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An Integrated Multi-Criteria Decision Support Framework for the Selection of Suppliers in Small and Medium Enterprises based on Green Innovation Ability

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Abstract: Globally, organizations are under enormous pressure to implement green supply chain processes due to growing environmental concerns. Subsequently, organizations and firms have become more conscious of their suppliers' green innovation ability. However, the selection of the most optimum supplier concerning green innovation ability remains a challenging task that needs to be analyzed. Thus, this study develops an integrated fuzzy and grey-based methodology to analyze and prioritize suppliers for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the context of Saudi Arabia. Initially, the study identifies 4 criteria and 20 sub-criteria through extensive literature review with respect to suppliers' green innovation ability. Later, the Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) computes weights of criteria and sub-criteria. Finally, the Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS)-Grey was employed to rank the suppliers. The process of assigning weights to criteria and sub-criteria involved twelve experts from academics and industry. The results of Fuzzy AHP indicated that the "Green Innovation Initiatives" is the most significant criterion for the supplier selection. The results of TOPSIS-Grey revealed that the "Supplier-3" is the most optimum supplier having the highest potential of adopting green practices among other suppliers. The overall results provide adequate feedback for organizations and firms to maximize their ability to curb environmental impacts from their upstream activities.

Keywords: supplier selection; green innovation; SMEs; Fuzzy AHP; TOPSIS-Grey; Saudi Arabia

1. Introduction

The world is experiencing natural resource depletion at a rapid rate that is due to increasing rates of industrialization, population, and urbanization [1]. Numerous steps have been taken to lower this depletion rate across the world. For instance, governments and environmental agencies have been seeking efficient ways of resource utilization and shifting towards alternative sources that can be

naturally replenished. The increasing globalization has its adverse implications on the environment, for instance, a surge in industrialization intensifies industrial waste and greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), which are hazardous for the environment [2]. Nowadays, industries are under a great deal of pressure from environmental activists to implement sustainable supply chain practices during the whole process of production. Organizations all over the world, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), have an essential role to play in economic growth. However, they also generate a significant amount of GHGs to pollute the environment [3]. Thus, governments and various environmental agencies have focused on this issue and introduced strict policies for organizations to minimize activities responsible for environmental degradation.

During the annual conference, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [4] held manufacturing industries accountable for creating environmental problems such as resource depletion, environmental pollution, climate change, and global warming. The IPCC provided directions to governments and responsible agencies across the world to move towards clean, innovative, and green technologies, and cease traditional manufacturing and production practices. In 2016, the United Nations (UN) called a meeting aiming to adopt sustainable development practices by 2030 [5]. During that meeting, the UN identified 17 goals for sustainable development in a variety of areas from poverty alleviation, education, health, job opportunities, social protection, and environmental protection to climate change. Among these goals, goal number twelve focuses explicitly on achieving and enabling a sustainable environment, reducing environmental polluting activities, and implementing sustainable consumption and production activities in organizations [6]. Moreover, the goal compels organizations to transform their conventional supply chains into greener supply chains to achieve sustainable development in organizations [7].

Presently, industries have recognized this issue and therefore tend to switch to green supply chains by adopting green and sustainable practices from upstream to downstream operations. It is a mutual responsibility of organizations and industries to dedicatedly contribute to the accomplishment of sustainable development goals [8]. Therefore, organizations have to make sudden changes in the operational structure to make it more sustainable. However, shutting the existing system and making huge changes remains a massive challenge for organizations. To effectively deal with this challenge, organizations must seek and introduce new ways for sustainable product manufacturing and designing. Also, new initiatives have to be taken for waste disposal, which do not affect the environment. In this regard, green innovation can be a vital tool for organizations to use for releasing environmental pressure posed upon them by regulators, stakeholders, and nowadays customers as well since, due to increasing environmental awareness, customers demand organizations to be environmentally-friendly [9]. The green innovation comprises both industry manufacturing processes and product innovation. Supply chain processes generate a larger portion of industrial waste. Therefore, it is a core area for organizations to work on to avoid any pressure from environmental activists and agencies. Organizations may focus on integrating their activities with suppliers by implementing an environmental management system and organizing environmental training programs and technical assistance to enhance the performance of suppliers. Industries like SMEs must invest in selecting the greener supplier by implementing the green innovation criteria and meet the requirements and standards of the customers and regulators for a sustainable supply chain process.

The selection of suppliers based on green innovation activities remains challenging for SMEs as the process involves complexities and multi-criteria for selection. In this study, we have proposed a framework which can enable SMEs to prioritize criteria for supplier selection and then rank suppliers based on prioritized criteria. The study develops an integrated multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) methods, i.e., Fuzzy Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) and Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS)-Grey methods to evaluate, select, and rank suppliers for SMEs based on green innovation criteria. To the best of our knowledge, this is a new kind of study which analyzes the green innovation criteria for the selection of SMEs' suppliers using above-stated MCDM methods. This decision problem is undertaken in the context of Saudi Arabia. In this research, the

Fuzzy AHP method is utilized to analyze and prioritize green innovation criteria and sub-criteria for SMEs. The fuzzy set theory helps in removing any uncertainty and fuzziness of the decision problem since experts' decision-making may have some human errors.

Moreover, TOPSIS-Grey methodology is employed to prioritize suppliers based on identified green innovation criteria from the Fuzzy AHP method. The developed decision model helps in fulfilling the objective of the study by identifying green innovation criteria for SMEs and supplier selection in the selected SMEs based on green innovation activities. Therefore, this research may help in determining the most feasible supplier among various SMEs in implementing green supply chain management (SCM) practices.

The rest of the paper outlines as follows: Section 2 reviews more recent and relevant studies conducted for the decision-making related to supplier selection. Section 3 introduces MCDM methods used in this study and then present the proposed integrated methodology. Section 4 contains analysis, results of the study, and discussion. Section 5 concludes the study.

2. Literature Review

Green innovation defines as the innovative approaches taken by organizations to transform their conventional practices into greener to mitigate adverse environmental implications of organizational activities and to accomplish sustainable environmental targets [10]. Green innovation can help organizations minimize the ecological danger, air pollution, climate change, and other harmful environmental implications through green SCM [11,12]. Any organization which uses green practices in their supply chain operations has a good advantage in the market and thus can quote high prices for their eco-friendly products and can also enter the new market very quickly [13]. Many researchers around the world have studied various aspects of green innovation to transforms the SME's practices into sustainable SCM [14,15]. This section provides a thorough review of the most relevant studies conducted in the context of sustainable supplier selection. Firstly, the section reviews studies that applied MCDM for supplier selection related decision-making and then sort out criteria and sub-criteria to evaluate suppliers considered in this study.

2.1. Related Studies Based on MCDM Methodologies

MCDM techniques are considered to be very crucial in solving any decision-problem [16–18]. Several MCDM methods have been employed in previous studies for suppliers' evaluation and ranking based on green innovation practices [19]. A few critical studies on green supplier selection are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. The past studies on the selection of green suppliers for SMEs.

Research Focus	Research Findings	Method	Year	Reference
Sustainable supplier selection for an automobile company in India	In this research, it is revealed that environmental costs, product quality, and product price are three top-ranking criteria for the selection of a sustainable supplier.	Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) and Kriterijumska Optimizacija I Kompromisno Resenje (VIKOR)	2017	[20]
Supplier selection within a food supply chain context	Research findings show that price is the most significant criterion for supplier selection.	Best Worst method (BWM)	2016	[21]
Evaluating the green supplier growth program	The results of this study show that ISO 14000 certification is a feasible alternative for a greener supplier development program.	Normal Group Technique (NGT) and VIKOR	2016	[22]

Table 1. Cont.

