



# “Unveiling the Dynamics of Circular Economy Adoption in Supply Chain Management: A ‘Rist’ Framework-Based Analysis”

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Prashant Singh, <sup>2</sup>Sejal Jaiswal\* and <sup>3</sup>Ritesh Patel

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, India  
[prashant983singh@gmail.com](mailto:prashant983singh@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, India  
[sejaljaiswal202@gmail.com](mailto:sejaljaiswal202@gmail.com)

<sup>3</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, India  
[riteshav13@gmail.com](mailto:riteshav13@gmail.com)

## Abstract

Circular Supply Chain (CSC), integrating supply chain within the idea of circular economy, is gaining prominence to attain sustainable development using the principles of RRR, i.e., Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle, by prolonging the useful life of current resources and materials.

**Purpose:** The study focuses on analysing the supply chain’s resilience, inclusivity, sustainability, and transformation in creating a well-functioning circular economy by examining recent research developments in this field.

**Methodology:** This study first undertook a bibliometric analysis, then SLR, i.e., Systematic Literature Review, to examine and analyse recent and relevant academic publications on RIST (Resilience, Inclusive, Sustainability and Transformation) in the supply chain for the circular economy.

**Results:** Outline of the RIST framework’s emergence in the supply chain, based on those documents cited that are relevant. The study also shows keywords commonly used by authors in the study on the circular supply chain, using co-occurrence analysis or CoWordNet map. The review includes 26 full texts, identified in the four PRISMA phases for using the RIST in supply chains, which can be shifted from a linear economy to a Circular Economy.

**Conclusion:** The adoption of the RIST framework in the supply chain becomes necessary for migration from a linear economy to a circular supply chain

**Limitations:** This research remains heuristic to show that the RIST framework is a practical way applicable to the circular supply chain, and to validate the applicability of the RIST framework within circular economy. The generalizability of the RIST model from this study to other applications in the supply chain literature, however, remains a topic for further research

**Keywords:** RIST framework, CSC, Supply Chain, Resilience, Inclusivity, Sustainability, Transformation and Circular Economy

## 1. Opening Remarks:

As of the 2025 Circularity Gao Report, the world economy is still only at 6.9% Circular, compared to 91% in 2018 and even lower than it was in 2023 (7.2%). Worldwide circularity has become elusive, with gains in recycling failing to keep pace with the rate of material extraction and consumption ticking upward. There was a further 200 million tonnes of recycled inputs from 2018 to 2021. With only 6.9% from secondary sources, there is still a huge potential for resource flow into our economy. The report highlights that recycling alone cannot close this gap: even achieving 100% recycling efficiency would raise circularity to only *about 25 %*. True transformation demands reducing total material consumption, prioritising product repair, reuse, remanufacture, and design for longevity, as well as resource-efficient value chains. (Rakowski, Ewalts , & Acqua, 2025)

In this paper, we aim to investigate how India’s Supply Chain Resilience, Inclusivity, Sustainability, and Transformation (RIST) are working towards creating a well-functioning circular economy. The supply chain is an important component of India’s aim of developing into \$5 trillion economy and to become the world’s third-largest economy. (Evans, 2024) India’s highly educated workforce and strategic location near the Middle East, Europe, and West Africa, to South East Asia and East Asia, make it a promising and emerging alternative destination for global supply chain leaders in their aim to diversify their supply chain for enhancing resilience, reducing risk, and increasing flexibility in costs and lead times. (Johansson) For example, Walmart, instead of purchasing goods from China, focuses on expanding its relationships and imports from India. (Guillaume , Supply Chain Diversity and Inclusion., 2024)

© The Author(s) 2026

D. Choudhury et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the Indo-Bhutan Social Science Conference 2025 (IBSSC 2025)*,

Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research 1002,

[https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-561-4\\_29](https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-561-4_29)

RIST framework application in the Supply Chain enables it to address the shocks in the supply chain and recover from adverse situations. Also provides fair opportunities to business owned by minorities and women, veteran-operated, or LGBTQ+-operated enterprises by integrating into an organisation's supply chain, establishing an inclusive environment for collaboration, and encouraging diversity in suppliers' workforces, lowering operating expenses, improving company image, and adherence to legal requirements—all of which support long-term company sustainability. (Sharma & Makhija, 2025)

The supply chain's transition towards creating a circular economy is still in its nascent stage and is a field of research that is less explored and further requires clarification for creating a sustainable economy and achieving Sustainable Development Goals – SDG@2030. However, studies on the RIST framework's utilisation in the supply chain are currently insufficient in the scientific literature. Therefore, this paper aims to conduct an extensive literature review of the Resilience, Inclusive, Sustainable, Transformation (RIST) framework application in the supply chain in India. By clarifying the role that this framework can play in addressing the recurring issues in the field of supply chain in India, the study aims to overcome the gap.

## 2. Background

### 2.1. From Linear to Circular Economy

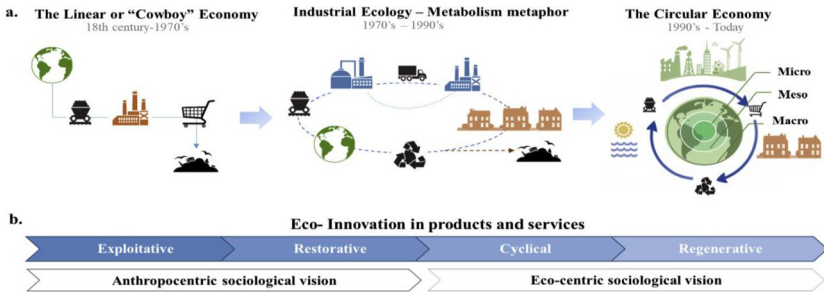
The Take-Make-Waste economy, or Linear economy, works on the system of production, consumption, and disposition when products are produced using the earth's resources, consumed by the consumer, and ultimately disposed of as waste in landfills or burned. (Saha & Saha, 2025) A number of challenges, such as depletion of scarce resources and rising waste levels, were created in the linear economy, creating the necessity for successful environmental management and protection for the ecologically conscious, or friendly, economy, as well as a just and safe society. (Dimitrov & Ivanova, 2017) Concepts like people-planet-profit, cradle-to-cradle, multi-value creation, and responsible entrepreneurship have influenced the discussion on sustainability since the completion of the previous century. These ideas were inspired by the fact that the present economic model, which depends highly on short-term profit, minimises and adversely impacts Ecological and societal interests. (Miller, Frank, & Tribby, 2013)

