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The Influence of Green Supply Chain Management Practices in Reducing Used Cooking Oil Waste on Company Performance at PT SISAKU

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ABSTRACT

Green supply chain management has become a new breakthrough in the era of globalization and increasing environmental issues in society. Where innovation in environmentally friendly technology has proven to be cost-effective. The main objective of this study is to examine green supply chain management practices, which the author took, namely, green purchasing, green manufacturing and green logistics on company performance. This study uses quantitative research methods. The population in this study is all 60 employees of PT SISAKU. The sampling technique used saturated samples and the assessment used in this study used a Likert scale. Data analysis used the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method to be able to answer the formulated hypothesis. The results of this study found that green purchasing has no effect on company performance, green manufacturing and green logistics have a positive and significant effect on company performance.

Keywords: *Green supply chain Management; Company Performance.*

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RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Industrial advancements and increased environmental awareness have transformed the traditional business focus from purely financial gains to a broader emphasis on social and environmental responsibility (Elkington, 1997). Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) has become a strategic initiative in response to these evolving expectations, as companies seek to embed environmental considerations throughout their supply chain processes—from raw material sourcing to end-of-life product management (Rizki & Agustine, 2022). GSCM practices include activities such as eco-friendly purchasing, sustainable manufacturing, and environmentally responsible logistics, all aimed at minimizing ecological harm while promoting efficiency and sustainability (Srivastava, 2007). Beyond reducing pollution and waste, GSCM can also lead to enhanced operational performance and cost savings (Khan & Qianli, 2017).

The issue of used cooking oil waste has emerged as a pressing problem in Indonesia, largely due to the country's high level of cooking oil consumption—estimated at 9.56 kg per capita annually (Bapanas, 2023). When not properly managed, used cooking oil can become a serious environmental pollutant and may be illicitly reprocessed for consumption, posing significant health risks (Kharina et al., 2018). This highlights the urgency of developing effective waste treatment strategies. One promising and sustainable solution is the conversion of used cooking oil into biodiesel, a method that has proven successful in various countries (Zhang et al., 2015). While the Jakarta Provincial Government has introduced regulatory measures through Governor Regulation No. 167 of 2016 to address this issue, the execution—particularly in terms of systematic waste collection—remains inadequate.

PT Solusi Indah Sampahku (SISAKU), a company operating in the field of used cooking oil waste management, functions as a key intermediary in the biodiesel supply chain. The company acquires waste cooking oil from multiple sources—ranging from households to food-related industries—and transforms it into value-added products. In line with Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) practices, SISAKU has implemented a zero-waste policy, where the by-products of its processing activities are repurposed and marketed as animal feed. This reflects the organization's ongoing commitment to environmentally responsible and sustainable operations. However, despite the adoption of GSCM strategies, the company faces persistent challenges, particularly in maintaining consistent waste collection targets.

Internal records from PT SISAKU reveal that the company aims to collect 100 tons of used cooking oil monthly. Nevertheless, there is a considerable discrepancy between this target and the actual collection results. For example, between January and April 2025, the cumulative collection only reached 1.8% of the intended target for that period, with significant fluctuations observed throughout. This gap highlights serious challenges in the effectiveness of the collection system, which are impacted by factors such as pricing, competition, and insufficient community engagement. Consequently, an in-depth investigation is needed to explore how Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) practices can improve the company's performance, especially during the raw material collection stage.

This research seeks to analyze the influence of Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) practices on overcoming the challenges related to declining used cooking oil waste collection targets at PT SISAKU. The study concentrates on assessing the efficiency of Green Purchasing, Green Manufacturing, and Green Logistics in improving the company's

performance, especially concerning waste minimization. The outcomes of this research are anticipated to shed light on the obstacles to achieving collection goals and to provide strategic recommendations for enhancing the company's sustainable supply chain operations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Supply Chain Management (SCM)

According to Purwaningtyas et al. (2022), Supply Chain Management (SCM) involves the coordination of business activities from the initial supplier to the final consumer, delivering products, services, and information that create added value for customers. The supply chain consists of a network of organizations collaborating to produce goods, spanning from suppliers to end users, encompassing the movement and transformation of materials, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) information, and financial resources (Fortuna et al., 2014). The primary objective of environmentally conscious supply chain management is to evaluate the environmental effects of all products and processes to safeguard nature and the surrounding ecosystem. SCM serves as a method, tool, or strategy for effectively managing supply chain operations.

Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM)

Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) represents an innovative strategy in supply chain operations that focuses on environmental aspects, including activities such as reducing waste, recycling, reusing materials, and substituting resources. GSCM involves incorporating environmental considerations throughout the supply chain, from product design and raw material procurement to manufacturing, delivery to consumers, and managing products after their useful life ends (Sutrisno, 2020).

Green Purchasing

Green purchasing involves the procurement process that emphasizes reducing, reusing, and recycling raw materials during the acquisition stage (Pramesti et al., 2020). It focuses on purchasing environmentally friendly products or services that align with the company's environmental goals. This practice integrates environmental standards into the decision-making process when selecting products or services to be purchased (Regita et al., 2020).

Green Manufacturing

Green production, often referred to as green manufacturing, is an ongoing process improvement strategy aimed at minimizing or preventing pollution to air, water, and soil caused by manufacturing activities, while also reducing risks to humans and wildlife (Rostamzadeh et al., 2015). This approach emphasizes the use of inputs that generate little to no waste, helping to decrease raw material expenses. Additionally, it involves optimizing energy efficiency in production by curbing excessive use of resources such as water, electricity, and raw materials (Setiawan, 2016).

Green Logistics

Green Logistics refers to an approach focused on reducing negative effects on the environment and society, creating a logistics system that supports sustainability by balancing social, economic, and environmental factors (Pricilia et al., 2024).

Company Performance

Corporate performance is defined as the company's capability to earn profits based on certain levels of sales, assets, and shareholder equity (Roosdiana, 2021). Saragih et al. (2018) describe financial performance as a comprehensive depiction of a company's condition over a specific period, reflecting how effectively the company utilizes its resources. Additionally, company performance refers to the overall achievement of organizational goals by efficiently and effectively managing available resources (Rospandani, 2021).

HYPOTHESIS AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMWORK

Hypothesisi Development

a. The Effect of Green Purchasing on Company Performance

According to the study by Asniwati et al. (2023), green purchasing positively affects company performance. This indicates that green purchasing influences the performance of the company. Thus, the hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H1: Green Purchasing positively and significantly impacts company performance.

b. The Effect of Green Manufacturing on Company Performance

Afum et al. (2020) found that green manufacturing has significantly advanced within production processes. Earlier studies have demonstrated a relationship between green manufacturing and company performance. Based on this, the following hypothesis is proposed:

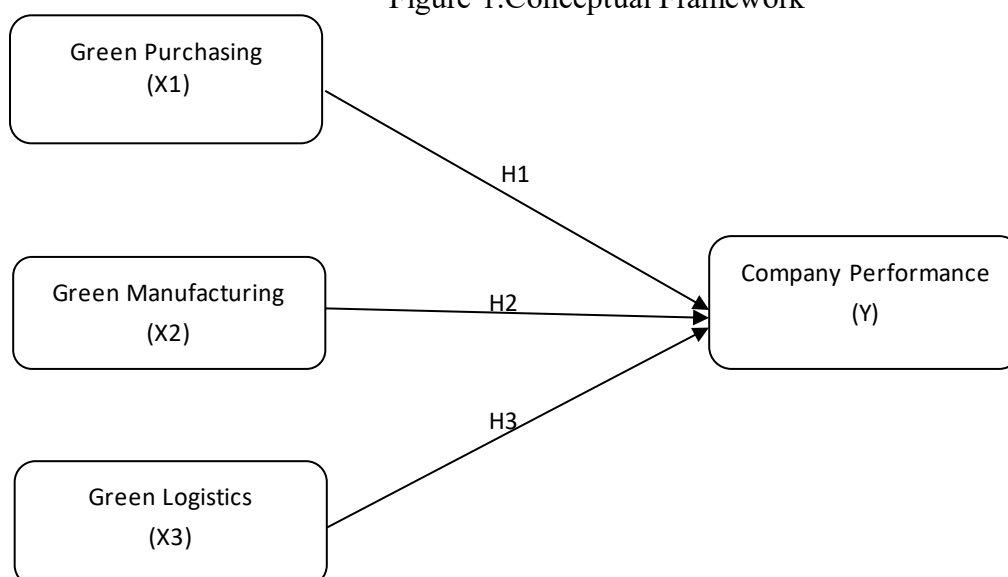
H2: Green Manufacturing has a positive and significant impact on company performance.

c. The Effect of Green Logistics on Company Performance

According to the research conducted by Edy and Yana (2020), Green Logistics influences company performance. Earlier studies have confirmed the existence of a significant effect of Green Logistics on company performance. Hence, the following hypothesis is formulated:

H3: Green logistics has a positive and significant effect on company performance.

