increased customer demand for materials with lower environmental impact, SEE offers the BUBBLE WRAP® brand paper bubble mailer, which is certified for curbside recyclability. The mailer's outer layer is made from 100% recycled paper manufactured in SEE's Sustainable Forestry Initiative-certified paper mills, and the inner liner is made from paper certified by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification. Our global supply chain and manufacturing base allows us to minimize the risk of disruption of goods and services due to local or regional issues. SEE has also committed to reducing our GHG intensity by 30% (2025) and 46% (2030) to further minimize this risk as well as to be net-zero CO2 emissions within our operations by 2040. We deliberately offer a broad portfolio of products to minimize the impact to shifts in market demand or the availability of animal feedstock. As a leader in the packaging industry, we are committed to delivering essential solutions that minimize food waste, maximize food safety and protect valuable goods shipped around the world, thus reducing GHG emissions. SEE has also allocated capital funding to projects that further reduce our environmental impact. For example, in 2020, SEE made an equity investment in Plastic Energy, an advanced recycling technology leader, to expand packaging recyclability and drive materials circularity. The ongoing research collaboration has already led to a successful closed-loop demonstration that recycled store drop-off flexible plastics into new food packaging.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	SEE includes mega trend, trend and scenario analysis as part of the innovation process as well as the process of evaluating markets and opportunities. Part of this evaluation process also includes climate related risk analysis for both physical and transitional risks. These potential risks have influenced our strategy, planning and

		execution for the near and long-term horizon. At this time, physical risk planning is focused more on the 1-5 year time frame due to the likelihood of localized, acute issues. Transitional risk is evaluated on a longer scale of 1-15 years due to the potential areas and severity of impact to our business. We use the outcomes from these analyses to develop customer insights and to identify unmet needs in order to generate new solutions. The resulting outcomes are considered in company strategies, new products and services and evaluation of new and existing sales channels. Trends are evaluated for relevance and scenarios developed by creating a focal question, possible propositions based on what will be different or how will the world around us change. The company then evaluates strategies to address these possibilities and the likely external barriers over a period of years ranging to 2040. Base case, best case, worst case and other extreme propositions are considered including those related to climate-change. Barriers related to political, economic, sociological, technical, legal and environmental are also considered. The level of impact and context are considered including the packaging industry, food industry and e-commerce among others. Adjacent industries, new business models, new behaviors and value chain implications are evaluated. As an example, one scenario emerged from public and legislative reaction to statistics about plastic in the ocean. This resulted in a pledge that by 2025 Sealed Air will invest in innovation to design or advance packaging solutions to be recyclable or reusable, that we will eliminate plastic waste by targeting 50% average recycle content across all packaging solutions and that we will form collaborations with partners worldwide to increase recycling and reuse rates.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	If climate related disasters, such as a hurricane, tornado or flood at one of our larger facilities or if such an event affected a key supplier, supply chain or our information systems, then there could be a material adverse effect to the company. As a result, we have procedures to ensure business continuity as well as local, regional, and company-wide crisis management. In developing these procedures, SEE included climate related risk analysis for both physical and transitional risks. These potential risks have influenced our strategy planning and execution for the near and long-

		term horizon. At this time, physical risk planning is focused on the 1-5 year time frame due to the likelihood of localized, acute issues. Transitional risk is evaluated on a longer scale of 1-15 years due to the potential areas and severity of impact to our business. In both cases, we have developed strategies that take into account alternative suppliers, flexible and redundant manufacturing capabilities and asset allocation that will allow SEE to assure continued operations in the event of an acute or chronic issue. As an example, previous analysis of storm severity indicated a need for a strong electronic tracking system and professionals to protect personnel, operations and customer service. SEE hired personnel and established systems to proactively respond to natural disasters through robust planning, training and testing procedures. We also recognize the potential risk to fossil fuel produced energy as a result of changes to government policies. As a result, we have initiated action to reduce our overall energy usage and proactively pursue the use of more sustainable or environmentally friendly forms of energy.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Although climate-related risks and opportunities have not had a financial impact on our innovative R&D investment strategy, individual products or processes under development may be different as a result of climate related risk. As in previous years we continuously evaluate our R&D investment strategy as it relates to a number of issues including climate change, government regulation, market trends, consumer preferences and business opportunity and climate related issues continue to influence this strategy. R&D investment is primarily focused on addressing transitional risk in order to address potential market shifts and its impact both in the near (1-5 year) and long-term (5-15 year). As examples, SEE has a strategy to develop products and processes, including automation, to enhance energy efficiency and reduce GHGs especially using fiber or recycled raw materials. In 2016, we made the substantial business decision to measure the impact of all newly launched equipment and packaging, thus delivering performance while cutting energy and GHGs to address the business impact of climate change for us, our customers and consumers. SEE's fundamental strategy of R&D investment remains consistent to best support the likelihood

		of financial success for the company.
Operations	Yes	There are a number of climate-related issues that have been evaluated for the potential impact on SEE's Operations strategy. Part of this evaluation process also includes climate related risk analysis for both physical and transitional risks. These potential risks have influenced our strategy planning and execution for the near and long-term horizon. At this time, physical risk planning is more focused on the 1-5 year time frame due to the likelihood of localized, acute issues. Transitional risk is evaluated on a longer scale of 1-15 years due to the potential areas and severity of impact to our business. As examples, weather related and potential regulations on emission standards (section 2.3a) have resulted in initiatives to reduce energy intensity (17%), greenhouse gas emissions (30%) and water intensity (17%) by 2025 compared to a 2019 baseline as well as establishing a target of 100% diversion of landfill waste. In addition, impending legislation in numerous countries and regions is likely to impose a plastic tax on materials that do not contain a threshold percentage of recycle content. These taxes are likely to have a material financial impact on SEE if not addressed. As an example, the European Commission wants to reduce the environmental impact of packaging by mandating that producers use a minimum amount of recycled plastic in new packaging placed on the market. As a result, there is an expectation that this legislation will impose additional taxes on plastic materials not containing a threshold level of recycle content and it is likely that similar legislation will follow in most of the countries and regions where SEE operates. As a result, the company is adjusting its operations to source and incorporate on average 50% recycle content across all packaging solutions. We are also re-designing or developing new products that will meet these standards.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence

Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments	Revenues: In addition to natural and physical risks, customer labor scarcity was seen as a growing risk. We used our knowledge-based systems on a poultry cutting operation to provide real time feedback to workers, thus optimizing high value meat recovery while training operators leading to new revenue producing opportunities to SEE. Innovations that prevent waste and energy use in our customers' operations such as FlexPrep® for quick serve restaurant condiments or Korrvu® for protection of fragile products during transportation are also factored into SEE's revenue expectations. This competitive advantage also supports the price of our products when climate-related weather events cause product protection benefits to be valued for shelf-life extension or protection during export. Revenue planning and risk assessment is a relatively short-term process and is typically evaluated on a 1-3 year cycle due to the acute nature of potential issues. Direct costs: Previous analysis of storm severity indicated a need for a strong electronic tracking system and professionals to protect personnel, operations and customer service and the costs associated with these functions are integrated into financial plans. SEE invested in systems to monitor emissions as part of our goal to reduce GHG emissions 30% by 2025 from a baseline of 2019 and invested in a more robust data and metrics reporting system that provides more timely feedback. Extreme weather conditions have become an annual occurrence and the costs associated with planning for changes in demand for certain types of packaging are incorporated into current financial plans. Financial planning for direct costs is evaluated both in the near and long term. Acute risks such as interruptions to raw materials or significant price disruptions require annual planning on a three year cycle while more transitional risks are evaluated closer to the 5-10 year cycle depending on the severity and likelihood of occurrence. Capital expenditures: SEE uses the goal of reducing landfill and incentives to reduce cost of goods sold to drive innovation in our operations. Our operations in North America made capital investments to implement new technologies, equipment and systems to allow us to use our own reprocessed scrap including our investment in Ameripak, a recycling facility in SC. Due to the nature of our business, capital planning varies significantly with the type of investment. Capital investment is part of our annual planning process with less expensive investments of several hundred thousand dollars planned on an annual basis while larger investments will typically be planned 3-5 years or beyond although execution of those plans may be longer. Capital Allocation: Sealed Air allocated 25% of the capital investment budget for climate-related projects. As examples, several solar arrays

		have been funded at production facilities, large scale replacement of energy inefficient production equipment, VOC capture systems to reduce GHG emissions and entire location replacement of current lighting with LEDs. Acquisitions and divestments: Acquisitions have been both regional and global based on providing additional focused product solutions. One example is the acquisition of Automated Packaging Systems (APS) in 2019. APS is a leading manufacturer of automatic bagging systems, pre-opened bags on a roll and protective air pillows with recycle content. These products are designed to have a reduced carbon footprint compared to alternatives they are replacing. Magnitude can be estimated by considering that APS generated $290 million in sales in 2018, an increase of more than 6% over SEE sales of $4.7 billion that same year. Financial planning for acquisitions and divestment more closely aligns with our capital investment strategy. As such, it is part of our annual planning process but is typically forward looking 3-5 years although execution of those plans may be longer.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

60,000,000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

25

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

25

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

25

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

SEE evaluates capital funding and allocation with a focus of reducing our own environmental impact as well as that of our value stream. Due to the nature of our business, capital planning varies significantly with the type of investment. It is part of our annual planning process with less expensive investments of several hundred thousand dollars planned on an annual basis while larger investments will typically be planned 3-5 years or beyond although execution of those plans may be longer. Examples of these investments include: solar power arrays at our facilities; power purchase agreements of green energy; improved energy management or use; VOC capture systems; recycling and incorporation of our own waste into our products; replacing or upgrading process equipment to improve energy efficiency; SF6 capture and recycling; close-loop partnerships to collect and incorporate waste plastic; and new product development with a lower carbon footprint and better performance preventing downstream food waste and product damage.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

131,377

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

323,950

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

455,327

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

245,876.58

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

109,301

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

269,678

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

378,979

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

36.4515860126

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes all Sealed Air manufacturing facilities, warehouses and offices with significant energy use. Small warehouses and offices were determined to account for less than 1.5% of total emissions. We consider our coverage to be 100%.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The plan is to continue to identify and execute projects to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in our operations to reduce scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. We reduced scope 1 and 2 emissions by 12% from the prior year through execution of emissions reduction projects at all facilities and the use of renewable energy and renewable energy credits in some locations to reduce scope 2 emissions. Emissions reduction initiatives include use of LED lighting, replacement of HVAC equipment, replacement of production equipment, the use of energy controllers, replacement of compressors and the use of monitoring and gas capture equipment.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,685,559

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,229,598

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2,611,756

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2,611,756

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

52.9

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

47.1

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

72.9

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

72.9

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15.2

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

2,214,769.088

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,526,969

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

373,925

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1,900,894

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1,900,894

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

179.0643415469

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage includes 100% of category 11, Use of Sold Products, and 82% of category 1, Purchased Goods and Services. (100% X 1,229,598) + (82% X 1,685,559) = 2,611,756 tCO2eq. This value represents 72.9% of SEE's total scope 3 emissions in the 2019 baseline year. Total scope 3 = 2,611,756 / 3,584,515 X 100% = 72.9% of base year scope 3 emissions and the target is a reduction of 15.2% by 2030 or a total reduction of 396,987. In 2022 SEE had a value of 1,862,157 tCO2eq for Category 1 and 82% is 1,526,969 plus 100% of category 11 which is 373,925 tCO2e = 1,900,894 which is a reduction of 710,862 tCO2eq or 710,862 / 396,987 = 179% of the target.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

SEE established a team to engage with suppliers of our most emissions intensive raw materials in order to identify opportunities to reduce the emissions associated with these raw materials. We have a goal of working with at least 10 suppliers each year. This goals was achieved in 2022 and continues. Sealed Air engineers identify energy efficient motors and other devices to replace less efficient units on our new and rebuilt equipment. Sealed Air engineers also seek to use develop energy efficient packaging materials to assist our customers in utilizing less energy to process our packaging.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per USD($) value-added

Base year

2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000274

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000676

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000095

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.0000513

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

46

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

15

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000194

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000478

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000672

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

63.6155606407

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all Sealed Air scope 1 and scope 2 emissions using market based emissions factors for scope 2.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The plan is to continue to identify and execute projects to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in our operations to reduce total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. We reduced scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity by 14% from prior year through execution of emissions reduction projects at all facilities and the use of renewable energy and renewable energy credits in some locations to reduce scope 2 emissions. Emissions reduction initiatives include use of LED lighting, replacement of HVAC equipment, replacement of production equipment, the use of energy controllers, replacement of compressors and the use of monitoring and gas capture equipment.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency
MWh

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

USD($) value-added

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

0.0002704

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

0.0001947

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.0002338

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

48.3487450462

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Our use of energy contributes directly to our target to reduce GHG emissions by 46% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our energy reduction goal is to reduce energy intensity in 100% of our production operations by 46% using a baseline year of 2019. These intensity numbers use the net trade sales reported in our annual reports as the denominator but those reported in our Global Impact Report use a denominator normalized to 2019 net trade sales to account for currency fluctuations.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The plan is to continue to identify and execute projects to reduce energy use in our operations. We reduced our use of energy in our operations through execution of energy reduction projects at all facilities. Energy reduction initiatives include use of LED lighting, replacement of HVAC equipment, replacement of production equipment, the use of energy controllers and replacement of air compressors. We reduced energy intensity by 6% from prior year.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	4	0
To be implemented*	5	874
Implementation commenced*	5	13,980
Implemented*	5	12,525
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