After the 1970s concept of industrial ecology, the first theoretical and practical efforts introduced by Ayres and Kneese in 1969 came into force when the greener economy emerged. As stated by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), A green economy results in enhanced human well-being and social equity, with the effort made towards reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities significantly". (Sandoval, Jaca, & Ormazabal, 2018) However, the idea of a "green economy" has been central to the government and the institutional environmental goals, usually associated with a lack of sustainability initiatives and fewer lifestyle adjustments. Also, weak sustainability does not fundamentally seek to alter the current linear system of production and consumption; instead, it asserts that economic gains can take the place of "natural capital" and "human capital". (Loiseau, et al., 2016)

Finally, at the inception of the 1990s, (Pearce & Turner., 1991) describe the potential of using ecological awareness in economic operations by closing industrial loops and created the phrase "circular economy". (Loiseau, et al., 2016) Pearce and Turner highlighted that the linear economic model's different phases generate the majority of waste that goes into the environment as waste sinks, not recycled, possibly due to overlooked chances arising from value generation within the supply chain. (Jayarathna, Agdas, & Dawes, 2022)

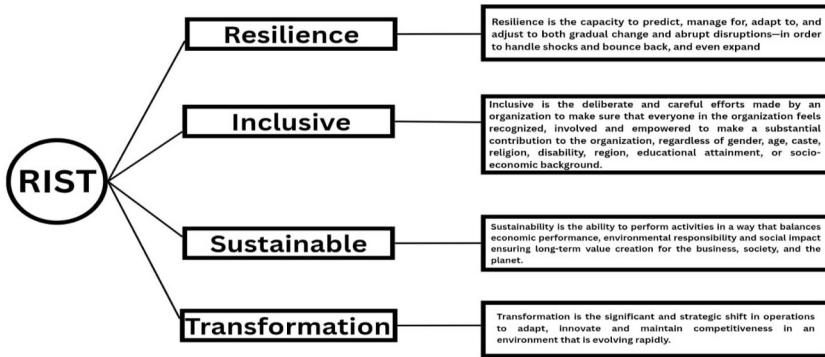
The shift towards Circular Economy (CE) signifies an enormous shift in the way sectors approach resource management, innovation, and sustainability. This shift is characterised by a systemic rethinking of production and consumption patterns, with an emphasis on eco-innovation, digitalisation, and stakeholder collaboration frameworks. Integration of technological advancements to advance the circular economy that improves resource efficiency and encourages sustainable practices. (Šimelytė, 2025)

In the Circular economy, materials useful lifetime gets extended by reducing, reusing, recycling, and recovering materials. (Kirchherr, Reike, & Hekkert, 2017) Alternatively, in order to extend their lifespan and reduce waste, the economy must use goods and resources for as long as feasible. One strategy to reuse goods and lessen the extraction of primary resources is recycling. This concept has sparked research on the factors that influence and hinder waste creation (the imperatives of decrease and reuse) and/or recycling. (Soukiazis & Proença, 2020) (Levi, 2019) The economy must use goods for as long as feasible.



**Fig.1.** Transformation from linear economy to circular economy  
 Source: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2017.12.224>

**2.2. RIST**



**Fig.2.** RIST framework  
 Source: Created by Authors

**2.3. Supply Chain**

Supply chain is an integrated process in which several different business entities (such as suppliers, distributors, manufacturers, and retailers) collaborate to: (1) get raw materials; (2) transform those into specific finished products; and (3) distribute these finished goods to businesses or customers. A Supply Chain comprises two basic processes: the Production Planning and Inventory Control, and the second is the Distribution and Logistics Process.

In Production Planning and Inventory Control, the planning and administration of the entire manufacturing process, including arranging raw materials, creating the manufacturing process, planning and overseeing material handling, and raw material, in-process and finished product storage rules and regulations, are considered.

In the Distribution and Logistics process, recovery and transportation of products from the warehouse to retailers and delivery of the final product happen either directly or can be facilitated through distribution facilities. (Beamon, 1998)

In past years, this classic model of supply chain has been extended as goods not only move from supplier to customer (Forward Supply Chain) but also from customer to supplier. Unwanted goods or products moving back from downstream customers to upstream suppliers, either for disposal or for value recovery, are termed as Reverse Supply Chain (RSC). The RSC product is to be taken back from the customers with the aim of 3R (i.e., reusing, remanufacturing, and recycling) (Ayati, Shekarian, Majava, & Waehrens, 2022) to generate economic, environmental, and social benefits. (Trang, 2022)



Fig. 3. *Word Cloud*

### 3. Research Methodology

This study first undertook a bibliometric analysis to examine recent academic publications on resilience, inclusiveness, sustainability, and transformation in the supply chain for the circular economy. Then systematic literature review is performed in the study to analyse relevant literature and highlight the role of the supply chain’s resilience, inclusiveness, sustainability, and transformation in the circular economy.

