

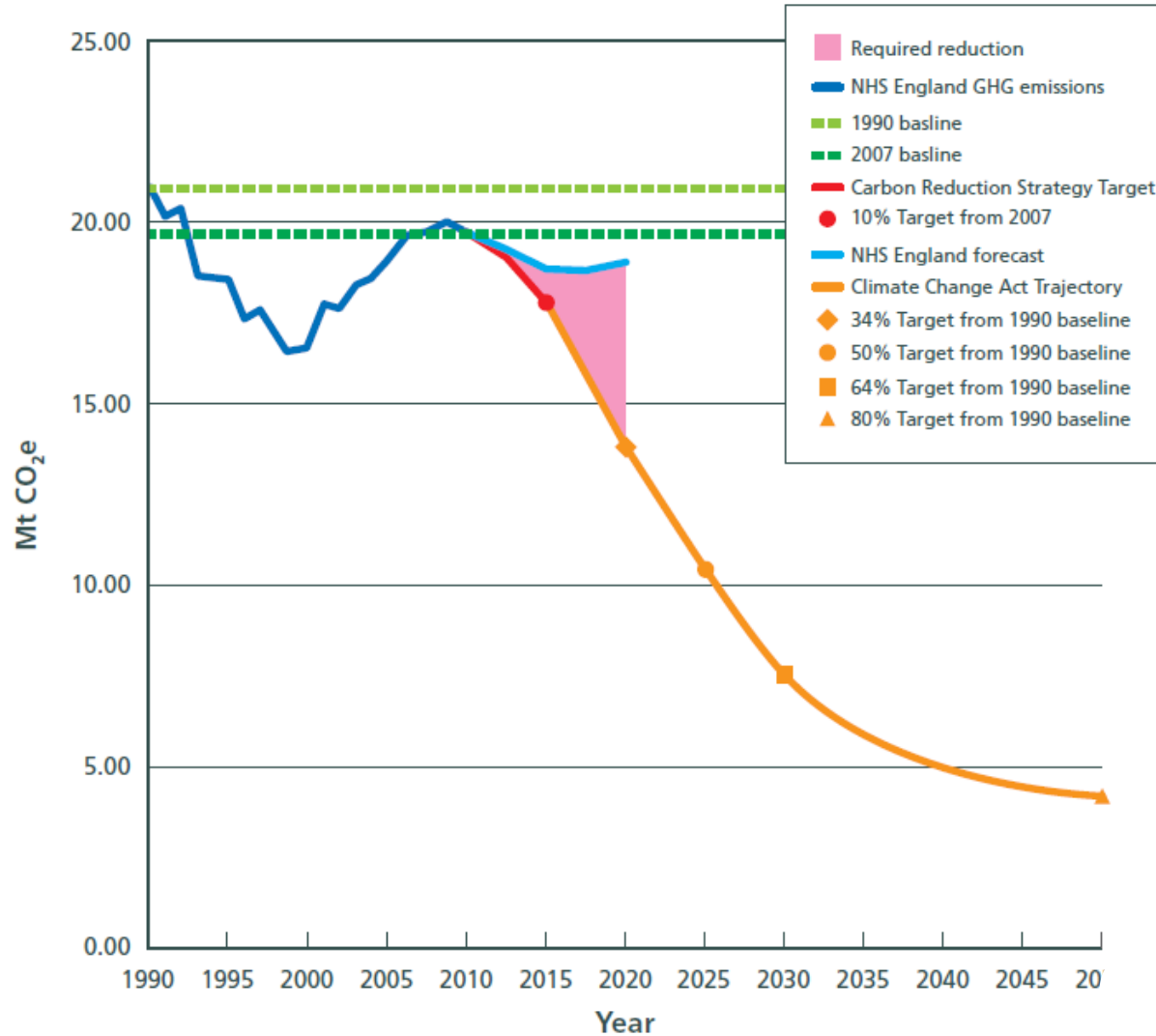
Sustainable Procurement in European Healthcare

The way forward?

