

Quantitative Analysis of End-of-Life Vehicle Dismantling Industry in Italian Regions

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Abstract

Objectives: The European Union has issued the "End-of-life Vehicles Directive 2000/53/EC" to regulate the recycling, reuse, and recovery of materials from end-of-life vehicles. However, complying with these standards can be complex and uncertain, creating a compliance risk for companies. End-of-life vehicles are considered hazardous waste and have to be treated specially. These regulations may prevent Small and Middle-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) from reaching their full potential in terms of performance. Being aware of the limited capacity in the market and waste management systems for end-of-life vehicles is fundamental for environmental sustainability, legal compliance, market competitiveness, and the overall well-being of communities and ecosystems. **Data and Methods:** This study uses 20 public datasets from the Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA) to conduct a quantitative analysis of the end-of-life vehicle dismantling industry in Italy. Each dataset contains the number of authorized dismantling companies in a specific region of Italy. The analysis examines various factors, including the frequency of types of waste, recovery and disposal operations. Furthermore, the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is used to evaluate national and regional market concentration based on authorized dismantling capacity expressed in tonnes. For the analysis, was necessary to clean the data and employ Watson Studio tool to transform and extract the relevant information. **Results and Conclusions:** This research aims to gather valuable insights into Italy's end-of-life vehicle (ELV) dismantling industry. The findings of this study can contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the competitive landscape and market concentration. End-of-life companies operating within the sector can use the research to refine their strategies, whether is in the market entry, operational optimization, strategic partnership or diversification of services. Additionally, it can provide valuable information for policymakers to make informed decisions and develop strategies that contribute to a responsible and efficient end-of-life vehicle management system.

Keywords: End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs), Dismantling Industry, Market Concentration, Waste Management

Barriers to the Adoption of Plant-Based Protein using the ISM-Based Method

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Abstract

There is a growing concern regarding consumer food choices and sustainability efforts. Food has become a significant factor affecting the climate as well as human health. At the same time, plant-based protein adoption (PPA) faces several barriers at the socio-cultural, economic, political, and product-feature levels. Hence, the present study is an attempt to explore and systematically analyze the adoption barriers of PPA. The adoption of PPA becomes pivotal, serving not only in the provision of responsible production and consumption solutions (Goal 12) but also in fostering a healthier climate (Goal 13) as integral to achieving the United Nations' sustainable development goals (UNSDGs). Hence, the focal

point of this investigation is to propose appropriate benchmarks for selecting the most important PPA barrier. The Interpretive Structural Modelling (ISM) approach will evaluate the barriers at all the above-mentioned levels and aid industrialists and researchers in combating the challenges. Implications for industry practitioners and scholars are expected to add value to the body of knowledge.

Keywords: UNSDGs, Plant-Based Meat; Alternative Protein Sources, Sustainable Food Choices, Sustainable Environment, Animal-Agriculture, Interpretive Structural Modelling

Digital Entrepreneurial Behavior among University Students in Saudi Arabia: The Mediating Effect of Entrepreneurial Intention and the Moderating Role of Anticipated Regret

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Abstract

The establishment of new enterprises significantly contributes to the economic prosperity and stability of both developed and developing nations on a global scale. Despite a notable proportion of adults in Saudi Arabia perceiving favorable prospects for initiating new business ventures, the country has experienced only moderate growth in entrepreneurship. This study aims to comprehensively evaluate the determinants influencing students' intentions to embark on new entrepreneurial ventures through technological platforms upon completing their education at universities in Dammam, Saudi Arabia. In pursuit of this objective, the research endeavors to construct a robust conceptual framework elucidating digital entrepreneurial behavior, encompassing the mediating impact of entrepreneurial intention and the moderating role of anticipated regret. A survey-based methodology rooted in quantitative research design will be employed for data collection and analysis. The application of the Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM) will allow for a detailed examination of the intricate relationships within the conceptual framework. The anticipated outcomes of this research hold significant theoretical implications and will offer valuable insights for policymaking in this domain.

Keywords: Digital Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Education, Risk Propensity, Entrepreneurial Intention, Anticipated Regret, Saudi Arabia

Barriers to Q-Commerce Adoption in India: A DEMATEL Based Approach

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Abstract

Q-commerce is a rapidly growing market that has the potential to become a major force in ecommerce. In this study, we analyze the key cause-and-effect relationships among the barriers faced by the e-grocery delivery system in India using the Decision Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL). Our findings indicate that low picking efficiency and complex vendor management are the most influential barriers, without being influenced by others. The insights from this study will help q-commerce businesses improve the efficiency of their e-grocery delivery system.

Keywords: Q-commerce, E-commerce, E-grocery, Barriers, DEMATEL