As it is a systematic study designed to identify patterns, trends, and impacts within a specific field, conducted on the scientific literature of the relevant field, bibliometric analysis was selected. It is among the crucial instruments for identifying, creating, and analysing new information by examining a large amount of data from previous publications.

#### 3.1. *Research questions and objectives*

The study focuses on analysing the supply chain’s resilience, inclusivity, sustainability, and transformation in creating a well-functioning circular economy by examining recent research progress in this field.

The research questions of the study are:

- What role do supply chains’ resilience, inclusivity, sustainability, and transformation play in creating a circular economy?
- How much does the RIST framework's integration into supply chain operations speed up India's shift to a circular economy?

3.2. Method

The data collected and processed for the systematic review in the study with the help of PRISMA model, as shown in fig. 4

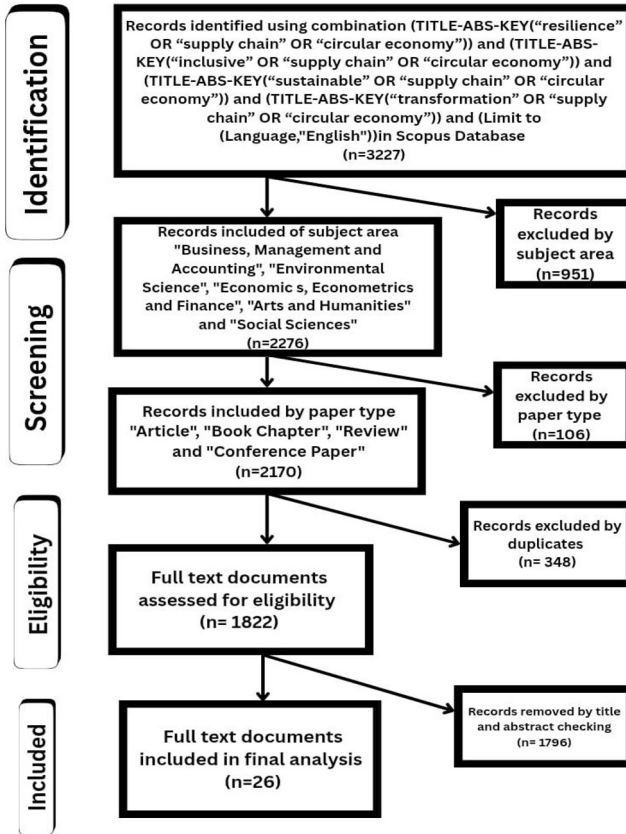


Fig.4. PRISMA model  
Source: Created by Authors

3.3. Eligibility and Exclusion Criteria

1822 documents were selected from the SCOPUS database for analysis from the year 2018 to 2025 using combination (TITLE-ABS-KEY("resilience" OR "supply chain" OR "circular economy")) and (TITLE-ABS-KEY("inclusive" OR "supply chain" OR "circular economy")) and (TITLE-ABS-KEY("sustainable" OR "supply chain" OR "circular economy")) and (TITLE-ABS-KEY("transformation" OR "supply chain" OR "circular economy")) and (Limit to (Language, "English")). The analysis is focused on English papers from 2018 to 2025 to identify trends related to the existing situation and supply chain effectiveness for the circular economy.

**3.4. Information Sources**

Among the most crucial aspects of the search strategy is choosing relevant search words and sources. Because of its extensive coverage of scientific papers of the highest quality, Scopus has been selected as the main database for keyword searches in this study. By providing the inclusion of a wide and pertinent variety of peer-reviewed literature from several fields, the validity and reliability of the study’s findings improves by using Scopus.

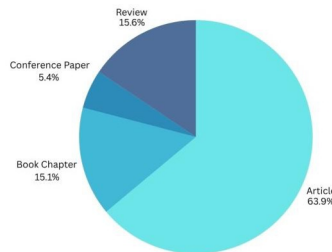
**3.5. Analysis Techniques and Tools**

The literature collected is analysed by bibliometric analysis using the Bibliometrix package of R through Biblioshiny. This methodical analysis of the body of current literature reveals current research trends and possible supply chain contributions for the circular economy.

**4. Results**

**4.1. Types of Documents**

From all the documents recognised for the analysis, Fig. 5 shows that 1165, i.e., 63.9% are articles, 275, i.e., 15.1% are book chapters, 98, i.e., 5.4% are conference papers, and 284, i.e., 15.6% are review papers.



**Fig.5. Types of Documents**

**4.2. Growth**

Fig. 6 represents the latest documents published between 2018 to 2025 to get a thorough overview of the latest developments, trends, and supply chain resilience, inclusivity, sustainability, and transformation for the circular economy. By adjusting for variations in citation density, fig. 7 presents an overview of the average number of citations annually from 2018 to 2025, demonstrating the impact of publications in the circular supply chain over time.