998

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

236,186

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

629,086

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

LED lighting continues to be an initiative at all global facilities. The investment varies depending on the specific changes needed, but the payback is generally less than 3 years with a lifetime well beyond that payback. LED lighting initiatives accounted for about 4% of all emissions reduction initiatives in 2022.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14,624

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2,967,256

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

435,781

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Compressed air system upgrades, leak detection and power optimization projects were completed in 2022 that reduced the use of electricity thus reducing GHG emissions. Investment varied with the complexity of the project, payback of a less than 1 year was the average and all projects are expected to far exceed the payback period in lifetime emissions benefits of 6 to 10 years. Compressed air projects accounted for about 53% of emissions reduction from initiatives.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

145

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

24,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

695,085

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

While chillers and cooling during production processes were improved through replacement of coils and other components, optimizing temperature and sharing systems, the most significant investment was in the update of a chiller system in one facility. Many of these projects required significant investment and overall had a long payback period but a significant lifetime of about 25 years made these projects beneficial. Cooling improvements were responsible 1% of emissions reductions from initiatives.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,184

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

978,098

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,935,299

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiatives to reduce emissions through production process optimization included installing power controllers, air controllers, changing to more efficient motors, optimizing heating processes, installing new extruders and cutting equipment. Most of these changes reduce the use of electricity but some reduce the use of natural gas so both scope 1 and scope 2 emissions benefited from these changes. Production process emissions reduction initiatives were responsible for about 8% of total emissions reduction from initiatives.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9,428

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,068,500

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

9,081,974

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Installation and use of Solar Panels at one facility was implemented during 2022 taking advantage of state of California monetary incentives. In addition, the use of low carbon sources of electricity was chosen in locations where they made business sense. Use of renewable energy accounted for 34% of the decrease due to projects in 2022.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Compliance with local building codes and standards has been a component to a number of energy reduction investments. These include minimum lighting standards, air turnover requirements. In addition, investments in new equipment have been made to support standards for Ozone Depleting Substances and to meeting regional energy efficiency standards such as EnergyStar.
Employee engagement	Many opportunities for energy savings come from a change in employee behavior. We train our employees to ensure processes and equipment are followed as intended, including maintenance procedures, to ensure we are not wasting energy thereby generating GHG emissions. In addition, we have a process for employees to submit their energy reduction ideas to the company for consideration and encourage them to actively find ways in which changes in their own daily activities can deliver reductions in energy consumption and GHG emissions. Ideas are reviewed and implemented where possible. Implemented examples include powering down computers when not in use, use of Social Hub on intranet for sharing ideas and promoting best practices, and use of signage in office building and manufacturing facilities reminding employees of our goals and actions they can take. Practices started during a signature program called “20 Ways to 2020” to educate & motivate employees to make energy, water & GHG emissions reductions an integral part of their daily jobs has continued. In many of our Plants, we have standardized "Sustainability Gemba Walks" which is a program where Plant Leadership along with shop floor employees walk the area looking for opportunities to reduce Energy, Water and Waste. In addition, we have added a program at the beginning of each shift called " Sustainability Pre-Flight Check" in which employees are to look for "Air, Water and Oil Leaks" and that all unnecessary equipment is properly powered down before starting their shift.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Examples include: ‘Keys to Success’ Gold, Silver and Bronze reward system in place to award local teams and/or individual achievements to include identifying and implementing energy and GHG emission reduction projects and activities, in order to deliver on overall energy and emissions reduction targets. This system is also used as a

	mechanism to share best practices in energy reduction, GHG emission reduction, and raise awareness in climate mitigation opportunities across all sites. Annual personal management objectives, tied to financial remuneration bonus scheme, are dependent upon achieving environmental objectives, to include meeting reduction targets in energy and GHG emissions. This provides incentives for investment in projects to reduce emissions.
Internal finance mechanisms	Favorable financial justification consideration is given to energy and associated GHG emission reduction projects as part of the capital expenditure request process.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Sealed Air allocated a portion of the capital investment budget for climate related projects. This included energy reduction activities such as process improvements, building and operations design, materials optimization and reduction and increased recycling.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Packaging materials that prevent food waste

Description of product(s) or service(s)

SEE produces packaging that is designed with protection attributes specific for each type of food product being protected and the conditions under which the product will be stored, shipped and used. Without such packaging the food would have reduced shelf-life or would not transport from the source to the point of consumption without significant

loss and emissions associated with spoilage. Life cycle analyses have been completed for hundreds of specific situations as part of our engagement with customers. A representative example is that of Vertical Pouches versus cans to package liquids such as tomato paste, soup and sauces for use in food service locations. The result is that emissions are avoided in packaging material transportation and cube utilization, in packaged product transportation and cube utilization, in the carbon footprint of the packaging, food wasted, energy used to package the food and disposal of the packaging after use resulting in over 60% reductions in emissions caused indirectly by vertical pouch packaging replacing that use of cans.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

The Avoided Emissions Framework (AEF)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-gate + end-of-life stage

Functional unit used

Packaging to contain 1,000,000 kg of food from processing through transportation and storage to retail sale or use in food service.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

1,000,000 kg of tomato sauce packaged in steel cans. Cans were manufactured and transported using distances consistent with that of vertical pouches, sauce was filled and cans sealed, cans of tomatoes were packaged in cartons and pallets for transportation to the end user. Extraction of tomatoes from the cans was measured to determine waste and the average recycling rate of steel utilized at the end of life.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-gate + end-of-life stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

175

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

(213,000 CO2eq of steel can and secondary packaging - 73,600 kgCO2eq of vertical pouch and secondary packaging) +(26,000 kgCO2eq for production energy of cans - 9,400 kgCO2eq for production energy of pouches) + (22,200 kgCO2eq from transportation of empty cans - 10,500 kgCO2eq from transportation of empty pouches) + (25,500 kgCO2eq from tomatoes wasted in can - 10,200 kgCO2eq from tomatoes wasted in pouch) + (105 kgCO2eq for disposal / recycling of can - 7,500 kgCO2eq for disposal of pouch) = avoided emissions of more than 65%. Similar analyses of other food packaging products indicate avoided emissions from transportation, avoided food

loss due to shelf-life extension and avoided emissions from packaging materials themselves due to weight account for similar avoided emissions.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

4

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Packaging to protect non-food products during storage and transportation to consumer or to business user.

