Journal of Research in Social Development and Sustainability
ISSN (Print): 2959-1325, ISSN (Online): 2959-1333
Volume 2, Issue 1, Page 57-72, June 30, 2023

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND RECYCLABLE PACKAGING IN PAKISTAN'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

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Abstract

Packaging plays a crucial role in protecting substances from loss, spoilage, and harmful interactions, yet its disposal contributes to environmental degradation. This study investigates packaging use in chemical industries and its potential for recyclability, focusing on environmental sustainability. The research aims to address the challenge of balancing the protective function of packaging with its environmental impact. Through a comprehensive analysis, it examines various packaging materials, such as plastics, metals, and wood, in terms of their recyclability and environmental effects. The study proposes a methodological framework to assess the environmental impact of packaging, considering factors like product losses, waste generation, and environmental effects. By adopting this framework, the study seeks to provide insights into sustainable packaging practices in the chemical industry. Shifting towards sustainable packaging involves transitioning from a linear to a circular model, emphasizing extraction, production, reuse, and recycling. This transition necessitates a holistic approach that considers the entire lifecycle of packaging materials. The findings reveal significant correlations between packaging materials and environmental sustainability. Plastic packaging emerges as a critical factor, showing a strong positive correlation, while metal and wooden packaging also demonstrate positive impacts, albeit to a lesser extent.

Keywords: Product Packaging, Packaging Recycling, Environment Sustainability, Circular Economy, Hazardous Chemical Substances.

Introduction

Environmental sustainability is about maintaining the relationship between human culture and the living world to stabilize the current disruption between them. Environmental sustainability is required to guarantee future generations have a life equal to, if not better than, the current generations, such as education, clean air, water, and natural beauty (UN). Population and economic growth have created serious threats to the environment because of rising carbon footprints due to rapid industrialization. Industrial wastes like emissions and wastewater have more significant negative impacts on the environment. Globalization has increased the global movement of food, industrial products, and services. Packaging has the fundamental function of ensuring the safe

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delivery of foods across the supply chain of goods to the end consumer. All types of product and food item movements necessitate safe delivery to their destinations. For this purpose, the packaging is one of the most essential requirements. Packaging plays a vital role in the safety of the products and also for marketing purposes. However, the waste of this packaging creates serious environmental problems.

Packaging has become an important topic around the world in the last few years. Institutions are working to transition to a circular economy (reuse-recycle-reproduce) in order to produce packaging that is less harmful to the environment. Most developed countries have implemented stringent regulations against recycling packaging to minimize virgin material usage.

Industries are working to produce packaging that has fewer harmful effects on the environment. Packaging consists of plastics, glass, metals, and wooden materials used to safely transport substances and equipment, etc.

Sustainability is human and institutional conscientious interaction with nature to maintain their activities without compromising on natural resources for future generations to fulfill their needs (Morelli, 2011). Recyclable packaging has a significant impact on environmental sustainability and minimizes threats to climate change. Packaging demand has increased with globalization, in which products and substances are produced and delivered throughout the world.

Packaging recycling requires less energy and generates fewer emissions into the environment as compared to virgin material. Packaging also reduces the waste of food. (Pongrácz, 2007)

A study conducted by Vendries, Sauer, Hawkins, Allaway, Canepa, Rivin, and Mistry (2020) demonstrates that to achieve higher environmental protection goals, packaging options need to be evaluated for impacts based on their life cycle.

