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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study ID** | **indicators** | **methods** | **scale** | **practices** |
| 58 | Trained staff  Fixed jobs | AHP and TOPSIS | Numerical (number of created jobs) | AHP-TOPSIS Methodology |

The social sustainability is tacked in the model by the management of social resources including **training for the workers**, **fixed jobs** as well as inclusion of variable jobs based on the quantity of returns.

Environmental, economic and social impacts of the chosen criteria are evaluated using a hybrid method involving **Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) and the Fuzzy Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solutions (TOPSIS)** resulting in the determination of importance (weights) of the triple bottom line (TBL) aspects, i.e. economical, social and environmental development.

AHP method is combined with TOPSIS to determine the weights of objective functions (alternatives) based on the criteria requirements as shown in Fig 2 for the design of the RL network. AHP methodology [15] is used to derive weights for qualitative as well as quantitative criteria and alternatives. These weights are then used in TOPSIS calculations [16] and final weights for the objective functions are derived. The main steps of the AHP-TOPSIS method are as follows [17], [18]: […]

It is been assumed that for every 150 products, 10 skilled jobs are created at DMC while for every 1000 components, **20 skilled jobs are created**