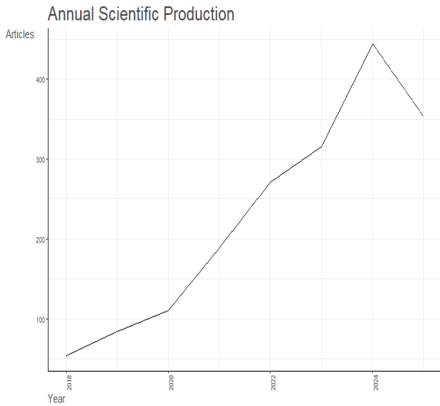


Fig.6. Documents Production between 2018-2025

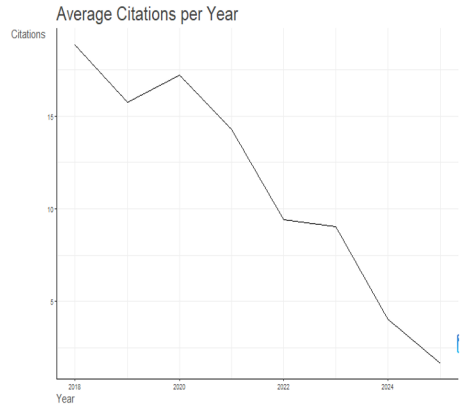


Fig.7. Average Citation from 2018-2025

### 4.3. Journal-wise Distribution

As per the analysis, Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 shows most relevant source is JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION with 178 articles, 16074 total citations, and an h-index of 66, followed by SUSTAINABILITY (SWITZERLAND) with 150 articles, 4632 TC, and 36 h-index. BUSINESS STRATEGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT follows with 65 articles, 3731 citations, and 28 h-index, while RESOURCES, CONSERVATION AND RECYCLING records 56 articles, 7545 TC, and 36 h-index, respectively. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABILITY, and ENVIRONMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY contribute with 45, 37, and 29 articles with 2400, 390, and 493 citations and 25, 11, and 11 h-index, respectively. Additionally, SCIENCE OF THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT has 25 articles, 2428 citations, and 17 h-index; INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION ECONOMICS has 21 articles, 1578 total citations, and 16 h-index; and JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT has 21 articles, 572 citations, with 9 h-index. Beyond these INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has 19 articles, 2679 TC, and 17 h-index, PRODUCTION PLANNING AND CONTROL has 18 articles with 1479 total citations and 14 h-index, and JOURNAL OF ENTERPRISE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT has 14 articles with 741 total citations and 12 h-index. Fig. 9 represents the local impact by H-index.

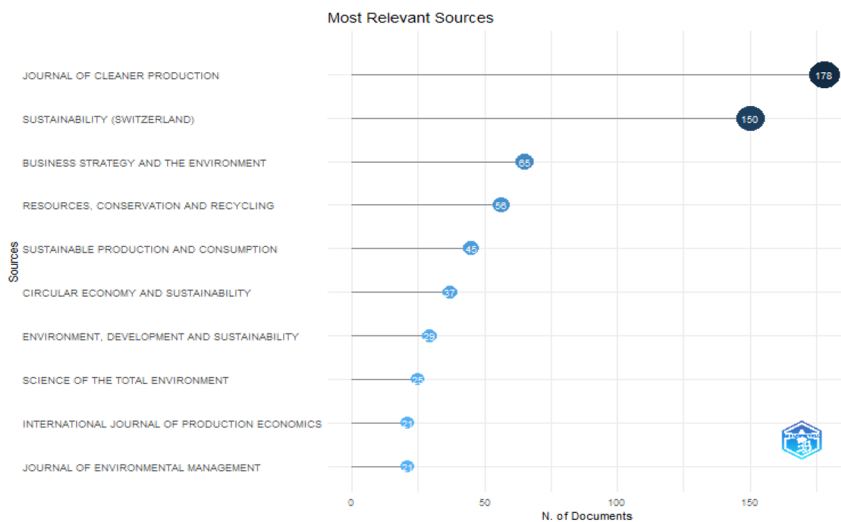


Fig.8. Most Relevant Sources

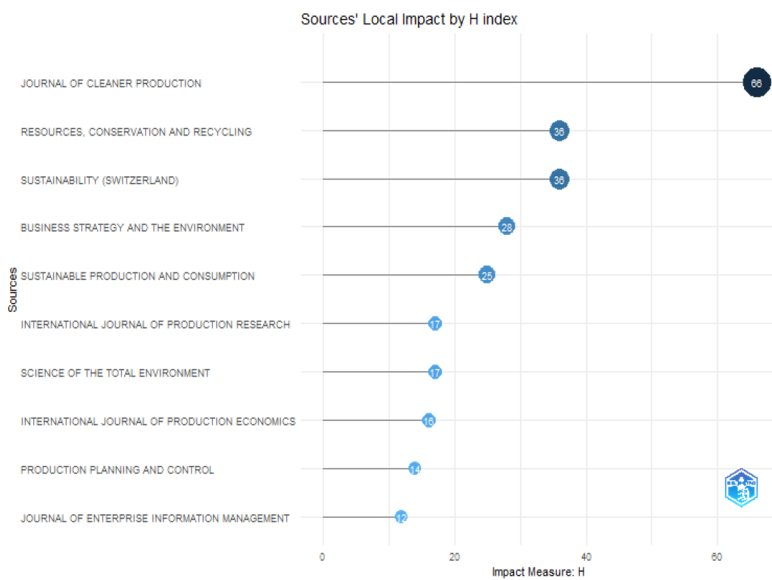


Fig.9. Sources' impact according to h-index

4.4. Most Global Cited Documents

Fig. 10 represents the top 10 most globally cited documents in the documents used for the analysis, highlighting their significance, foundational work, and major advances, particularly in the field of supply chain in the circular economy. With 1084 citations, the most cited article by GOVINDAN K in 2018 highlighted its influence on later research. While articles by KALMYKOVA Y (2018), GEISSDOERFER M. (2018), NASCIMENTO DLM (2019), and ESMAELIAN B. (2020) also have 1003, 887, 721, and 672 citations, showing their relevance for the study of supply chain resilience, inclusivity, sustainability, and transformation for the circular economy.