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Sealed Air manufactures paper based and plastic based packaging used to cushion and to protect products being shipped commercially and through e-commerce. Products include Bubble Wrap, air pillows, mailers, void fill and foam. Products are selected by customers based on performance, cost and the relative environmental impact of the packaging including the use of recycled content and the ability to recycle or reuse the packaging. As a result, Sealed Air has performed hundreds of life cycle assessment and has shared them with customers as indexes against various packaging options. One example is a mailer (courier bag) to hold flat items 148X210mm chosen for use by the New Zealand Postal Service utilizing a reviewed LCA.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Life Cycle Assessment using ISO 14044 and ISO 14067

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

A5 sized bag used to transport items in a postal system.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Oil derived virgin Low Density Polyethylene bag made in China was to be replaced by one of the following options: Virgin LDPE, Recycled LDPE from NZ, Recycled LDPE

from China, Home Compostable Bag, Flat Paper Bag, Padded Paper Bag. The baseline is the original LDPE bag from China.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.0000111

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The New Zealand made recycled plastic courier bag is 38% of the virgin plastic courier bag with a 6.7 g CO2eq per bag compared with 17.8 g CO2 per bag for the bag replaced. (17.8 g CO2eq - 6.7 g CO2eq = 11.1 g CO2eq or 0.0000111 tonnes CO2eq. 14 indicators were measured but to calculate the global warming potential the virgin bag consisted of 100% virgin LDPE, coloring pigment and a plastic sealing strip while the recycled bag contained 80% recycled content coloring pigment and a sealing strip. Virgin resin and pigment was sourced from China. The recycled bag was identical to the virgin bag but with a slight increase in film thickness. 80% of the recycled granulate was from New Zealand and 20% was from Australia. Distribution distances were constant. Use phase was 75km. End of life was landfill and emissions were from transportation to the landfill since LDPE is inert. GaBi datasets were used for energy factors and for processing while Sphera provided the datasets for raw materials.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
131,377

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
352,867

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
323,950

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,685,559

Comment
Purchased goods and services represented 37% of total GHG emissions inventory and 44% of scope 3 in 2019.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Sealed Air did not purchase relevant amounts of capital goods in 2019 and therefore considers this emissions value to be zero.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Sealed Air did not have relevant amounts of fuel and energy activities in 2019 therefore considers this value to be zero.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
243,000

Comment
Upstream transportation and distribution accounted for 6% of Sealed Air's total GHG emissions inventory and 6.8% of Sealed Air's scope 3 inventory in 2019.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Emissions from waste are minimal and therefore a value of zero is used for this category.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Sealed Air did not have relevant amounts of business travel in 2019 and emissions were estimated to be less than 1% therefore this value is entered as zero.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sealed Air did not have relevant amounts of employee commuting in 2019. Since the estimated value is less than 1% of total scope 3 emissions, the value is entered as zero.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sealed Air's upstream leased assets are included in our scope 1 and 2 GHG inventory, so no relevant in this scope 3 section. Locations are largely unmanned product storage locations at customer sites with trace electricity usage for space heating, cooling and lighting.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sealed Air did not have relevant amounts of downstream transportation and distribution in 2019. Estimates are less than 1% of all scope 3 emissions so the value entered is zero.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

426,358

Comment

Following the calculation guidance and recommendations provided in the GHG Protocol: Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions Standard, we obtained emissions factors and calculated the emissions for direct use phase of packaging materials. The unit quantity of packaging product sold by category was multiplied by the estimated energy to complete the packaging process using standard equipment demands and throughput for each product category. The energy demand within each region was then multiplied by appropriate emissions factors by region. Emissions from processing of sold products in 2019 was 11% of total scope 3 emissions and 9% of scopes 1, 2 and 3.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,229,598

Comment

Following the calculation guidance and recommendations provided in the GHG Protocol: Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions Standard, we obtained emissions factors from GaBi based on IEA 2014 and calculated the emissions for the operations life of equipment sold based on energy demand from equipment documentation. When Sealed Air packaging materials are processed using Sealed Air equipment, the GHG emissions in category 11 (Use of Sold Products) for the first year of the equipment life will also be counted in category 10 (Processing of Sold Products). Emissions from use of sold products was 32% of total scope 3 emissions and 27% of total scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions in 2019.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sealed Air did not have relevant amounts of end-of-life treatment of sold products in 2019. Emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products were estimated to be less than 4% of all Scope 3 emissions and therefore a value of zero is used in this section.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Emissions from leased equipment have been included in Sealed Air's use of sold products.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sealed Air has no franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

All Sealed Air investments are included in our Scope 1 and 2 inventory, so not relevant in this Scope 3 section

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

No others

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

No other

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109,301

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We are reporting a market-based Scope 2 where we are able to get market based emissions. We default to location based factors where market based factors are not available. We also calculate a location based figure for Scope 2.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

275,942

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

269,678

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Sales offices in Belgium, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Peru, Taiwan, Ukraine and Viet Nam are not included in calculations of GHG emissions because decisions about use of energy are not under the operational control of SEE.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Processing of sold products
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

1

Explain why this source is excluded

Sales offices in Belgium, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Peru, Taiwan, Ukraine and Viet Nam are not included in calculations of GHG emissions because decisions about use of energy are not under the operational control of Sealed Air.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The square footage of office facilities was multiplied by a Department of Energy factor for commercial buildings use of electricity and natural gas per square foot (16kWh for electricity and 38 CF natural gas) and those values multiplied by country specific emissions factors. The total values were determined to be less than 1% of total Sealed Air emissions and these facilities are not included in monthly data collection.

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,862,157

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Average data method
Spend-based method
Average product method
Average spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

18.57

Please explain

SEE uses a variety of methods to calculate the total emissions from purchased goods and services. Past analysis indicates that most emissions are from the resins we purchase to produce packaging materials. In order to arrive at values we obtain the mass of each type of material purchased for the year as reported in our SAP software system and multiply the mass by the Ecoinvent supplied emissions factor for that material. One example is that of Linear Low Density Polyethylene where we purchased a mass of 99,361 tonnes, with 28,695 tonnes from a supplier providing an emissions factor of 2.0 kgCO2e/kg and 18,482 tonnes from another supplier with an emissions factor of 2.24 kgCO2eq/kg leaving a balance of 52,184 tonnes using the Ecoinvent supplied emissions factor of 2.237 kgCO2e/kg for a total of 215,526 tonnes CO2eq. This is the procedure used for all mass containing goods. When some purchases have mass and others have only dollars for the same material, we use an average emissions per USD to calculate the full emissions for that material. When no mass is available, such as for a professional service, we use the EPA Supply Chain GHG Emissions Factors version 1.2 for US Commodities and Industries. One example is that of Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services (NAICS Code 541611) with a factor of 0.084 kgCO2e, which is then multiplied by the amount SEE spent in 2022 in that category. SEE has and will continue to solicit supplier specific emissions factors from key suppliers.