Concrete development was observed when the European Commission adopted an ambitious circular economic plan in 2015. This plan includes measures to achieve a circular economy within the context of long-term economic growth, boost global competitiveness, and create new jobs while protecting the environment. Under this plan, targets are set through legislative and non-legislative measures. (Iisd-2020)

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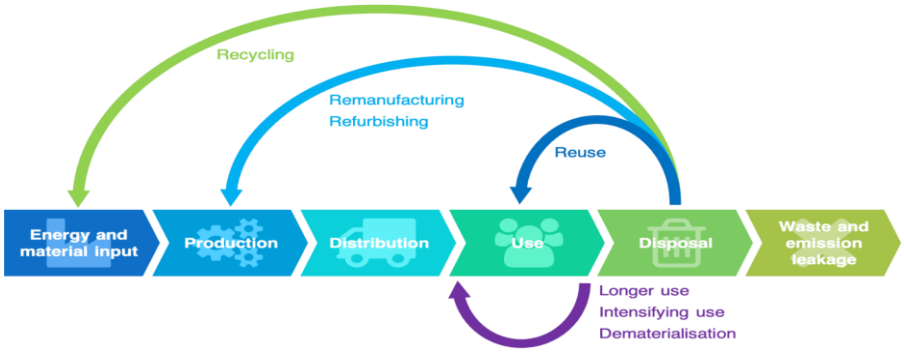


Figure 01 Framework for Environmental Sustainability

Developing countries and institutions are also looking to minimize waste and fulfill their social responsibilities. Pakistan is an emerging economy in South Asia. Under the Ministry of Climate Change, measures have been taken to ensure environmental protection through the "billion tree package" and the introduction of hybrid and electric car policies to minimize greenhouse gas emissions. Industries also play a role in minimizing waste.

Scope of the study

The scope of this study is limited to the impacts of different types of recyclable packaging on environmental sustainability. For this reason, chemical industries in Pakistan were selected for the research. The study findings will be relevant to Pakistan's chemical sector. The time required to complete this research is 3-4 months. During the research, the study will focus on determining the environmental impact of recyclable packaging. The results and findings will not be applicable to the entire industry, but they will be a step toward packaging sustainability. The selection of packaging material criteria is based on multi-use instead of single-use products.

Problem Statement

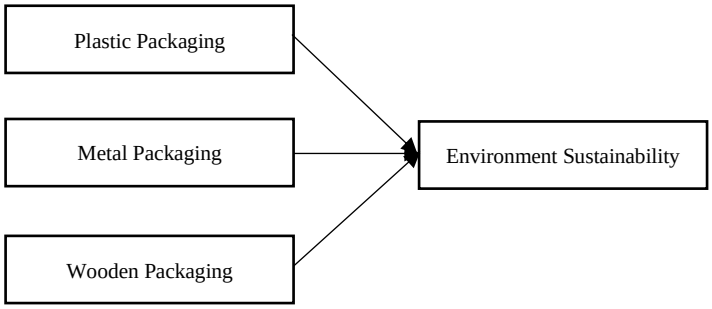
Environmental sustainability has arisen as a global problem with the industrial revolution. Carbon footprints, industrial wastes, and packaging wastes are considered severe threats to the ecological system. Since the Industrial Revolution, economies have entered into competition in economic development and the transformation of the economy from agriculture to industrial development. These developments have created problems for environmental sustainability. Life and existence would be difficult for our future generations if the study ignored the significance of resource depletion and environmental threats. Therefore, it is mandatory to find ways to utilize long-lasting resources multiple times by minimizing the single use of products. To identify the practical usage of packaging materials and minimize their waste to help environmental sustainability with particular reference to Chemical Industries in Pakistan.

Research Objectives

This research study covers the following objectives:

- To measure the transformation of plastic packaging into reuse, recycle, and reduce, which leads to environmental sustainability.
- To measure, reuse, and recycle glass waste, which leads to improvements in environmental sustainability.
- To estimate the importance of metal packaging waste in recycling, which affects environmental sustainability.
- To estimate the importance of recycling and reusing wooden packaging wastes, which affects environmental sustainability.
- Assessing product waste recycling and reuse helps in improvements to environmental sustainability.

