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A Cause and Effect Model for Digital Sustainable Supply Chain Competitiveness under Uncertainties: Enhancing Digital Platform

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Abstract: This study provides insights into digitalization in sustainable supply chain management by establishing a structural set of attributes with causal interrelationships among them, as well as by reporting empirical findings on successful criteria for footwear supply chain practices in Indonesia. Sustainable supply chain management and digitalization are mutual benefits. However, there are unclear cause and effect interrelationships. This study aims to critically pinpoint digitalization to approach sustainability and is designed to help firms achieve supply chain competitiveness. The fuzzy Delphi method and fuzzy decision-making trial and evaluation laboratory are utilized, due to the fuzziness associated with human decision making and the complexity and uncertainty in the supply chain. Five aspects and seventeen criteria are validated. The findings indicate that four aspects, including digital platform effectiveness, digital communication belonging to the supply chain digitalization perspective, labour conditions, and manufacturing processes, are important to sustainable supply chain management. The top causal criteria, including logistics integration, logistics optimization, delivery speed, proactive action, and real-time inventory, are considered to assist firms in implementing better practices.

Keywords: sustainable supply chain management; digitalization; digital platform effectiveness; digital communication; fuzzy DEMATEL

1. Introduction

Sustainable supply chain management (SSCM) has become a vital tool with which firms can control costs and maximize economic performance. It also faces heavy pressure with respect to adopting practices to achieve socioenvironmental sustainability [1,2]. Alkhuzaim et al. [3] highlighted that SSCM strives to sustainably accomplish the flow of resources and information for product/service releases by means of technical procedures that connect the upstream and downstream parts of the supply chain (SC). Tsai et al. [4] argued that SSCM requires complete integration to manage the acquisition, manufacturing, and distribution of products or services while effectively and efficiently improving the long-term connections between firms and their SC partners. However, current SC management practices, which merely pursue economic benefits, are not a sound alternative for firms from a long-term sustainability viewpoint [5]. Industries worldwide are wrestling to integrate SSCM into their business systems [2]. This includes the footwear industry, which is no longer self-sufficient in a competitive market, thereby forcing firms

to adopt SSCM to continue strengthening their profitability and move towards sustainability [6].

A couple of years ago, developing nations and consumers started to increase their awareness of sustainable practices and demand that firms adopt SC processes to improve their socioenvironmental sustainability [2]. In Indonesia, the footwear industry contributes to the nation's economy. The country is one of the major footwear manufacturers worldwide and ranks fourth after China, India, and Vietnam [7]. The industry had a total value (domestic and export) of USD 7.97 billion in 2017, with an export growth rate of 8.97% in 2020 [8,9]. However, a plethora of sustainability issues, such as environmental damage and social conditions, are common in the footwear sector and could lead to unattractiveness to buyers [10]. Therefore, it is important for the footwear industry in Indonesia to incorporate SSCM practices to achieve operational excellence while solving social and environmental problems.

While designing SSCM, the sustainability perspectives of society, the environment, and the economy (triple bottom line—TBL) should be integrated to achieve continued sustainability performance [3]. Tseng et al. [11] indicated that balancing TBL and integrating it into the SC network has received significant attention among academics and practitioners. Ahmed and Sarkar [12] stated that firms directly consider TBL as the combination of different aspects of sustainable development. However, SSCM is fuzzy due to the limited compromise on social and environmental SC performance, as well as tangible economic outcomes. There are still gaps in achieving sustainable SC development. Digital technologies, such as personal computers, mobile devices, self-driving vehicles and drones, and wearable devices such as smartphones and smartwatches, have changed the ways in which people approach and exchange information. These emergent innovative technologies touch every business, including SC and logistics services, and support effective collaboration and communication among SC partners. Büyüközkan and Göçer [6] argued that current emerging digital technology has a huge impact across SC and industry, which makes it dynamic and volatile, thus forcing firms to keep strengthening their profitability and sustainability in a competitive market. Annosi et al. [13] claimed that digital technologies improve collaboration, encourage the growth of new business models, and improve firms' profitability. Beaulieu and Bentahar [14] proposed that the implementation of digital technology helps to achieve flexibility and efficiency in SSCM by synchronizing the flow of information in SC processes. Barrett and Scott [15] argued that the digital, technical, coefficient-given industry SSCM is embodied in a circular economy that includes fresh resources, energy, equipment, services, properties, and transportation, all of which are required for production lines. Firms are also encouraged to integrate their SC process into digital technology applications [16,17]. Nevertheless, uneven digitalization among partners can cause potential disruptions within SC, and how to address SSCM under the great effect of digitalization remains unclear. This study intends to establish the digitalization perspective as critical to the SSCM approach and to help firms achieve SC competitive advantages.

Due to the complexity and uncertainty of SSCM, this study used the fuzzy Delphi method (FDM) and fuzzy decision-making trial and evaluation laboratory (FDEMATEL) approaches [4]. The FDM is used to eliminate less significant criteria and validate aspects identified in the literature by computing experts' linguistic reference perception levels, which have been proven to yield practical improvement under uncertainties [18,19]. Moreover, FDEMATEL is used to explore causal interrelationships among attributes [4]. Hence, this study's objectives are as follows:

- To determine a structural set of attributes in SSCM;
- To identify the causal interrelationship among attributes;
- To determine important attributes for SSCM in footwear industry practices in Indonesia.

This study contributes to the literature on digitalization in SSCM by (1) providing insight by determining and identifying a structure attribute set; (2) specifying causal interrelationships among attributes; and (3) offering empirical findings and successful criteria for footwear SSCM improvement.

The study is organized into six sections. Section 1 introduces the concept of SSCM and digitalization. Section 2 presents the literature on SSCM and digitalization, proposes the *methodology* of the study, and discusses the proposed measures. Section 3 more clearly explains the methodology used. Section 4 will present the findings. Section 5 provides theoretical and managerial implications. Finally, the conclusion is addressed in Section 6.

2. Literature Review

This section discusses SSCM, digitalization in SC, the proposed methodology, and the measurement attribute set.

2.1. Sustainable Supply Chain Management

SSCM has grown exponentially and plays a vital role in SC management by addressing competitive markets and various environmental and social issues [1,3]. SSCM is defined as the strategies, transparent incorporation, and organizational goal achievement in the interorganizational occupational process coordinated to improve the long-term economic, social, and environmental performance of specific firms and their SCs [5]. SSCM contributes to linking business development and sustainability issues. Hong et al. [1] claimed that SSCM combined elements of business sustainability development and characteristics of SC management. Tseng et al. [20] and Khan et al. [2] argued that SSCM activities are triggered by external pressures, the government, customers, and NGOs and pursue good economic performance by ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of product consumption and waste generation in operational functions. In sum, SSCM supervises SC activities, operations, information, and resources with the aims of refining economic benefits and social welfare and of reducing harmful environmental effects simultaneously for sustainable development.

However, increasing environmental issues and numerous pressures to balance SSCM and stakeholder benefits in conventional activities still exist, although the literature suggests that firms need to adopt sustainable dimensions in SC management. Tsai et al. [4] argued that firms need to focus on the integration of social development, environmental issues, and economic consequences in the SSCM process. Hu et al. [21] debated that by adopting SSCM, firms can also improve profitability, operational effectiveness, and competitive advantage by reducing waste and achieving socioenvironmental performance. Genovese et al. [22] claimed that the practices of SSCM result in the principles of a circular economy by disclosing a compromising drive to promote the SC loop cycle border. However, the changeover to sustainability is a challenging process, as a wide range of limitations, including cultural, political, and economic structures, as well as human and technological confines, arise [22]. Hence, SSCM still has many gaps to be addressed to achieve long-term sustainability performance [3].