Sonia Roschnik
Head of Unit



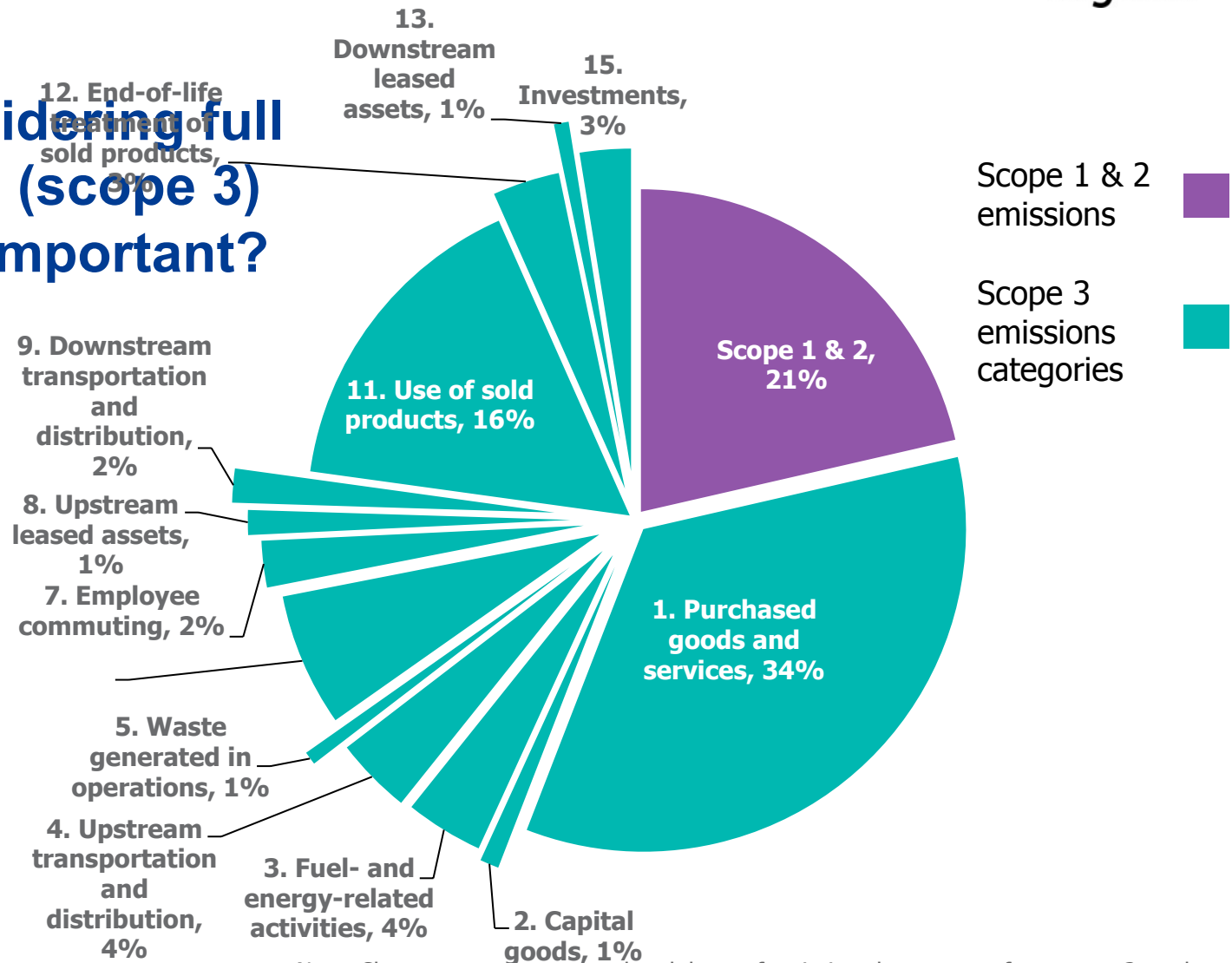
Summary of progress - Carbon



NHS England Carbon Footprint CO₂e baseline to 2020 with Climate Change Act targets