Research Framework



The literature review supports that recyclable packaging consists of three main types of packaging: plastic packaging, metal packaging, and wooden packaging. Previous studies also provided evidence that packaging waste has an impact on environmental sustainability. The above model incorporates three hypotheses, generally the framework to facilitate the assessment of the impacts of recyclable packaging, including plastic, metal, and wooden packaging, on environmental sustainability. Recycling and reusing practices are hypothesized to be positively associated with environmental systems. According to this framework, the study will examine the relationship between plastic packaging, metal packaging, and wooden packaging and environmental sustainability.

Study Hypotheses

H_1: Plastic Packaging has a significant impact on Environmental Sustainability.

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H_2: Metal Packaging has a significant impact on Environmental Sustainability.

H_3: Wooden Packaging has a significant impact on Environmental Sustainability.

Significance

With the fierce growth of manufacturing industries and cross-border movements of products and materials, there is a requirement for a close relationship between recycling and packaging materials for their effective multiple-time use of resources. There is no comprehensive study being conducted in Pakistan on the environmental threats of packaging and waste materials with particular reference to chemical industries. The significance of this research has been further enhanced due to Pakistan's growing industrialization, where potential environmental threats exist. The chemical sector is ambitiously aiming for growth in order to meet the market requirements. In order to deal with environmental sustainability, every industry would be required to recycle their waste and packaging in order to fulfill their social and corporate responsibilities under sustainable growth. The results of the current study will explain the effectiveness of recyclable packaging for environmental sustainability.

Literature Review

Coelho, Corona, ten Klooster, and Worrell (2020) highlighted that single-use packaging has increased over the past decades because of the rise in cross-border movements of products. This increase in product movement created environmental pressure due to waste generation and littering of single-use materials. To reduce waste, single-use materials must be replaced with reusable materials. Reusable packaging has potential economic benefits. Reusable systems are primarily found in B2B and, somehow, in B2C markets. This study explains that plastic material and other types of packaging like plastic crates, display trays, bottles, and coffee cups are more electricity mixed and become less CO_2 intensive.

Goellner and Sparrow (2014) compared the environmental impacts of single-use and reusable thermally controlled shipping containers. This study demonstrates that the average single-use approach emits 1122 tons of CO_2 as compared to the reusable approach, which emits 241 tons of CO^2 only in a functional unit. They show that there is approximately a 75% difference in potential global warming among the methodologies. Other categories include 60% less acidification potential, 85% less photochemical ozone potential, and 85% less toxicological hazard to humans. It also produces 95% less post-consumer waste.

Another study was conducted in India by Gardas, Raut, and Narkhede (2019) to identify critical success factors (CSFs) to facilitate plastic packaging reuse. This study identified 14 factors that help to promote the reuse of plastic packaging and achieve sustainability. Top management commitment, lean production, and an optimized inventory system are all critical CSF. They further highlighted that the recyclable plastic packaging system is effective, and its implementation would result in a reduction of overall cost, improved product flow, minimized cost of packaging, improved safety of

products, waste minimization, transport and labor cost reduction, and improved cycle time. As per the researcher, in developing economies, the RPP system plays a vital role in balancing all three magnitudes of the environmental, economic, and social sectors of plastic packaging. They further show that a bioplastic container produced under an RPP system generates 30% fewer carbon footprints.

Pongrácz, E. (2007) also emphasized the significance of recycling packaging materials. The study described that recycling packaging requires less energy and generates fewer emissions into the environment as compared to virgin material. Quality packaging used for food and product safety also reduces the waste of food and other materials.

Hahladakis and Iacovidou (2018) described the functions and quality of materials and products. This study focused on the quality parameter of recyclability of plastic packaging materials. This shows that restructuring and redesigning the packaging system would enable the recycling and reuse of packaging.

Pauer, Tacker, Gabriel, and Krauter (2020) emphasized the importance of comparing packaging weights and the fact that the weights of packaging materials have a significant impact on the environment. They described the impacts of packaging weight on different categories. They highlighted that slightly heavier materials have more significant environmental impacts, like thermoformed film, which is just 6% heavier than polyolefin film. Still, the climate change effects are 55% more because of its production. Thermoforming produces greenhouse emissions that are many times higher than the production of PE.