Research Focus	Research Findings	Method	Year	Reference
Green supplier selection for Iranian automotive company	This study reveals that economic criteria are preferable than environmental criteria; whereas, the cost is a more critical sub-criterion than technology and quality for analyzing the green supplier.	Analytical Hierarchy Process (ANP) and Grey Relational Analysis (GRA)	2015	[23]
the green supplier selection in the electronics industry	Results present that current capacity and R&D capability are vital criteria for the selection of a green supplier in the electronics industry.	AHP and ELimination Et Choice Translating REality (ELECTRE)-III	2014	[24]
Supplier selection for carbon management in green SCM	The findings indicate that the management system of carbon and training related to carbon management are the most important criteria for selecting a supplier.	Decision making trial and evaluation laboratory (DEMATEL)	2013	[25]
Assessing suppliers for green development program in the automobile industry	The findings of this study show that quality, preventing pollution, and green image are the most necessary criteria for supplier selection to include green development programs.	Fuzzy c-means and VIKOR	2015	[26]
The green supplier selection for a textile industry	The analysis of this study shows that quality is a preferable criterion followed respectively by green product and cost for the supplier selection.	Fuzzy AHP	2019	[27]
Green supplier selection for Indian cement industry	The research findings present that safety, quality, and cost are crucial criteria for selecting a green supplier in the cement industry.	AHP	2016	[28]
Supplier selection for the agri-food industry	The analysis indicates that service level is the most important criterion for the green supplier selection.	Fuzzy TOPSIS, Fuzzy VIKOR, and Fuzzy GRA	2018	[29]

It is identified that various studies are related to the supplier selection for green SCM activities of SMEs. In these existing studies, the authors have evaluated different vital criteria for the selection of green suppliers using numerous MCDM methods. This study further contributes to the literature and proposes an integrated decision model, i.e., Fuzzy AHP and TOPSIS-Grey methodology to assess and rank suppliers based on green innovation criteria of the SMEs in the context of Saudi Arabia.

2.2. Proposed Green Innovation Criteria in the Study

In this research, a comprehensive literature review was conducted to identify and analyze various critical green innovation criteria and sub-criteria about the selection of suppliers based on the implementation of green supply chain practices. The study picks four green innovation criteria from existing studies. These criteria include green innovation capacity (A), green innovation initiatives (B), green innovation performance (C), and green innovation monitoring and follow-up (D). Table 2 shows a list of green innovation criteria and sub-criteria used in this study.

It is identified that many studies have researched supplier selection problems for implementing greener practices in the supply chain process. These studies, as mentioned above, have focused on the supplier selection in respect of green activities and based on significant criteria for green supply chain activities in organizations. Moreover, it is identified from Table 1 that in the existing studies, the authors used various multi-criteria decision methodologies individually or by integrated two or more techniques. The proposed method in this study reduces uncertainty in the decision-making more proficiently as it combines fuzzy set theory and grey theory with the most acclaimed MCDM

models. Therefore, in the study, we have proposed integrated multi-criteria applications based on Fuzzy AHP and TOPSIS-Grey for green supplier selection in the context of Saudi Arabia concerning green innovation activities. To the best of authors' knowledge, this study is unique and novel in terms of identifying green innovation criteria for the supplier selection using Fuzzy AHP and TOPSIS-Grey methodology.

Table 2. Green innovation criteria and sub-criteria for the study.

Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Reference
Green innovation capacity (A)	Supplier's economic competitiveness (A1)	[30–33]
	Capacity of supplier's general innovation (A2)	[20,32,34,35]
	Awareness about sustainability management (A3)	[12,35,36]
	Trained human resources (A4)	[12,20,33]
	Production efficiency (A5)	[35,37,38]
Green innovation initiatives (B)	Share of renewable energy utilization (B1)	[39,40]
	Energy efficiency and conservation (B2)	[29,39]
	Green transportation (B3)	[12,20,22,41]
	Green recycling (B4)	[12,20,22,41]
	Green warehousing (B5)	[20,22,41]
Green innovation performance (C)	Water conservation (C1)	[12,29]
	Level of environmental implications on society (C2)	[12,33,42]
	Level of R&D expenditure on environmental initiatives (C3)	[32,41,43]
	Carbon emission reduction (C4)	[12,29,39]
	Indoor environment quality (C5)	[12,42,43]
Green innovation monitoring and follow-up (D)	Environmental audits to ensure compliance (D1)	[41,43,44]
	Stringent enforcement of green practices (D2)	[41,45,46]
	Implementation of environmental management system (D3)	[10,29,33,47]
	Incentives for green production (D4)	[32,33,43]
	Technical assistant for technological upgradation (D5)	[12,32,43]

3. Methodology

The proposed decision methodology, i.e., Fuzzy AHP and TOPSIS-Grey, is applied to select the most optimum suppliers for SMEs based on suppliers' green innovation ability. The analysis in this study has been carried out for six SMEs operating in Saudi Arabia—names and personal information of SMEs are kept anonymous due to legal issues. The study engaged twelve experts to assign weights to criteria and sub-criteria and score each supplier for each sub-criterion.

The proposed criteria for implementing green innovation activities in SMEs are analyzed using the Fuzzy AHP method. While the TOPSIS-Grey method has been employed to assess and prioritize the significant suppliers for successfully deploying the green innovation practices in SMEs.

3.1. Fuzzy AHP Method

Saaty proposed AHP method for multi-criteria decision making in the 1970s [48]. This method has evolved towards more sophisticated variants, such as the Fuzzy AHP presented herein [49–51]. Fuzzy based AHP applies to construct a pairwise matrix of decision-makers' preference using triangular fuzzy numbers (TFNs). The fuzzy scale utilized in this study is given in Table 3.

Table 3. Triangular fuzzy numbers (TFNs) scale.

Linguistic Preference	TFNs
Preferred equally	(1,1,1)
Preferred moderately	(2/3, 1, 3/2)
Preferred strongly	(3/2, 2, 5/2)
Preferred very-strongly	(5/2, 3, 7/2)
Preferred extremely	(7/2, 4, 9/2)

The Fuzzy AHP is applied in the following steps [19]:

- Step 1: Construct a pairwise matrix of attributes using TFNs provided in Table 3.
- Step 2: Define fuzzy synthetic extent value SY_i of i as:

$$SY_i = \sum_{j=1}^m T_{g_i}^j \times \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m T_{g_i}^j \right]^{-1}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m T_{g_i}^j = \left(\sum_{j=1}^m b_{1ij}, \sum_{j=1}^m b_{2ij}, \sum_{j=1}^m b_{3ij} \right)$$

$$\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m T_{g_i}^j \right]^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m b_{3ij}}, \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m b_{2ij}}, \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m b_{1ij}} \right)$$
(1)

- Step 3: Compare the obtained values of SY_i and then calculate the possible degree of $SY_j = (b_{1j}, b_{2j}, b_{3j}) \geq SY_i = (b_{1i}, b_{2i}, b_{3i})$ using the following equation:

$$V(SY_j \geq SY_i) = (d) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{in case of } b_{2j} \geq b_{2i} \\ 0, & \text{in case of } b_{1i} \geq b_{3j} \\ \frac{b_{1i} - b_{3j}}{(b_{2j} - b_{3j}) - (b_{2i} - b_{1i})}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
(2)

where d represents the highest point between SY_j and SY_i .

- Step 4: Calculate minimum possibility degree $d(i)$ of $V(SY_j \geq SY_i)$ for $(ij = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, k)$ using Equation (3):

$$V(SY \geq SY_1, SY_2, SY_3, SY_4, SY_5, \dots, SY_k),$$

$$\text{for } (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, k)$$

$$= V[(SY \geq SY_1), (SY \geq SY_2), \text{ and } \dots (SY \geq SY_k)] = \min V(SY \geq SY_i)$$

$$\text{for } (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, k)$$
(3)

- Step 5: Let us assume $d'(A_i) = \min V(SY \geq SY_i)$; for $(i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, k)$ then weight vector can be defined as:

$$W' = (d'(A_1), d'(A_2), d'(A_3), d'(A_4), d(A_5), \dots, d'(A_n))^T$$
(4)

Finally, the weight vector can be normalized using Equation (5):

$$W = (d(A_1), d(A_2), d(A_3), d(A_4), d(A_5), \dots, d(A_n))^T$$
(5)

where W represents a non-fuzzy number.

3.2. TOPSIS

Ever since Hwang and Yoon proposed the TOPSIS method in 1981, the technique has been commonly used for solving complex decision problems [52]. Few of the recent studies that used TOPSIS include [50,53]. The TOPSIS method solves the problem by finding the positive and negative ideal solution. The TOPSIS method is applied in the following seven steps [54]:

- Step 1: Construction of a decision matrix H which is defined as

$$[labelsep = 2.8mm]H = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & \cdots & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & \cdots & x_{2m} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \cdots & \cdots & x_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$
(6)

where H comprises of n alternatives and m criteria; x_{ij} is the evaluation of i th alternative with respect to j th criterion.