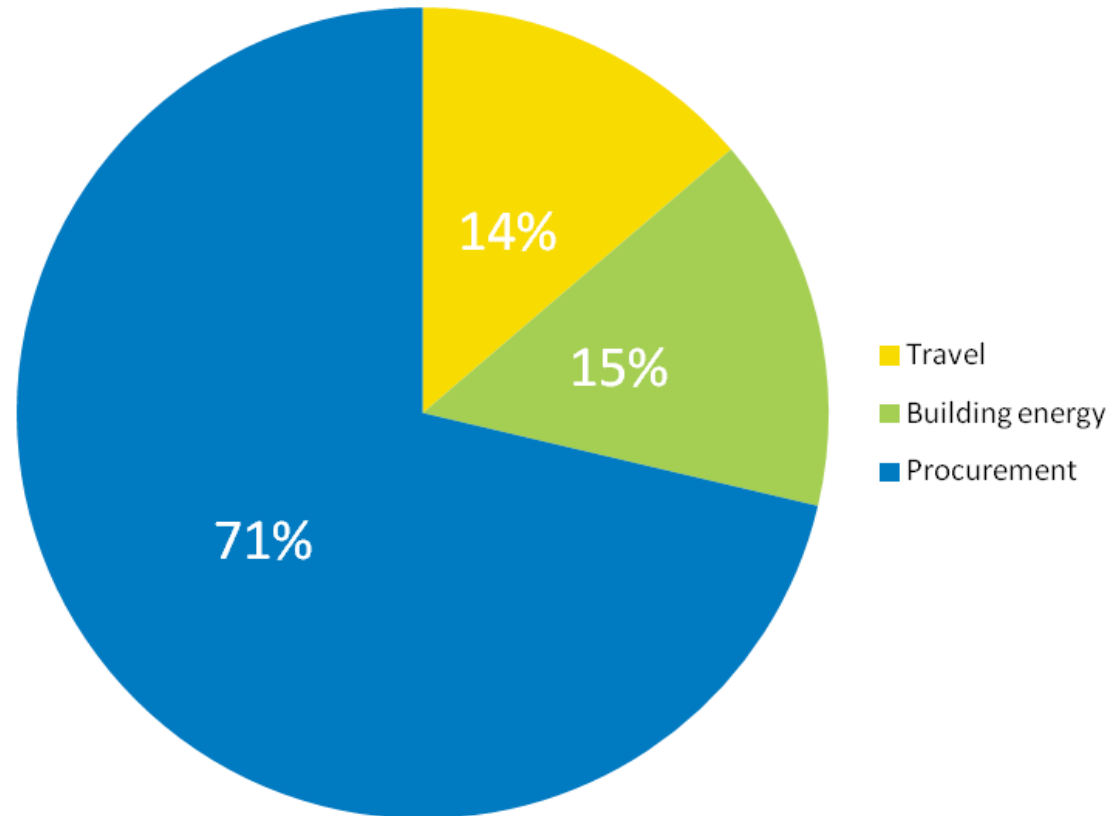
Why is considering full value chain (scope 3) emissions important?



Note: Chart represents average breakdown of emissions by category from scope 3 road testers