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework



METHOD

Research Duration

This research was conducted in January 2025 at PT SISAKU (Solusi Indah Sampah-Ku), located at Jl. Masjid Al-Hidayah No.16 RT. 001/RW.007, Cimuning, Mustika Jaya, Bekasi, West Java 17155.

Research Design

This study employs a quantitative approach with a causal associative design. The aim is to analyze the cause-and-effect relationship between independent and dependent variables. Data were collected using questionnaires and statistically analyzed to test the hypotheses.

Population and Sample

The population is defined as the entire group of objects or subjects with specific characteristics that are the focus of a study, from which conclusions are drawn (Sugiyono, 2017). In this study, the population consists of all employees at PT SISAKU. A sample is a subset of the population that shares its characteristics. To select the sample size, researchers typically use calculations or established tables provided by experts like Sugiyono (2017). It is important to note that conclusions should be limited to the sample studied. In this case, the sample includes all 60 employees of PT SISAKU, meaning the entire population is also the sample.

Method of Data Analysis

The data analysis begins with descriptive statistics to provide an overview of the research data, including measures such as mean, standard deviation, and frequency. This is followed by inferential analysis using the Partial Least Squares (PLS) method with SmartPLS software version 3.3.9. PLS was chosen due to its capability to handle small sample sizes and data that do not meet the assumptions of multivariate normality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Quality Test Results

1. Outer Model

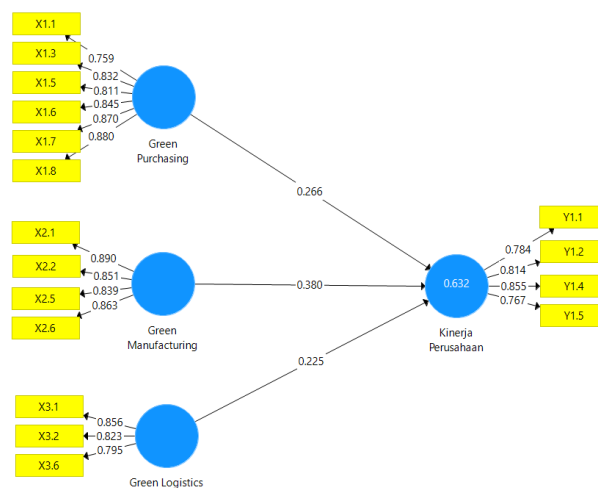
a. Convergent Validity

Convergent validity for reflective models is assessed by analyzing the correlation between indicators and constructs through PLS. Hair et al. (2018) suggest that indicators with correlation values above 0.70 are considered valid. Nonetheless, in the scale development phase, loading factors ranging from 0.50 to 0.60 are still deemed acceptable. The correlation results are presented in the table and structural diagram below.

Table 1. Table Outer Loading (Measurement Model)

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Green Purchasing (X1)</i>	<i>Green Manufacturing (X2)</i>	<i>Green Logistics (X3)</i>	<i>Company Performance</i>
<i>X1.1</i>	0.759			
<i>X1.3</i>	0.832			
<i>X1.5</i>	0.811			
<i>X1.6</i>	0.845			
<i>X1.7</i>	0.870			
<i>X1.8</i>	0.880			
<i>X2.1</i>		0.890		
<i>X2.2</i>		0.851		
<i>X2.5</i>		0.839		
<i>X2.6</i>		0.863		
<i>X3.1</i>			0.856	
<i>X3.2</i>			0.823	
<i>X3.6</i>			0.795	
<i>Y1.1</i>				0.784
<i>Y1.2</i>				0.814
<i>Y1.4</i>				0.855
<i>Y1.5</i>				0.767

Figure 2. PLS Algorithm Results (Modified)



Referring to Table 1, all loading factors exceed the 0.70 threshold. As a result, no constructs were removed from the model. Thus, all constructs are deemed valid, satisfying the validity requirements with loading factors above 0.70.

b. Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity testing aims to verify that the variables or indicators in the research have distinct values and are specifically associated with their own variables, rather than with variables or indicators outside their intended scope. To evaluate whether the research model demonstrates strong discriminant validity, two procedures are required: analysis of cross-loading values and assessment using the Fornell-Larcker criterion.

Table 2. Results of Discriminant Validity Test (Cross Loadings)

Variable	Indikator	<i>Green Purchasing (X1)</i>	<i>Green Manufacturing (X2)</i>	<i>Green Logistics (X3)</i>	<i>Company Performance</i>
Green Purchasing	X1.1	0.759	0.546	0.666	0.530
	X1.3	0.832	0.673	0.492	0.502
	X1.5	0.811	0.737	0.659	0.577
	X1.6	0.845	0.626	0.573	0.687
	X1.7	0.870	0.734	0.497	0.706
Green Manufacturing	X1.8	0.880	0.792	0.550	0.617
	X2.1	0.731	0.890	0.601	0.609
	X2.2	0.712	0.851	0.604	0.570
	X2.5	0.724	0.839	0.541	0.673
	X2.6	0.671	0.863	0.625	0.723
Green Logistics	X3.1	0.550	0.557	0.856	0.627
	X3.2	0.547	0.576	0.823	0.546
	X3.6	0.606	0.581	0.795	0.463
Company Performance	Y1.1	0.502	0.554	0.520	0.784
	Y1.2	0.584	0.677	0.756	0.814
	Y1.4	0.602	0.628	0.493	0.855
	Y1.5	0.675	0.556	0.337	0.767

Referring to Table 2, the loading values for each indicator exceed their cross-loading values, confirming the absence of discriminant validity problems. This shows that the latent constructs are better at explaining their own indicators compared to indicators from other constructs. Hence, these indicators are appropriate for subsequent analysis.

c. Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpha is frequently used to assess measurement models by evaluating their reliability and validity. Specifically, Cronbach's Alpha measures the reliability of all indicators in the model, with a minimum acceptable value of 0.70. The Cronbach's Alpha results for this research are shown in the table below:

Table 3. Cronbach's Alpha Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Description
<i>Green Purchasing</i>	0.912	Reliable
<i>Green Manufacturing</i>	0.884	Reliable
<i>Green Logistics</i>	0.768	Reliable
<i>Company Performance</i>	0.820	Reliable

Based on Table 3, it can be concluded that all constructs are reliable, as the Cronbach's Alpha values exceed the 0.70 threshold. Therefore, all variables in this research model demonstrate internal consistency reliability.

2. Inner Model

a. R-Square

Table 4. R-Square Test Results

Description	R Square	Adjusted R Square
Company Performance	0.632	0,613

According to Table 4, the R-Square value for the company performance variable is 0.632. This implies that green purchasing, green manufacturing, and green logistics collectively account for 63.2% of the variation in company performance, while the remaining 36.8% is attributed to other factors not included in this research.

b. GOF (Goodness of Fit)

Table 5. *Q-Square Value*

Variabel	Q ² (=1-SSE/SSO)
Green Purchasing	
Green Manufacturing	
Green Logistic	
Company Performance	0.376

As shown in Table 5, the Q-Square value obtained in this study is 0.376, which is above the benchmark value of 0.35. This result suggests that the model demonstrates a strong level of predictive relevance.

c. Hypothesis Testing Results (Path Coefficient Estimation)

The purpose of this analysis is to identify whether the independent variables significantly influence the dependent variable by evaluating the path coefficients, which show the parameter estimates along with their T-statistic significance levels.

The parameter significance offers insight into the relationships among the study variables. Hypotheses are accepted or rejected based on a significance level of 0.05. The table below displays the estimation results for the structural model testing:

Table 6. Hypothesis Test Results Based on Path Coefficients

Variable	Original Sample (O)	T-Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values	Result
Green Purchasing -> Company Performance	0.266	0.216	0.137	Not significant
Green Manufacturing-> Company Performance	0.380	2.384	0.039	Positive and significant
Green Logistics-> Company Performance	0.255	3.276	0.016	Positive and significant

1. Green Purchasing Not significant on Company Performance

Referring to Table 6, the results of this study indicate that Green Purchasing does not significantly influence Company Performance, as evidenced by a p-value of 0.137, which exceeds the 0.05 significance threshold. Consequently, Hypothesis 1 is rejected. This outcome is consistent with other research suggesting that green purchasing can sometimes be perceived as a time-consuming operational burden rather than a factor enhancing performance. Although green purchasing is an essential element of green supply chain management, its implementation at PT SISAKU has yet to show a measurable effect on the company's performance. This situation may stem from a lack of full awareness or adoption of the long-term advantages by the company and its stakeholders.