- Step 2: Normalization of H decision matrix as below:

$$g_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij}^2}}, (j = 1, 2, \dots, m), (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (7)$$

- Step 3: Develop a weighted matrix from normalized decision matrix using the subsequent equation:

$$q_{ij} = w_j g_{ij}, (j = 1, 2, \dots, m), (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (8)$$

where w_j represents the criterion weight of j th criterion; the sum of all the criteria equals to 1.

- Step 4: Use Equations (9) and (10) to respectively obtain an ideal positive solution (A^+) and ideal negative solution (A^-).

$$A^+ = \left\{ \left(\max_i q_{ij} \mid j \in J \right), \left(\min_i q_{ij} \mid j \in J' \right) \mid i \in n \right\} = [q_1^+, q_2^+, \dots, q_m^+] \quad (9)$$

$$A^- = \left\{ \left(\min_i q_{ij} \mid j \in J \right), \left(\max_i q_{ij} \mid j \in J' \right) \mid i \in n \right\} = [q_1^-, q_2^-, \dots, q_m^-] \quad (10)$$

where J represents a benefit-type criterion (the larger value is the better), while, J' shows a cost-type criterion (the smaller value is preferred).

- Step 5: Once positive ideal and negative ideal solutions are found, then the subsequent step is to find the distance from these points using Euclidean distance [55]. Equation (11) shall be used to find the distance for a benefit-type criterion, while Equation (12) shall find the distance for a cost-type criterion.

$$d_i^+ = \left[\sum_{j=1}^m (q_{ij} - q_j^+)^2 \right]^{1/2}, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (11)$$

$$d_i^- = \left[\sum_{j=1}^m (q_{ij} - q_j^-)^2 \right]^{1/2}, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (12)$$

- Step 6: This step shall use Equation (13) to obtain the relative closeness score (C_i^+) of the solutions.

$$C_i^+ = \frac{d_i^-}{d_i^+ + d_i^-}, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (13)$$

- Step 7: This is the final step that ranks the alternatives based on relative closeness scores, the better the score the better ranking.

3.3. Grey System Theory

The grey system theory was proposed by Professor Deng in 1982 based on the concept of grey set. The theory is proficient in dealing with uncertain and incomplete or insufficient data [56]. The theory uses a grey number to minimize uncertainty in the data. Let us define the grey number as $\otimes X = [\underline{x}, \bar{x}]$, where \underline{x} , and \bar{x} are real numbers, \underline{x} represent the lower limit while \bar{x} denotes the upper limit. In case if values of upper (\bar{x}) and lower (\underline{x}) limits are known, then it can be called a white number, which means that all the information is known. In case if values of both limits are unknown, then we refer it as a black number, where nothing is known. If any number lies between upper and lower limits, but the value of the number is uncertain, then it is called a grey number. Thus we can represent a grey number as $\underline{x} \leq \otimes X \leq \bar{x}$. Different mathematical operations on grey numbers can be performed as follows [57]:

$$\otimes a + \otimes b = [\underline{a} + \underline{b}; \bar{a} + \bar{b}] \quad (14)$$

$$\otimes a - \otimes b = [\underline{a} - \underline{b}; \bar{a} - \bar{b}] \quad (15)$$

$$\otimes a \times \otimes b = [\min(\underline{ab}, \bar{ab}, \bar{a}\underline{b}, \underline{a}\bar{b}); \max(\underline{ab}, \bar{ab}, \bar{a}\underline{b}, \underline{a}\bar{b})] \quad (16)$$

$$\otimes a : \otimes b = \otimes a \times \left[\frac{1}{\underline{b}}, \frac{1}{\bar{b}} \right]; 0 \notin \otimes b \quad (17)$$

We can also transform TFNs into grey numbers using $\tilde{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$, and $\tilde{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ into grey numbers $\otimes a = [a_1, a_2]$, and $\otimes b = [b_1, b_2]$ using Euclidean distance between $\otimes a$ and $\otimes b$ as given in the equation below:

$$d(\otimes a, \otimes b) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[(\underline{a} - \underline{b})^2 + (\bar{a} - \bar{b})^2 \right]} \quad (18)$$

3.4. Fuzzy AHP and TOPSIS-Grey Integrated Methodology

The proposed methodology uses two widely applied methods of MCDM, which are AHP and TOPSIS. It then integrates AHP with fuzzy set theory and TOPSIS with grey set theory to form Fuzzy AHP and TOPSIS-Grey, respectively. Initially, the methodology applies Fuzzy AHP, which draws the hierarchal structure of the problem and find weights of criteria and sub-criteria [58]. Later, TOSIS-Grey is utilized to prioritize the alternatives based on the criteria and sub-criteria weights. The schematic of the methodological proceeding is given in Figure 1.

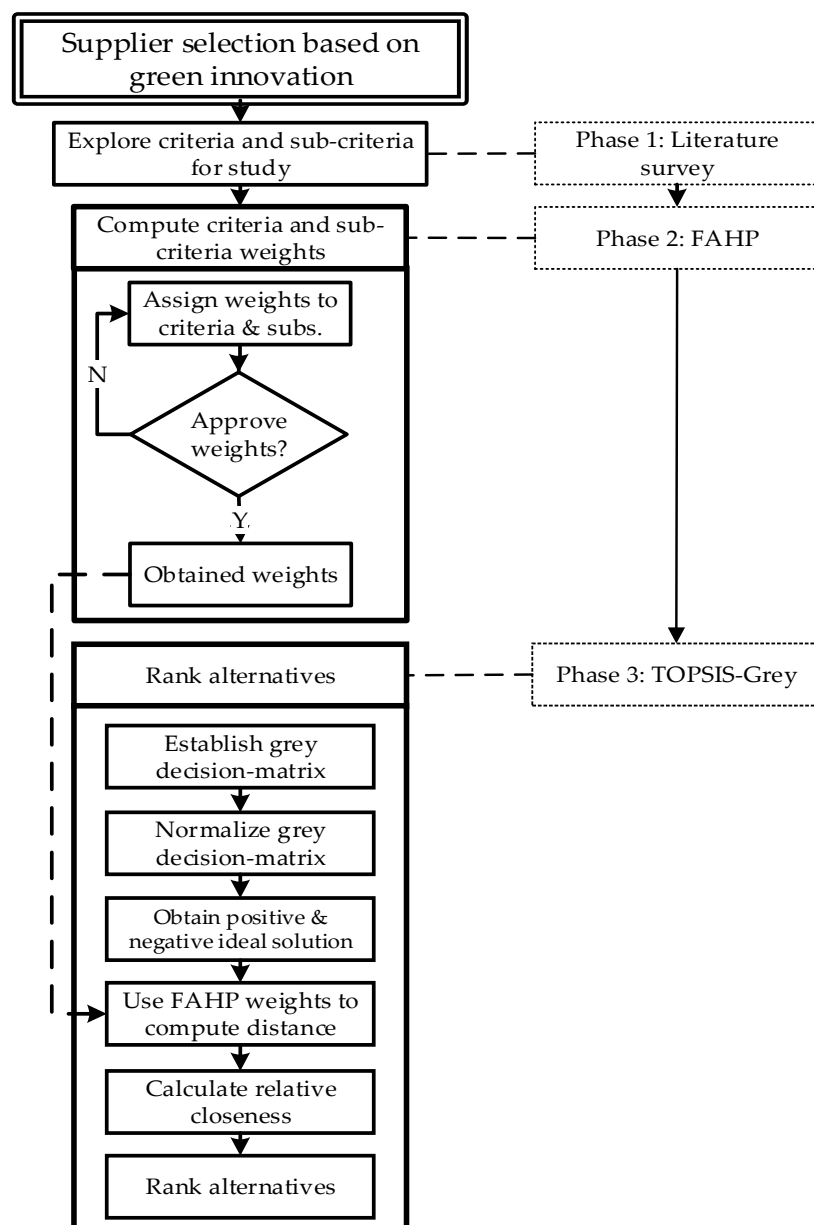


Figure 1. Model representation.