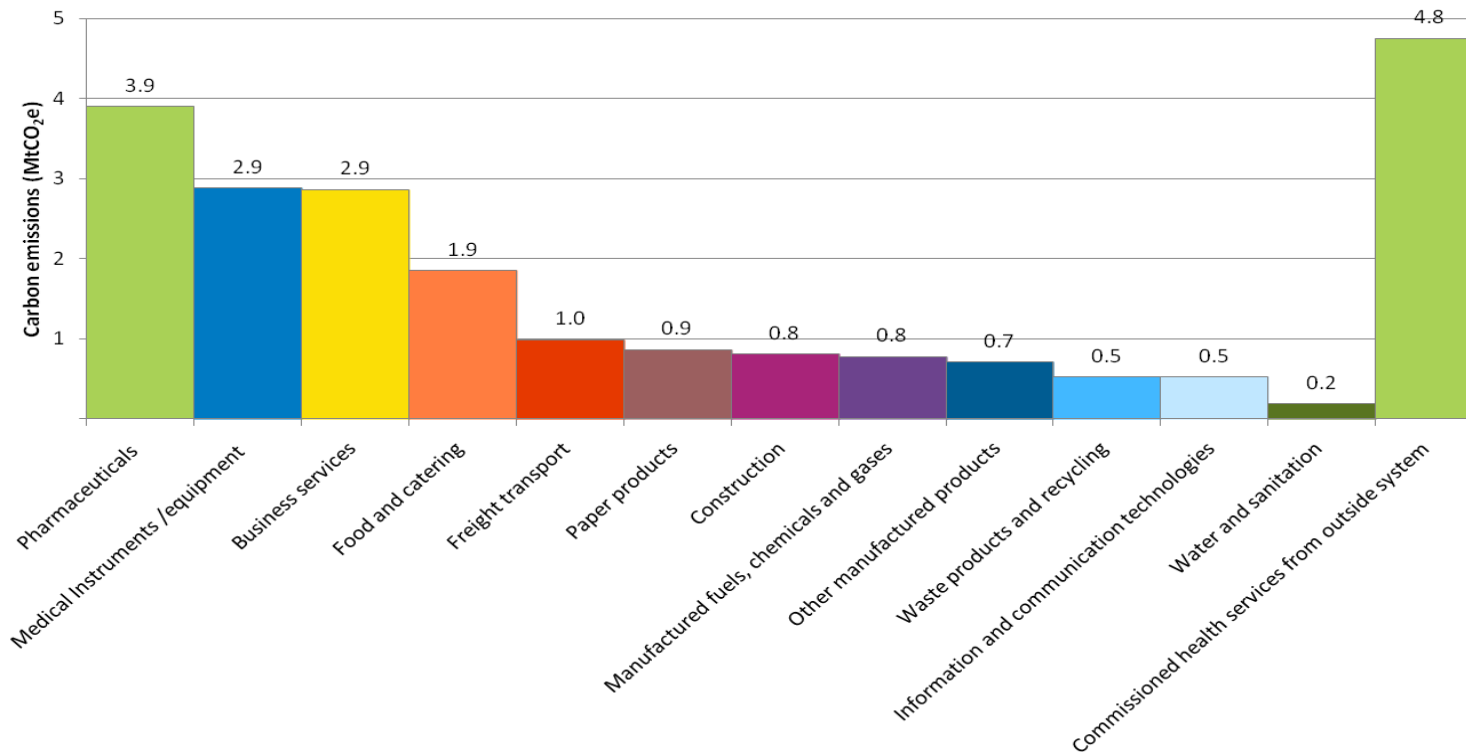


Health, Public Health and Social Care Carbon Footprint breakdown 2012



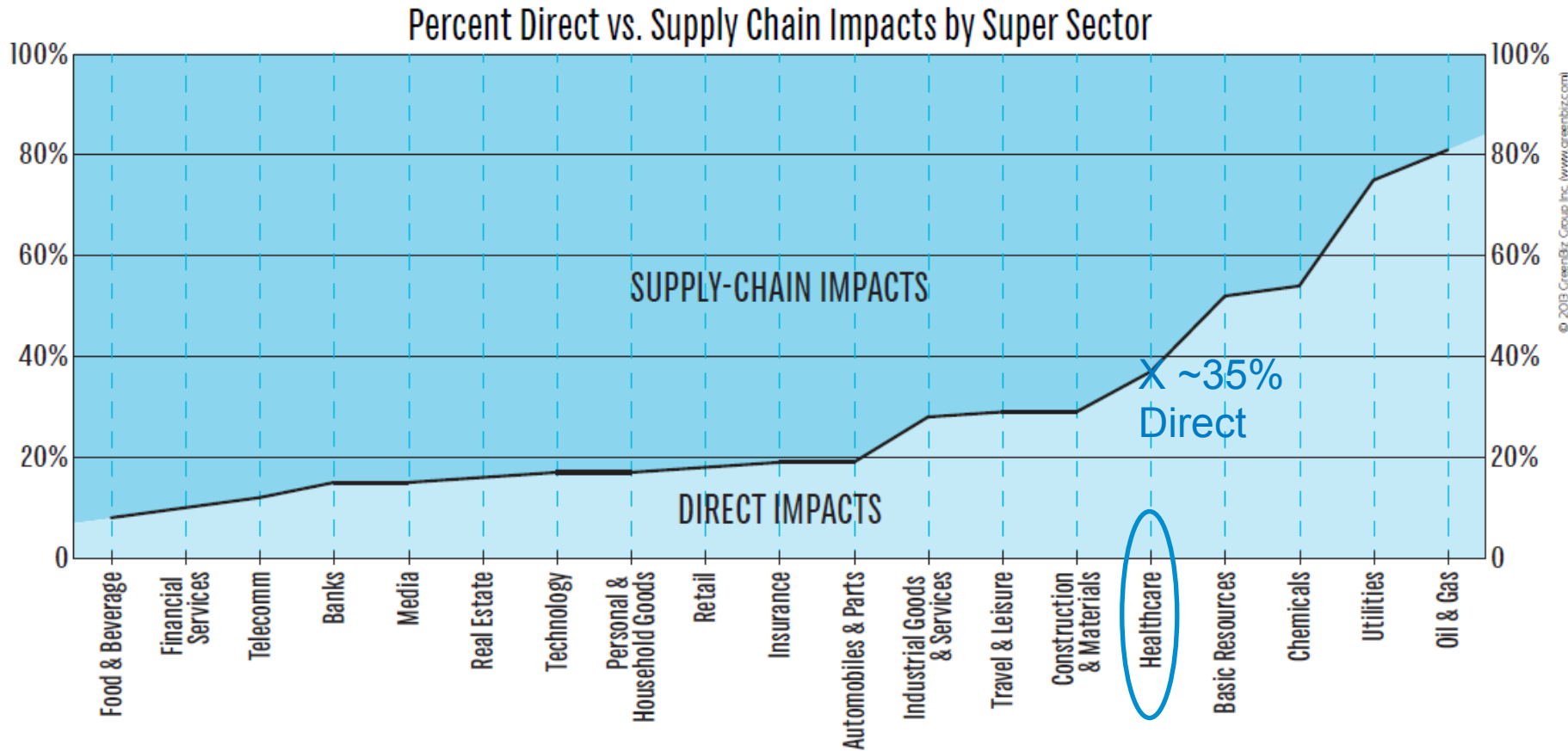


Health, Public Health and Social Care Carbon Footprint procurement breakdown 2012





Healthcare Impacts: Direct & Supply Chain





Why was the Guidance Developed?

NHS undertook an organizational carbon footprint in 2010 – pharmaceuticals 1/3rd

Summits held by NHS Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) – promote low carbon healthcare

2011 summit identified need for guidance to aid in the carbon footprinting within the sector

Steering Group put together to develop guidance



Who Developed the Guidance?

- Association of British Healthcare Industries
- Association of British Pharmaceutical Industries
- **AstraZeneca**
- **Baxter Healthcare**
- British Generic Manufacturers Association
- Environmental Resources Management
- **GlaxoSmithKline**
- Hull and East Yorkshire NHS Trust
- **Johnson & Johnson**
- Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency
- National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence
- NHS Commercial Medicines Unit
- **NHS Sustainable Development Unit**
- **Novo Nordisk**
- **Pfizer**
- SustainPharma
- UK Department of Health
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Europe and Central Asia
- Western Health Australia
- World Resources Institute

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AstraZeneca 

Baxter

 GlaxoSmithKline

Johnson & Johnson

Pfizer


novo nordisk®



- Aimed to support consistent quantification of the carbon footprint of pharmaceutical products and medical devices



Who Should Use the Guidance?

