

Green purchasing of kitchen equipment at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort

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Abstract: Green purchasing is a form of implementing selection to buy products by prioritizing environmentally friendly principles. Green purchasing of kitchen equipment is important to help reduce environmental impacts and guarantee the safety, stability, welfare, and quality of life of the present and future generations. This research was conducted at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort located on Pemutih Street, Labuan Sait, Uluwatu, Bali. This study aims to determine the implementation of green purchasing in the procurement of kitchen equipment at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort which was analyzed using green purchasing indicators developed by Pramesti. The data collection method used is interviews with key informants determined purposively and observation techniques using participant observation. The data analysis method used is the qualitative descriptive analysis technique. The results of this study indicate that Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort has not implemented green purchasing optimally in the procurement of kitchen equipment. There are several obstacles experienced by purchasing department, namely not having guidelines for implementing green purchasing, the price of goods is expensive, and the production of goods is still small so it cannot meet the needs of kitchen items. The implication of this research is to advise companies to make Standard Operating Procedures regarding implementing green purchasing and to carry out routine price evaluations for suppliers with environmentally friendly product criteria to get prices that match the company's budget. In addition, the purchasing department can also make regular observations on goods produced by suppliers with environmentally friendly criteria.

Keywords: green purchasing, kitchen, procurement of goods, supplier selection, waste management

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Introduction

Waste has been a global problem for a long time. However, now the global community is focused on the amount of plastic waste scattered throughout the sea and polluting the ecosystem, so it has a bad environmental impact. Plastic needs continue to increase along with technological developments (Wanda, 2019). According to data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the percentage of plastic waste composition in Indonesia continues to increase. In 2014, plastic waste in Indonesia amounted to 14 percent (8.94 million tons) of the composition of the existing waste pile (64 million tons). This number increased in 2016 to 16 percent (10.43 million tons) of the existing waste generation (65.2 million tons) (Qodriyatun, 2019).

Based on data obtained from the Indonesian Plastic Industry Association (INAPLAS) and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), there is a fact that Indonesia is the second largest plastic waste contributor in the world. Plastic waste in Indonesia reaches 64 million tons/year, of which 3.2 million tons are plastic waste dumped into the sea. In addition, about 10 billion plastic bags are disposed of into the environment annually. Research conducted in 2017 in Bali Province by the Department of Environmental Engineering at the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) and Danone-Aqua, plastic waste production reaches 268 tons per day, and only 29.4% of plastic

waste is disposed of in landfills (TPA). Meanwhile, 44.5% of plastic waste is not processed or pollutes the environment from rivers to the sea (Kubontubuh, 2019).

Most stakeholders' main challenges are environmental degradation, abuse of natural resources, and industrialization due to increasing global human consumption (Yew et al., 2019). The main key for tourism actors to survive amid the challenges of environmental damage is to have the ability to adapt, innovate, and utilize environmentally oriented resources. People's behavior is starting to change, followed by a shift in tourism trends. The shift in consumer attitudes occurs because organic materials have met the expectations of modern consumers. As a result, consumers' understanding of environmentally friendly products starts to influence the purchase decision-making process (Maniatis, 2015; Suki, 2013; Rex & Baumann, 2007). Kotler (2011) found that consumers became more selective and prioritized price, luxury, or quality of services and facilities in determining their destination or residence and focused on the added value hotels can offer. For example, the level of corporate social responsibility towards the environment when choosing among the brands available in the market. In addition, it raises public and consumer awareness to pay more attention to the surrounding conditions or conditions and to have a sustainable consumption pattern, or it can be said that consumers can ensure that fulfilling their needs does not harm the environment. One of the opportunities that can be applied to hotel managers is to carry out the green hotel concept. Every hotelier and consumer must maintain the environment for health, cleanliness, beauty, and sustainability. Green hotel practices are considered environmentally friendly initiatives that aim to eliminate the negative impact on the environment by saving energy, for example, installing energy-efficient appliances, implementing renewable energy programs, reducing water consumption, and waste management (Abdou et al., 2020; Erdogan & Baris, 2007).

According to the Ministry of Tourism, a green hotel is a form of sustainable hotel development and management with an environmentally friendly development concept important in greenhouse gas mitigation in energy, water conservation, and efficiency efforts. Environment, environmentally sound hotel operations, land use, building materials, water efficiency, energy efficiency, air quality, and waste management. In line with this spirit, the obligation to maintain environmental sustainability is also the main agenda for hotel managers. The trend has changed most organizations to be oriented towards becoming a hotel industry that is sound economically as well as environmentally sustainable. The focus of the hotel industry is not only on the production process of goods and services but is also active in preserving the existence of the environment (Setiawati & Sitorus, 2014).