The integrated methodology involves the following steps:

- Step 1: Establish the structure of the problem by defining the goal to be achieved, criteria, and sub-criteria used for evaluation, and alternatives which are to be evaluated.
- Step 2: Involve experts to provide their judgment regarding the criteria and sub-criteria and then apply Fuzzy AHP to obtain weights of criteria and sub-criteria.
- Step 3: Use linguistic values given in Table 4 to rate the alternatives with respect to each sub-criterion.
- Step 4: Define the decision matrix of TOPSIS-Grey H^l as:

$$H^l = \begin{bmatrix} \otimes x_{11}^l & \otimes x_{12}^l & \dots & \otimes x_{1m}^l \\ \otimes x_{21}^l & \otimes x_{22}^l & \dots & \otimes x_{2m}^l \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \otimes x_{n1}^l & \otimes x_{n2}^l & \dots & \otimes x_{nm}^l \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

where $\otimes x_{ij}^l$ shows the grey evaluation of i th alternative for j th criterion by decision-maker l ($l = 1, 2, 3, \dots, l$); $\otimes x_i^l = [\otimes x_{i1}^l, \otimes x_{i2}^l, \otimes x_{i3}^l, \dots, \otimes x_{im}^l]$ depicts k th decision-maker's evaluation for i th alternative.

- Step 5: Normalize H^d using Equation (20) (benefit-type criterion) and Equation (21) (cost-type criterion):

$$\otimes g_{ij} = \left[\left(\frac{\otimes x_{ij}}{\max_i (\bar{x}_{ij})} \right) = \left(\frac{\underline{x}_{ij}}{\max_i (\bar{x}_{ij})}; \frac{\bar{x}_{ij}}{\max_i (\bar{x}_{ij})} \right) \right] \quad (20)$$

$$\otimes g_{ij} = \left[\left(1 - \frac{\otimes x_{ij}}{\max_i (\bar{x}_{ij})} \right) = \left(1 - \frac{\bar{x}_{ij}}{\max_i (\bar{x}_{ij})}; 1 - \frac{\underline{x}_{ij}}{\max_i (\bar{x}_{ij})} \right) \right] \quad (21)$$

where \underline{x}_{ij} is the lower value of the interval and \bar{x}_{ij} is the upper value of the interval.

- Step 6: Use Equations (22) and (23) respectively to find out positive ideal alternative (A_i^{d+}) and negative ideal alternative (A_i^{d-}) as below:

$$A_i^{l+} = \left\{ \left(\max_i \bar{g}_{ij} \mid j \in J \right), \left(\min_i \underline{g}_{ij} \mid j \in J' \right) \mid i \in n \right\} = [l_1^+, l_2^+, \dots, l_m^+] \quad (22)$$

$$A_i^{l-} = \left\{ \left(\min_i \underline{g}_{ij} \mid j \in J \right), \left(\max_i \bar{g}_{ij} \mid j \in J' \right) \mid i \in n \right\} = [l_1^-, l_2^-, \dots, l_m^-] \quad (23)$$

where J is a benefit-type criterion whose larger value is preferred while J' is a cost-type criterion whose smaller value is better.

- Step 7: Compute the positive ideal solution (d_i^{l+}) and negative ideal solution (d_i^{l-}) using Equations (24) and (25), respectively as below:

$$d_i^{l+} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sum w_j \left[\left| g_j^{l+} - \underline{g}_{ij}^l \right|^p + \left| g_j^{l+} - \bar{g}_{ij}^l \right|^p \right] \right\}^{1/p} \quad (24)$$

$$d_i^{l-} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sum w_j \left[\left| g_j^{l-} - \underline{g}_{ij}^l \right|^p + \left| g_j^{l-} - \bar{g}_{ij}^l \right|^p \right] \right\}^{1/p} \quad (25)$$

- Step 8: Use Equation (26) to compute the relative closeness score (C_i^{l+}) as follows:

$$C_i^{l+} = \frac{d_i^{l-}}{d_i^{l+} + d_i^{l-}}, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n) \quad (26)$$

- Step 9: Based on C_i^{l+} score, rank the alternatives; the higher the C_i^{l+} score the higher the ranking.

Table 4. Greyscale adopted for rating alternatives.

Linguistic	$\otimes X$
Very-low (VL)	[0, 1]
Low (L)	[1, 3]
Moderate-low (ML)	[3, 4]
Moderate (M)	[4, 5]
Moderate-high (MH)	[5, 6]
High (H)	[6, 9]
Very-high (VH)	[9, 10]

4. Results and Analysis

The results are presented in two parts. Firstly, Fuzzy AHP results are given, which provide weights of main criteria and sub-criteria. The latter part presents TOPSIS-Grey results, which rank suppliers based on sub-criteria weights computed in the first part.

4.1. Fuzzy AHP Results

4.1.1. Hierarchical Structure

The first and foremost step of Fuzzy AHP is to transform the supplier selection problem into a hierarchical structure. Figure 2 sketches the hierarchal structure of the study. It can be seen that the structure of the problem is divided into four levels, such as goal, criteria, sub-criteria, and alternatives. After drawing the sketch, weights of criteria and sub-criteria are computed and presented in subsequent sections.