2.2. Digitalization in Supply Chain

Digitalization in SSCM is defined as connecting activities involved in the SC process between suppliers and consumers by means of novel technologies [6]. Digitalization in SC (DSC) and its impacts have been discussed in prior studies. However, it is considered an emerging term [14,23]. Bhargava et al. [23] specified that the DSC was systematically composed of hardware, software, and global communication networks supporting organizational interaction and orchestrating SC stakeholder activity. However, as an emergent term, digitalization is still in the early conceptualization stage, which is under similar theoretical underpinnings [14]. Queiroz et al. [24] proposed that digitalization is based on the

growth of data and communication technologies. Nasiri et al. [25] argued that digitalization is a transformation of business aspects (process, organizational, and culture) as required by the market. This perspective connects the existing processes at the societal, organizational, and individual levels, thus fostering the transformation of traditional SC into an interconnected system that runs flawlessly [26].

DSC has the potential to transform the SC to make it more valuable, accessible, and affordable. DSC provides information sharing, collaboration, and communication through digital platforms, resulting in advanced reliability, agility, and effectiveness [6]. Firms are starting to consider digitality because of the huge number of benefits digitality can bring for firms by utilizing it in SC. Nasiri et al. [25] proposed that digitality changes the ways companies and individuals communicate and interact with their surroundings in an extreme manner. Fettermann et al. [27] claimed that the interconnectedness within SC needs collaboration among diverse technologies, such as sensors, cloud processing, and cyber-physical practices, to encourage management transformation towards Industry 4.0. Annosi et al. [13] argued that high-performance DSC integration allows an increase in financial performance and is beneficial for sustainability. Kianpour et al. [28] proposed integrating digital technology with real-time information on processing times and due date rescheduling decisions to adapt to dynamic situations. Nevertheless, challenges exist in building DSCs due to the accuracy of the information, but the required data need to be collected from various sources. Therefore, to achieve sustainable development, a well-established SC should be extended to the application of digital technology and integrated into a firm's SC [15,17,25]. Hence, there is a need for firms to reimagine their SC process as a DSC network to reach development goals.

2.3. Proposed Method

Prior studies have used many methods to analyse SSCM. For instance, Munny et al. [10] formulated and applied the best–worst method to assess social sustainability enablers in SC. Filho et al. [29] used a qualitative method on multiple cases to characterize cleaner production opportunities and challenges. Moktadir et al. [30] used a Pareto analysis combined with the best–worst method to categorize and rank the risk factors related to SSCM. However, there are few studies that include the fuzziness in human decision making under the complexity and uncertainty of SSCM. Therefore, a more suitable method is needed.

This study uses the fuzzy Delphi method (FDM) and fuzzy DEMATEL (FDEMATEL) method. First, FDM is used to eliminate unnecessary attributes from experts' linguistics [19]. This method allows experts to barter judgements with each other and supports uncertainty and complexity reductions through these expert judgements; then, survey analysis quality is guaranteed [31,32]. The FDEMATEL method is then used to identify human perceptions of linguistic preferences and interrelationships among attributes [33]. Additionally, by addressing their interrelationships, FDEMATEL is appropriate to specify the imperative attributes [4].

2.4. Proposed Measure

The SSCM literature has addressed various attributes. These attributes have a significant role that helps decision makers focus their effort on achieving more efficient performance. This study identifies 35 criteria and 8 aspects from 4 perspectives, namely, the economic dimension, the social dimension, the environmental dimension, and SC digitalization, for measuring processes (See Table 1).

Table 1. Proposed measurement.

	Perspective	Aspects	Criteria	Literature Review
P1	Economy	Economy benefit	Investment recovery Production stage	[11,18,34]

P2	Social	SC competitive- ness	Operations practices	[10,34–36]
			Strategic supplier collaboration	
			Product quality	
			Logistics integration	
			Logistics optimization	
	Society benefit	Sourcing flexibility		
		Social collaboration		
		Corporate practice transparency		
		Social responsibility		
		Top management commitment		
Labour condition		Working conditions	[37–39]	
		Worker safety		
		Labour rights		
		Child labour or forced labour		
		Green purchasing		
Material sourcing	Environ- ment	Eco collaboration		[6]
		Supplier green management		
		Recycling (or reverse logistics)		
		Cleaner production		
		Waste minimization and recovery		
Manufacturing processes		Green packaging		
		Eco product design		
		Delivery speed		
		Adaption flexibility		
		Autonomous decision making		
Digital platform effectiveness	Supply chain digitaliza- tion	Process scalability	[6]	
		Innovative approaches		
		Proactive action		
		Eco-friendly		
		Global connectivity		
Digital communi- cation		Real-time inventory		
		Information transparency		
		Relationship performance		

The economic dimension is still the priority, and firms may initially emphasize an SC process that minimizes waste and yields economic gains [3,35]. *Economic benefits* (A1) are a basic condition that firms must pursue to achieve economic performance and development [11]. *SC competitiveness* (A2) is an economic concern [35]. Previous studies have proposed *investment recovery* (C1), which means recoupling the surplus assets value and reducing the waste of initial capital, which results in efficiency. The *production stage* (C2) refers to ensuring process feasibility based on the efficiency of manufacturing processes and material costs. *Operation practices* (C3) are related to economics of scale in transportation, both outbound and inbound, scientific inventory control, or just-in-time and lean production. *Strategic supplier collaboration* (C4) refers to collaboration between firms and their suppliers in the SC that applies innovative technologies [19]. *Product quality* (C5) refers to creating a high-value product. *Logistic integration* (C6) is the coordination of the material flow from suppliers to customers. *Logistic optimization* (C7) optimizes the logistic process in SC, including the pace, path, load, and character of transportation. *Sourcing flexibility* (C8) refers to the ability to respond to market uncertainties and changes [2].

Although social sustainability is deemed an intricate aspect, it is relatively neglected and infrequently accounted for in SSCM models [10,36]. There are two aspects with eight criteria that are proposed in this study. *Social benefit* (A3) represents social activities that

seek to benefit employees, customers, and local communities. *Labour condition* (A4) is related to issues such as labour rights, child labour, and exploitative labour practices [35]. *Social collaboration* (C9) is collaboration that involves SC stakeholders to improve social outcomes. *Corporate practice transparency* (C10) concerns internal and external stakeholders that are becoming demanding for visible and transparent corporate practices. *Social responsibility* (C11) refers to the social awareness and activities in the SC process to support humanity and do no harm to communities. *Top management commitment* (C12) ensures the initiation of action and the dedication of resources to implement a social sustainability SC [10]. *Working condition* (C13) ensures a higher living level and provides clear terms of employment, including salaries and benefits, full and stable employment, vacation, disciplinary regulations, and parenthood and dismissal fortifications. *Worker safety* (C14) complies with governments' regulations regarding working safety. *Labour rights* (C15) refer to respect for the rights of labourers to form unions and groups [37]. Child labour or forced labour (C16) is any kind of forced labour, including underage labour.