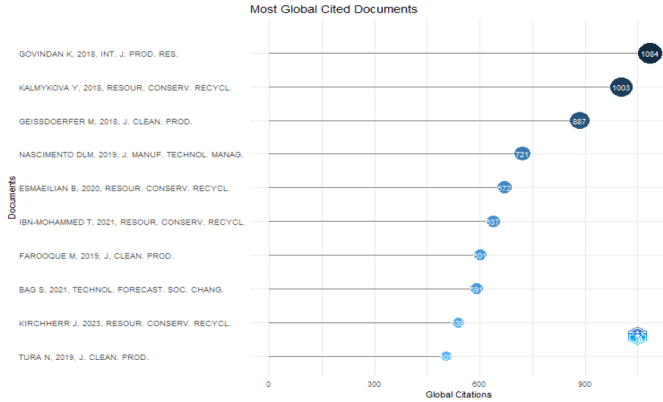


Fig.10. Most relevant documents according to citations

4.5. Most relevant words

The analysis finds the influential terms used in the articles taken for evaluation, as shown in the figure. Fig. 11 represents that CIRCULAR ECONOMY is the most used term by the researchers in the recent research with occurring 1251 times in the documents taken for analysis purposes. Sustainable development, sustainability, supply chain management, and supply chain are also the most used terms with occurring 583, 570, 443, and 435 times in the articles taken for study. The CoWordNet is shown in the Figure. 12 represents the co-occurrence of keywords, revealing the conceptual framework of supply chain and circular economy. The CoWordNet organises commonly used keywords into clusters that correspond to prominent study themes by mapping their links. A centre cluster was formed by the frequent occurrence of phrases such as "circular economy," "sustainability," and "supply chain management" in this research. Another cluster contained terms such as "sustainable development" and "supply chains," which indicated efficiency in the working of supply chains for sustainable development.

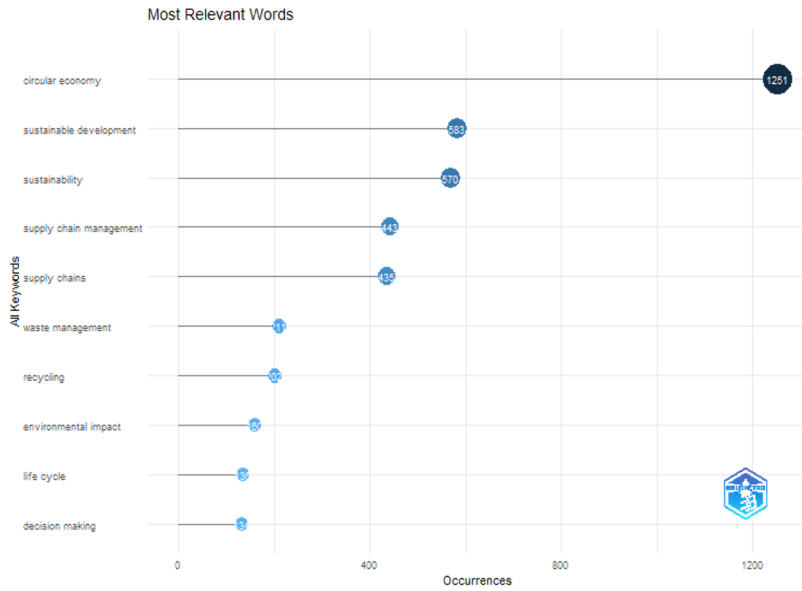


Fig.11. Most influential terms

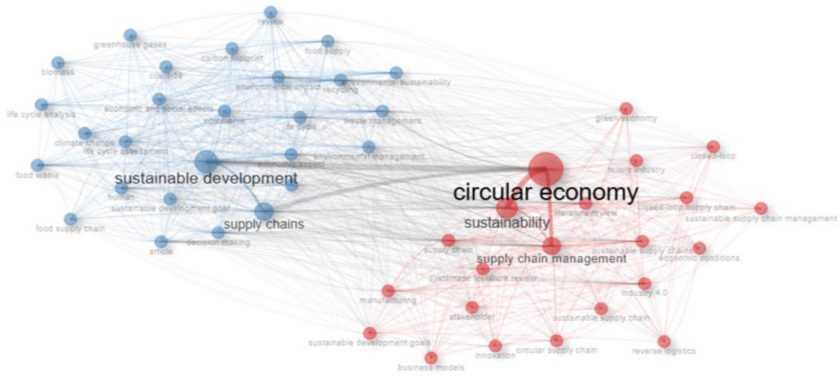


Fig.12. CoWordNet Map

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1. Supply Chain in Circular Economy

The circular economy is becoming more widely accepted as a superior option to the prevalent linear (take, make, and waste) economic paradigm. A fresh and appealing viewpoint is provided by Circular Supply Chain Management (CSCM), which incorporates the circular economy concept into supply chain management. (Farooque, Zhang, Thurer, & Qu, 2019) A major portion of the present population agrees that the circular economy is a potential remedy for sustainable development. To avoid negative consequences without jeopardising prosperity and growth, the Circular Economy envisions an economic structure that minimises resource input and waste, emissions, and energy leakage out of the system. (Geissdoerfer, Morioka, Carvalho, & Evans, 2018)

### 5.2. Resilient Supply Chain in Circular Economy

The manufacturing and distribution of products and services work effectively and efficiently with the help of modern supply chains, as they enable the right quantities to reach the right place at the right time, cost-effectively. The term "Supply Chain" has recently come into the limelight in the wake of several far-reaching events, including the global COVID-19 pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine war, and the recent tariff wars among the world's top economies. The events mentioned above have exposed vulnerabilities in the current supply chain. All these events have highlighted the need for a resilient supply chain. (Christopher & Peck, 2004) The resilient supply chain helps business houses recover quickly from shocks, maintain operations during times of crisis, and capitalise on emerging opportunities. Within the structure of India, a resilient supply chain is necessary for achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth. (Inamdar & Mulla, 2025) The concept of integrating the Circular Economy (CE) with Supply Chain Management (SCM) to enhance business sustainability is gaining focus to reduce ecological impacts and make the supply chain more environmentally friendly and sustainable. The integration of CE with SCM clears the way to move towards a resilient, inclusive, sustainable, transformational, and technologically feasible system. The concept of CE becomes reality in SCM through techniques of waste reduction, remanufacturing, reverse logistics, and circular design. (Tathavadekar, 2025)