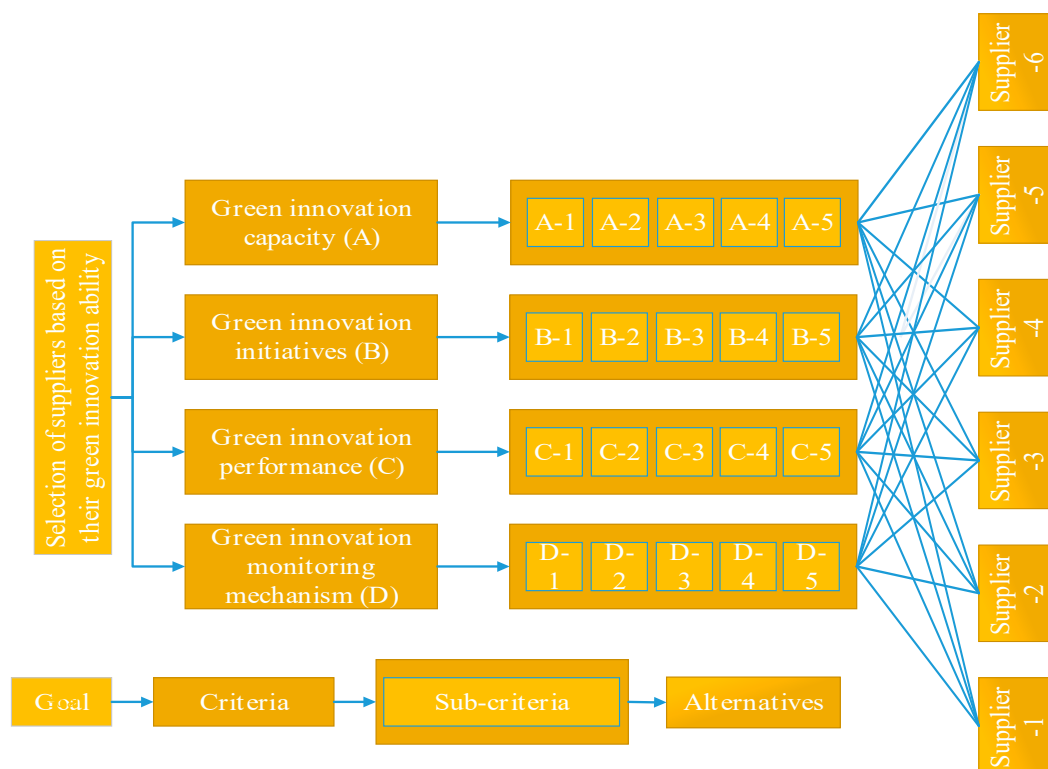


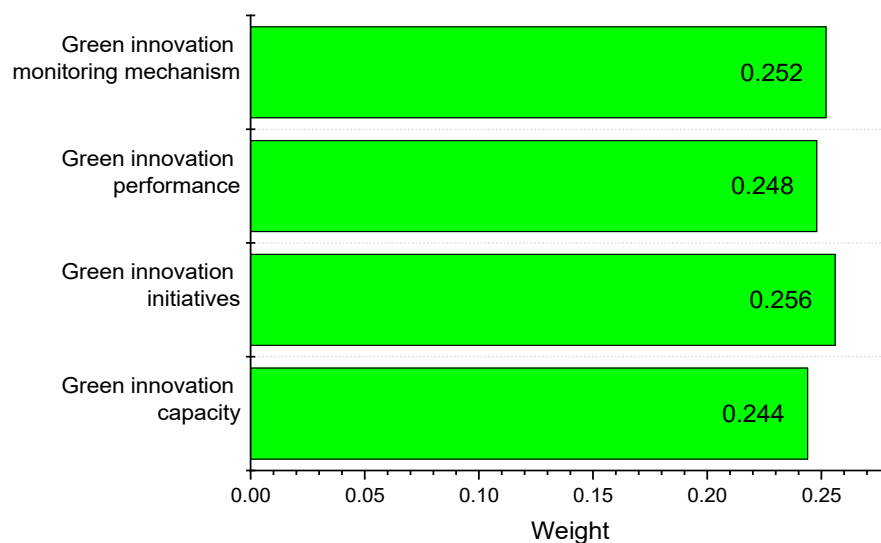
Figure 2. The hierarchal structure of supplier selection.

4.1.2. Main Criteria Weights

After giving the hierarchal structure of the problem, the Fuzzy AHP calculates the weights of four main criteria, i.e., Green innovation capacity (A), Green innovation initiatives (B), Green innovation performance (C), and Green innovation monitoring mechanism (D). Table 5 provides a pairwise matrix of main criteria, while the weights of the main criteria are shown in Figure 3. The results show that the “Green innovation initiatives (A)” achieved the highest weight of 0.256. The “Green innovation monitoring mechanism” attained the second-highest weight of 0.252. The criterion “Green innovation performance” reported obtaining the third highest weight of 0.248. The “Green innovation capacity” criterion achieved the lowest weight of 0.244. The important point to be mentioned here is that the difference between the weights of top-ranked and bottom-ranked criteria is only 4%, which is not substantial. Thus it can be said that all the criteria are significant for suppliers’ evaluation.

Table 5. Pairwise matrix of main criteria.

	Green Innovation Capacity (A)	Green Innovation Initiatives (B)	Green Innovation Performance (C)	Green Innovation Monitoring Mechanism (D)
Green innovation capacity (A)	1, 1, 1	0.587, 0.825, 1.193	0.81, 1.134, 1.593	0.728, 1, 1.373
Green innovation initiatives (B)	0.838, 1.212, 1.704	1, 1, 1	0.541, 0.724, 1	0.874, 1.23, 1.704
Green innovation performance (C)	0.628, 0.882, 1.234	1, 1.381, 1.847	1, 1, 1	0.601, 0.779, 1.019
Green innovation monitoring mechanism (D)	0.728, 1, 1.373	0.587, 0.813, 1.144	0.982, 1.284, 1.664	1, 1, 1
CR = 0.0274				

**Figure 3.** Main criteria final weights.

4.1.3. Sub-Criteria Initial Weights

After obtaining weights of main criteria, similar steps of Fuzzy AHP were applied to calculate sub-criteria weights with respect to their respective criterion. Alike constructing the main criteria pairwise matrix, four pairwise matrices were constructed (one pairwise matrix for each criterion), which are given in tables provided in Appendix A Tables A1–A4.

Figure 4 shows sub-criteria weights with respect to the ‘Green Innovation Capacity (A)’ criterion. Under this criterion, Supplier’s economic competitiveness (A-2) sub-criterion received the highest weight of 21.1% followed respectively by Capacity of supplier’s general innovation (A-2) 20.7%, Awareness about sustainability management (A-3) 20.5%, Production efficiency (A-5) 19.4%, and Trained human resources (A-4) 18.3%.

Figure 5 presents sub-criteria weights with respect to the “Green Innovation Initiatives (B)” criterion. It shows that Share of renewable energy utilization (B-1) criterion obtained highest weight of 22.2% followed respectively by Energy efficiency and conservation (B-2) 20.5%, Green recycling (B-4) 20.0%, and Green transportation (B-3) 19.6%. The sub-criterion Green warehousing (B-5) received the least weight of 17.7% under the Green Innovation Initiatives criterion.

Figure 6 depicts the weights of sub-criteria under the “Green Innovation Performance (C)” criterion. It can be seen that the sub-criterion Level of environmental implications on society (C-2) received the highest weight of 21.2%. The sub-criterion Carbon emission reduction (C-4) got the second-highest weight of 20.8%. The level of R&D expenditure on environmental initiatives (C-3) obtained the third highest weight of 20.5%. Water conservation (C-1) and Indoor environment quality (C-5) received second-lowest and lowest weights of 19.7% and 17.8%, respectively.

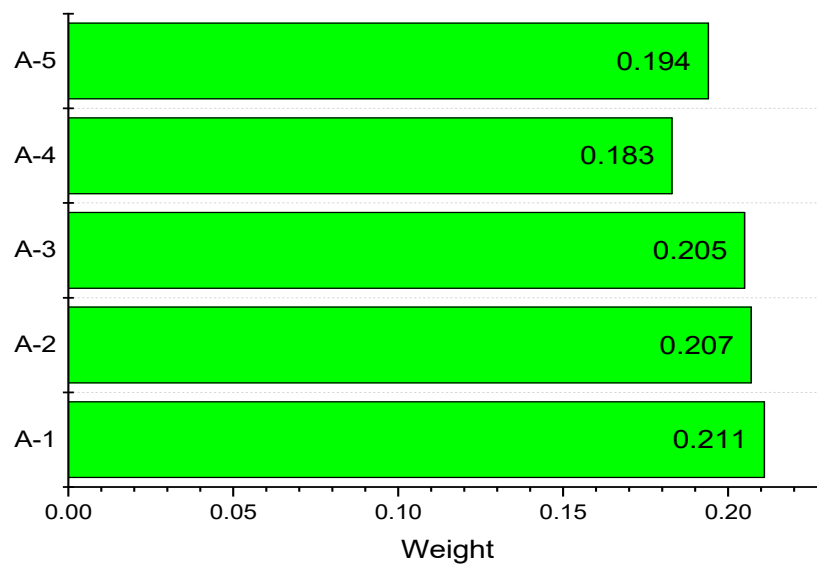


Figure 4. Initial weights of sub-criteria under Green Innovation Capacity.

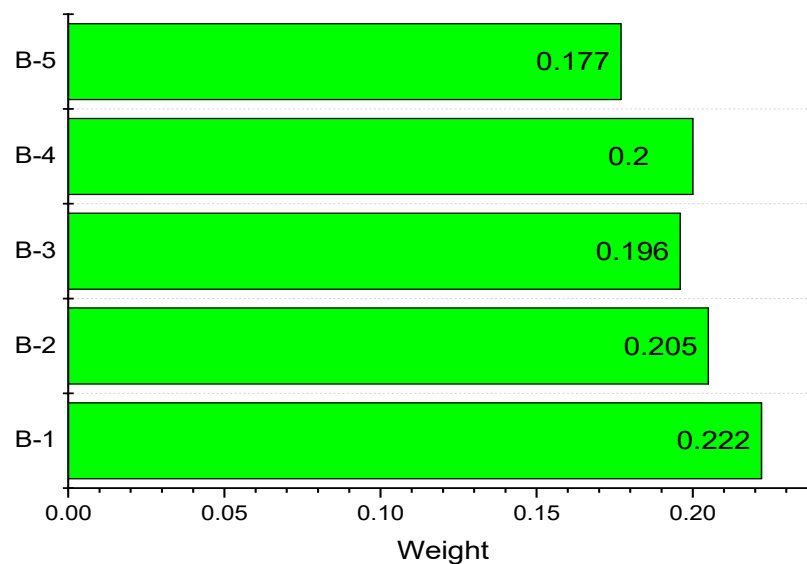


Figure 5. Initial weights of sub-criteria under Green Innovation Initiatives.