Environmental sustainability encompasses the management of resources, so waste from processes does not harm the natural environment or humankind [38]. This perspective is apprehensive with finding and unravelling difficulties associated with pollution and damage related to the flow of resources and production stability [25]. In this context, an approach that emphasizes a circular economy as a green and closed system is suggested in alignment with SSCM strategies, as resources are depleted and waste reduction becomes important once environmental sustainability constraints are imposed [16,23]. This study proposes two aspects from the environmental sustainability perspective. *Material sourcing* (A5) consists of supplier selection and collaboration. *Manufacturing processes* (A6) is a concept of administrating consumption and production activities. *Green purchasing* (C17) relates to environmentally preferable purchasing items, such as non-hazardous items, reusability, and recyclability. *Eco collaboration* (C18) means collaboration between SC stakeholders to reduce waste, lessen the carbon footprint, and conserve resources [38]. *Supplier green management* (C19) is a collaboration between firms and their suppliers to be environmentally responsible, have a green certification, and evaluate suppliers' environmental performance [39]. *Recycling or reverse logistics* (C20) is related to the efficient processing, from the end user back to the point of origin, of material and information that can be disposed of or have its value regenerated. *Cleaner production* (C21) efficiently reduces hazardous material and toxic emissions from the process. *Waste minimization and recovery* (C22) means waste management that minimizes waste, prevents waste from being generated, and attempts to make waste recoverable. *Green packaging* (C23) includes adopting renewable materials and minimizing the usage of resources. *Eco-design* (C24) represents product or service design that embeds green value [39].

In SC digitalization, Büyüközkan and Göçer [6] proposed the features of DSC. For example, *digital platform effectiveness* (A7) is related to the ability to enhance reliability, agility, and effectiveness in the SSCM process by using digital platforms. *Digital communication* (A8) refers to SC interactions and stakeholder activities. *Delivery speed* (C25) means the ability to quickly transfer extra material within a specified amount of time. *Adaption flexibility* (C26) refers to the ability to adapt to changing circumstances and respond to problems in SC. *Autonomous decision making* (C27) is related to the ability of digital technology that provides smart products that can self-learn and make decisions autonomously based on defined algorithms. *Process scalability* (C28) means facilitating process duplication and growth by utilizing digital technology. *The innovative approach* (C29) is related to the DSC distinction as a key characteristic of continuously being open for changes. *Proactive action* (C30) means that DSCs gain abilities to mitigate potential disruptions. *Eco-friendliness* (C31) relates to digital technology that can extend the traditional SC process to make it cleaner with respect to the environment. *Global connectivity* (C32) enables firms to efficiently supply products locally across the world. *Real-time inventory* (C33) means that DSC helps firms efficiently meet demand by ensuring that the supply is not disproportionately in surplus or shortage. *Information transparency* (C34) ensures that the orderly

flow within SC is visible to stakeholders and is not disrupted. *Relationship performance* (C35) refers to collaborations built for conducting business, both internally and externally, between companies and their stakeholders.

3. Methodology

3.1. Industrial Background

In Indonesia, the footwear industry is one of the prioritized industries because this industry is labour intensive and export oriented. As one of the largest footwear producers in the world, Indonesia also contributed as much as 4.6% to the world footwear supply in 2018 [7]. However, this industry is still using a basic SC process that results in low-value-added products. Several efforts have been made by the Ministry of Industry of Indonesia [7] and the Indonesian Footwear Association [8] to support the adoption of digitalization in the footwear industry. Furthermore, this industry is progressing to such innovative paradigms as fast fashion, street fashion, and quick fashion, which have characteristics such as short market cycles.

However, this industry also contributes significantly to social and environmental issues, such as poor working conditions, insufficient wages, an absence of fire safety, long working hours, child labour, gender inequality, poverty and health conditions, poor contaminated waste disposal, effluents in the soil and water, and toxin emissions that can be harmful to humans and the environment [10]. Therefore, to achieve sustainability and increase both the export value and the domestic sector value, there is a need to restructure the SC process. Digitalization can serve as a significant attribute in contributing to this transition stage. This study is performed to facilitate the footwear industry in Indonesia by providing a better understanding of the causality of SSCM and digitalization in the industry in terms of information-driven strategies, real-time data, and quick responses to current market information and public feedback. This study collected the data from 30 respondents with an average of 10 years of experience in the field, including 26 expert professional managers and 4 faculty member experts who have experience studying the supply chain management field (in Appendix Table A1).

3.2. Fuzzy Delphi Method

The FDM initially originated as the combination of fuzzy set theory and the Delphi method to address expert reference limitations and advance questionnaire quality [40,41].

For instance, suppose that there are n experts simultaneously assessing the level of importance of attribute m as $k = (x_{ab}; y_{ab}; z_{ab})$, $a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$; $b = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$, where $k_b = (x_b; y_b; z_b)$ is the weight of b with $x_b = \min(x_{ab})$, $k_b = (\prod_1^n y_{ab})^{1/n}$, and $z_b = \max(z_{ab})$. The experts' linguistic references are interpreted into triangular fuzzy numbers (TFNs) as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Transformation table of linguistic terms for FDM.

Linguistic Terms (Performance/Importance)	Corresponding Triangular Fuzzy Numbers (TFNs)
Extreme	(0.75, 1.0, 1.0)
Demonstrated	(0.5, 0.75, 1.0)
Strong	(0.25, 0.5, 0.75)
Moderate	(0, 0.25, 0.5)
Equal	(0, 0, 0.25)

Using a g cut, the convex mixture values are generated as:

$$\begin{aligned} o_b &= x_b - g(z_b - y_b), \\ s_b &= x_b - g(y_b - gx_b), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $b = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ and $g = [0, 1]$ indicates whether experts' perceptions are positive or negative. A value of $g = 0.5$ denotes the general perception condition.

The precise L_b value is interpreted using fuzzy values as:

$$L_b = \int(o_b, s_b) = t[o_b + (1 - \sigma)s_b], \quad (2)$$

where $t = 0.5$ represents the equilibrium of the expert's optimistic assessment.

Afterwards, the threshold is attained as $D = (\sum_{b=1}^m L_b)/m$ to validate attributes from the initial set.

If $L_b \geq D$, attribute b is valid, and if $L_b < D$, attribute b is removed.

3.3. Fuzzy Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory

The FDEMATEL translates qualitative information into TFNs and converts them into script values via a defuzzification process. An attribute set $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ is offered, using confidential pairwise assessments to represent scientific interactions. Implicitly, a group of e experts take part in the assessment, and, as shown in Table 3, the TFNs use linguistic scales from VH (very high influence) to VL (very low influence) to obtain the crisp values.

Table 3. TFNs linguistic scale.