Purchased Goods and Services is the highest emissions category representing 53.9% of the total inventory and 60.5% of the scope 3 inventory calculated as follows: (total category 1 emissions of 1,862,157 tonnes CO2e/ total GHG inventory of 3,455,831 tonnes CO2e) X 100 = 53.9%. It represents 60.5% of scope 3 calculated as follows: (total category 1 emissions of 1,862,157 tonnes CO2e/ total scope 3 emissions of 3,076,852 tonnes CO2e) X 100.

Category 1 is being addressed through a goal of working with 10 suppliers each year to

obtain supplier specific emissions factors and, more importantly, to discuss ways to reduce emissions from the materials we purchase from them.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

SEE did not purchase relevant amounts of capital goods in 2022. Capital goods are not material to SEE emissions, do not pose a risk exposure and are not considered critical by stakeholders.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

SEE did not engage in fuel and energy activities in 2022. As a result, SEE has no influence over emissions from fuel and energy activities, has no associated risk from these activities and stakeholders do not deem this category to be key.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

245,322

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution related activities in 2022 were approximately 8% of all Scope 3 emissions and 7% of total emissions. The percentage of each type of transportation in each region of the world was estimated as were the emissions from methods such as intermodal, ocean freight and diesel powered trucks. Emissions per USD were estimated based on US data. This category remains insignificant when compared to the total scope 3 emissions inventory. In 2022, upstream transportation and distribution is estimated at 245,322 tonnes CO2e/ 3,076,852 tonnes CO2e Scope 3 emissions X 100 = 8.0% and 245,322 tonnes CO2e/ 3,455,831 tonnes CO2e total emissions X 100 = 7.1%.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

SEE measures waste diverted from landfill by tons but the emissions are not relevant enough to calculate on an annual basis. The use of recycled raw materials is extremely important to the company and these values are monitored closely in terms of virgin versus recycled content in paper and plastic packaging sold to SEE customers. Emissions from waste in 2019, the most recent year in which these emissions were calculated, were less than 1% of all Scope 3 emissions and are likely to have declined due to improved diversion.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

SEE did not have relevant amounts of business travel in 2022. Emissions from business travel were estimated to be less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions during 2019, a normal travel year and the most recent year in which the value was calculated. It was probably lower in 2022 as a result of travel restrictions due to the pandemic and continuing expense controls. In 2019 the calculation was (12,000 tCO2eq from business travel / total scope 3 3,866,131) X 100 = 0.3%.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

SEE did not have relevant amounts of employee commuting in 2022. Emissions from employee commuting were estimated to be less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions in 2019, the last year in which these calculations were completed. There have been no changes in employee practices other than to see a further reduction of employee commuting as a result from work from home practices initiated as a result of the pandemic. Calculations in 2019 were (30,000 tCO2eq / scope 3 of 3,866,131) X 100 = 0.77%

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

SEE's upstream leased assets are included in our Scope 1 and 2 GHG inventory, so not relevant in this Scope 3 section. Locations are largely unmanned product storage

locations at customer sites. Impact is insignificant - trace electricity usage for space heating, lighting, and conditioning.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Sealed Air did not have relevant amounts of downstream transportation and distribution in 2022. Emissions from downstream transportation and distribution in 2016, the most recent year in which these values were calculated, were estimated to be less than 1% of all Scope 3 emissions and conditions have not changed.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

313,832

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Average data method
Spend-based method
Average product method
Average spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

SEE follows the calculation guidance and recommendations provided in the GHG Protocol: Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions and the Scope 3 Standard. Sales of packaging materials are recorded in SAP. The meters, pounds or eaches of specific products are associated with the kwh of electricity or natural gas utilized to process the specific product, and this value is multiplied by the emissions factor for natural gas and electricity in each country. In some cases, the unit of measure is available in SAP. In other cases, the units are estimated using the sales in USD. The processing energy is an average of several pieces of processing equipment most likely to be used by customers. The emissions factors were obtained from GaBi for natural gas and IEA for electricity; the processing energy values are obtained by engineering studies at Sealed Air or by using equipment documentation of energy demand. In the case of foam produced by customers in their own operations, both emissions from their energy use and emissions from the chemical reaction are included in this category. The total value of 313,832 tonnes CO2e represents 9.1% of the total GHG inventory as calculated by (313,832 tonnes CO2e/ 3,455,831 tonnes CO2e) X 100. It represents

10.2% of the scope 3 inventory = (313,832 tonnes CO2e/ 3,076,852 tonnes CO2e) X 100.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

373,925

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Average data method
Spend-based method
Average product method
Average spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

SEE follows the calculation guidance and recommendations provided in the GHG Protocol: Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions and the Scope 3 Standard. We obtained emissions factors from GaBi for natural gas and IEA for electricity. We calculated our emissions for both our direct and indirect use-phase emissions, as both are significant. SEE staff measure the energy demand, life span and average daily use of the equipment sold based on customer and technical representative knowledge. These factors are used to calculate emissions from use of sold products for the lifetime of equipment. Emissions are generated from use of electricity and, in some cases, use of natural gas. Emissions are calculated for each country using global factors. The usual equation is (units sold) X (lifetime kwh of electricity) X (country specific emissions factor for electricity) + (units sold) X (lifetime kWh of natural gas) X (country specific emissions factor for natural gas) = total emissions. The total emissions for Use of Sold Products in 2022 is 373,925 tonnes CO2e, where (373,925 tonnes CO2e/ total emissions of 3,455,831 tonnes CO2e) X 100 = 10.8% of total emissions and where (373,925 tonnes CO2e/ total scope 3 emissions of 3,076,852 tonnes CO2e) X 100 = 12.2% of scope 3 emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

SEE did not have relevant amounts of end of life treatment of sold products in 2022. Emissions from end of life treatment of sold products was estimated to be less than 4% of all Scope 3 emissions in 2019, the most recent year in which this was calculated, and

no significant changes have been made. In 2019 the end of life treatment of sold products was estimated to be 132,000 representing 2.9% of total emissions. While end of life is important to SEE in terms of supporting a circular economy the emissions associated with this category are minor when compared with others.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Emissions from our leased equipment have been included in our use of sold products.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

SEE has no franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

All SEE investments are included in our Scope 1 and 2 inventory, so not relevant in this Scope 3 section.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

SEE has no other sources of emissions in scope 3.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

SEE has no other sources of scope 3 emissions.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.0000672

