

Production System after the Covid-19 and the effects on sustainability

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Nobody gets it right in the business model of the future, but the collateral damage caused by Covid-19 is already affecting a non-return outcome for many companies and workers with regard to the physical space and the filling of the individual work space.

Given the complexity of the phenomenon of the sharing economy, a variety of methods and approaches are necessary to study the phenomenon from various perspectives.

Explore the structural and functional aspects of the sharing economy by focusing on its defining characteristics, main stakeholders, and systemic benefits and challenges.

To analyse and identify main research questions and reflections and replications.

We face consumer motivations to engage in peer-to-peer sharing include cost-saving, trust in other users, ecological sustainability, and a “*modern lifestyle*”.

Factors that obstruct peer-to-peer sharing include the independence of private ownership, effort expectancy, and perceived process risks.

The global COVID-19 pandemic has had strong impacts on national and international freight, construction and tourism industry, supply chains, and has resulted in a rapid decline in the demand for traditional energy sources.

In fact, research has outlined that urban areas depend on global supply chains for their day-to-day basic functions, including, e.g., energy supplies, food and safe access to potable water.

While there is ongoing research focusing on a COVID-19 vaccine, there is also a need for researchers to work cooperatively on novel strategies for world economic recovery incorporating renewable energy policy, technology and management.

Wenxiao Chu, Francesco Calise, Neven Dui, Poul Alberg Østergaard, Maria Vicidomini and Qiuwang Wang (2020)

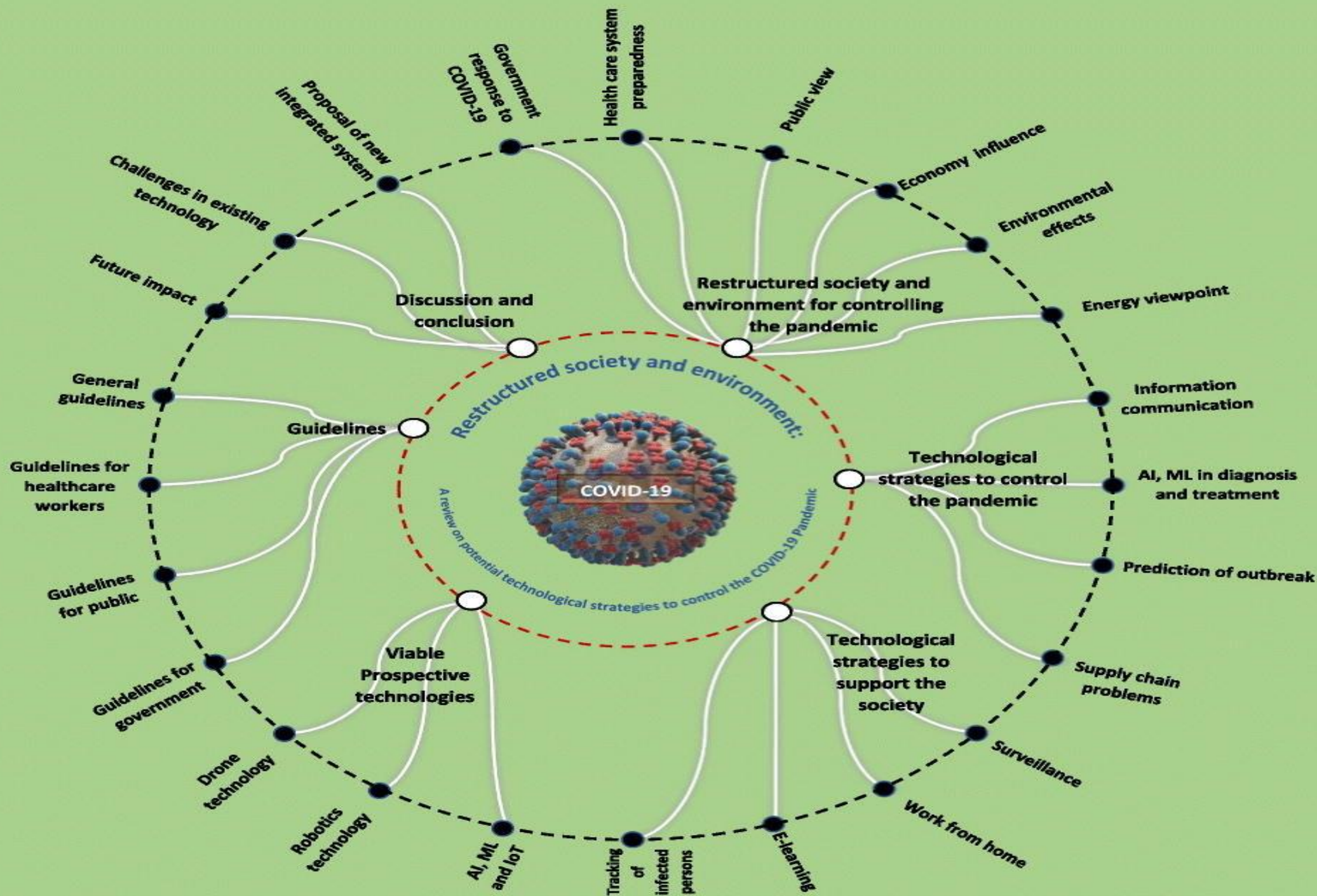
Among COVID-19, global supply chain and manufacturing network are moving through a very distressing stage and cause enormous disruption in goods production, people life, transportation, and stimulate civil unrest.

The post-COVID-19 period would push organisations to shift production and supply chain systems in a more sustainable way.

Therefore, it is required to formulate adequate institutional and operational policies for overcoming the production losses and improving the consumption pattern, which would further boost the economy.

Pandemic effects and production system

- ▶ The pandemic situation arises the demand for rare production items such as ventilators, gloves, face shields, masks, and sanitizers at a high rate.
- ▶ During this pandemic era, some of the manufacturing giants such as General Motors and Ford Motors turn their production system to support the need of society in terms of manufacturing ventilators.
- ▶ Therefore, a flexible manufacturing system is required to fulfil the requirement for such necessary items.
- ▶ The post COVID era opens an opportunity window for the sustainable business transition, and need to make supply and production system more resilient. Let's see the next image.



- The post-crisis period will afford rare circumstances to shift supply and production systems toward a more desirable state.
- It is important that we plan constantly for changes in public policy and financial investment rather than forego the opportunity because of a lack of timely action.
- It will be necessary to work assiduously to ensure the emergence and successful adoption of new types of economic development and governance models and these collective changes will require hard thinking, new behaviour, and thoughtful action.

Questions for discussion

- 1.** Are we powerless to shape the future and sustainability transitions are prospective options?
- 2.** The COVID-19 pandemic has forced society to place itself on pause for an extended period?
- 3.** Are we on the edge of a major transformation in how many of us will breath and how goods we intend to produce and distributed?
- 4.** From the standpoint of sustainable supply and production, will we return to systems of global supply chains?
- 5.** How supply chain and production systems will be reconstituted over the next few months?
- 6.** What will be the impacts of this rebuilding process on greenhouse-gas emissions and the environmental footprint of supply and production?
- 7.** Will supply-chain resilience require excess capacities of all materials?
- 8.** We have made a number of possible conjectures related to prospective changes, but how many of them will come to pass?
- 9.** Will we see less demand for goods and services? Will people travel less? Will they live more simply with a prevailing make-do-and-mend attitude or will they upskill to facilitate a redeployment of labour?
- 10.** What are the consequences of these changes for sustainability transitions?

**These and many other
questions provide
opportunities for future
research**

Referencies

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Thank you

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect against the white background.