### 5.3. Inclusive Supply Chain in Circular Economy

Inclusivity in the supply chain refers to the inclusion of a diverse range of suppliers, partners, and stakeholders from various backgrounds, with special consideration given to those from marginalised sections of society. An inclusive supply chain helps organisations promote the company's expansion and create openings for the economic empowerment of the downtrodden sections of society. (Mejia, Bruton, & Kariv, 2025) An established inclusive supply chain will help scale up the inclusive circular economy because of the supply chain's integrative nature. The countries moving towards an inclusive supply chain approach will prove to be more efficient than a country relying on corporate social responsibility programs. (Tjiptadaja & Ferrière, 2024)

### 5.4. Sustainable Supply Chain in Circular Economy

The sustainable supply chain in the circular economy is a new concept that encourages the redesign of industrial activities and social practices to decouple from the negative environmental impacts. The sustainable supply chain in the circular economy focuses on creating a more resource-efficient supply chain that ensures reduction, reuse, and recycling, thus discouraging the linear supply chain. (Dawson, Mrugalska, Lai, & Weber, 2023) A sustainable supply chain integrates economic, social, and environmental considerations in each stage of supply chain management by ensuring minimum waste and maximum resource efficiency. (Sustainable Supply Chain and Circular Economy, 2025) Adopting sustainable supply chain methods and incorporating green logistics and the circular economy will save environmental expenses and improve companies' financial performance globally. (Sharma & Makhija, 2025) One of the most significant business ideas of the contemporary era is the use of sustainable supply chain methods, organisations working to reduce environmental costs and carbon footprint, while ensuring improvements in ecological efficiency. (Soliman & El-Kady, 2020)

### 5.5. Transformative Supply Chain in Circular Economy

A transformative supply chain helps in reducing wastage and maximising resource utilisation to ensure a smooth transition from a linear to a circular economy. This transition involves plenty of rethinking of product design, manufacturing processes, logistics, and waste management of the product. A transformative supply chain utilises digital technologies and collaborative networks to establish a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable supply chain. (Tiwari & Dixit, 2024) Traditionally, the definition of supply chain resilience meant the capacity of a supply chain system to recover from shocks and surprises. The modern definition emphasises social-ecological resilience, which

includes the ability to adjust or adapt when presented with change. (Wieland & Durach, Two perspectives on supply chain resilience, 2021) Some of the academicians conceptualise supply chain as Social-Ecological Systems, which are intricate, dynamic systems made up of interrelated human and biophysical subsystems and their interactions. (Aragão, et al., 2022) The traditional supply chains must undergo a fundamental reconceptualisation as Social-Ecological Supply Chains (SESCs) to tackle the constraints present in the contemporary corporate environment. (Wieland, Dancing the Supply Chain: Toward Transformative Supply Chain Management, 2021)

### ***5.6. Combining Resilient, Inclusive, Sustainable, and Transformational Supply Chain with Circular Economy***

For having a smooth transition from a Linear Economy to a Circular Economy, the RIST (Resilient, Inclusive, Sustainable, Transformation) framework may prove to be helpful. All the elements of this framework need to work in a closed loop to play a supporting role for each other and move from a linear to a circular flow of goods in an economy. Sustainability is the need of the hour, which will play a crucial role in the development of any business organisation, as the consumers of the present time are getting conscious about the environmental costs of the products they consume. The business houses have started to leverage their sustainable activities as a pull factor to attract the new-age customers.

The big business houses, such as Apple Inc. Dell Technologies, Nike, Samsung, Under Armour, etc., have started to diversify their supply chains in the wake of recent disruptions (COVID-19, Tariff Wars, Political tensions among top economies, etc.). By spreading operations across several suppliers, regions, and modes of transportation, supply chain diversification is a strategic approach to reduce dependency on a single source and boost the resilience of current supply chains. (Cattley, 2024).

The Indian e-commerce company Flipkart has been incorporating women into its warehouse facilities as part of its efforts to create an inclusive supply chain. These facilities employ only women for several shifts, and Flipkart operates all-female grocery warehouses in Guwahati and Coimbatore. (Badri, 2023).

Flipkart and Amazon, India's two biggest online retailers, are making the switch from polybags to paper-based packaging material, signifying a move away from linear to circular supply chains. These are the next steps toward a sustainable supply chain ecosystem. (Irabatti & Irabatti, 2025).

## **6. Closing Remarks:**

India currently aims to grow its share in foreign trade by growing into a global manufacturing hub while also encouraging the sustainability agenda, considering environmental concerns. To achieve these disparate objectives, the Indian economy must evolve its supply chain network. And during this revolution of the supply chain, the major elements proposed in our study (RIST) will testify to support converting the linear economy of India into a circular one. The RIST framework paves the way to create a resilient supply chain to face challenges such as global supply chain disturbances, expansive enough to accommodate challenges similar to the social and economic ills within the country. The sustainable supply chain will enable India to reduce its carbon footprint as the economy is moving from a Linear Economy to a Circular Economy. The economy has begun to change, but we must use the RIST map to ease the transformation. Taking into account the approach being used at present, to change the supply chain ecosystem, we shall be looking at joint steps by all the major stakeholders, namely government, the private sector, and academicians in the society. The population of necessary actions by the government of the day into the supply chain's transformation has borne this positive fruit, but as it is known, society and the private sector must complement the government's steps for a seamless transition from a Linear to a Circular Supply Chain.

