



Supply Chain

Digital Toolkit

A Circular Supply Chain

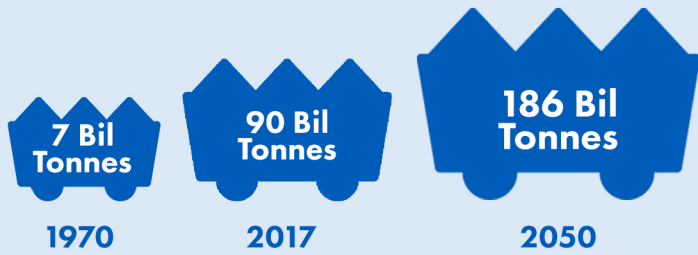
A Sustainable Supply Chain

Anyone who's in charge of procurement within the NHS is responsible for supply chain. This could be as simple as ordering your next box of pens right up to clean energy procurement or building supplies for the next NHS mega structure.

The pressure on our natural resources will rise as the world's population, economy, and production and consumption behaviours grow.

Supply chains are one of the most important levers when considering your impact on the world around you. We are all responsible for ensuring sustainability and achieving net zero NHS.

Did you know?



World consumption of primary materials is expected to go up to **186 billion tons** by 2050 if current consumption trends continue.



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planetary boundaries have been surpassed.



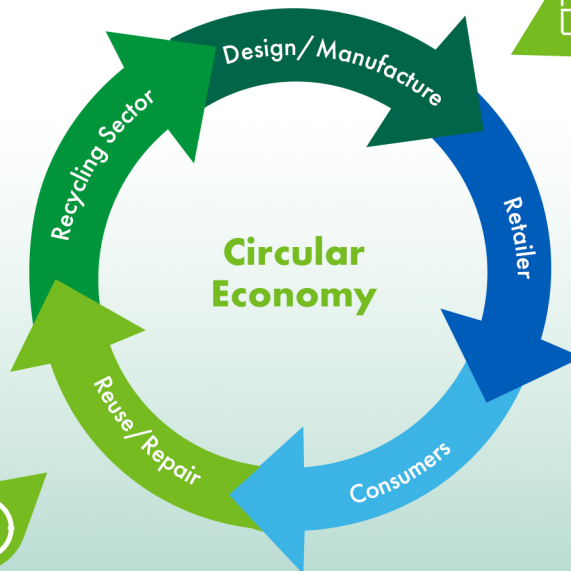
Only less than **1/3** of existing metals have a recycling rate above **50%**. Most speciality metals have a recycling rate of **less than 1%**.

Increased resource efficiency and productivity have the ability to resolve these challenges. This entails increasing the value of resources, sustaining that value by keeping them in use for extended periods of time, and lowering the environmental consequences associated with the whole resource life cycle, from extraction through disposal.

What Does A Supply Chain Need In A Circular Economy?

Impact
We need to measure the supply chain's environmental and economic impact in real time

Product Lifecycle
Data needs to be managed end-to-end on products and their lifestyles



Inputs & Outputs
Materials need to be traded in forward and reverse loops

Certification
We need to track supplier certifications and material standards

Data Exchange
All this data needs to be exchanged between businesses across the supply chain

A shift to a circular economy has the potential to provide significant health advantages while also helping to achieve a number of Sustainable Development Goals. The advantages include both immediate and indirect, such as cost reductions in the health-care industry and reduced environmental consequences from manufacturing and consumption.