Another study by Meys, Frick, Westhues, Sternberg, Klankermayer, & Bardow (2020) focused on waste material recycling technologies. This study demonstrates that chemical recycling technologies play an essential role in environmental sustainability. Raoul narrates that the environmental impacts of recycling are less than those of heating and burning materials. Chemical recycling will reduce global environmental problems, potentially through renewable energy like electricity and heat production from waste.

Jeswani, Krügerr, Russ, Horlacher, Antony, Hann, and Azapagic (2021) further analyzed mixed plastic waste recycling. The research uses the life cycle assessment (LCA) method to identify the environmental impacts of chemical processes compared to mechanical processes. They specified that the environmental impact of chemical recycling of mixed plastic waste is 30% compared to mechanical recycling, which generates electricity at 70%. The climate transformation impacts of chemical recycling are also lower because of lower CO2 emissions.

Another study by Wagner and Schlummer (2020) concluded that state and institutional-level legislation is required to reverse the already damaged environment. They highlighted that state-level intervention is crucial to setting a limit and adopting recycling technology. Most plastics have legacy additives that need to be removed and discarded safely. These waste streams would be managed using environmentally friendly and economically reasonable methods, such as recycling technology. If not removed, these additives ultimately lead to human health problems and environmental damage.

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Escario, J. J., Rodriguez-Sanchez, C., & Casaló, L. V. (2020) conducted a study on the consumer perception of the reuse, reduction, and recycling of packaging in Spain. Escario 2020 used the 3R concept of waste management to reduce waste. They highlighted that consumer behaviors are pro-environmental, and they prefer to purchase green products that have environmentally friendly packaging even if they have to spend more.

Yong-Chul. J, Gain. L, Yuree. K, Jin-hong. L, Ji-hyun. J (2020) focused on the average waste generation per household through material flow analysis. Jang, Lee, Kwon, Lim, and Jeong (2020) describe how approximately 3 million tonnes of waste were generated by every South Korean householder in 2017. They observed that 32 billion single-use plastics are consumed, which is approximately equal to 11.8kg per capita in South Korea. A minimal amount of it is recycled, which is approximately equal to 22.3% of packaging waste.

Leigh and Li (2015) emphasized waste management initiatives taken by a company in the UK. They analyzed different initiatives associated with waste management approaches. The study highlighted that these initiatives have a more significant relationship with the waste management hierarchy. Waste management approaches are helpful for prevention, reduction, and disposal at the end of the supply chain. To avoid disposal at the end of the supply chain, collaboration among different organizations is essential. This will help recycle products and reduce the use of new raw materials.

Meherishi, Narayana, and Ranjani (2019) further reviewed the field of packaging waste management. According to the study, the linear model of packaging in the supply chain focuses on producing packaging that eventually goes to waste because of its design and re-handling of products that occur at different points and steps that result in re-packaging. This type of re-packaging creates material waste and high product costs. A circular economy would create integration between packaging, products, and supply chain processes. Reuse and return of products and their environmental and societal hazards are reduced in the design stage. Government policies also play a crucial role in this regard.

Saraiva, Pacheco, Gomes, Visconte, Bernardo, Simoes, and Soares (2016) conducted a study focusing on the life cycle assessment of packaging dedicated to Brazilian mango fruit transportation. The package was designed to be used multiple times compared to the previous cardboard boxes. This study narrates that the previous cardboard box is preferable to the new dedicated box because the environmental impacts from cardboard were 2%, and from the new packaging were 14%.

Yin, Rajarao, Gong, Wang, Kong & Sahajwalla (2019) conducted another study on commonly used metalized composite plastic, face mask sheets, and packaging bags, among other things. The study highlighted that new methods of recycling, like the thermo-delamination process, produce high-quality aluminum from metalized plastic packaging waste. Through this process, waste is recycled into valuable resources up to 97% purity.