### ***Disclaimer:***

The base of this research is secondary data examined using the PRISMA Model and the Bibliometrix package in R. The results may be confined by the scope and level of development of current research on the RIST Framework, but they also represent trends in the academic literature that is currently available. The results' completeness and generalisability outside of the reviewed papers are not guaranteed by the authors.

## References:

- [1] Rakowski, D., Ewalts, D., & Acqua, C. D. (2025, May 12). *2025 The Global Circularity Gap Report* | Deloitte Global. Deloitte. <https://www.deloitte.com/global/en/issues/climate/global-circularity-gap.html>
- [2] Evans, D. (2024, May 20). *India's rise in the global supply chain*. Forbes. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/daveevans/2024/05/20/indias-rise-in-the-global-supply-chain/>
- [3] Jean, Guillaume. (2024). *Supply Chain Diversity and Inclusion*. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/384371387\\_Supply\\_Chain\\_Diversity\\_and\\_Inclusion](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/384371387_Supply_Chain_Diversity_and_Inclusion)
- [4] Johansson, H. (2025, July 29). *India's Growing Role: How the Supply Chain in India is Evolving*. Gembah. <https://gembah.com/blog/india-supply-chain/>
- [5] Sharma, K., Makhija, T. K., & Selinus University. (2025). Sustainable Supply Chain Innovations: Exploring green logistics and circular economy models [Research Article]. *International Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 563. <https://www.theaspd.com/ijes.php>
- [6] Saha, S. K., Saha, J., Hi-tech Power and Steel Limited, & MSMSR, MATS University. (2024). The Transition in Economic Theory from Linear to Circular for the Sustainability: A Case Study. In *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)* (Vol. 6, Issue 4, pp. 1–2). [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/383414985\\_The\\_Transition\\_in\\_Economic\\_Theory\\_from\\_Linear\\_to\\_Circular\\_for\\_the\\_Sustainability\\_A\\_Case\\_Study](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/383414985_The_Transition_in_Economic_Theory_from_Linear_to_Circular_for_the_Sustainability_A_Case_Study)
- [7] Dimitrov, Dimitar K., and Mariyana Ivanova. "Trends in Organic Farming Development in Bulgaria: Applying Circular Economy Principles to Sustainable Rural Development" *Visegrad Journal on Bioeconomy and Sustainable Development*, vol. 6, no. 1, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, 2017, pp. 10-16. <https://doi.org/10.1515/vjbsd-2017-0002>
- [8] Harvey J. Miller, Frank Witlox, Calvin P. Tribby, Developing context-sensitive livability indicators for transportation planning: a measurement framework. *Journal of Transport Geography*, Volume 26, 2013, Pages 51-64, ISSN 0966-6923, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2012.08.007>.
- [9] Prieto-Sandoval, V., Jaca, C., Ormazabal, M., & University of Navarra, TECNUN, Industrial Management Department. (2017). Towards a consensus on the circular economy. In *Journal of Cleaner Production* [Journal-article]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2017.12.224>
- [10] Eleonore Loiseau, Laura Saikku, Riina Antikainen, Nils Droste, Bernd Hansjürgens, Kati Pitkänen, Pekka Leskinen, Peter Kuikman, Marianne Thomsen, Green economy and related concepts: An overview, *Journal of Cleaner Production*, Volume 139, 2016, Pages 361-371. ISSN 0959-6526, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2016.08.024>.
- [11] Bennett, J.W. (1991), Pearce, D. W., and R. K. Turner. *Economics of Natural Resources and the Environment*. Baltimore MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1990, 378 pp., \$@-@-@42.50, \$@-@-@19.50 paper. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 73: 227-228. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1242904>
- [12] Jayarathna, C. P., Agdas, D., & Dawes, L. (2023). Exploring sustainable logistics practices toward a circular economy: A value creation perspective. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 32(1), 704–720. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.3170>
- [13] Simelytė, A. (2025). Innovativeness Towards Transformation from Linear to Circular Economy. *Economics and Business*, 39. <https://doi.org/10.7250/eb-2025-0001>
- [14] Kirchherr, J., Reike, D., Hekkert, M., & Innovation Studies Group, Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development, Utrecht University, The Netherlands. (2017). Conceptualizing the circular economy: An analysis of 114 definitions. In *Resources, Conservation & Recycling* [Journal-article]. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2017.09.005>
- [15] Elias Soukiazis, Sara Proença, The determinants of waste generation and recycling performance across the Portuguese municipalities – A simultaneous equation approach, *Waste Management*, Volume 114, 2020, Pages 321-330, ISSN 0956-053X, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2020.06.039>.
- [16] Nicolas Valenzuela-Levi, Factors influencing municipal recycling in the Global South: The case of Chile, *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, Volume 150, 2019, 104441, ISSN 0921-3449, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2019.104441>.
- [17] Benita M Beamon, Supply chain design and analysis:: Models and methods, *International Journal of Production Economics*, Volume 55, Issue 3, 1998, Pages 281-294, ISSN 0925-5273, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0925-5273\(98\)00079-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0925-5273(98)00079-6).
- [18] Ayati, S. M., a, Shekarian, E., a,b, Majava, J., a, & Vejrur Wæhrens, B., c. (2022). Toward a circular supply chain: Understanding barriers from the perspective of recovery approaches. In *Journal of Cleaner Production* (Vol. 359, p. 131775) [Journal-article]. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.131775>
- [19] Nguyen Thi Nha Trang, Yan Li, Reverse supply chain for end-of-life vehicles treatment: An in-depth content review, *Resources, Conservation & Recycling Advances*, Volume 17, 2023, 200128, ISSN 2667-3789, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.reradv.2022.200128>.
- [20] Farooque, Muhammad & Zhang, Abraham & Thurer, Matthias & Qu, Ting & Huisingh, Donald. (2019). Circular supply chain management: A definition and structured literature review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*. 228. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.04.303>
- [21] Geissdoerfer, M., Morioka, S. N., de Carvalho, M. M., & Evans, S. (2018). Business models and supply chains for the circular economy. *Journal of cleaner production*, 190, 712-721. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.04.159>
- [22] Christopher, M., & Peck, H. (2004). Building the resilient supply chain. [https://doi.org/10.1108/09574090410700275?urlappend=%3Futm\\_source%3Dresearchgate](https://doi.org/10.1108/09574090410700275?urlappend=%3Futm_source%3Dresearchgate)