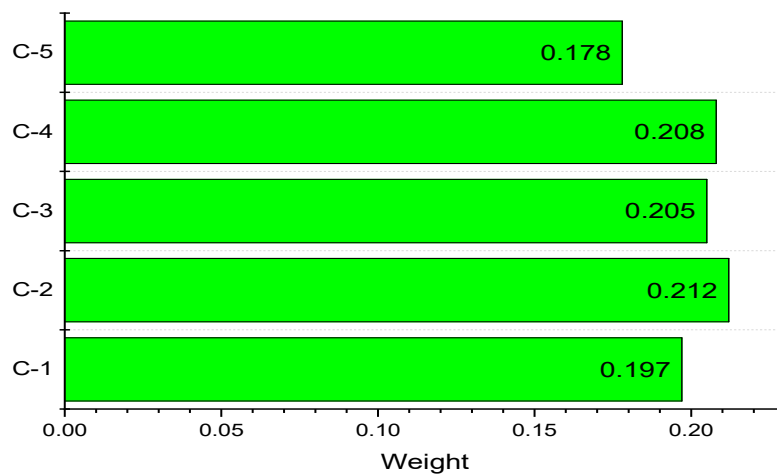


Figure 6. Initial weights of sub-criteria under Green Innovation Performance.

Figure 7 displays sub-criteria weights with respect to the “Green Innovation Monitoring Mechanism (D)” criterion. The Stringent enforcement of green practices (D-2) sub-criterion reported achieving 21.1% of weight, which is the highest weight obtained under the Stringent enforcement of green practices criterion. Environmental audits to ensure compliance (D-1) and Implementation of the environmental management system (D-3) received second and third highest weights of 20.9% and 20.8%, respectively. Incentives for green production (D-4) got the second-lowest weight of 20.2% while Technical assistant for technological up-gradation (D-5) obtained the lowest weight of 17.0%.

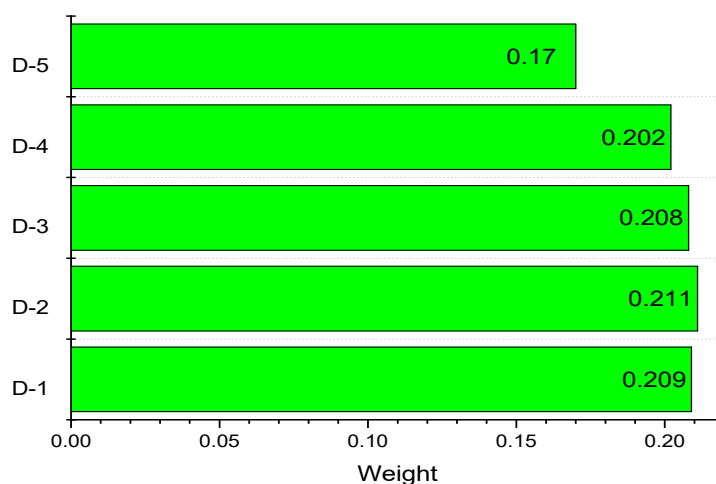


Figure 7. Initial weights of sub-criteria under Green Innovation Monitoring Mechanism.

4.1.4. Final Weights of Sub-Criteria

After computing weights of main criteria and sub-criteria, we calculated sub-criteria final weights by multiplying the initial weights of sub-criteria to their respective main criterion. The obtained final weights shall be used in TOPSIS-Grey for alternatives' ranking. We list the final weights of sub-criteria in Table 6. It can be seen that the sub-criterion “Share of renewable energy utilization (B-1)” topped among all the twenty sub-criteria. The B-1 sub-criterion belongs to the main criteria “Green Innovation Initiatives”, which also topped among the four main criteria. The B-1 sub-criterion received the highest final weight of 0.057. In contrast, sub-criterion “Technical assistant for technological up-gradation (D-5)” got the least final weight of 0.043 and subsequently ranked last in the row. The D-5 is the sub-criterion of the main criterion “Green innovation monitoring mechanism,” which achieved the second-highest weight among four main criteria. Among twenty sub-criteria, final weights of 14 sub-criteria remained greater than or equal to 0.050, while only 6 sub-criteria achieved final weights less than 0.050.

Table 6. Final weights of overall green innovation criteria.

Criteria	Main Criteria Weight	Sub-Criteria	Code	Sub-Criteria Weight	Global Weight	Rank
Green innovation capacity (A)	0.244	Supplier's economic competitiveness	A-1	0.211	0.051	8
		Capacity of supplier's general innovation	A-2	0.207	0.051	12
		Awareness about sustainability management	A-3	0.205	0.050	14
		Trained human resources	A-4	0.183	0.045	18
		Production efficiency	A-5	0.194	0.047	16

Table 6. Cont.

Criteria	Main Criteria Weight	Sub-Criteria	Code	Sub-Criteria Weight	Global Weight	Rank
Green innovation initiatives (B)	0.256	Share of renewable energy utilization	B-1	0.222	0.057	1
		Energy efficiency and conservation	B-2	0.205	0.052	5
		Green transportation	B-3	0.196	0.050	13
		Green recycling	B-4	0.200	0.051	9
		Green warehousing	B-5	0.177	0.045	17
Green innovation performance (C)	0.248	Water conservation	C-1	0.197	0.049	15
		Level of environmental implications on society	C-2	0.212	0.053	4
		Level of R&D expenditure on environmental initiatives	C-3	0.205	0.051	11
		Carbon emission reduction	C-4	0.208	0.052	7
		Indoor environment quality	C-5	0.178	0.044	19
Green innovation monitoring mechanism (D)	0.252	Environmental audits to ensure compliance	D-1	0.209	0.053	3
		Stringent enforcement of green practices	D-2	0.211	0.053	2
		Implementation of environmental management system	D-3	0.208	0.052	6
		Incentives for green production	D-4	0.202	0.051	10
		Technical assistant for technological upgradation	D-5	0.170	0.043	20

4.1.5. Ranking of Alternatives Using TOPSIS-Grey

The developed TOPSIS-Grey integrated methodology has been used to assess and prioritize the six suppliers. The ranking was computed based on four main criteria and twenty sub-criteria. During the phase of applying TOPSIS-Grey, the experts were requested to rate each alternative (supplier) individually with respect to all the twenty sub-criteria. To compute ratings given by the experts, we initially developed a grey decision matrix and later normalized that matrix for further process. The grey decision matrix, grey normalized decision matrix, positive and negative ideal solutions, and positive and the distance from the negative ideal solution are presented in Appendix B (Tables A5–A9). The final step involved in the TOPSIS-Grey integrated methodology was to compute alternatives' relative closeness and obtain final rankings according to the relative closeness scores (bigger the better). The relative closeness scores and the subsequent rankings of all the six suppliers are given in Table 7. The "Supplier-3" achieved the highest relative closeness of 0.579, which means that the Supplier-3 has the highest green innovation ability among the evaluated suppliers. Supplier-2 received the second-highest score of 0.57. The difference between the relative closeness scores of Supplier-3 and Supplier-1 is not much; hence it can be said that both suppliers can be considered for their green innovation ability. However, the Supplier-3 must be the top priority. Supplier-6 ranked third by achieving the third-highest relative closeness score of 0.528. Supplier-2 ranked fourth by securing a 0.511 relative closeness score. Supplier-4 ranked fifth (0.419) while Supplier-5 bottomed the list by obtaining the least relative closeness score of 0.375.

Table 7. The final ranking of suppliers based on green innovation activities in small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

	d_i^{k+}	d_i^{k-}	C+	Ranking
Supplier-1	0.227	0.301	0.57	2
Supplier-2	0.257	0.269	0.511	4
Supplier-3	0.226	0.311	0.579	1
Supplier-4	0.307	0.221	0.419	5
Supplier-5	0.333	0.2	0.375	6
Supplier-6	0.259	0.29	0.528	3

4.2. Discussion

Before conducting this study, it was ambiguous which criteria and sub-criteria are vital for the selection of green suppliers for SMEs. However, this study made it possible for decision-makers to analyze and prioritize the essential criteria and sub-criteria for the selection of suppliers in terms of implementing green practices in SMEs. It was done based on integrated Fuzzy AHP and TOPSIS-Grey methodology. The study also conducted a comprehensive set of literature to identify important criteria which are useful for the selection of green supplier in SMEs. The assessment process in daily life is crucial, difficult, and contains fuzziness. Therefore, this research uses a systematic decision framework for the evaluation of suppliers in terms of green innovation ability. The proposed decision framework can help in handling and removing the shortcomings and uncertainties during decision making.