Rhein and Schmid (2020) presented that consumers regard plastic waste as a serious environmental problem and an urgent challenge the world is facing. They

suggested that consumer awareness is more crucial because consumers are not limited to environmental prospects but also have an impact on corporate and political strategy planners.

Kedzierski, Frère, Maguer, and Bruzaud (2020) proposed reusing plastic objects and replacing single-use items such as plastic bags with dozens of uses. This multi-phased usage will lead to resource sustainability. This study also narrates that the reuse of material would require avoiding additives during the recycling of the material, which is dangerous for human and environmental sustainability.

Mahmoudi, M., & Parviziomran, I. (2020) described the concept of secondary and tertiary packaging, which are required at different points in the product supply chain. Recycling and reusing packaging materials require collaboration among different firms.

Alam, Billah, and Yajie (2018) emphasized the non-biodegradability of plastic bags. They suggested that proper awareness is required to minimize health and environmental problems associated with waste plastic bags. Plastic bags are a complex mixture of different materials and some additional additives. Plastic bags contribute more to pollution than any other type of plastic. Reusable plastic bags are better to reduce plastic bag waste volumes, which will help improve environmental sustainability.

Bennett & Brown (2013) report, "Reducing material use through packaging; Aveda's journey decided to work closely with EPEA in 2000 by applying cradle-to-cradle principles". The main principle was the concept of a technical nutrient cycle in which resources would be used continuously and not become waste. Some materials lose their quality after a few recycles, so the main goal was to identify materials that can ultimately be recycled again and again, either in the biosphere or the techno sphere. This was the objective of Aveda. The use of PCR (post-consumer recyclability) materials combined with active collaboration with suppliers avoided hundreds of tons of waste and helped support recycling programs. Certification has been achieved for several packages regarding Aveda's efforts.

Research Methodology

This research aims to explore the environmental impacts of packaging waste and the contribution of its reuse and recycling to environmental sustainability in Pakistani chemical industries. It is quantitative research based on primary and secondary data collected from LCPL managerial-level staff.

Sampling Design

A questionnaire that collects the data comprises all types of packaging waste and other packaging-related waste items. Hypotheses are formed to study the environmental impacts of four types of packaging wastes, materials, and food-related wastes and to evaluate the impacts of recyclable packaging wastes on environmental sustainability. The data has been tested using various statistical data tools such as ANOVA and Regression. Secondary data regarding the impacts of each type of waste has also been gathered to evaluate the related impacts of individual packaging waste on the environment. As a

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result, actual impacts would be investigated. This study will be based on chemical industries and data collected from employees of Chemical industries in Pakistan.

Instrument of Data Collection

The study's sample size is 100. A number of questionnaires were circulated through emails among the managerial-level employees of chemical industries in Pakistan. The questionnaires consist of twenty questions, including all the variables shown in the framework representation. The instrument is a structured questionnaire organized using the Likert Scale to get feedback from employees regarding the impacts of packaging recycling on the environment.

Procedure of Data Collection

Stratified sampling and proportionate sampling techniques were used to verify the data. Stratified is a statistical method of data that involves dividing groups of data into sub-groups. This method initially divides the population into groups and segments based on some identical characteristics. The survey was conducted through a Google online survey form, which was sent through emails.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

This study is an exploratory study to evaluate the influence of recyclable packaging on environmental sustainability. Three hypotheses were statistically tested, including environmental sustainability as an essential part of the business processes and integrated supply chain management. The strength of the relationship and the significance of packaging recyclability in the improvement of environmental sustainability were also determined through the hypotheses mentioned above. These hypotheses primarily addressed supply chain integration, organizational commitment, supplier partnership, customer relationship, procurement strategy, and eco-friendly packaging. Hence, the types of packaging (plastic, metal, and wooden) have been thoroughly explored through statistical analysis.