- [23] Inamdar, F., Mulla, M. G., & Abeda Inamdar Senior College – Department of Commerce (Research Centre in Commerce). (2025). Role of a resilient supply chain system in boosting the Indian economy. In *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)* (Vol. 13, Issue 4, pp. 238–240) [Journal-article]. <https://www.ijcrt.org>
- [24] Athavadekar, V. P. (2025). Sustainable and Resilient Supply Chain Practices through Digital Transformation and Circular Economy Strategies. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.26197.28641>
- [25] Mejía, J. H., Bruton, G. D., & Kariv, D. (2025). Multinationals’ implementation strategy for inclusive supply chains in Mexico. *Organizational Dynamics*, 101155. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.orgdyn.2025.101155>
- [26] Tjiptadja T. & Ferriere M. F. (2024, May 29), 5 critical actions to establish inclusive, collaborative and sustainable circular value chains. World Economic Forum, <https://www.weforum.org/stories/2024/05/5-critical-actions-to-establish-inclusive-circular-value-chains/#:~:text=I%20involves%20setting%20a%20clear,%E2%80%9Ccollaboration%E2%80%9D%20are%20commonly%20discussed>.
- [27] Golinska-Dawson, P., Mrugalska, B., Lai, K. K., & Weber, G. W. (2023). Smart and sustainable supply chain and logistics-trends, challenges, methods and best practices. *Annals of Operations Research*, 324(1), 1-11. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-61947-3>
- [28] Sharma, K., & Makhija, T. K. (2025). Sustainable Supply Chain Innovations: Exploring Green Logistics And Circular Economy Models. *International Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 563-570. <https://doi.org/10.64252/dl42ka39>
- [29] Watson, K. (2025, February 21). *Sustainable supply chain and circular economy*. College of Business and Economics. <https://www.boisestate.edu/cobe/blog/2025/02/sustainable-supply-chain-and-circular-economy/#:~:text=Sustainable%20supply%20chain%20and%20circular%20economy%20are%20transforming%20how%20businesses,carbon%20footprints%2C%20and%20ethical%20sourcing>.
- [30] Soliman, K., & Elkady, G. (2020). GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN PRACTICES FRAMEWORK FOR PETROCHEMICALS IN EGYPT. *Renewable Energy & Sustainable Development*, 6(2). <https://doi.org/10.21622/resd.2020.06.2.048>
- [31] Tiwari, G., Dixit, V., & Kumar, R. R. (2024). Circular supply chain transformation: leveraging evolving technologies for enhanced performance. *International Journal of Logistics Research and Applications*, 1-33. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13675567.2024.2418133>
- [32] Wieland, A., & Durach, C. F. (2021). Two perspectives on supply chain resilience. *Journal of Business Logistics*, 42(3), 315-322. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbl.12271>
- [33] Aragão, G. M., Saralegui-Diez, P., Villasante, S., López-López, L., Aguilera, E., & Moranta, J. (2022). The carbon footprint of the hake supply chain in Spain: Accounting for fisheries, international transportation and domestic distribution. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 360, 131979. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2022.131979>
- [34] Wieland, A. (2021). Dancing the supply chain: Toward transformative supply chain management. *Journal of Supply Chain Management*, 57(1), 58-73. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jscm.12248>
- [35] *Yahoo is part of the Yahoo family of brands*. (n.d.). [https://uk.finance.yahoo.com/news/why-27-western-brands-abandoning-170200239.html?guccounter=1&guce\\_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2x1LmNvbS8&guce\\_referrer\\_sig=AQAA CEExpXKYtmJr9xHUqO77aEg8bEXEAdxkpvUxuat9GC\\_ZtiY9DaDaV0k\\_wr-GAOZwDn10qvWohCkECeSpZblHfl\\_InoVIQK\\_Z01pchnO2ve1Uxp34mrV-A-avI9wUb07TrR9ylGxSnuVfuwAwqYyTmfUYA1JXHNjO4QQNiF59g](https://uk.finance.yahoo.com/news/why-27-western-brands-abandoning-170200239.html?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2x1LmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAA CEExpXKYtmJr9xHUqO77aEg8bEXEAdxkpvUxuat9GC_ZtiY9DaDaV0k_wr-GAOZwDn10qvWohCkECeSpZblHfl_InoVIQK_Z01pchnO2ve1Uxp34mrV-A-avI9wUb07TrR9ylGxSnuVfuwAwqYyTmfUYA1JXHNjO4QQNiF59g)
- [36] Badri, H. (2023, December 23). *Innovation to Inclusion: Flipkart’s Impactful Year in Supply Chain Evolution*. Flipkart Stories. <https://stories.flipkart.com/supply-chain-evolution-2023/>
- [37] Irabatti, P., & Irabatti, A. (2025). Exploring Flipkart’s Sustainable Packing, Supply chain and Warehousing Strategies. In *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews, International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews* (Vol. 6, Issue 3, pp.6506–6515). <https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V6ISSUE3/IJRPR40560.pdf>

**Open Access** This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

