Abstract

Introduction

The field of study of Supply Chain Management of WEEE can divide into four main categories, 1- Supply Chain Design and Planning, 2- Decision Making and Performance Evaluation, 3- Conceptual Framework Analysis of Studies, and 4- Qualitative Studies [1].

The areas of supply chain design and planning include topics such as network design, location, allocation, and more. For example, MI Gomes and et al. [2] To implement the European WEEE directive in Portugal, they have presented the MILP mathematical model for reverse network design.

Another part of the research focuses on the decision-making and performance evaluation of supply chain processes and reverse logistics, the economic and environmental performance of organizations, and the business of managing electrical and electronic waste. For example, Temur et al. [3] Have proposed a multi-criteria decision-making approach to select the location of reverse logistics facilities using fuzzy TOPSIS type II.

One more area of study is "Analyzing Conceptual Frameworks of Studies" that researchers provide conceptual frameworks. Examples include Veronica Qizofi et al. [4], who examined the impact of regulatory laws on increasing the collection of electrical and electronic waste.

Given the significant impact that individuals have on the supply chain, a series of studies examines the behavior of stakeholders and customers. An example of research in this area is the research of Jafari et al. [5], which has investigated the factors affecting the encouragement of people to participate in electronic waste recycling. The study showed that about 58.7 percent of Iranians are willing to participate in recycling programs without any incentives.

 In addition, they have shown that factors affecting participation in recycling programs are 1-household income, 2-household size, 3-education, 4-e-waste concern level, and 5-marital status.

Literature Review

Problem Definition

Case study

Conclusion

[1] M. T. Islam and N. Huda, "Reverse logistics and closed-loop supply chain of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)/E-waste: A comprehensive literature review," *Resources, Conservation and Recycling,* vol. 137, pp. 48-75, 2018.

[2] M. I. Gomes, A. P. Barbosa-Povoa, and A. Q. Novais, "Modelling a recovery network for WEEE: A case study in Portugal," *Waste Management,* vol. 31, no. 7, pp. 1645-1660, 2011.

[3] G. T. Temur, T. Kaya, and C. Kahraman, "Facility location selection in reverse logistics using a type-2 fuzzy decision aid method," in *Supply chain management under fuzziness*: Springer, 2014, pp. 591-606.

[4] V. Ghisolfi, G. d. L. D. Chaves, R. R. Siman, and L. H. Xavier, "System dynamics applied to closed loop supply chains of desktops and laptops in Brazil: A perspective for social inclusion of waste pickers," *Waste management,* vol. 60, pp. 14-31, 2017.

[5] A. Jafari, J. Heydari, and A. Keramati, "Factors affecting incentive dependency of residents to participate in e-waste recycling: a case study on adoption of e-waste reverse supply chain in Iran," *Environment, development and sustainability,* vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 325-338, 2017.