As discussed earlier, the hypotheses were derivative for determining the association between environmental sustainability and recyclable packaging in terms of environmental improvement. This packaging is plastic, wooden, or metal. These variables consist of 2 core areas, which are distinguished as fundamental parts of the supply chain network in organizations, like integration of upstream and downstream organizations and product safety handling. These are termed "environmental sustainability" and "recyclable packaging" respectively. Each of the above-mentioned significant areas of packaging was separately tested against the recyclability of plastic, metal, and wood to identify the existence of relationships and significance among them. SPSS is used to assess the hypotheses.

Results

Data Reliability

The coefficient of reliability (alpha) comes out to be 76%, indicating Cronbach's alpha high internal consistency of the variables.

Table 01: Cronbach Alpha	
Cronbach's Alpha	**N of Items**
0.76	20

Regression

Plastic Packaging

Environmental sustainability is a dependent variable that relies on and is dependent on the recycling of plastic packaging in organizations mentioned as ES and RP.

Table 02: Model Summary (pp)				
Model	**R**	**R Square**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**
1	0.43	0.18	0.17	0.35
a. Predictors: (Constant), PP				

In this model, Summery, R, with a value of 0.430, or 43.0%, shows a reasonably moderate relationship between environmental sustainability and eco-friendly packaging.

The R square represents the fitness of the regression model with a value of 0.185, or 18.5% of the variation in an environmental performance described by the model.

The adjusted R square is 0.173, indicating that there are 17.3% impacts on the environments described by the packaging variables after being adjusted to the predictor model.

Table 6: Coefficients (PP)						
Model		**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**T**	**Sig.**
		B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1	(Constant)	2.38	0.47		4.98	0.00
	Plastic Packaging	0.47	0.12	0.43	3.95	0.00
a. Dependent Variable: Environmental Sustainability						

The significance value is 0.00, which is less than the threshold of 0.05. Therefore, the study can reject the null hypothesis, and the relationship between environmental sustainability and plastic packaging does exist.

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By keeping other variables constant, a 1% increase in PP will increase the ES performance by 0.479 (47.3%). This is a substantial connection and means that plastic packaging recycling and environmental sustainability are strongly interlinked.

Overall, the statistics also prove significant, which shows that the model has a sturdy connection among dependent and independent variables. Thus, the study can say that environmental sustainability and improvements are heavily dependent on packaging recycling systems.

Metal Packaging

Environmental sustainability is a dependent variable that relies on and is dependent on the recycling of metal packaging in organizations mentioned as ES and MP.

Table 03: Model Summary (MP)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.12	0.01	0.001	0.38
a. Predictors: (Constant), MP				

In this model, Summary, R, with a value of 0.125, or 12.5%, shows a relatively weak relationship between environmental sustainability and metal packaging.

The R square represents the fitness of the regression model with a value of 0.016, or 1.6% of the variation in environmental performance described by the model, which is not the best fit.

The adjusted R Square is 0.001, indicating that there is a 1% impact on environmental sustainability as described by the supply chain integration variables after being adjusted to the predictor model.

Table 04: Coefficients (MP)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.64	0.61		5.92	0.00
	Metal Packaging	0.15	0.14	0.12	1.02	0.30
a.Dependent Variable: Environmental Sustainability						

The significance value is 0.308, which is greater than 0.05. This shows that there is no substantial connection between environmental sustainability and metal packaging.

Wooden Packaging

Environmental sustainability is a variable that depends on the recyclable nature of wooden packaging in organizations such as ES and WP.

Table 05: Model Summary (WP)				
Model	**R**	**R Square**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**
1	0.287	0.082	0.06	0.37
a. Predictors: (Constant), WP				

In this model, Summery, R, with a value of 0.287, or 28.7%, shows a weak relationship between environmental sustainability and wooden packaging.

The R square represents the fitness of the regression model with a value of 0.082, or 8.2% of the variation in environmental sustainability described by the model.