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

378,979

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

5,641,900,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

13.95

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity in 2021 was 0.0000781 In 2022 the value was .0000672. The difference is 0.0000109 or a decrease of 13.95%. (0.0000781 - 0.0000672 = 0.0000109 / 0.00000781 = 0.1399 * 100 = 13.95%) SEE operations were more efficient even with mixed output and the challenges contending with supply chain related disruptions. Many of the improvements are due to energy efficiency projects such as production equipment upgrades and replacement of cooling and compressor equipment, and installation of LED lighting. SEE also invested in and started consuming electricity from on-site renewable energy from solar panels in one California site. In

addition, renewable energy credits were used in multiple locations thus reducing scope 2 emissions associated with the kWh of electricity purchased. The intensity values reported above use a denominator of net trade sales from the annual 10k report but those used in our annual Global Impact Report use a net trade sales denominator adjusted to 2019 values and for hyperinflation.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	81,434	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	94	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	384	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
SF6	27,389	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Asia, Australasia	11,105
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	13,688
Latin or South America (LSA)	4,031
North America	80,477

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Food	68,755
Protective	36,888
Research, Laboratories and Administration	3,658

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Asia, Australasia		67,080
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)		12,167
South America		878
North America		189,552

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Food		198,922
Protective		65,255
Research, Laboratories and Administration		5,500

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1,485	Decreased	2.8	While SEE purchased renewable energy credits in 2021 it had no renewable energy consumption from on-site generation therefore a decrease in 1,485 metric tons CO2e from the consumption of on-site renewable energy is a 100% change compared to prior year. Total change in scope 1 + 2 emissions was 52,983 tonnesCO2eq so the change due to on-site generated renewable energy consumption was (1,485 / 52,983 = 2.8%) Scope 1 + 2 emissions in 2021 were 431,961 and in 2022 were 378,979 for a decrease of 12%. (431,961-378,979 = 52,982 / 431,961 = 12%
Other emissions reduction activities	51,499	Decreased	97.2	Projects and operating procedures designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions contributed 25,895 tonnes of CO2eq decrease. It is impossible to separate the decrease due to production output from decreases due to behavior changes and these together accounted for a decrease of 25,895 tonnes CO2eq for a total of 51,499 tonnes CO2eq or 97.2% of the total year over year decrease. (51,499/ 52,983 total decrease = 0.9736 X 100

				= 97.2%) Scope 1 + 2 emissions in 2021 were 431,961 and in 2022 were 378,979 for a decrease of 12%. (431,961-378,979 = 52,982 / 431,961 = 12%
Divestment	0	No change	0	SEE did not divest any significant businesses.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	SEE did not have significant acquisitions in 2022.
Mergers	0	No change	0	SEE did not complete significant mergers in 2022.
Change in output	0	No change	0	SEE did not have significant changes in output in 2022.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	SEE did not make changes in methodology.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	SEE did not make changes in boundary.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	SEE did not change physical operating conditions in 2022.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	SEE did not have changes in 2022 that would affect emissions other than those described above.
Other	0	No change	0	SEE did not have changes in 2022 that would affect emissions other than those described above.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	441,017	441,017
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		213,650	663,372	877,022
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		1,327		1,327
Total energy consumption		214,977	1,104,389	1,319,366

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application

Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Comment

SEE does not use sustainable biomass at this time.

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Comment

SEE does not use other biomass at this time.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Comment

SEE does not use other renewables at this time.

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Comment

SEE does not use coal.

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

185

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

185

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Comment

SEE used a small amount of oil for heat generation.

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

390,145

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

117,044

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

273,102

Comment

Natural gas is used for production heat directly and through steam.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

50,687

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

22,244

Comment

SEE uses propane, diesel, gasoline and plastic scrap unsuitable for recycling as sources of fuel to power fork lifts, emergency generators, yard vehicles, fleet and, in the case of plastic scrap to generate heat.

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

441,017

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

117,229

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

295,345

Comment

28,443 MWh of fuel not used to generate heat or steam is used to power vehicles operated by our sales and technical staff, for moving materials within our operations and in our facility yards. We also periodically run emergency generators to make sure they are ready for service if needed.

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327
Heat	117,229	117,229	0	0
Steam	295,345	295,345	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,880

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Abrera

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4,399

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Alsfeld

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Sweden

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4,368

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
Aneby

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
France

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7,069

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

France

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Arc-En-Barrois

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

387

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

France

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Aubagne

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8,176

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Bellusco

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
46,923

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
France

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
Epernon

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Germany

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3,094

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Hamburg

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7,588

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Kettering

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Portugal

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

752

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Portugal

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Nazare

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7,265

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Nijmegen

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Poland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7,304

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Poland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Ozarow

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30,026

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Passirana

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9,112

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
St. Neots

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5,212

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Malvern

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Poland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

478

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Poland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Lodz

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

707

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Hereford

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Uruguay

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

585

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Uruguay

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Canelones

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25,169

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Brazil

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Jaguariuna

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Argentina

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13,131

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Argentina

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Quilmes

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Brazil

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4,253

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Brazil

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment
Londrina

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,569

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Danbury

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,322

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Hanover

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,327

Tracking instrument used

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

Comment

The SEE facility in Madera, CA installed solar panels in 2022 which are used to power operations. The panels and delivery system are owned by SEE.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9,415

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Modena

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10,987

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Reading

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

479

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Pflugerville

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
24,080

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

24,080

Country/area
Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
398

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

398

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,891

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,891

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,819

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,819

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

211

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

211

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

814

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

814

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24,627

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

24,627

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14,921

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

14,921

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40,509

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

40,509

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,229

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,229

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,087

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,087

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

665

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

665

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54,379

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

54,379

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7,492

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

7,492

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

888

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

888

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11,849

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

11,849

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38,202

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

38,202

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7,265

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

7,265

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7,782

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

7,782

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

753

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

753

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20,962

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

20,962

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,211

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,211

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,880

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,880

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4,368

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4,368

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

220

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

220

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

122

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

122

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22,619

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

22,619

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,389

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,389

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30,386

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

30,386

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

502,372

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1,327

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

503,699

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14,552

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

14,552

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29,422

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

29,422

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1,048

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,048

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

22

Country/area

Uruguay

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

585

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

585

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Triennial process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

2022 Sealed Air GHG Verification Statement 6-14-23 V4.docx

Page/ section reference
Pages 1-3

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Triennial process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

2022 Sealed Air GHG Verification Statement 6-14-23 V4.docx

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

2022 Sealed Air Scope 3 Verification Opinion Declaration 7-12-23.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Processing of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