Rankings of main-criteria and sub-criteria obtained are presented in Figures 2–6. The global weights of sub-criteria are presented in Table 3. Among four main-criteria, i.e., green innovation initiatives, green innovation monitoring mechanisms, green innovation performance, and green innovation capacity, green innovation initiatives criterion is ranked as most important in the selection of suppliers for transforming green SMEs. From the final rankings of sub-criteria, the share of renewable energy utilization (B-1) is considered as the most significant sub-criteria, followed by stringent enforcement of green practices (D-2), and environmental audits to ensure compliance (D-1) which are ranked second and third important sub-criteria. Furthermore, the other remaining sub-criteria rank as: C-2 > B-2 > D-3 > C-4 > A-1 > B-4 > D-4 > C-3 > A-2 > B-3 > A-3 > C-1 > A-5 > B-5 > A-4 > C-5 > D-5. After identifying the main-criteria and sub-criteria results using the Fuzzy AHP method, this study further utilizes the TOPSIS-Grey method to evaluate and rank six suppliers based on Fuzzy AHP results. The TOPSIS-Grey method indicates that supplier-3 is the most significant supplier for the transformation of SMEs into green SCM operations.

In the existing literature, we found a lack of any comprehensive study conducted for SME's in the context of Saudi Arabia. However, studies for other regions were found which analyzed feasible suppliers for green SCM practices. In most cases, the authors used different MCDM methods to assess the decision problem, such as the AHP method was used to identify the sustainable supplier for implementing the green supply practices in the organization [20,24]. Other such examples include TOPSIS [34,59], VIKOR [20,22], DEA [37,38,60], ANP [23,44], and DEMATEL [25,61]. However, the current decision problem of supplier selection based on green innovation ability is even more crucial. Thus, this study utilizes Fuzzy AHP and TOPSIS-Grey methodology to determine the decision problem. This research is beneficial and unique in terms of analyzing and ranking of green suppliers for SMEs. In this study, it is shown that the ranking of main-criteria, sub-criteria, and suppliers is a complex and challenging task, which requires a proficient method for solution. The proposed integrated framework is a handy and supporting decision tool for policymakers in determining the suppliers for transforming the firm's innovation activities in green SCM.

5. Conclusions

Nowadays, organizations are playing a pivotal role in the integration of sustainable environmental management activities into SCM practices. Therefore, the strict policy regulations from governments, environmental agencies, and pressure from other social groups force firms to implement a sustainable production process. Subsequently, companies are exploring new ways to reduce adverse environmental impacts. Recently, green innovation activities have emerged to be vital for SMEs incorporating green supply chain activities. However, the coordination and cooperation with business partners for green supply chain practices remain challenging because SMEs are resource-constrained and unwilling to accept changes required for green initiatives. Therefore, it is crucial to select feasible suppliers who are already implementing green innovation activities in their routine operations.

This study proposed Fuzzy AHP and TOPSIS-Grey methodology to assess optimum suppliers for SMEs based on green innovation criteria. The proposed decision methodology of this study is best suited for companies selecting suppliers for incorporating firms' activities into green SCM practices. The Fuzzy AHP method was used to assess and rank four critical criteria and twenty sub-criteria, and the TOPSIS-Grey method was implemented to evaluate and prioritize the suppliers by utilizing the criteria weights obtained by Fuzzy AHP method. The results of Fuzzy AHP indicate that the 'green innovation initiatives' criterion is the most critical criterion in supplier selection, which transforms the firm's activities into green SCM. The TOPSIS-Grey results reveal that Supplier-3 is the preferred supplier among all the six suppliers under study.

Limitations and Future Research Directions

This research has some limitations which can be overcome in future research. First of all, this study utilizes a Fuzzy AHP and TOPSIS-Grey methodology for the selection of suppliers based on their green innovation ability, but other MCDM methods such as ELECTRE, ANP, DEA, DEMATEL, and VIKOR can also be undertaken for a future research study. Secondly, the sensitivity analysis can be done by varying the weights of each criterion and sub-criteria to analyze the robustness of the obtained results. Further, in this study, the case has been taken for one sector; however, analysis can be extended to other levels as well given the large sample size and availability of the dataset.

Author Contributions: All the authors contributed to this work. A.S.M.O. and Z.Z. conceived and structured the study. S.A.A.S. undertook the survey and along with Z.A.S., A.S.M.O., and G.M.S. developed the methodology and preliminary manuscript. Y.A.S. and A.O.M.O. reviewed and improved the manuscript. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A

Table A1. Pairwise matrix of sub-criteria with respect to Green Innovation Capacity.

	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-5
A-1	1, 1, 1	0.771, 1.096, 1.541	0.739, 1.019, 1.407	0.779, 1.122, 1.609	0.742, 1.122, 1.689
A-2	0.649, 0.913, 1.296	1, 1, 1	0.798, 1.161, 1.633	0.687, 1.034, 1.579	0.742, 1.122, 1.689
A-3	0.711, 0.982, 1.353	0.612, 0.861, 1.253	1, 1, 1	0.926, 1.303, 1.763	0.687, 1.015, 1.455
A-4	0.622, 0.891, 1.284	0.633, 0.967, 1.455	0.567, 0.767, 1.079	1, 1, 1	0.649, 0.926, 1.296
A-5	0.592, 0.891, 1.348	0.592, 0.891, 1.348	0.687, 0.985, 1.455	0.771, 1.079, 1.541	1, 1, 1
CR = 0.0028					

Table A2. Pairwise matrix of sub-criteria with respect to Green Innovation Initiatives.

	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5
B-1	1, 1, 1	0.771, 1.161, 1.689	0.687, 1, 1.455	0.926, 1.284, 1.763	0.802, 1.172, 1.673
B-2	0.592, 0.861, 1.296	1, 1, 1	0.786, 1.106, 1.594	0.671, 0.899, 1.253	0.913, 1.284, 1.79
B-3	0.687, 1, 1.455	0.627, 0.905, 1.272	1, 1, 1	0.675, 0.976, 1.407	0.798, 1.043, 1.373
B-4	0.567, 0.779, 1.079	0.798, 1.113, 1.49	0.711, 1.024, 1.482	1, 1, 1	0.798, 1.122, 1.505
B-5	0.598, 0.853, 1.246	0.559, 0.779, 1.096	0.728, 0.958, 1.253	0.664, 0.891, 1.253	1, 1, 1
CR = 0.0037					

Table A3. Pairwise matrix of sub-criteria with respect to Green Innovation Performance.

	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5
C-1	1, 1, 1	0.753, 1, 1.328	0.592, 0.813, 1.183	0.622, 0.874, 1.234	0.896, 1.272, 1.73
C-2	0.753, 1, 1.328	1, 1, 1	0.786, 1.106, 1.594	0.728, 1, 1.373	0.861, 1.241, 1.747
C-3	0.845, 1.23, 1.689	0.627, 0.905, 1.272	1, 1, 1	0.675, 0.976, 1.407	0.798, 1.043, 1.373
C-4	0.81, 1.144, 1.609	0.728, 1, 1.373	0.711, 1.024, 1.482	1, 1, 1	0.728, 1.059, 1.505
C-5	0.578, 0.786, 1.116	0.572, 0.806, 1.161	0.728, 0.958, 1.253	0.664, 0.944, 1.373	1, 1, 1
CR = 0.0040					

Table A4. Pairwise matrix of sub-criteria with respect to Green Innovation Monitoring.

	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-5
D-1	1, 1, 1	0.649, 0.913, 1.296	0.687, 0.944, 1.328	0.81, 1.144, 1.609	0.896, 1.272, 1.73
D-2	0.771, 1.096, 1.541	1, 1, 1	0.687, 0.985, 1.455	0.728, 1, 1.373	0.861, 1.241, 1.747
D-3	0.753, 1.059, 1.455	0.687, 1.015, 1.455	1, 1, 1	0.81, 1.144, 1.609	0.798, 1.043, 1.373
D-4	0.622, 0.874, 1.234	0.728, 1, 1.373	0.622, 0.874, 1.234	1, 1, 1	0.896, 1.328, 1.896
D-5	0.578, 0.786, 1.116	0.572, 0.806, 1.161	0.728, 0.958, 1.253	0.527, 0.753, 1.116	1, 1, 1
CR = 0.0034					

Appendix B

Table A5. TOPSIS-Grey Decision Matrix.