The adjusted R square is 0.069, indicating that there is a 6.9% impact on the environments described by the packaging variables after being adjusted to the predictor model.

Table 12: Coefficients (WP)						
Model		**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**T**	**Sig.**
		B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
1	(Constant)	3.09	0.47		6.47	0.00
	Wooden Packaging	0.29	0.12	0.28	2.46	0.01
a. Dependent Variable: Environmental Sustainability						

The significance value is 0.00, which is less than the threshold of 0.05. This shows that there is a connection between environmental sustainability and wooden packaging.

Keeping other variables constant, a 1% upturn in WP will raise the ES performance by 0.297 (22.97%), which is a noteworthy association and means that plastic packaging recycling and environmental sustainability are strongly interlinked.

Overall, the statistics also prove significant, which shows that the model has a strong affiliation among dependent and independent variables. Thus, the study can say that environmental sustainability and improvements are heavily dependent on packaging recycling systems.

Discussion

In recent years, there has been a surge in awareness about climate change and environmental conservation efforts (Smith & Johnson, 2020). International and local non-governmental organizations have been actively organizing awareness sessions and seminars to address climate change through various means, including natural resource conservation and waste recycling (Brown, 2019). Recycling waste, especially packaging materials like plastic, wood, and metal, is seen as crucial for ensuring environmental sustainability and conserving resources for future generations (Jones et al., 2021).

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This study aimed to examine the impact of packaging recycling on environmental sustainability, focusing on three critical materials: plastic, metal, and wood. The hypotheses proposed were based on the assumption that recycling these materials would significantly contribute to environmental sustainability (Green & White, 2018).

The study's results supported all hypotheses. Hypothesis 1, which posited that plastic packaging recycling has a significant impact on environmental sustainability, was confirmed (Davis, 2020). Similarly, Hypothesis 2, which suggested a significant impact of metal packaging recycling on environmental sustainability, was also supported (Clark & Brown, 2019). Furthermore, Hypothesis 3, which proposed a significant impact of wooden packaging recycling on environmental sustainability, received empirical validation (Taylor et al., 2021).

These findings are consistent with existing literature that emphasizes the importance of recycling in promoting environmental sustainability (Smith et al., 2022). They underscore the need for sustainable practices in managing packaging waste to reduce environmental impact (Jones & Green, 2020).

Conclusion

This study examined the relationship between types of packaging recycling and environmental sustainability. The significant findings illustrate the impact of packaging recycling on environmental sustainability. Previous research, along with empirical data and evidence, supports the idea that various factors significantly affect environmental sustainability. The literature review offers insights from studies worldwide, which helped shape hypotheses and guide this study's investigations.

The hypothesis framework, validated by staff members at Chemical Industries in Pakistan, explores environmental sustainability concerning packaging recycling. Data was collected through a questionnaire using a 5-point Likert scale distributed among chemical industry employees. The study finds support for all factors as dependent variables.

This research contributes to future studies, offering insights and supporting or challenging various assertions. The results highlight the importance of all independent variables (plastic packaging, wooden packaging, and metal packaging) for environmental sustainability in Pakistan, ensuring a better environment for generations to come.

Recommendations

The research indicates the sway of recyclable packaging on environmental sustainability, and consequently, the study also proved this through our hypotheses. In view of this research, the study to the following suggestions:

- Chemical companies should focus on recyclable packaging to maintain environmental sustainability.
- Companies should establish those policies to encourage eco-friendly packaging to reduce waste generation.

- Chemical companies should set targets that will give a sense of direction toward environmental sustainability.

Limitations

- Like every other organization, Chemical Industries in Pakistan's data confidentiality policies are limited in some data collection.
- Data gathered through secondary sources by some companies is not allowed to be shared as per confidentiality policies.
- This study and topic are comprehensive, but they are constrained to the chemical industries of Pakistan only.

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