2. Green Manufacturing Positive and significant on Company Performance

According to Table 6, this study shows that Green Manufacturing significantly impacts Company Performance, as indicated by a p-value of 0.039, which is below the 0.05 significance threshold. Hence, Hypothesis 2 is supported. This outcome is in line with the findings of Asniwati (2023) and Wahdiyat & Ery (2024), who reported a positive relationship between green manufacturing and company performance. The evidence suggests that enhanced green manufacturing practices contribute to better company performance. Specifically, the implementation of green manufacturing at PT SISAKU has yielded measurable positive effects. These efforts emphasize the use of eco-friendly materials, waste reduction, and improved production efficiency, resulting in cost savings and overall performance improvements. This supports the theory that environmental innovations can offer a competitive edge.

3. Green Logistics Positive and significant on Company Performance

Referring to Table 6, this study reveals that Green Logistics has a significant impact on Company Performance, as indicated by a p-value of 0.016, which is lower than the 0.05 significance threshold. Thus, Hypothesis 3 is accepted. This outcome aligns with the findings of Pricilia et al. (2024), who reported that green logistics positively affects company performance. The evidence suggests that the adoption of green logistics contributes to improved company outcomes. Despite being a relatively new concept in many industries, PT SISAKU has effectively utilized green logistics as a catalyst for better performance. Through strategic resource planning and management aimed at reducing environmental impact, the company has been able to optimize operations and boost efficiency, which ultimately benefits overall performance. These results are in agreement with previous research highlighting that eco-friendly logistics practices enhance business performance.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1. Based on the hypothesis testing results, green purchasing does not have a significant effect on company performance at PT SISAKU. This is indicated by a p-value of 0.137, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05.
2. The hypothesis testing results show that green manufacturing has a positive and significant effect on company performance at PT SISAKU, evidenced by a p-value of 0.039, which is less than the significance level of 0.05.

3. Based on the hypothesis testing, green logistics has a positive and significant impact on company performance at PT SISAKU, with a p-value of 0.016, which is below the 0.05 significance threshold.

Recommendations

1. For the Company

- 1) **Prioritize Green Manufacturing:**
The findings indicate that Green Manufacturing has a meaningful and statistically significant impact on company performance, supported by a p-value of 0.039 and an f-square value of 0.115, which signifies a moderate influence. It is advisable for the company to reinforce and sustain these practices, including the use of eco-friendly materials, minimizing hazardous waste, and enhancing production efficiency, as these have shown the strongest positive effects.
- 2) **Strengthen Green Logistics Efforts:**
The analysis also demonstrates that Green Logistics significantly improves company performance, with a p-value of 0.016 and a small but noteworthy effect size indicated by an f-square of 0.067. The company should continue to expand its green logistics initiatives, such as optimizing transportation routes and employing more fuel-efficient vehicles, to further support performance gains.
- 3) **Review and Improve Green Purchasing Strategies:**
Green Purchasing was found to have an insignificant effect on performance, with a p-value of 0.137 and a very low f-square value of 0.057, suggesting minimal impact. The company should reevaluate its green purchasing approach, addressing any potential inefficiencies or obstacles. Revising the strategy to better integrate with corporate goals—such as selecting suppliers that not only meet environmental standards but also offer cost or quality benefits—may enhance its effectiveness.

2. For Future Research

- 1) **Broaden Sample Diversity**
Given that the current study's sample was predominantly male (67%) and primarily high school educated (72%), future research should strive for a more balanced demographic representation to enhance the generalizability of the results.
- 2) **Incorporate Mediating or Moderating Factors**
Since green purchasing did not show a significant direct effect, future studies could include mediating or moderating variables to uncover underlying dynamics and provide a deeper understanding of the relationships involved.
- 3) **Adopt Qualitative Research Methods**
To enrich quantitative findings, subsequent research could use qualitative techniques such as in-depth interviews or case studies. This would provide deeper insights into why green purchasing may be perceived as ineffective and offer contextual understanding.

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