According to Bartono & Ruffino (2005), the kitchen is a department responsible for processing food for guests or the outside community through restaurants inside or outside the hotel. The kitchen is closely related to procuring goods or raw materials, which has implications for meeting operational needs and achieving customer satisfaction. To stimulate such market demand for products containing recycled material or recovered content (RM or RC) it is necessary to understand public sector purchasing, including the influences on its purchasing processes and decisions (Wijayasundara et al., 2022). The process of procuring goods is obtained through purchasing. Purchasing is a systematic buying process with what is needed, checking prices, negotiating with suppliers, and getting the desired goods (Sumiati, 2015). According to Mahyudin & Suradi (2018); Schiele (2019), purchasing is a purchasing activity in meeting the needs of the company's goods and services by considering quality, price, quantity, and others. The main purpose of purchasing is to ensure the procurement process, from planning to selecting suppliers. It receives, runs on time, the quantity is under order and checks the quality of the goods. In the procurement process, a purchaser will cooperate with external parties to provide goods or services called suppliers (Malacina *et al.*, 2022).

Green purchasing is a purchase made based on environmental principles. Green purchasing is implementing selection to buy products by prioritizing environmentally friendly principles. There are seven components: the type of product, form, brand, sales, product quality, time of purchase, and how to pay (Khan & Qianli, 2017). According to Ninlawan *et al.* (2010), green purchasing is a procurement process that includes the reduction, reuse, and recycling of raw materials in the purchasing process. According to Pramesti *et al.* (2020), there are two dimensions of green purchasing: supplier selection and reduce, reuse, recycle procurement process. Supplier selection

has eleven indicators, while reduce, reuse, recycle procurement process has three indicators. One of the indicators of supplier selection is requiring suppliers to use environmentally friendly (degradable and harmless) packaging. However, the results of direct observation conducted by the researcher show that goods or raw materials purchased still use single-use plastic packaging. It ends up being plastic waste that cannot be reused. This plastic waste will impact the environment (Upe & Usman, 2022), so there needs to be a real improvement and innovation efforts from business people, which can be started from the procurement stage, namely by implementing green purchasing.

Research conducted by Khan & Qianli (2017) found that the application of green purchasing directly and positively impacts company performance because its application can protect the environment from hazardous and toxic materials significantly impact company performance. In addition, green purchasing provides a tremendous opportunity for hotels to increase their selling points and market share. Therefore, the importance of implementing green purchasing is as a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social, and economic aspects into the procurement strategy to ensure the fulfillment of company needs. Furthermore, It directly guarantees the integrity of the environment and the safety, ability, welfare, and quality of life of the present and future generations (Rao & Holt, 2005). Based on this description, this study aims to analyze the implementation of green purchasing of kitchen equipment at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort.

Methodology

This research was conducted at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort, located on Bleaching, Labuan Sait Street, Uluwatu, Bali. This study uses a qualitative procedure. The steps include data collection, collecting information through unstructured observation with the participant, and interviews related to the problem formulation (Creswell, 2003). Three participants participated in this observation: purchasing manager, purchasing supervisor and receiving. Observations were conducted for three months. The primary data in this study came from interviews and observations. Descriptive research explores or clarifies an existing symptom, phenomenon, or social reality. In addition, it describes some variables related to the problem and unit under study (Samsu, 2017). The qualitative descriptive analysis describes the implementation of green purchasing in the procurement of kitchen equipment by Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort. It is analyzed using a preexisting green purchasing theory with two sub-dimensions and 14 indicators developed by Pramesti et al. (2020), as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Green purchasing indicator

Variable	Sub-Dimensional	Indicator
Green Purchasing	Supplier Selection	1. Eco-labeling of products.
		2. Cooperation with suppliers for environmentally friendly purposes.
		3. Select suppliers using environmental criteria.
		4. Supplier internal management audit.
		5. Second stage evaluation for suppliers that implement environmentally friendly practices.
		6. Require suppliers to use environmentally friendly packaging (degradable and harmless).
		7. Suppliers ISO14000 certification.
		8. Purchase products only from "green partners" who meet the standards.
		9. Environmentally friendly research and development capabilities of suppliers.
		10. Implementing a Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) System.
		11. Assessment based on the quality management system.
	3R's Procurement Process	1. Reduce
		2. Reuse
		3. Recycle