Scale	Linguistic Variable	Corresponding Triangular Fuzzy Number (TFNs)
VH	Very high influence	(0.7, 0.9, 1.0)
H	High influence	(0.5, 0.7, 0.9)
M	Moderate influence	(0.3, 0.5, 0.7)
L	Low influence	(0.1, 0.3, 0.5)
VL	Very low influence	(0.0, 0.1, 0.3)

The \tilde{k}_{ij}^e term represents the influential fuzzy weight of the i^{th} attribute to the j^{th} attribute evaluated by expert e by using the fuzzy membership functions, $\tilde{k}_{ij}^e = (\tilde{k}_{1ij}^e, \tilde{k}_{2ij}^e, \tilde{k}_{3ij}^e)$. The TFNs are curtailed using:

$$A = (a\tilde{k}_{1ij}^e, a\tilde{k}_{2ij}^e, a\tilde{k}_{3ij}^e) = \left[\frac{(k_{1ij}^e - \min k_{1ij}^e)}{\max k_{3ij}^e - \min k}, \frac{(k_{2ij}^e - \min k_{2ij}^e)}{\max k_{3ij}^e - \min k}, \frac{(k_{3ij}^e - \min k_{3ij}^e)}{\max k_{3ij}^e - \min k} \right]. \quad (3)$$

The normalized left (nl) and right (nr) values are calculated using:

$$(nl_{ij}^n, nr_{ij}^n) = \left[\frac{(qk_{2ij}^e)}{(1 + qk_{2ij}^e - qk_{1ij}^e)}, \frac{qk_{3ij}^e}{(1 + qk_{3ij}^e - qk_{2ij}^e)} \right]. \quad (4)$$

The normalized crisp values (nc) are determined using:

$$nv_{ij}^e = \frac{[nl_{ij}^e(1 - nl_{ij}^e) + (nr_{ij}^e)^2]}{(1 - nl_{ij}^e + nr_{ij}^e)}. \quad (5)$$

The total crisp values are gathered from the e respondents' individual responses using:

$$\tilde{k}_{ij}^e = \frac{(nv_{1j}^1 + nv_{1j}^2 + nv_{1j}^3 + \dots + nv_{1j}^e)}{k}. \quad (6)$$

The $n \times n$ initial direct relation matrix (IR) is assimilated as $IR = [\tilde{k}_{ij}^e]_{n \times n}$. The normalized direct relation matrix (NR) is generated as:

$$NR = \frac{1}{\max_{1 \leq i \leq k} \sum_{j=1}^e \tilde{k}_{ij}^e} \otimes IR. \quad (7)$$

The interrelationship matrix (IM) is then obtained using:

$$IM = NR(I - NR)^{-1}, \quad (8)$$

where $[IM_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

The driving level (DI) and dependence level (DP) are assimilated following the sum value of the matrix (IM) row and column using:

$$DI = [\sum_{i=1}^n IM_{ij}]_{n \times n} = [IM_i]_{n \times 1}, \quad (9)$$

$$DP = [\sum_{j=1}^n IM_{ij}]_{n \times n} = [IM_j]_{1 \times n}. \quad (10)$$

Accordingly, the attributes are situated in the cause-and-effect diagram derived from $[(DI - DP), (DI + DP)]$ as vertical and horizontal vectors. The cause-and-effect groups are classified depending on whether their $(DI - DP)$ values are positive or negative. If $(DI - DP) < 0$, the attributes are assigned to the cause group; if not, they are assigned to the effect group. The $(DI + DP)$ signifies the attributes' importance. The higher the $(DI + DP)$ value, the more important the attribute is among the set.

3.4. Analysis Steps

The analysis is performed in two stages (shown in Figure 1):

1. FDM is used to eliminate the less significant attributes and validate aspects and criteria identified in the literature.
2. FDEMATEL is used to explore causal interrelationships among attributes and identify the important attributes with respect to implications.

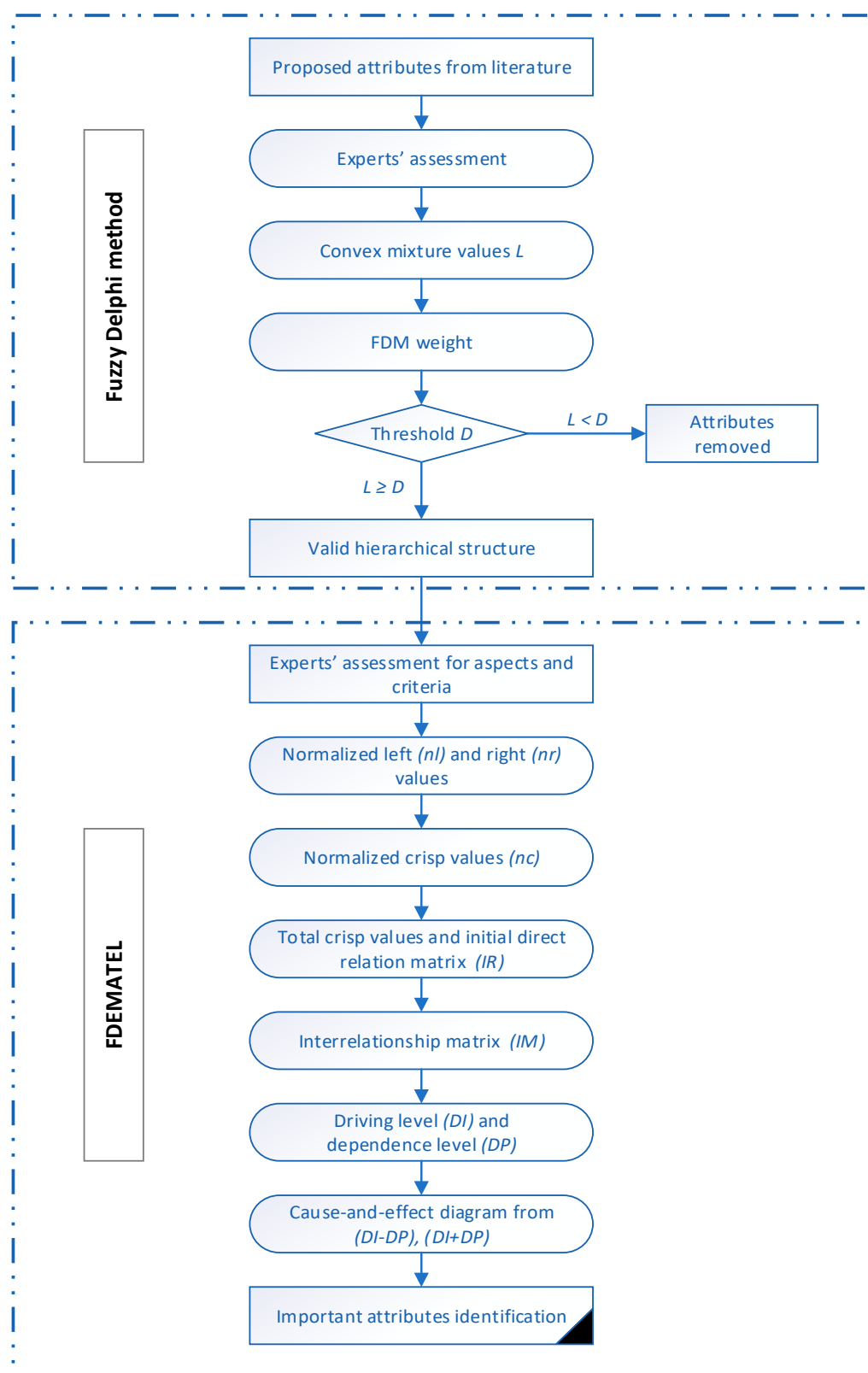


Figure 1. Analysis steps.

4. Result

The results from the FDM and FDEMATEL analyses are presented in this section.

