

8th International conference on
Recycling, Pollution Control and Waste Management
August 06-07, 2021 | Webinar

A study on erp with special reference to esrpl

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Extended Producer Responsibility or EPR, aims to make producers or generators of plastic, more responsible w.r.t. the production of plastic (up-stream process) and product life cycle through a waste management infrastructure. It was first introduced in India in 2012, for ewaste/ electronic waste. EPR challenges with implementation in India are many given the volume of waste and the expanse of the country. This study is done to understand EPR of an individual company the procedures, challenges and opportunities of EPR in company is identified. This study also covers the policy instrument used for implementation of extended producer responsibility in of the company. Study is analysed using the descriptive method

INTRODUCTION: Principles of extended producer responsibility (hereinafter referred to as 'EPR') have been the core of most of the recent policies and legislation dealing with the end-of-life management of recyclable goods. The rising consumption of a range of complex durable goods over the years has resulted in a serious environmental problem. Proper management of the waste thus generated has been a matter of serious concern for policy makers. The authorities in the last decade has imposed the burden on the producers of these goods to be responsible for their end-of-life management. The producer may also choose to delegate this responsibility to a third party, a so-called producer responsibility organization ('PRO'), which is paid by the producer for used product management.

Advantages

- Producers can be financially incentivized to design more sustainable and environmentally friendly products when facing financial or physical stress of recycling their products.
- Using fewer materials and designing products to last longer can directly reduce producers' end-of-life costs.
- As EPR policy becomes more mainstream, it puts more pressure on countries that export E-wastes. This will discourage them from further exporting E-wastes and encourage them in building recycling facilities of their own.

Disadvantages

- It is speculated that laws could increase the cost of electronics because producers would add recycling costs into the initial price tag.
- There are concerns that manufacturers may use recall programs to pull second-hand electronics off the reuse market, by shredding rather than reusing or repairing goods that come in for recycling.
- Fees are set in place to help incentivize recycling, but this may deter the use of manufacturing with better materials for different electronic products

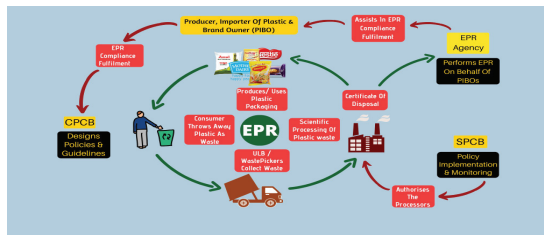
OBJECTIVES

- To know the process of EPR
- To study the role of ERP in ESRPL
- To study the policy instrument used for implementation of EPR
- To study the challenges and opportunities in waste management

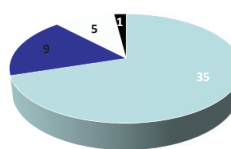
METHODOLOGY

To fulfill the above objectives of the study, data has been collected from the official website of the company and have done an interview with the CEO of the company, for further reference referred various journals and articles

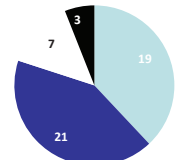
ROLE OF EPR



ROLE OF EPR IN COMPANY



PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF EPR POLICY



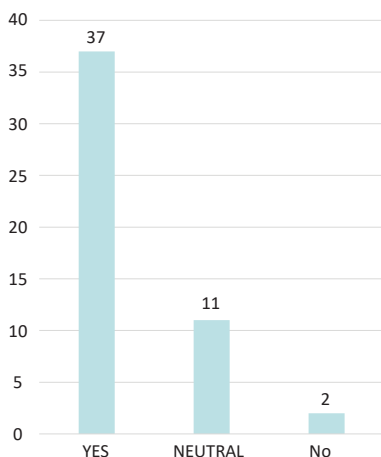
■ A LOT ■ SOMEWHAT ■ NOT SURE ■ NOT AT ALL ■ VERY SATISFIED ■ SATISFIED ■ NEUTRAL ■ NOT SATISFIED

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ANALYSIS

Challenges for waste management	Opportunities for waste management
Lack of stable political structures also affecting the waste management structures	Establishment of a sound legal basis and a sound controlling system
Regions lack suitable administrative structure, definitions of responsibilities and resources	Acknowledgement of the challenges by decision makers and officials
Insufficient funding	Willingness to develop new systems and come up with strategies to finance and organise them
Challenging political dynamics	Willingness in the private sector to assume more financial and technical responsibility
Deficiency in practical experience and qualified personnel	Experience gathered from previous projects
Lack of strategies planning, administrative communication, and definition of political goals	Establishment of specialist authorities for waste management
Lack of awareness of professional opportunities in waste management	Waste management now an option at universities
Underdeveloped capacity to handle the recycling of plastics and other waste. Lack of processing and recovery facilities	Expansion of collection and transport in cities, readiness to employ suitable systems for separated collection

MORE CHALLENGE IN IMPLEMENTING EPR IN COMPANY



POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Policy instrument	Examples
Administrative instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and/or take-back (mandatory or voluntary) • Reuse and recycling targets • Setting emission limits • Recovery obligation • Product standards technical standards
Economic instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material/product taxes • Subsidies • Advance disposal fee systems • Deposit-refund systems • Upstream combined tax/subsidies
Informative instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental reports/labelling • Information provision to recyclers • Consultation with authorities about collection network
Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social contracts • Gentlemen's agreement

CONCLUSIONS

Principles of extended producer responsibility (hereinafter referred to as 'EPR') have been the core of most of the recent policies and legislation dealing with the end-of-life management of recyclable goods. The rising consumption of a range of complex durable goods over the years has resulted in a serious environmental problem. Proper management of the waste thus generated has been a matter of serious concern for policy makers. The authorities in the last decade have imposed the burden on the producers of these goods to be responsible for their end-of-life management. The producer may also choose to delegate this responsibility to a third party, a so-called producer responsibility organization ('PRO'), which is paid by the producer for used product management.

Biography

Irin Sutha is having 24 years of experience in teaching and working as an Assistant Professor in SRM Institute of Technology since 2010. She is having work experience in St. Mary's Degree College, Yousufguda, Hyderabad and Villa Marie Degree College for Women, Somajiguda, and Hyderabad. Her Awarded PhD in Retail Management in the year 2014. She has published more than 57 articles in SCOPUS indexed journals and other reputed Journals. She has organized more than 10 conferences, Seminars and workshops. She presented more than 45 papers in National and International conferences. Working with two text books titled Performance Management and Retail Management. She acted as a Convenor and Editor for International Conference on Business Research and Business Finance in SRM IST Recognized as a Research Supervisor in the Department of Commerce, SRM IST and guiding scholars for their PhD works. She is the Member of Board of Studies in SRM as well as other universities. She is acting as an Editorial Board member in various Journals. She also is acting as a Reviewer for Journals Acting consultant on various companies for HR and Accounting. She is Passionate in Learning and Teaching.

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