The method of determining informants is carried out purposively. Namely, the technique of determining informants is selected with certain considerations and goals (Sugiyono, 2015). The interview technique used in this study is a structured interview technique. The questions as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The questions for interview

Question
1. What are the steps in procuring kitchen goods at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort?
2. What criteria must a supplier have as a supplier at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort, especially in the kitchen?
3. When selecting a supplier to procure kitchen goods, does the supplier's product have to have eco-labeling? If "no", is there another required standard?
4. Does the hotel cooperate with suppliers for environmentally friendly purposes and work with local farmers?
5. Is the purchase of kitchen products only from suppliers with environmentally friendly criteria or "green partners"? If "no," give reasons.
6. Is there an internal management audit evaluation of suppliers who work with hotels in meeting the needs of kitchen goods? If "Yes," is a second evaluation stage conducted for suppliers implementing environmentally friendly practices?
7. Does the hotel have a policy requiring suppliers to use environmentally friendly (degradable and harmless) packaging?
8. Has the hotel collaborated with an ISO14000-certified supplier?
9. Does the hotel cooperate with suppliers who try to develop environmentally friendly products?
10. Does the selection of hotel suppliers apply to the Health, Safety, and Environment system?
11. Is selecting suppliers to procure kitchen goods in this hotel based on quality/quality management?
12. Is ordering kitchen goods through an electronic system (without paper)?
13. Is the packaging of the goods purchased by the kitchen reused differently? For example, materials such as cans, glass, paper, plastic, and cardboard that should be wasted are used to make new products.
14. Does the packaging for the items purchased by the kitchen have a recycle label, or can they be recycled?
15. What obstacles have caused the implementation of green purchasing in the procurement of kitchen goods at Anantara Uluwatu not to be maximized?

The data analysis technique used in this study is the analytical technique proposed by Miles & Huberman (1994), which states that the data flow consists of three activities: reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. In principle, these data analysis activities are carried out during research activities/ data collection, and most include data simplification/data reduction, data presentation/data display, and verification/conclusion (Samsu, 2017).

Results and Discussions

Results

Based on the interviews with purchasing manager and purchasing supervisor, it is known that implementing green purchasing in the procurement of kitchen at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort indicators/criteria green purchasing completely and ideally. However, it is shown from the procurement process that it is carried out more referring to the availability and suitability of goods with operational needs without considering the implications of the procurement on environmental sustainability. Abdou et al. (2020) illustrate the United Nations' data on SDGs. There are 17 SDGs, namely donate what you do not use, waste less food and support local farmers, vaccinate your family, help educate the children in your community, empower women and girls and ensure their equal rights, avoid wasting water, use only energy-efficient appliances and light bulbs, create job opportunities for youth, fund project that provide basic infrastructure, support the marginalized and disadvantages, bike, walk or use public transportation, Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, act now to stop global warming, avoid plastic bags to keep the ocean clean,

plant a tree and help protect the environment, stand up for human rights and lobby your government to boost development financing. There are three SDGs related to supplier selection: waste less food, support local farmers, avoid plastic bags to keep the ocean clean and ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

From the interview results, it is also known that of the 14 indicators in the application of green purchasing, only four indicators have been well implemented, and five indicators have been implemented but are not carried out optimally, and five other indicators have not been implemented in the procurement process. These indicators are guidelines that require the purchasing department and suppliers to take action to ensure the environmental quality of their operations. The following is a description of the research results, namely:

a. Supplier Selection:

- 1) In selecting suppliers, the purchasing does not require that the products offered by suppliers have eco-labeling. In practice, several suppliers already include eco-labeling on their product packaging, but this is not applied by all suppliers who collaborate with Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort. In addition, no operational standards require the procurement process to be carried out only on suppliers with an environmentally friendly label. So far, the selection of suppliers is only based on three criteria: the credit payment system, the best quality, and the lowest price. For example, it is known that only three suppliers of goods kitchen have eco-labeling from 15 suppliers who collaborate with Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort indicator eco-labeling has only been applied by 20% in the supplier selection.
- 2) The hotel does not have an environmentally oriented cooperation policy with the supplier, so there is no continuous engagement and cooperation between the hotel and the supplier to jointly maximize environmental conservation efforts, especially in the procurement process. As long as the supplier meets the criteria determined by the hotel, the procurement process can occur without being guided by the principle of environmental conservation. One of the policies currently being carried out is prioritizing local farmers purchasing raw materials, especially fruit and vegetable products. It is also related to SDG number two, prioritizing ordering food from local farmers to support local farmers. It helps them empower local farmers by working with them to meet the raw material needs of restaurants in hotels.
- 3) The selection of suppliers for the kitchen does not use environmental criteria because suppliers will be selected based on their capabilities to meet the needs that the user/kitchen has determined. In addition, the procurement process does not consider whether a product in its distribution has a bad impact on the environment. The main thing is how the product can be made available to support operational processes and achieve company profits. The selection of the wrong supplier will damage the environment in the future. It relates to the SDGs regarding responsible consumption and production pattern. Unsustainable consumption and production patterns are the root causes of the triple planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. These crises, and related environmental degradation, threaten human well-being and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 4) The purchasing management audits suppliers every six months to find that suppliers used are credible, reliable, have permits, and do not sell goods illegally. Purchasing also evaluates the price contract offered by the supplier every two months to determine whether the price of goods has decreased or increased according to the market price and ensures that the price purchased is the best.
- 5) The purchasing has not yet conducted a second evaluation for suppliers implementing environmentally friendly practices. In addition, because the procurement process does not focus on efforts to preserve the environment, suppliers used do not have special standards related to environmental conservation efforts. Instead, the evaluation refers to the performance, quality, price, or service.

- 6) The hotel has urged suppliers to use environmentally friendly packaging. However, it has not run optimally in practice because there are still goods packaged using single-use plastic packaging, such as spices, grains, meat, fruit, and vegetables. Furthermore, the appeal application is not implemented in real terms because the supplier does not have binding obligations. There is no cooperation, agreement, standard, or even certain sanctions given by the hotel to the supplier, so there is a lack of awareness of using more environmentally friendly packaging. It is evident from the documentation results that the researchers carried out, as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Goods packaging from suppliers
Source: Research Documentation, 2022

- It is known that seven suppliers of goods kitchens have used environmentally friendly packaging from fifteen suppliers in collaboration with Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort, which means that the sixth indicator has been applied by 47% in the supplier selection.
- 7) The hotel has collaborated with several suppliers certified to ISO 14000. However, in practice, this indicator has not been fully implemented. It is because there are suppliers who are still conventional and home industries that run their business on a small scale, so they are not certified. Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort strongly supports the empowerment of suppliers and farmers so that ISO certification is not mandatory in procuring goods or raw materials for the kitchen. Nevertheless, it is known that four necessities kitchen suppliers have been certified ISO 14000 from 15 suppliers in collaboration with Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort, which means that the seventh indicator has been applied by 26% in the supplier selection.
- 8) The purchase of products needed by the kitchen has not been to the green partner. The reason is that suppliers with environmentally friendly criteria sell goods at a fairly high price. Besides, the limited goods offered do not cover the kitchen's needs.
- 9) Some suppliers collaborating with Anantara Uluwatu have not fully developed environmentally friendly developments. The distribution of goods focuses on the accuracy of goods, quality, quantity, and price without considering environmental aspects. However, in practice, some suppliers have used shopping bags or multifunctional baskets when shipping goods to reduce the use of single-use plastics. Seven suppliers of goods kitchen have developed environmentally friendly by not using single-use packaging from 15 suppliers in collaboration with Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort, which means that the ninth indicator has been applied by 47% in the supplier selection.
- 10) The hotel has implemented a Health, Safety, and Environment system in selecting suppliers. It ensures that the purchased goods are guaranteed from the aspect of Health, Safety, and Environment and are received in good condition until later they will be used by the user, in this case, the kitchen. The properties at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort are CHSE certified. CHSE (Clean, Health, Safety, and Environment) is a health and safety certification issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. Proof of the CHSE certificate can be seen in the QR-Code Image in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Goods packaging from suppliers

Source: <https://chse.kemendparekraf.go.id/id/detail-tersertifikasi/anantara-uluwatu>, 2023

- 11) The selection of suppliers for the procurement of the kitchen is based on quality management. Therefore, before the cooperation agreement, the supplier must provide quality-checking samples, especially meat products. Usually also supported by certain certificates, such as BPOM, halal certificate, and others which show that the products offered by the supplier are good, safe, and guaranteed quality.
 - b. Reduce, reuse, recycle a Procurement Process:
 - 1) The purchasing procurement process kitchen by placing orders using an electronic system to minimize the use of paper (paperless). This system impacts procurement by being faster and more efficient and reducing paper usage. However, for purchase orders, they still use paper as a company archive, and the paper used is paper that still has an empty side.
 - 2) Packages of items purchased by the kitchen are not reused in the same or different ways. Single-use packaging will be directly collected as waste. In contrast, packages such as cardboard, styrofoam, cans, bottles, and jerrycan will be collected and sorted based on waste management and then sold to third parties. It is evident from the documentation results that the researchers carried out, as shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Sales of waste to third parties