	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-5	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-5
Supplier-1	4.417, 5.833	4.083, 5.5	2.833, 4.167	5, 6.25	3.75, 5	3.5, 4.75	3.75, 5.167	4.417, 5.833	3.833, 5.083	4.25, 5.667	3.167, 4.583	3.917, 5.25	4.5, 5.75	5.583, 7.333	4.333, 5.583	4.75, 5.917	4.667, 6.083	4.833, 6.417	4.417, 5.833	3.75, 5.167
Supplier-2	3.667, 4.917	4, 5.417	2.917, 4	4.167, 5.417	3.25, 4.667	3.417, 4.75	4.083, 5.417	4.25, 5.583	3.417, 4.667	3.917, 5.5	3.333, 4.583	3.333, 4.667	4.083, 5.75	5.083, 6.583	3.833, 5	4.75, 6.333	4.5, 5.917	4.583, 5.917	4, 5.25	3.75, 4.833
Supplier-3	4, 5.583	4.25, 5.667	3.083, 4.333	4.636, 5.909	3.917, 5.333	3.333, 4.667	3.917, 5.5	4.25, 5.75	3.583, 4.833	4, 5.5	3.25, 4.583	3.917, 5.333	4, 5.417	5.583, 7.5	4.667, 6.167	4.583, 6.083	4.833, 6.25	5.333, 6.833	4.5, 5.917	4.667, 6.083
Supplier-4	3.833, 5	3.667, 4.833	1.917, 3.25	3.583, 4.833	2.917, 4.333	2.333, 3.75	3.417, 4.75	3.667, 5.167	3.25, 4.333	3.25, 4.75	3.417, 4.667	3.25, 4.667	3.667, 5.167	5.5, 7	4.167, 5.583	4.417, 5.667	3.583, 5.083	5.25, 6.667	4.083, 5.583	3.583, 5
Supplier-5	3.667, 4.917	3.417, 4.75	1.667, 3.083	3.25, 4.417	2.667, 4	2.25, 3.583	4.083, 5.333	3.333, 4.75	3.417, 4.833	3.083, 4.417	2.917, 4.417	3.583, 4.75	3.75, 5.167	4.75, 6.5	3.25, 4.75	3.917, 5.583	3.333, 4.75	4.75, 6.167	3.917, 5.333	4.417, 5.667
Supplier-6	3.667, 4.917	4.25, 5.667	3.25, 4.75	4.333, 5.667	2.917, 4.25	3.917, 5.333	3.25, 4.583	3.667, 5.167	4.667, 6.083	4, 5.5	4.583, 5.833	3.833, 5.083	4.333, 5.833	5.75, 7.583	4.167, 5.583	3.25, 4.5	3.167, 4.5	4.083, 5.417	4.75, 6.167	4.333, 5.583

Table A6. TOPSIS-Grey Normalized decision matrix.

	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-5	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-5
Supplier-1	0.757, 1	0.721, 0.971	0.596, 0.877	0.8, 1	0.703, 0.938	0.656, 0.891	0.682, 0.939	0.757, 1	0.63, 0.836	0.75, 1	0.543, 0.786	0.016, 0.266	0.771, 0.986	0.736, 0.967	0.703, 0.905	0.75, 0.934	0.747, 0.973	0.707, 0.939	0.716, 0.946	0.616, 0.849
Supplier-2	0.629, 0.843	0.706, 0.956	0.614, 0.842	0.667, 0.867	0.609, 0.875	0.641, 0.891	0.742, 0.985	0.729, 0.957	0.562, 0.767	0.691, 0.971	0.571, 0.786	0.125, 0.375	0.7, 0.986	0.67, 0.868	0.622, 0.811	0.75, 1	0.72, 0.947	0.671, 0.866	0.649, 0.851	0.616, 0.795
Supplier-3	0.686, 0.957	0.75, 1	0.649, 0.912	0.742, 0.945	0.734, 1	0.625, 0.875	0.712, 1	0.729, 0.986	0.589, 0.795	0.706, 0.971	0.557, 0.786	0, 0.266	0.686, 0.929	0.736, 0.989	0.757, 1	0.724, 0.961	0.773, 1	0.78, 1	0.73, 0.959	0.767, 1
Supplier-4	0.657, 0.857	0.647, 0.853	0.404, 0.684	0.573, 0.773	0.547, 0.812	0.437, 0.703	0.621, 0.864	0.629, 0.886	0.534, 0.712	0.574, 0.838	0.586, 0.8	0.125, 0.391	0.629, 0.886	0.725, 0.923	0.676, 0.905	0.697, 0.895	0.573, 0.813	0.768, 0.976	0.662, 0.905	0.589, 0.822
Supplier-5	0.629, 0.843	0.603, 0.838	0.351, 0.649	0.52, 0.707	0.5, 0.75	0.422, 0.672	0.742, 0.97	0.571, 0.814	0.562, 0.795	0.544, 0.779	0.5, 0.757	0.109, 0.328	0.643, 0.886	0.626, 0.857	0.527, 0.77	0.618, 0.882	0.533, 0.76	0.695, 0.902	0.635, 0.865	0.726, 0.932
Supplier-6	0.629, 0.843	0.75, 1	0.684, 1	0.693, 0.907	0.547, 0.797	0.734, 1	0.591, 0.833	0.629, 0.886	0.767, 1	0.706, 0.971	0.786, 1	0.047, 0.281	0.743, 1	0.758, 1	0.676, 0.905	0.513, 0.711	0.507, 0.72	0.598, 0.793	0.77, 1	0.712, 0.918

Table A7. Positive ideal and negative ideal solution.

	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-5	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-5
A+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A-	0.629	0.603	0.351	0.52	0.5	0.422	0.591	0.571	0.534	0.544	0.5	0.391	0.629	0.626	0.527	0.513	0.507	0.598	0.635	0.589

Table A8. Positive ideal solution (d+).

	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-5	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-5
Supplier-1	0.003	0.004	0.009	0.002	0.004	0.007	0.006	0.003	0.008	0.003	0.012	0.008	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.004	0.007
Supplier-2	0.008	0.004	0.009	0.006	0.008	0.008	0.004	0.004	0.013	0.004	0.011	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.008	0.003	0.004	0.007	0.007	0.008
Supplier-3	0.005	0.003	0.007	0.003	0.003	0.009	0.004	0.004	0.011	0.004	0.012	0.009	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.002
Supplier-4	0.007	0.007	0.023	0.01	0.011	0.023	0.009	0.008	0.015	0.009	0.01	0.004	0.008	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.012	0.003	0.006	0.009
Supplier-5	0.008	0.009	0.027	0.014	0.015	0.025	0.004	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.015	0.004	0.007	0.008	0.012	0.008	0.015	0.005	0.008	0.003
Supplier-6	0.008	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.012	0.004	0.01	0.008	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.007	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.017	0.017	0.011	0.003	0.004

Table A9. Negative ideal solution (d-).

	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-5	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-5
Supplier-1	0.008	0.008	0.017	0.014	0.011	0.016	0.007	0.011	0.005	0.011	0.004	0.004	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.012	0.015	0.007	0.005	0.003
Supplier-2	0.002	0.007	0.016	0.006	0.007	0.015	0.009	0.009	0.003	0.009	0.004	0.008	0.007	0.003	0.004	0.015	0.013	0.004	0.002	0.002
Supplier-3	0.006	0.009	0.02	0.01	0.014	0.014	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.009	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.012	0.013	0.017	0.01	0.006	0.009
Supplier-4	0.003	0.003	0.006	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.009	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.009	0.005	0.009	0.004	0.002
Supplier-5	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.009	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.006	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.008	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.006
Supplier-6	0.002	0.009	0.027	0.008	0.004	0.025	0.003	0.005	0.014	0.009	0.016	0.004	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.008	0.005

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