4.1. Fuzzy Delphi Method

An initial set of 8 aspects and 35 criteria is proposed based on four perspectives: economy (P1), social (P2), environmental (P3), and SC digitalization (P4), as stated in Table 4. Then, experts evaluated the aspects and criteria based on their expertise, judgement, and linguistic terms and converted them into TFNs. The FDM analysis of aspect and criteria is shown in Appendix Tables A2 and A3. The valid aspects and criteria are determined with thresholds of $D = 0.641$ and 0.628 , respectively. Five out of eight aspects and 17 out of 35 criteria are acceptable indicators that are used in the next phase of the FDEMATEL analysis.

Table 4. FDM results.

Perspective		Aspects		Criteria	
P1	Economy	A1 <i>dolphin choir</i>	competitiveness	C1	Product quality
				C2	Logistics integration
				C3	Logistics optimization
				C4	Sourcing flexibility
P2	Social	A2	Labour condition	C5	Working conditions
				C6	Worker safety
				C7	Labour rights
P3	Environment	A3	Manufacturing processes	C8	Cleaner production
				C9	Delivery speed
				C10	Adaption flexibility
				C11	Process scalability
P4	Supply chain digitalization	A4	Digital platform effectiveness	C12	Innovative approaches
				C13	Proactive action
				C14	Global connectivity
				C15	Real-time inventory
				C16	Information transparency
				C17	Relationship performance

4.2. Fuzzy Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory

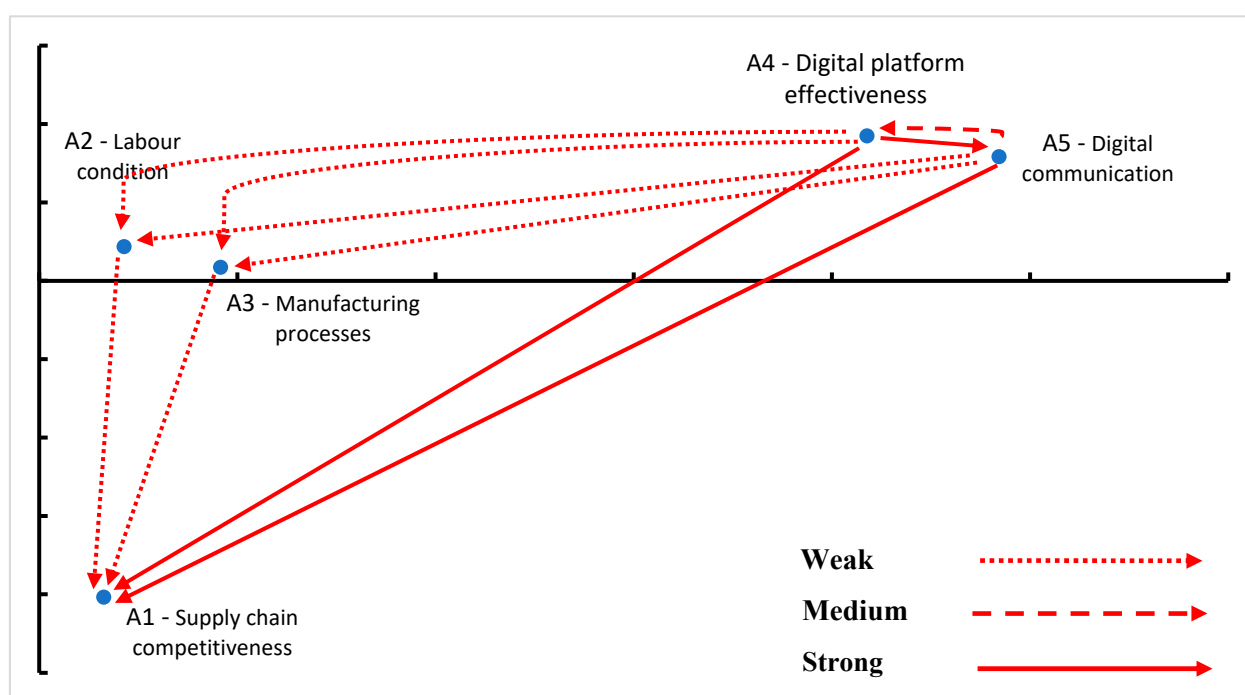
The attribute set from the FDM is evaluated by experts to determine the aspects' average crisp values for calculation in the initial direction matrix (in Table 5). Additionally, an interrelationship matrix is generated to acquire the causal interrelationships of the attributes (in Table 6). The interrelationship matrix includes five aspects: SC competitiveness (A1), labour condition (A2), manufacturing processes (A3), digital platform effectiveness (A4), and digital communication (A5). Then, the cause-and-effect diagram is presented in Figure 2. The cause-and-effect aspects that are shown as (A2), (A3), (A4), and (A5) are in the cause group, whereas (A1) is in the effect group. Specifically, (A4) and (A5) are the main aspects influencing SSCM, as they have strong and medium influences on each other, respectively. Digital platform effectiveness and digital communication also have a strong influence on SC competitiveness and a moderate influence on labour conditions and manufacturing processes. Furthermore, labour conditions and manufacturing processes have moderate effects on SC competitiveness.

Table 5. Synthetic script values for aspects.

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
A1	3.578	2.299	2.314	2.415	2.466
A2	2.711	3.615	2.576	2.624	2.690
A3	2.763	2.547	3.646	2.639	2.676
A4	3.003	2.754	2.831	3.962	2.956
A5	3.035	2.784	2.820	2.941	4.027

Table 6. Total interrelationship matrix and cause-and-effect values among aspects.

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	DI	DP	(DI + DP)	(DI - DP)
A1	2.578	2.299	2.314	2.415	2.466	12.072	14.091	26.163	-2.018
A2	2.711	2.615	2.576	2.624	2.690	13.216	12.998	26.215	0.218
A3	2.763	2.547	2.646	2.639	2.676	13.272	13.186	26.458	0.085
A4	3.003	2.754	2.831	2.962	2.956	14.506	13.582	28.089	0.924
A5	3.035	2.784	2.820	2.941	3.027	14.607	13.815	28.422	0.791

**Figure 2.** Causal interrelationship diagram for aspects.

Additionally, the interrelationship matrix for the criteria was generated (shown in Table 7), and the causal interrelationships were obtained (shown in Table 8). The results reveal that C2, C3, C6, C9, C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, and C17 are the causal criteria and that the effect group consists of C1, C4, C5, C7, C8, C10, and C11 (in Figure 3). Among these, the more important criteria in the cause group are logistics integration (C2), logistics optimization (C3), delivery speed (C9), proactive action (C13), and real-time inventory (C15).