Source: Research Documentation, 2022

- 3) Few packages of purchased goods are recycled because most of the goods brought by suppliers are packaged using single-use packaging. So most of this packaging will be discarded and collected as non-recyclable waste. For example, of the items purchased for the kitchen, only 10% were recycled, and the rest still used single-use packaging. It is evident from the documentation results that the researchers carried out, as shown in Figure 4.



Figure 4. Disposable packaging
Source: Research Documentation, 2022

From the description above, it is known that the procurement of the kitchen at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort has not optimally used environmental-based criteria. It is shown from the procurement process that is carried out more referring to the availability and suitability of goods with operational needs without considering the implications of the procurement on environmental sustainability. This condition is irrelevant to what was stated by (Khan & Qianli, 2017). Green purchasing is a form of implementing selection to buy products by prioritizing environmentally friendly principles. Value creation through resource recovery of waste to enable use of in new products requires careful consideration of potential value chain issues such as collection, segregation, and reprocessing (Wijayasundara *et al.*, 2022). The following are the results of research from the two interviewees interviewed, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Implementation of green purchasing on procurement of kitchen equipment at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort

Variable	Sub-Dimensional	Indicator	Percentage of Application
Green Purchasing	Supplier Selection	1. Eco-labeling of products.	20%
		2. Supplier cooperation for environmentally friendly purposes.	0
		3. Supplier selection using environmental criteria.	0
		4. Supplier internal management audit.	100%
		5. Second stage evaluation for suppliers implementing environmentally friendly practices.	0
		6. Require suppliers to use environmentally friendly packaging (degradable and harmless).	47%
		7. Suppliers ISO14000 certification.	26%
		8. Purchase products only from "green partners" who meet the standards.	0
		9. The supplier's eco-friendly research and development capabilities.	47%
		10. Implementing the Health, Safety, and Environment System.	100%
		11. Assessment based on the quality management system.	100%
	3R's Procurement Process	1. Reduce.	100%
		2. Reuse.	0
		3. Recycle.	10%
The Average Implementation of Green Purchasing			39%

Source: Data Processed, 2022

Table 3 shows the interview results. There were 15 suppliers of Kitchen Raw Materials at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort. Of these 15 suppliers, only 3 have eco-labeling, or around 20% are raw material suppliers. Based on the interview results, there are 15 suppliers of Kitchen Raw

Materials Suppliers at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort who use environmentally friendly packaging. Of these 15 suppliers, only seven use environmentally friendly packaging, or around 47% use environmentally friendly packaging. Based on interview results, 15 Kitchen Raw Material Suppliers at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort have ISO 14000 Certification. Of the 15 suppliers, only four have ISO 14000 Certification, or around 27% use ISO 14000 Certification. The resource person also explained that only 10% of the items purchased for kitchen needs had a recycle label, and the rest still used disposable packaging.

It is necessary to find out how the real implementation of green purchasing and what the actual value of the implementation itself by calculating each indicator result of green purchasing. To get the score is to add up all the results of the value of each weight divided by the total number of indicators. These categories can be seen in Table 4. The average value of implementing green purchasing in kitchens at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort is 39%. According to Sugiyono (2016), Table 4 below shows that the application of green purchasing in the procurement of the kitchen at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort has implemented enough. Based on green purchasing indicators from (Pramesti et al., 2020), green purchasing at Anantara Uluwatu Bali is sufficient to implement supplier selection and reduce, reuse and recycle procurement Process.

Table 4. Criteria for application of green purchasing

Index	Description
$X \leq 20\%$	Not Implemented
$20\% < X \leq 40\%$	Implemented Enough
$40\% < X \leq 60\%$	Implemented
$60\% < X \leq 80\%$	Good Implemented
$100\% < X$	Very Good Implemented

Source: (Sugiyono, 2016)

The sub-dimension of supplier selection shows that suppliers are selected only based on their capabilities in meeting the needs of the goods needed by the kitchen without considering the impact on the environment. The criteria used in selecting suppliers refer to the credit payment system only, the best quality, and the lowest price. The sub-dimension of reduce, reuse, recycle procurement process shows that in carrying out its duties, purchasing has attempted to reduce green procurement indicators by reducing the use of paper. Still, green procurement has not been implemented ideally. Other indicators still have not been fulfilled, namely, reuse and recycle. In the procurement process, the distribution of goods still uses single-use packaging that cannot be recycled. This condition causes the increasing environmental pollution caused by plastic waste.