2022 Sealed Air Scope 3 Verification Opinion Declaration 7-12-23.pdf

Page/section reference
Pages 1-2

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement

2022 Sealed Air Scope 3 Verification Opinion Declaration 7-12-23.pdf

Page/section reference
Pages 1-2

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

34

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

78

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

18.57

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

SEE has pledged to use 50% recycled or renewable content by 2025 and began engaging suppliers of raw materials in collaborations to source recycled raw materials. The pledge also included a commitment to have our products be recyclable. As a result, we began collaborations with suppliers innovating technologies for recycling our products. For several years we have been engaging suppliers to agree to our Supplier Code of Conduct. Through this engagement we encourage suppliers to actively participate in projects and initiatives that contribute toward our sustainability commitments to jointly make a positive impact to the environment. Suppliers should employ best practices to conserve raw materials, water and energy, and reduce greenhouse gas emission in their operations through source reduction, process improvement, use of alternative materials, and waste recovery. Suppliers are also expected to have all applicable environmental permits in place. Our suppliers represent over 50% of our total scope 3 emissions and influencing their practices is in line with our climate-change related goals.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We are collaborating with several major suppliers and customers to find effective ways to create a robust circular economy for plastics. These collaborations have already resulted in changes in infrastructure and technology that benefits the industry as a whole. One example is our collaboration with suppliers to initiate a micro-loop recycling projects where retail customers in the UK and the US returned a wide variety of flexible packaging to their local grocery store and distribution centers as well as being collected at food processing plants where it was then chemically recycled and used in the production of recycled polymers and subsequently used in the production of new packaging for that same market. We also engage with our suppliers in collaborations to specifically address innovation needed for plastics recovery and reuse. In both cases, the ability to recover and reuse materials will reduce emissions from extraction and processing of virgin raw materials. The measure of success is an annual increase in the number of products commercialized that contain recycled raw materials, thus proving that collaborations have resulted in meaningful change in the products we make for our customers, their ability to recycle them and our ability to work with raw material suppliers to obtain recycled materials. As more collaborative projects come to fruition, we will be able to measure these within the appropriate scope 3 categories.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

5

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

32

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

We focus on our largest and most interested global key accounts and provide quantification of the energy, water, waste and GHG emissions resulting from the use of specific packaging for specific food or commercial products. These analyses can be a full LCA or a simple life cycle estimate but are based on customer provided data. Each analysis is time consuming, but valuable to show the financial and environmental benefits of select products that reduce emissions and waste while providing resource optimization. We consider these customers to be the most influential and helping them quantify and reduce their GHG emissions and to be more resource efficient is likely to influence others in their regions and industries. We also have a very high level of engagement with our secondary customers who would sell packaged goods produced by our direct customers. An example of this relationship and engagement is working with a major protein supplier (direct customer) and a major grocery retailer (indirect customer) to determine the best packaging options with the lowest environmental impact for protein packaging in grocery stores. Such engagements occur on a regular basis in order to educate both parties as to the best options for lowering their carbon footprint and environmental impact.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Processing of sold products represents approximately 10% and use of sold products represents approximately 12% of scope 3 emissions and therefore customer engagements to reduce these emissions have a large impact. The greatest opportunity to reduce scope 3 emissions working with customers is “processing of sold products”. We prioritize work with customers who work with us to quantify the sustainability benefits that our solutions provide so that they can use our solutions to help them advance their sustainability goals while providing cost savings due to waste reduction and resource efficiency. Engagement is often conducted as part of the sales cycle of our products. Many products help customers directly reduce energy use or GHG emissions

or within the customers' extended supply chain, such as packaging solutions that prevent product damage during shipping and packaging that prevents food waste by extending shelf-life. All of these solutions reduce customers' Scope 1, 2, or 3 GHGs. In some cases, we commit to confirming those reductions by evaluating the solution benefits in the customer operations over time. On an annual basis, we quantify those savings, expressed as kgCO2e reductions, and report numbers to customer to use in their sustainability reports. These benefits often extend to retailers and consumers who are demanding more sustainable packaging options. We are experiencing an increased demand for information about GHG emissions reduction and optimization of packaging from more functions including communications, sustainability and marketing in addition to operations and purchasing staff, our usual customer contacts. This in itself is a measure of success. The most significant metrics, however, are those that add specific value to each customer in the form of improved profit and reduced emissions.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

In addition to the work SEE does with customers and suppliers, we also work with other companies and organizations to develop recycling programs and infrastructure to increase the availability of recycled material which lowers the overall environmental impact of our materials. An example of this would be working with companies that collect and process waste material to be recycled. SEE works with the partners to identify new sources of recyclable material from our customers which is the processed in preparation for either mechanical or chemical recycling. Once this material is recycled, SEE then incorporates that recycle content in our products which is then made available to the customers who originally provided the recyclable feedstock.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

We drive the industry forward through active leadership and outreach in GHG reduction opportunities. We collaborate with leading organizations to share best practices and promote successful GHG reduction approaches within our industry and those of our customers. SEE independently and through partnerships, advocates for climate change awareness and conducts outreach in GHG reduction approaches. We annually review our membership in these organizations and actively participate to lead or influence policy positions. We verify that that the organizations objectives and goals align with ours and that they are effective in influencing policy decisions. Membership and our activities fall under the purview of the VP of Global Affairs, VP of Sustainability and Executive Committee with input from a wider audience. Current partnerships include: Closed Loop, AEPW, SPC, AMERIPEN, EUROPEN, GEMI, and ACC. SEE also engages directly with policy makers on the state and federal level. We pro-actively anticipate potential or impending legislation and the impact it might have. Through this interaction we hope to educate legislators as to the impact of their decisions and influence them to make sound, science-based policies to support activities and solutions to reduce our environmental impact.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

AB2026 - Ban on plastic film used in e-commerce in California

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

Increased GHG emissions due to product damage during e-commerce transit

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Oppose

Description of engagement with policy makers

Directly met with legislators and arranged for a visit to one of our engineering test laboratories in the state to educate them as to the benefits of plastic packaging in e-commerce when alternatives supported by the legislation would have had a detrimental effect.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Proposed alternative was EPR to expand recycling infrastructure in the state of California

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This proposed legislation is not central to SEE achieving its climate transition plan.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

S.3743/HR8059 Recycling and Composting Accountability Act

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify

This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a pilot grant program for improving recycling accessibility in communities. As such, increased access to recycling and recycled material will lead to lower GHG emissions.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Met with legislators in Washington, DC as well as directly contacted other legislators to encourage their support. Through AMERIPEN, met with a bipartisan slate of lawmakers to support passage of these measures.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Although this proposed legislation will positively contribute to SEE's transition, it is not central to achieving our goals.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Aotearoa New Zealand Emissions Reductions Plan

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related targets
Climate transition plans

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

New Zealand

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Provided written position statements to legislators during the draft legislation consultation period. The positions were also shared with trade associations and other industry related organizations in support of their submissions.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Although this proposed legislation will positively contribute to SEE's transition, it is not central to achieving our goals.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) - The European Packaging and packaging waste directive 94/62/EC (1994) deals with the problems of packaging waste and the currently permitted heavy metal content in packaging. The Directive obligates member states to meet targets for the recovery and recycling of packaging waste. The Directive covers all packaging placed on the Community market. Targets are set as a percentage of packaging flowing into the waste stream.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Emissions – CO2

Other, please specify

Recovery and recycle rates, incorporation of recycled material in packaging, packaging standards or design