Table 7. Total interrelationship matrix among criteria.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17
C1	0.747	0.746	0.734	0.722	0.639	0.599	0.550	0.655	0.717	0.690	0.723	0.693	0.662	0.689	0.711	0.696	0.654
C2	0.764	0.792	0.770	0.765	0.670	0.634	0.572	0.671	0.757	0.719	0.751	0.716	0.703	0.715	0.741	0.733	0.698
C3	0.756	0.771	0.777	0.758	0.657	0.614	0.567	0.667	0.755	0.712	0.744	0.705	0.696	0.711	0.734	0.726	0.692
C4	0.694	0.718	0.698	0.726	0.620	0.575	0.533	0.612	0.704	0.672	0.690	0.661	0.652	0.665	0.689	0.680	0.655
C5	0.643	0.652	0.648	0.636	0.595	0.546	0.495	0.568	0.638	0.608	0.625	0.589	0.595	0.585	0.602	0.600	0.592
C6	0.640	0.648	0.648	0.641	0.573	0.571	0.517	0.574	0.629	0.597	0.621	0.593	0.589	0.594	0.610	0.606	0.585
C7	0.537	0.548	0.545	0.545	0.483	0.485	0.466	0.486	0.535	0.519	0.530	0.509	0.502	0.510	0.516	0.522	0.496
C8	0.594	0.585	0.581	0.569	0.508	0.494	0.455	0.554	0.583	0.561	0.580	0.555	0.539	0.541	0.554	0.544	0.526
C9	0.750	0.763	0.759	0.752	0.659	0.630	0.583	0.661	0.760	0.698	0.731	0.703	0.674	0.691	0.718	0.720	0.682
C10	0.651	0.659	0.650	0.648	0.575	0.545	0.497	0.576	0.631	0.643	0.641	0.602	0.604	0.611	0.633	0.601	0.587
C11	0.704	0.717	0.709	0.697	0.615	0.592	0.532	0.614	0.696	0.654	0.712	0.665	0.654	0.663	0.683	0.671	0.642
C12	0.708	0.720	0.712	0.705	0.621	0.573	0.530	0.632	0.706	0.665	0.688	0.684	0.650	0.658	0.679	0.660	0.634
C13	0.737	0.761	0.755	0.748	0.648	0.619	0.577	0.664	0.743	0.713	0.729	0.695	0.710	0.694	0.715	0.712	0.675
C14	0.712	0.732	0.724	0.715	0.619	0.578	0.539	0.617	0.713	0.677	0.702	0.676	0.672	0.695	0.689	0.682	0.668
C15	0.733	0.751	0.746	0.742	0.629	0.599	0.554	0.630	0.727	0.694	0.717	0.685	0.686	0.694	0.731	0.705	0.680
C16	0.720	0.739	0.731	0.722	0.620	0.592	0.549	0.624	0.716	0.687	0.712	0.660	0.664	0.680	0.704	0.711	0.668
C17	0.702	0.716	0.715	0.707	0.610	0.578	0.536	0.617	0.704	0.671	0.693	0.661	0.652	0.663	0.689	0.682	0.673

Table 8. Cause-and-effect values for criteria.

	<i>DI</i>	<i>DP</i>	<i>(DI + DP)</i>	<i>(DI − DP)</i>
C1	11.626	11.794	23.420	(0.167)
C2	12.171	12.016	24.187	0.155
C3	12.042	11.901	23.943	0.140
C4	11.243	11.797	23.041	(0.554)
C5	10.217	10.340	20.557	(0.124)
C6	10.236	9.824	20.060	0.411
C7	8.732	9.050	17.782	(0.319)
C8	9.323	10.423	19.746	(1.100)
C9	11.935	11.715	23.650	0.219
C10	10.355	11.181	21.536	(0.826)
C11	11.220	11.588	22.808	(0.367)
C12	11.225	11.052	22.277	0.174
C13	11.895	10.903	22.798	0.992
C14	11.413	11.059	22.472	0.353
C15	11.701	11.400	23.101	0.302
C16	11.498	11.250	22.748	0.249
C17	11.268	10.806	22.074	0.462

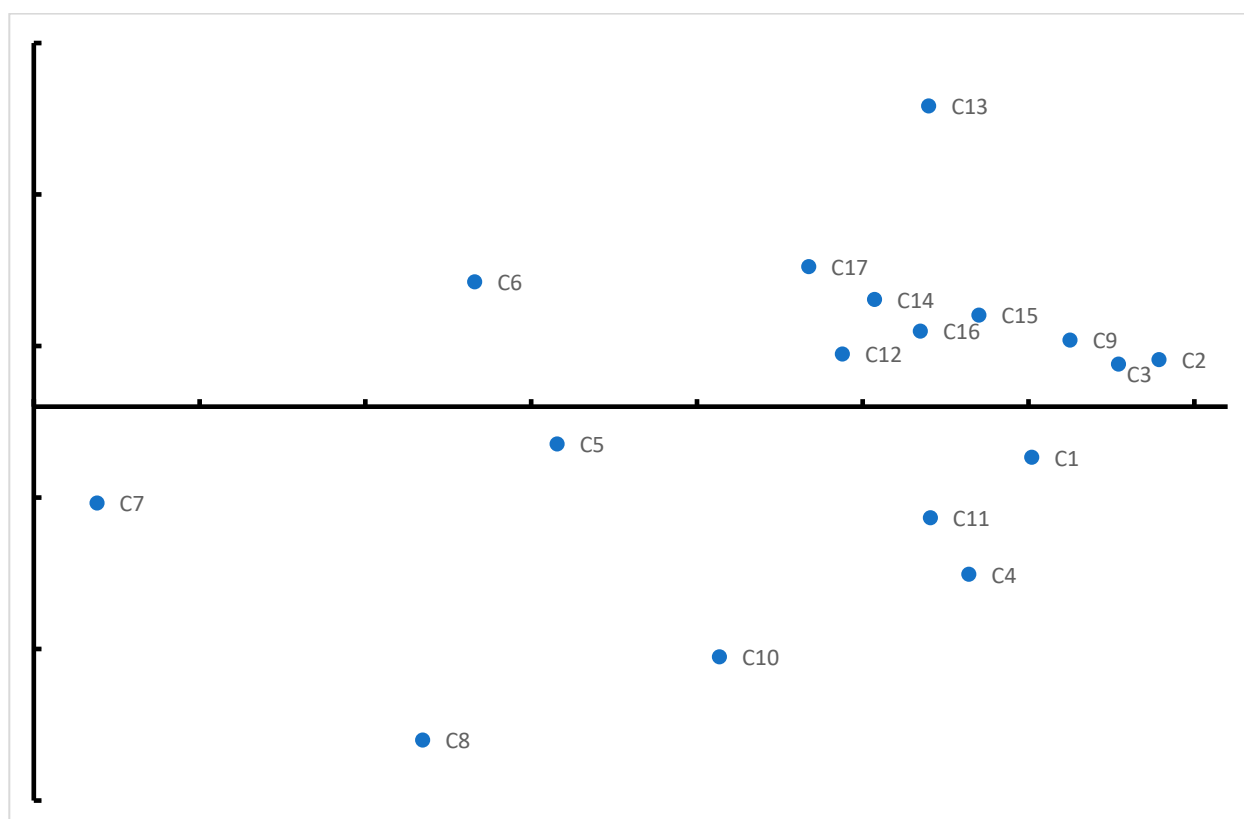


Figure 3. Cause-and-effect diagram for criteria.

5. Implications

This section presents the theoretical and managerial implications of SSCM.

5.1. Theoretical Implications

This study provides theoretical insights based on causal SSCM aspects. The results reveal that there are four causal aspects that need to be focused on, including labour conditions and manufacturing processes. From the SC digitalization perspective, digital communication and digital platform effectiveness must be specially prioritized to improve SSCM.