Guidance is intended for

- Producers within the sector or value chain
- Healthcare services / regulators /policy makers
- Procurement teams

The guidance aims to provide

- Clarity on life cycle stage and process inclusions/ justified exclusions
- Guidance on challenging aspects of the inventory calculation process
- Requirements/recommendations on primary & secondary data needs, sources and data quality appraisal
- Requirements/recommendations with regard to reporting



Structure of the Guidance

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Core Principles
- Section 3: R&D, Clinical Trials & Marketing
- Section 4: Pharmaceutical Products
- Section 5: Medical Devices
- Section 6: Distribution & Delivery
- Section 7: Use Phase
- Section 8: End-of-Life
- Section 9: Reporting & Assurance
- Section 10: Care Pathways



Public Health
England

UNDP



- UNDP mission is to partner with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone
- UNDP operates in over 177 countries and procures approx \$2.9 billion per year (80% from developing countries)
- Sustainable Development is a central agenda as of 2015
 - Development of a carbon footprint and marginal abatement cost analysis for Global Fund HIV and Tuberculosis (TB) grants
 - Contributed to GHG guidance document
 - Sustainable specifications for critical products
 - Training for sustainable procurement for various segments of the workforce depending on their role.
 - Guidance for country offices

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www.sduhealth.org.uk



Pregabalin case study

- Drug for the treatment of neuropathic pain
- Launched in the US - September 2005
- Sales \$3.69 billion (2011) \$ 4.16 billion (2012)



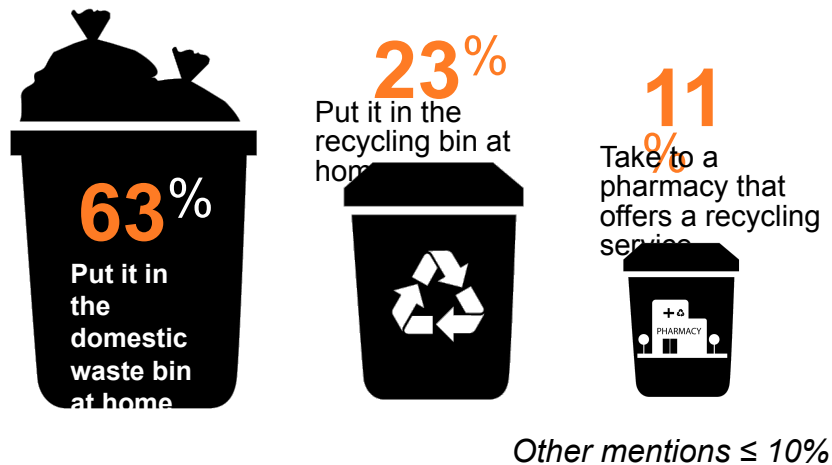
Change in process

- Process 1 (2005-2006)
 - Classical chemistry, carbon based solvents. Used to launch the product
- Process 2 (2006-2010)
 - Enzymatic chemistry, all chemical processes use water as solvent
- Process 3 (2010-present)
 - Enzymatic process, all chemical processes use water as solvent. One key by-product which was incinerated in process 2 is now recovered and converted to high quality product, albeit with a relatively high energy process



Taking action: recycling inhalers

Q: How do you currently dispose of your/
your child's asthma inhaler device when
you have finished using it?



Key information

- Around 40% of GSK's carbon footprint comes from propellants released from inhalers.
- Scheme recycles any inhaler not just GSK
- New ways of managing manufacturing waste
- Pharma distribution supplier: no extra trips needed, used to handling medicines, good tracking processes and willingness to partner
- Pharmacist: Patient interactions, medicines review, device use
- Many being returned full or partially full
- Worked with supplier to use recycled (CO₂e saved)