It has not considered the two indicators in green purchasing, the ideal supplier selection and reuse, reduce, recycle procurement process. Supplier selection is the process of selecting suppliers based on the criteria needed by the company. The procurement process in hotels is certainly important to consider these two factors as an ideal step for implementing green purchasing to meet hotel operational needs while minimizing the environmental impact.

The researchers conducted a second stage of interviews to verify the data that had been processed and to find out the obstacles experienced by the purchasing. So, they could not apply green purchasing to procuring the kitchen at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort to the fullest. The following are the obstacles experienced by the purchasing at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort in implementing green purchasing in the procurement of kitchen, namely:

a. Implementation Guidelines

The purchasing does not yet have guidelines that regulate the implementation of green purchasing so that the purchase of goods is only based on the necessary needs. For this reason, it is necessary to have guidelines that regulate the implementation of green purchasing.

b. Prices

Prices of goods from suppliers with environmentally friendly product criteria are more expensive than those of suppliers. It is because the procedure for implementing the environmental concept is costly and time-consuming. In this condition, the purchasing requires regular price evaluations of suppliers with criteria for environmentally friendly products to get the right price and preserve the environment.

c. Production

Suppliers offer goods with limited environmental criteria, so they cannot meet the kitchen's needs at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort. Thus, the purchaser only buys goods as needed or desired by the kitchen without prioritizing environmentally friendly purchases. In this case, purchasing needs to periodically observe goods produced by suppliers with criteria for environmentally friendly products to meet their needs.

The constraints experienced by the purchasing at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort are similar to the theory proposed by Chan et al. (2018), which states that there are several inhibiting factors in implementing green purchasing, namely the lack of guidelines for implementing green purchasing and the price of expensive goods.

The management overseeing Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort has tried to implement environmental conservation by making environmental-based operational standards, which require the hotel to use non-plastic straws (sustainable straws) since 1 January 2018. Sustainable must be made from environmentally friendly or not use disposable materials. The sustainable straw Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort uses is straw made from paper that can be recycled. The use of sustainable straw at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort is evident from the results of the research documentation, which can be seen in Figure 5.



Figure 5. Sustainable straw

Source: Research Documentation, 2022

Using a sustainable straw is an effort from Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort to support environmental sustainability by purchasing environmentally friendly products for use in Food and Beverage. However, sustainable straw consumption cannot be categorized as green purchasing to support maximum environmental conservation efforts by applying green purchasing ideal suppliers using environmental-based criteria and the procurement process that the reuse, reuse, recycle guide.

When implemented optimally in the procurement process at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort, green purchasing can make a real contribution to maintaining and preserving the environment. The implementation of green purchasing has a direct and positive impact on company performance because its implementation can protect the environment from hazardous and toxic materials and significantly impact company performance. It is also supported by the results of research conducted by Igarashi et al. (2013) that green purchasing has significant implications for the firms implementing it, especially regarding the criteria used in supplier selection. According to Younis et al. (2020), green purchasing impacts operational and economic performance. In addition, green purchasing provides a tremendous opportunity for hotels to increase their selling points and market share. The importance of implementing green purchasing is as a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social, and economic aspects into the procurement strategy to ensure the fulfillment of company needs. It directly guarantees the integrity of the environment and the safety, ability, welfare, and quality of life of the present and future generations. Green purchasing is important because it is a useful tool to mitigate consumption's environmental impacts and promote clean production technology (Dubey et al., 2013).

Conclusions

The implementation of green purchasing of the kitchen at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort has been implemented enough by 39%. With these results, it can be said that the implementation of green purchasing of the kitchen at Anantara Uluwatu Bali Resort has not been maximized. This is due to green purchasing that experiences several obstacles; namely, they do not have guidelines for implementing green purchasing initiative, the price of green items and goods are expensive, and the production of green goods are still small, so they cannot meet the kitchen's needs. The implication of this research is to advise companies to apply SOPs regarding implementing green purchasing and to carry out routine price evaluations for suppliers with environmentally friendly product criteria to get prices matching the company's budget. In addition, the purchasing department can also make regular observations on goods produced by suppliers with environmentally friendly criteria.

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