This study finds that digital communication is demonstrated to be the main causal aspect. This aspect is critical to SSCM, as it can support the interactions of SC stakeholders. The results of this study confirm that digital communication is important because it affects the SSCM model and that digital communication is required in better synchronizing interaction in the SC system [6]. Improving digital communication can enhance sustainability as it drives SC competitiveness in the economic dimension and enhances social and environmental performance. This aspect is the advantage that a firm can obtain from an SSCM process, as SC is currently no longer used only to move materials; it also integrates and coordinates complex activities. Therefore, digital communication can ensure that the SSCM process and the flow of material and information can efficiently be integrated while also giving a firm the ability to quickly respond to any changes in the market. Moreover, this aspect allows visibility and collaboration across the entire SSCM process, thus promoting interaction between SSCM stakeholders and resulting in a more sustainable and more valuable process.

Digital platform effectiveness refers to the benefit of using DSC to make widespread information available across digital platforms, which results in increases to the reliability, agility, and effectiveness of the SSCM. The interrelationship between digital platform effectiveness and digital communication in SSCM and SC competitiveness is highlighted.

The strong influence of digital platform effectiveness on digital communication proves that digitalization results in superior collaboration and communication [6]. Therefore, this aspect is argued to help ensure that the interaction between stakeholders is flexible and efficient because it synchronizes all the information in the whole SSCM process so that information can be processed into valuable insights. As one of the critical aspects, digital platform effectiveness offers enhancement of financial performance while also contributing to the social and environmental performance of the SSCM process [13]. Flexibility and efficiency, which are gained from digital platform effectiveness, result in less cost, less waste, and faster responses to the market, thus providing competitiveness and better socioenvironmental performance.

Although labour conditions in the social dimension have weak effects within SSCM systems, they are still found in the causal group in this study. This result confirms that the social dimension is necessary with respect to the sustainability elements of the SSCM process [1,3]. In SSCM, the social sustainability perspective is employed by ensuring good labour conditions, as labour is a valuable asset to the firm and is one of the key attributes of long-term sustainability. Failure to establish good labour conditions affects the relations between firms and their stakeholders, since many stakeholders place pressure on firms to ensure sustainability [10]. Therefore, it is particularly vital for SC systems to achieve more durable working practices for workers in maintaining SSCM. Firms are obliged to take this aspect into account because it assists in achieving sustainable development.

Similarly, manufacturing processes in the environmental dimension are also found to be causal aspects, which demonstrates the importance of this dimension in the SSCM process [1,3]. This aspect is an approach to manufacturing processes that is safer for the environment and meets the stakeholder demand for sustainable goods by consistently reducing the amount of toxic raw material used and evaluating the process to eliminate waste before it exits production. As firms are becoming aware and guaranteeing that negligible harm is caused to the ecosystem, knowledge of the impact of manufacturing processes on the environment is needed both for survival in the modern market and to satisfy stakeholders [36]. Therefore, the need to prioritize a manufacturing process with a clean and greener production line is important for firms that aim to incorporate sustainable development into their SC processes. The circular economic implications that align with SSCM should be noted as the principle of supernumerary raw material usage and cleaner and greener manufacturing production systems [16,22,42]. The circular supply chain design comprises a cohesive supply chain model in which a product reverts from the end-user and a recovery process, such as repair, reuse, recycling, or remanufacture, is suggested.

5.2. Managerial Implications

This subsection confers managerial implications to the Indonesian footwear SC practice. Logistics integration, logistics optimization, delivery speed, proactive action, and real-time inventory are practical attributes regarding SSCM.

Logistics integration extends to everything related to the operational and logistics endeavours that align the material flow, from the original point to end-consumption throughout the value stream. It also ensures that the materials arrive at the right time and in the right quantity. As a process, logistic integration enables firms and their stakeholders to proceed in a unified manner. The criteria include collaboration and relationships with both internal and external SC stakeholders to ensure that both information and materials flow smoothly between stakeholders. This allows footwear firms to know about changes in the SC process, reduce the bullwhip effect, and be able to efficiently adjust the needed resources, such as transportation, warehousing, and labour capacities, in advance. Therefore, firms can run their SCs more smoothly and sustainably with lower cost, lead time, and risk, thus improving SSCM and competitiveness.

Logistics optimization relates to the needs of an effective and efficient SC process to achieve better sustainability. This criterion helps firms optimize production costs and

times and improves quality. However, the common nature of footwear logistics activities is environmentally unfriendly, as the industry produces waste and emissions that are harmful to human health. Therefore, firms are required to optimize their logistic systems to make them either easier or cheaper, which presents a great opportunity to reduce costs and enhance competitive advantages, as stakeholders are starting to increase awareness of sustainable practices and demand the adoption of this criterion in their SCs for better socioenvironmental sustainability. This enhances firm profitability. However, given the complexity involved, logistics optimization is a never-stop system. Current best practices may change over time due to fluctuations within the SC process as well as of a firm's specific situation and stakeholders. Hence, commitment and constant monitoring are needed to maintain efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability.

Delivery speed means the ability to move more material in a shorter time. Faster delivery and fulfilment are becoming trends among not only consumers who desire to obtain the product but also footwear firms and their SC partners, who demand faster fulfilment, smaller order sizes with higher frequency, greater customization, and shorter product innovation cycles. Moreover, with the help of DSC, delivery speed is a useful instrument with which to address industry-specific challenges, especially dynamic and fast-moving information on consumer demands and trends. This criterion offers a faster pace of business and makes delivery in every stage of SSCM more efficient. By making the process more efficient, delivery speed will bring cost, time, and resource savings, thus ensuring sustainability. Therefore, firms need to adjust the process to speed the process up. However, speed alone is not enough, as SSCM also needs to be reliable and responsive to potential disruptions.

Proactive action means preventing potential disruption in the SC process. This criterion is important for firms, as firms should prepare for disruption, as disruption is inevitable. There is no way to insulate SSCM from disruptive events better than to be prepared before they happen, and currently, being truly proactive is possible. The rise of digital technology and its integration into SSCM implementation gives firms new capabilities to mitigate potential disruptions and ensure sustainability. Digital enablers in a connected SC system give firms insight and the ability to analyse the process as a whole, as well as detect and immediately anticipate potential disruptions before they affect the process, preventing firms from being reactive. Moreover, the SC can be overwhelmed by the day-to-day process, and when disruption occurs, the earlier information is provided to the stakeholder, the better firms can work to find more resilient and sustainable decisions. In other words, it gives firms and stakeholders more time to respond to the potential disruption. Hence, a more *inaccurate* solution is obtained with less waste and damage in the entire SC, as well as an easier recovery.

Real-time inventory helps firms efficiently meet demand by ensuring that the on-hand stock is neither in surplus nor in shortage. In the Indonesian market, customer behaviour is changing rapidly such that firms always need to be ready to respond to it. In contrast to periodic inventory updates, real-time inventory utilizes digital technology to record every transaction, both inbound and outbound. As soon as material is sourced, the item can appear in stock. Likewise, the product stock should decrease as soon as it is purchased. Digital technology makes inventory management in SSCM more efficient. Moreover, in an SC in a short market cycle, visibility is essential to ensure that firms' inventories are resilient and can quickly respond to the market. A lack of comprehensive visibility could result in the lack of SC planning, processing, and integration, introducing inefficiency to the whole process. Therefore, this aspect can help firms continuously monitor stock levels in real time. Thus, trends and future demand for services can be recognized in advance, and firms can react quickly with SC decisions.

6. Conclusions

SSCM and digitalization have been popular topics over the last few years; however, limited studies have aligned these two concepts or studied the SC practices of the footwear

industry. First, to address this gap, this study applied FDM to identify valid attributes and eliminate unnecessary attributes. From experts' judgement, five aspects, namely, SC competitiveness, labour conditions, manufacturing processes, digital platform effectiveness, and digital communication, are proposed with 17 criteria based on the SSCM theme. Second, FDEMATEL was adopted to explore the cause-and-effect grouping of these attributes to signify the structural interrelationships and critical effects among them in achieving SSCM.

The findings indicate that four aspects are considered causal attributes: digital platform effectiveness, digital communication, labour conditions, and manufacturing processes. From the SC digitalization perspective, digital platform effectiveness and digital communication are the main causal SSCM aspects which have the potential to enhance SSCM performance. Digital communication and digital platform effectiveness are found to be the basis of enhanced SC competitiveness, labour conditions, and manufacturing processes. Digital communication is crucial in better synchronizing the interaction of the SSCM process. Digital platform effectiveness ensures the availability of information across digital platforms and makes the SSCM process reliable, agile, and effective. Furthermore, this study reveals that the 17 criteria are also divided into a cause-and-effect assembly. The top causal criteria are acknowledged as logistics integration, logistics optimization, delivery speed, proactive action, and real-time inventory, which can assist firms in better integrating and coordinating the whole process of SSCM in the footwear industry in Indonesia.

The contributions of this study provide insight through identifying and determining a structural set of attributes and the interrelationships among those present in SSCM. Digitalization is found to be the most significant attribute in enhancing SSCM, as this attribute provides a new perspective in handling SSCM and helps managers improve SSCM performance. In other words, digitalization synchronizes everything related to the traditional SSCM process to ensure that both information and materials flow smoothly and that firms can be flexible to respond to the market, while also supporting the improvement of sustainability in the SC management process by preventing and reducing waste and potential disruption. Digitalization has a powerful effect on TBL, SC competitiveness, labour conditions, and manufacturing processes.

However, several limitations still exist. First, the current attributes were collected from the literature; thus, the attributes might not be fully comprehensive. Future studies may integrate more attributes in future evaluations. Second, this study used the FDM and FDEMATEL methods to assess the evaluation of the aspects and criteria. These methods are useful for identifying attributes and interrelationships in uncertain and complex environments. Nevertheless, the background relies on the committee's experience and knowledge, which possibly introduces subjective intentions that could impact the results of this study. Extending the number of committee members could be beneficial to overcome this limitation. Third, this study concentrated only on the Indonesian footwear industry, which limits its scientific generalizability. Future studies are recommended to accumulate data from other countries and industries to increase the contribution and augment SSCM.

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Appendix A

Table A1. Respondents' demographic.

Experts	Position	Education Level	Years of Experience	Organization Type (Academia/Practice)
1	Lecturer	Ph.D.	7	Faculty member
2	Lecturer	Master	5	Faculty member
3	Lecturer	Master	6	Faculty member
4	Lecturer	Master	8	Faculty member
5	Managing director	Master	15	Practitioner
6	Managing director	Master	10	Practitioner
7	Managing director	Master	8	Practitioner
8	Director of international business Development	Ph.D.	12	Practitioner
9	Director	Ph.D.	10	Practitioner
10	Director	Master	20	Practitioner
11	Director	Master	18	Practitioner
12	Director	Master	9	Practitioner
13	Director	Bachelor	8	Practitioner
14	Director	Master	6	Practitioner
15	Director	Master	8	Practitioner
16	Vice president	Master	26	Practitioner
17	General manager	Master	12	Practitioner
18	Division head	Master	7	Practitioner
19	Department head	Master	9	Practitioner
20	International business manager	Master	12	Practitioner
21	Manager	Master	10	Practitioner
22	Manager	Master	8	Practitioner
23	Manager	Master	6	Practitioner
24	Manager	Bachelor	20	Practitioner
25	Manager	Bachelor	5	Practitioner
26	Supervisor	Bachelor	8	Practitioner
27	Supervisor	Bachelor	8	Practitioner
28	Supervisor	Bachelor	8	Practitioner
29	Supervisor	Bachelor	6	Practitioner
30	Supervisor	Bachelor	5	Practitioner

Table A2. FDM results for aspects.

Initial Aspects	o_b	s_b	L_b	Decision
Economy benefit	0.000	0.500	0.333	Unaccepted
SC competitiveness	−0.043	0.918	0.695	Accepted
Society benefit	−0.385	0.885	0.590	Unaccepted
Labor condition	−0.046	0.921	0.698	Accepted
Material sourcing	−0.035	0.910	0.690	Accepted
Manufacturing processes	−0.067	0.942	0.711	Accepted
Digital platform effectiveness	−0.073	0.948	0.715	Accepted
Digital communication	−0.054	0.929	0.702	Accepted
Threshold D			0.642	

Table A3. FDM results for criteria.

Initial Criteria	o_b	s_b	L_b	Decision
Investment recovery	0.000	0.500	0.33333	Unaccepted
Production stage	−0.417	0.917	0.61130	Unaccepted
Operations practices	−0.031	0.906	0.68710	Accepted
Strategic supplier collaboration	−0.056	0.931	0.70395	Accepted
Product quality	−0.096	0.971	0.73095	Accepted
Logistics integration	−0.067	0.942	0.71102	Accepted
Logistics optimization	−0.052	0.927	0.70103	Accepted
Sourcing flexibility	−0.048	0.923	0.69859	Accepted
Social collaboration	−0.351	0.851	0.56714	Unaccepted
Corporate practice transparency	0.000	0.500	0.33333	Unaccepted
Social responsibility	−0.342	0.842	0.56152	Unaccepted
Top management commitment	0.295	0.955	0.80314	Accepted
Working conditions	−0.055	0.930	0.70350	Accepted
Worker safety	0.287	0.963	0.80842	Accepted
Labor rights	−0.001	0.876	0.66718	Accepted
Child labor or forced labor	0.000	0.500	0.33333	Unaccepted
Green purchasing	−0.351	0.851	0.56714	Unaccepted
Eco collaboration	−0.343	0.843	0.56233	Unaccepted
Supplier green management	0.000	0.500	0.33333	Unaccepted
Recycling (or reverse logistics)	−0.336	0.836	0.55761	Unaccepted
Cleaner production	−0.018	0.893	0.67875	Accepted
Waste minimisation and recovery	−0.405	0.905	0.60324	Unaccepted
Green packaging	−0.369	0.869	0.57918	Unaccepted
Eco product design	−0.375	0.875	0.58346	Unaccepted
Delivery speed	−0.070	0.945	0.71357	Accepted
Adaption flexibility	−0.059	0.934	0.70598	Accepted
Autonomous decision-making	−0.390	0.890	0.59316	Unaccepted
Process scalability	−0.033	0.908	0.68849	Accepted
Innovative approaches	−0.069	0.944	0.71252	Accepted
Proactive action	−0.018	0.893	0.67834	Accepted
Eco-friendly	−0.373	0.873	0.58170	Unaccepted
Global connectivity	−0.028	0.903	0.68520	Accepted
Real-time inventory	−0.073	0.948	0.71509	Accepted
Information transparency	0.303	0.947	0.79796	Accepted
Relationship performance	−0.073	0.948	0.71509	Accepted
Threshold D			0.62877	

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