Feb 2013: 115,006 inhalers collected in the UK resulting in

857 tonnes CO₂e savings

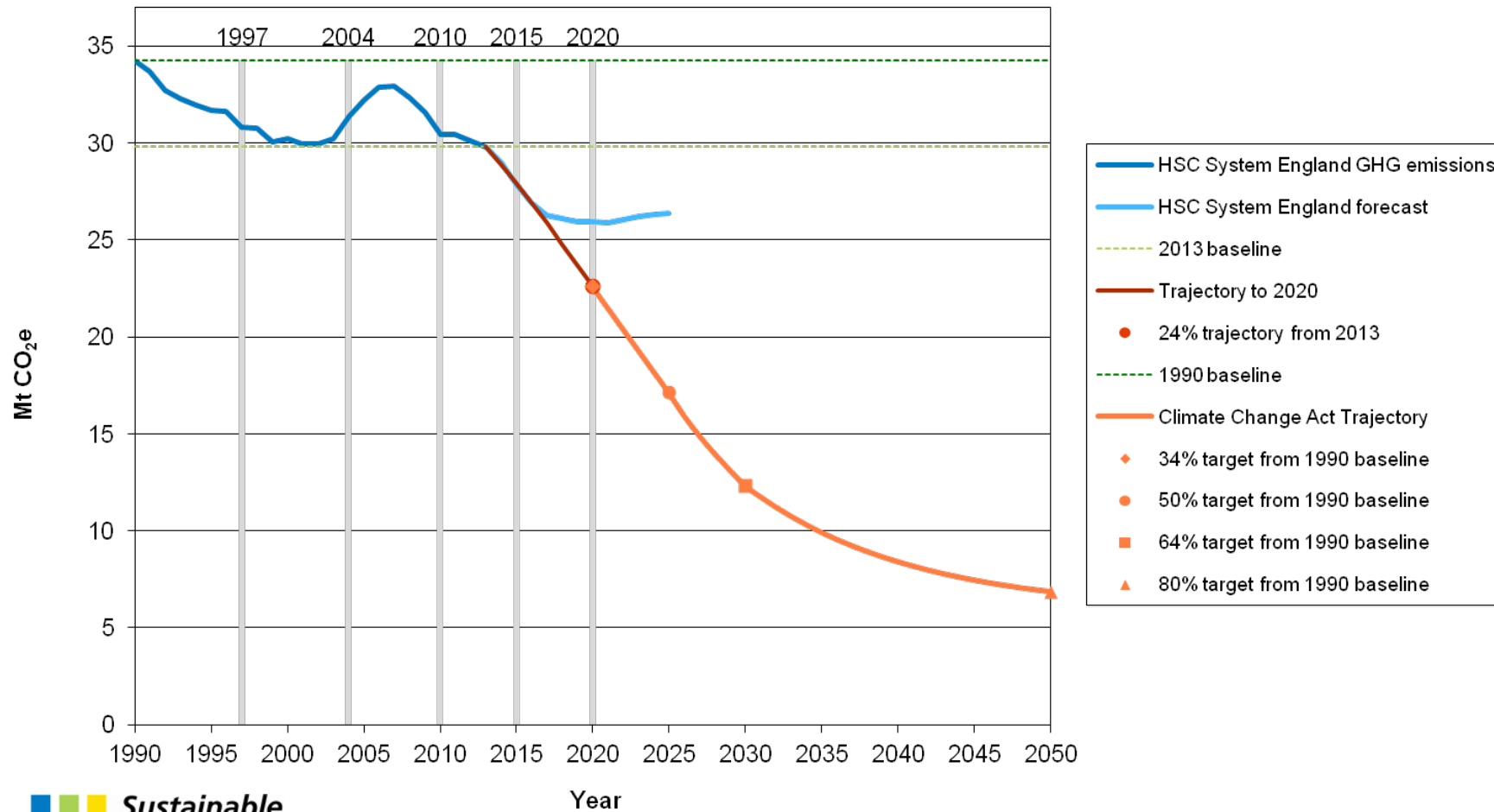


Working across the NHS, Public Health and Social Care system





Health, Public Health and Social Care Carbon Footprint





- Reduce, reuse, recycle, substitute
- Measure and report
- Act local, think global