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy

Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Directly engaged with policy makers to provide additional informing regarding the environmental impact of food waste. Worked with industry trade organizations to influence this proposal to consider certain aspects we felt were being omitted.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

The aim of the legislation is to prevent the generation of packaging waste and to minimize the environmental impact of packaging. However, carbon impacts of e.g., food waste are not taken sufficiently into account.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Although this proposed legislation will positively contribute to SEE's transition, it is not central to achieving our goals.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

European Organisation for Packaging and the Environment (EUROPEN)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Position is to demonstrate how packaging can bring sustainability benefits across the supply chain to reduce overall GHG impact to reduce climate change risks through the protection and preservation of products that are packaged. In general, the GHG impact of packaging is orders of magnitude smaller than the GHG impact of the product it protects.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

American Institute for Packaging and the Environment (AMERIPEN)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Position is to demonstrate how packaging can bring sustainability benefits across the supply chain to reduce overall GHG impact to reduce climate change risks through the protection and preservation of products that are packaged. In general, the GHG impact

of packaging is orders of magnitude smaller than the GHG impact of the product it protects. SEE is one of ten companies that founded AMERIPEN. We are supportive of the position through active membership and maintain a seat on their controlling board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Plastic (ex Plastics Industry Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Recognizes the concern that human activity may be changing Earth's climate. While the causes and effects of climate change continue to be studied, significant changes in Earth's climate may cause dramatic changes to weather patterns and entire ecosystems. Changes of this magnitude, if they occur, have the potential to affect every facet of human activity. - Believes that appropriate global resources should be devoted to increasing the understanding of the factors that affect climate and to improving the ability to measure and model global climate changes. When the causes of global climate change have been clearly identified, and their impact fully understood, cost-effective corrective actions may be taken. - Encourages continued research to determine the extent and causes of global climate change, development of strategies to conserve energy, and the development of scientifically based, cost-effective, and energy-efficient recommendations within a framework of international cooperation. - Cautions against premature, unilateral efforts by the US Government to reduce domestic emission sources. - PIA opposes the taxation of energy in any form that benefits or penalizes specific industries or special interest groups. - PIA continues to encourage its members to embrace efficient energy utilization, building upon past accomplishments in this area.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Flexible Packaging Association (FPA)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The FPA is a leading voice in the sustainable packaging movement and have committed significant resources to support sustainable flexible packaging. Through ongoing research and initiatives, they have provided a greater understanding of the environmental advantages of flexible packaging, such as it creates a smaller carbon footprint, through more efficient energy consumption and reduced transportation, generates less CO2 emissions, and uses fewer resources. Furthermore, they work to ensure reasonable government regulations around the environment, including the Clean Air Act, and water and waste regulations. They work to reduce climate change risks by facilitating the convergence of ideas and identify sustainable solutions that lead to zero packaging waste. FPA continues to highlight the positive role that packaging can play in reducing environmental and climate change impacts across the supply chain. Their vision is to create a world without packaging waste and their mission is to unite leading organizations across the packaging value chain to collaboratively explore, evaluate and mobilize innovative packaging end-of-life solutions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Association of Plastic Recyclers

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Association of Plastic Recyclers is an international trade association representing the plastics recycling industry. APR member companies are committed to the success of plastics recycling. Membership spans the entire industry and through their participation APR member companies are shaping the future of the industry. APR promotes development of the plastics recycling industry by providing leadership for long-term industry growth and vitality, including: developing protocols for packaging design for greater recyclability; improving the quality of postconsumer plastics entering the system; fostering a strong interface with end-user markets; promoting a cooperative testing program for new packaging; encouraging design for recyclability with guidelines and programs; using awards to recognize packages designed to be recycling compatible and to recognize products made from recycled plastic material; and educating key audiences including state and local recycling officials, MRF operators, legislators, as well as the general plastic recycling industry.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

see-2021-tcfd-report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Risks and Opportunities (Climate Related): p6
Risks and Opportunities (General): pp1-6
Emission Figures: p7
Emission Targets: p7

Content elements

Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In mainstream reports, in line with the CDSB framework (as amended to incorporate the TCFD recommendations)

Status

Complete

Attach the document

SEE 10-K 2023.pdf

Page/Section reference

Risk Factors: pp 14-24
Opportunities: pp 4-5

Content elements

Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

see-global-impact-report-2022-final.pdf

Page/Section reference

Governance: pp 40 - 42
Strategy: pp 8, 23, 40, 49,
Risks : pp 41, 45-47 and Opportunities : pp13-17
Emission Figures: pp 23, 24
Emission Targets: p 50
Other metrics (energy, water and waste): pp 25, 26

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other, please specify
Energy, Water and Waste

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment

Row 1	International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC) Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	In accordance with SBTi, which defines and promotes best practice in emissions reductions and net-zero targets in line with climate science, SEE committed to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 46% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. The company also committed to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services as well as use of sold products 15% within the same timeframe. SBTi's target validation team classified SEE's Scope 1 and 2 target ambition and determined it is in line with a 1.5°C trajectory. SEE has several manufacturing sites certified under the ISCC PLUS standard to incorporate circular polymers in our plastic packaging. The certification is a rigorous process and assures that we accurately track and report our use of recycled polymer supporting the collection and recycling of plastic waste which leads to a lower environmental impact. SEE's publicly reported disclosures are aligned with TCFD principles in that they are structured around four themes: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. These four recommendations are interrelated and supported by 11 recommended disclosures that build out the framework with information that should help investors and others understand how reporting organizations think about and assess climate-related risks and opportunities.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Senior Vice President and Chief Growth and Strategy Officer	Other, please specify Chief Growth and Strategy Officer

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	5,641,900,000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	SEE has an extremely large product portfolio that is produced in 97 locations scattered throughout the word. There are hundreds if not thousands of variations of these materials making it extremely challenging to allocate emissions based on product or product line. In addition, the materials we produce can have vastly different carbon footprints making an allocation based on sales dollars or product weight highly inaccurate.
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	SEE has a very broad customer base spread across 120 countries and territories. In addition, our materials are very often sold through distributors, third parties or indirectly to customers. Since a large percentage of our materials are used for either export or global ecommerce, it is virtually impossible to get an accurate representation of where they are used and the environmental impact from that use.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Up until recently, very few customers have expressed a need for an allocated emission data. Due to the high environmental impact of the products we protect, SEE packaging materials account for approximately 2% or less of the carbon footprint of our customers emissions. As a result, there has not been a strong need to allocate our emissions. However, we recognizes the growing need to provide that data. As a result, we are developing a strategy and are in the

early stages of development to be able to provide this information. Upon its completion, SEE plans to provide GHG emission data for our complete product portfolio. Ideally, these results will be certified by a third-party but the initial data will most likely be through internal calculations.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms