

Energy & Environment in MedcoEnergi:4 Times Maintained Gold PROPER Award

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Abstract: The Corporate Performance Rating Program or PROPER is program of the Ministry of Environment of Republic Indonesia that is packed up in the form of surveillance activities toward companies to achieve environmental excellence. The PROPER awards aim to drive companies to comply to environmental regulations and achieve environmental excellence through the integration of sustainable development principles in production and services, the implementation of environmental management systems, 3R (reuse, reduce, recycle) of solid waste and hazardous and toxic waste, energy efficiency, resource conservation, bio-diversity protection, and conduct ethical business responsibly through community development programs. Gold is the highest rank in PROPER award, which is dedicated for production processes that have consistently demonstrated environmental excellence and responsibly towards society. MedcoEnergi has awarded Gold PROPER repetitively since 2011 until 2014. According to it, this paper examines: (1) what are criteria's needed to hold Gold PROPER (2) what are programs did MedcoEnergi run to fulfill PROPER criteria. This review also summarizes new insight and understanding of (1) PROPER role as platform to maintain environment sustainability and community development (2) the importance of integrated aspects as environmental excellence manifestation.

Keywords: Gold PROPER, MedcoEnergi, environmental excellence, community development

1. Introduction

Our challenge in the future is to provide energy supply in sustainable manner and environmental friendly-ways. Healthy and harmonic environment including clean air and water are human rights. But in the way of realizing harmonic ecosystem, other human needs also increase. Demographic and economic growth has impact to environment and gives pressure to planet earth. Besides, economic development with technological progress results in utilization of technology and chemicals, which potentially interfere with welfare and comfort of human life. At a stage of this development, environmental problem would be a major issue that relied not only in the form of global warming, but also acid rain, hazardous toxic wastes, and degradation of biodiversity. According to this, PBB Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 had resulted in agreement of sustainable development concept (Reliantoro, 2012). Thus, Indonesia needs a policy tool to drive business stakeholders towards sustainable development.

Protecting water and energy resources and diversity of local natural resources as well as controlling environmental pollution and degradation in one of mission number 6 in long term development plan 2005-2025 (Relianto, 2012). Environmental Management Professor from Bandung Institute of Technology School of Business and Management who is also Chairman of the PROPER Advisory Council, Prof. Ir. Surna Tjahja Djajadiningrat, M.Sc., Ph.D. formulates in his book, *Ekonomi Hijau* (2011), the platform for environment-based economic practices, which are used as benchmark by industries in Indonesia, which includes the Environmental Management System, energy efficiency, emission reduction, 3R for hazardous and toxic waste and solid nonhazardous and toxic waste, biodiversity protection, and community development. The platform is used to assess the appropriateness of industrial operations on the environment and the community through a rating

program launched by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia. The program is called PROPER (*Program Penilaian Peringkat Kinerja/ Corporate Performance Rating Program*)(Reliantoro, 2012).

PROPER is one of the policy tools, which used to drive companies to get more focused on environmental protection (go for green). PROPER aim to drive companies to comply to environmental regulations and achieve environmental excellence through the integration of sustainable development principles in production and services, the implementation of environmental management systems, 3R (reuse, reduce, recycle) of solid waste and hazardous and toxic waste, energy efficiency, resource conservation, biodiversity protection, and conduct ethical business responsibly through community development programs. In the other words, PROPER has role as Public Disclosure Program for Environmental Compliance. The highest rating of PROPER is Gold, which is made for businesses and/or activities that have consistently demonstrated environmental excellence in terms of production or service processes, conducting business ethically and responsibly towards society.

In this review, authors examine: (1) criteria needed to hold Gold PROPER and (2) achievement of MedcoEnergi to maintain Gold PROPER award four times repetitively, emphasizing on programs MedcoEnergi run to fulfill PROPER criteria toward environmental excellence in three aspects: (1) environmental management system (2) utilization of resources (3) community development.

2. Gold PROPER Criteria

PROPER covers 1350 industries in 2012, including 103 mining industries. Since 2011, PROPER criteria not only consisting conventional compliance criteria (Reliantoro, 2012). PROPER criteria consist of two categories: Compliance and beyond compliance criteria. The compliance criteria encompass the compliance of industry to environmental regulation while beyond compliance criteria are related to environmental management practices and global environment issues. The beyond compliance criteria is performed by considering the inputs from various group of societies, which are regencies/municipalities, industrial associations, companies, NGOs, universities, relevant agencies, and the PROPER Advisory Council(Reliantoro, 2012).

2.1. Compliance Criteria

The environmental regulations that are used to benchmarking the compliance are(Reliantoro, 2012):

1. Environmental documents and reporting requirements

A company is considered to meet this criterion if all of its activities are covered by an environmental management document. It can be an Environmental Impact Assessment Document or Environmental Management Effort and Environmental Monitoring Effort (UKL/UPL documents). The assessment also considers the compliance to environmental monitoring report requirements.

2. Water pollution control

In principle, compliance towards water pollution control is assessed against waste water disposal permit. The waste water that is disposed into the environment must go through the point of compliance that has been set in the permit. At the point of compliance is that waste water must meet an effluent standard. To ensure that the waste water that is disposed at any time does not exceed the effluent standard, the company is obliged to monitor the parameters that are in accordance with the applicable permit or quality standards. To ensure the validity of the data, the monitoring should be conducted by an accredited laboratory. Companies must also adhere to the technical requirements such as the installation of flow meters which is set in the permit.

3. Air pollution control

The compliance towards air pollution control is based on the principle that all sources of emission should be identified and monitored to ensure that the emission disposed to the environment does not exceed the specified emission standards. The frequency and parameters monitored must also

comply with regulations. To ensure that the monitoring process is carried out safely and is scientifically valid the sampling infrastructure must meet regulatory requirements.

4. Management of hazardous and toxic waste (B3)

Compliance in the management of B3 (Hazardous and Toxic Substances) waste is assessed from the inventory of the waste.

5. Sea water pollution control

For this aspect, the main compliance is seen from the completeness of the waste water disposal permit and compliance of waste water disposal in accordance with the provisions of the permit.

6. Potential of land degradation criteria

The criteria are only used for mining activities. This criteria is essentially the implementation of best mining practices, such as compliance of activities with the mining plan, so as to avoid land clearings that are left unmanaged. Setting the height and slope level to maintain its stability. Made reference is the stability of slopes in the feasibility study. Identifying the potential formation of AAT (*Air Asam Tambang* / mining acid water) in every kind of rock and overburden management strategy development. Creating and maintaining erosion control facilities. Creating a drainage system of good quality in order that the waste water meets the quality standards. Choosing the dumping area with the smallest disaster risks.

Table 1: Best mining practice of land degradation criteria.

Mining Aspects	Criteria	Control of Land Degradation
Management aspects	K1. Planning	1. Provide planning maps with scale > 1:2000 authorized by top field management 2. No significant deviation between planning and actual land clearing
	K2. Continuality of Mining Stages	3. There are no abandoned land
Technical aspects	K3. Geo technical stability	4. Design and construction of slope and height of the piles according to technical feasibility assessment
	K4. Acid mining drainage management	5. Identify acid mining drainage potency 6. Manage air mining drainage systematically
	K5. Erosion	7. Construct erosion control structure 8. Adequate drainage system therefore run off discharge to stream comply o effluent standard
	K6. Disaster prevention	9. Overburden is not located in the area that high risk of the land slide and other disaster

2.2. Beyond Compliance Criteria

The aspects that are considered in the Beyond Compliance criteria are (Reliantoro, 2012):

1. The implementation of an Environmental Management System, including how companies have a system that could affect suppliers and customers to implement a good environmental management.
2. Energy Efficiency efforts to include the four scope of energy efficiency, i.e. increasing the energy efficiency of production processes and supporting utilities, replacing machineries or more environmentally friendly processes, the efficiency of buildings and transportation systems.

3. Efforts to reduce emissions, both in the form of pollutant emission as well as emission from greenhouse gasses and ozone depleting substances. Included in the scope of this assessment is the percentage of renewable energy consumption in production and service processes, the use of environmentally friendly fuels.
4. The implementation of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle of hazardous and toxic waste (B3). The emphasis of these criteria lays in the fact that the more efforts are made to reduce the occurrence of waste, the higher its value. In addition, the greater the amount of waste reused, the greater the value acquired by companies.
5. The implementation of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle of solid nonhazardous and toxic waste equals to the 3R for hazardous and toxic waste.
6. Water Conservation and Waste Water Pollution Load Reduction. The smaller the intensity of water use per product, the greater the value obtained. Similarly, the greater the effort to reduce pollution load in waste water discharged into the environment, the larger the value obtained.
7. The Protection of Biodiversity. Basically, it is not the number of trees that will be assessed, but more on the maintenance and preservation of biodiversity. One thing that proves a company has concerns with biodiversity is that a company has an information system that can collect and evaluate the status and trends of biodiversity resources and biological resources that are managed.
8. Community Development Program. To obtain a good mark in this aspect, a company should have a strategic program for community development that is designed to address the needs of the community. The program is based on social mapping to describe the social networks that provide an explanation about the lines of communication between groups/individuals. Social Mapping provides information about whom, their interests, their network with whom, and their social position and social network analysis as well as the degree of importance of each stakeholder. The identification of social problems, the identification of potentials (social capital), and the formulation of community needs that need to be addressed in the community development program and the identification of vulnerable groups that will be targeted by the community development program. The strategic plan of a community development must be long-term and specified with annual programs, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups and there are indicators to measure the assessable achievement of program performance and of course the planning process involves community members (Reliantoro, 2012).

3. MedcoEnergi Achievement in Maintaining Gold PROPER Award

3.1. Environmental Management System

Environmental Management System was developed to provide basic guidelines to keep business environmentally friendly. MedcoEnergi have designed its EMS programs to accommodate the changing circumstances to meet current needs and can be developed for the future. Through its subsidiary, PT Medco E&P Indonesia – Rimau Asset, MedcoEnergi has commitment to work continually improving its environmental management performance as a manifestation of its commitment as “Green Company”. Rimau Asset is one of the assets that operate in South Sumatra, which area of operations is located in the Banyuasin and Musi Banyuasin Regencies (Reliantoro, 2012).

Operations performed in Rimau Asset have been structurally identified on its environmental aspects to determine the control of environmental impacts of operations through the integrated operating reliability management system PRIME (Performance Integrity of MedcoEnergi) and ISO 14001:2004 Environmental Management System. Environmental aspect method is inserted in the Impact Evaluation and Identification Matrix that is reviewed or updated once in every three years or under certain circumstances, as there are any activity that may have implications on the change of environmental aspects and impacts (Reliantoro, 2012).

Beside the change of environmental aspects and impacts in operation activities in identification and evaluation process, the change of regulations in the field of environmental management, especially in terms of water and air pollution control and hazardous and toxic waste (B3) management, are also taken into account. PROPER audit findings by the Ministry of Environment are also one aspect to consider

the determination of the environmental aspect of the Procedure for Corrective and Preventive Measures. Based on these consideration aspects, Medco Rimau establishes the objectives and goals of its environmental management, which also take inputs from community and government through public consultation or commission meeting in the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment / Analisis Dampak Lingkungan) process (Reliantoro, 2012).

In order to reach the objectives and goals, an Environmental Management Program is made. This program has role as control measures on environmental aspects which aim to ensure the achievement of objectives and goals set. The Environmental Management Program which is currently has or is being run in Rimau Asset includes (Reliantoro, 2012):

- The installation of Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) of Domestic Fluid Waste
- The implementation of Closed Drain Systems in the entire facility
- The making of Firewalls on the facility's Flare Stack
- The construction of Temporary Storage for metal waste
- The utilization of solid non-hazardous and toxic waste by composting
- The reuse of treated waste water from the domestic Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP)
- The treatment of contaminated soil through Bioremediation
- The management of contaminated soil with a Coprocessing method
- The injection of produced water to reduce the use of raw water
- The utilization of used chemical drums
- The replacement of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)

Organization that implements the Environmental Management System (EMS) is formed by the highest official in Rimau Asset, General Manager. This organization is led by Management Representative (MR), who is obliged to report to the General Manager. This organization consists of all the department heads in Rimau Asset and is assisted by a secretary. The function is to monitor the implementation of Environment Management System, especially in setting the methods and time frame for the implementation of environmental management program to achieve the goals and objectives that has been set. To achieve this function, the organization has tasks to be undertaken such as communicating every nonconformity, both from the results of inspections, audits – whether conducted internally or by external parties, as well as other activities that generate nonconformity findings, also ensuring that all relevant environmental management and monitoring have been conducted and reported to relevant agencies, and ensuring that contractors for goods and services perform the management of environmental aspects corresponding to the Rimau Asset Environmental Manual. Thus, the range of influence within the Environmental Management System is internally covering the environmental aspects of all operational and production activities as well as supporting activities and externally covers all environmental aspects associated with the activity of providing goods or services by contractors (Reliantoro, 2012).

Implementation of environmental management and monitoring activities is guided by EIA that is state in Environmental Program. As evaluation material for continuous improvement, an Environmental Management System audit is undertaken both internally as well as externally. Every six month, management review is conducted by MR to General Manager in order to report the implementation performance of the Environmental Management System as well as the result of the internal audit, which also set in the Environmental Procedure. The excellence of the Environmental Management System performance in Rimau Asset has been proven by obtaining ISO 14001 certification by TÜV Nord first time on May 12, 2007; then PRIME certified through ISRS7 protocol by DNV in 2009; and ISO 14001 re-certified for the next period on January 19, 2011 (Reliantoro, 2012).

3.2. Utilization of Resources

According to a series of research reports issued in October 2010 by the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) Indonesia named the third largest greenhouse gases (GHG) emission producer in the world. Emission of GHG in Indonesia reached 2.1 billion tons of carbon dioxide in 2005 and estimated to reach 2.5 billion tons CO₂ in 2020 and 3.3 billion tons in 2030 with the current growth. This research analyzes potential reduction of GHG emission in eight sector including energy and also oil and gas. The

Indonesian oil and gas sector is now one of the major GHG emission sources as a whole(Reliantoro, 2012).

MedcoEnergi has effort toward the reduction of air pollution based on Rimau Asset General Manager's policy. GHG emission reduction has been done through the construction of an Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Mini Refinery which has been operating since 2005. Initially there were no companies that are interested due to low economic value of project and uncertain profile of gas in the future. Nevertheless, MedcoEnergi initiated to take financial risk by building and operating an LPG mini refinery. Gas flaring which release CO₂ will be converted to LPG so it is able to reduce associated gas flaring as well as CO₂ emission(Reliantoro, 2012). According to United Nations International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), LPG is not a green- house gas, meaning it is assigned a global warming potential (GWP) factor of zero. The IPCC lists the GWP factor of CO₂ as 1 and methane as 25 (Atlantic Consulting, 2009). This project has successfully obtained an emission reduction certificate (Voluntary Emission Reduction/VER) amounted to 200.683 tons CO₂ until 2007 (Reliantoro, 2012).



Figure 1. LPG in Kaji field, Medco E&P Rimau.

Medco Rimau as one of the parties that proposed the submission of CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) project through voluntary mechanism has received approval from Commission for Clean Development Mechanism, which is the Designated National Authority (DNA) in Indonesia that takes seat in the Ministry of Environment, on December 27, 2006 with the approval number B.490/Dep.III/LH/12/06. Beside LPG mini refinery project, Medco E&P carry out installation of a low-pressure gas compressor for the compression of low-pressure associated gas that will be used to fuel machineries, compressors or operating pumps. This effort is aimed to control gas flaring as product of low-pressure associated gas combustion(Reliantoro, 2012).

In order to reduce CO₂ as GHG, Medco Rimau also promote SRI Organic Rice program, which has been proven significantly reduce GHG emissions. Research has shown that CO₂ emissions from organic farming are about 50% lower than conventional farming (emissions from organic farming amount to 349 kilograms CO₂e/ha, while emissions from conventional farming is 707 kilograms CO₂e/ha). Since 2009 until today, there are already 68 hectares of conventional farmlands converted into organic ones, which means that the achieved emission reduction is equal to 24.3 tons CO₂e(Reliantoro, 2012).

Not only GHG, effort towards the reduction of air pollution also focuses on reduction of ozone depleting substances (ODS) usage. This purpose has been done by conducting emission testing. Emission tests are not only done on machineries/compressors for operating activities, but also for all operational cars at Medco Rimau. Of all the operational cars, 100% emission complies according to the established quality standards. The laboratory of the South Sumatra Provincial Environmental Agency conducted the tests(Reliantoro, 2012).

Programs that have been running have excellent quality due to revision of human resources who have the appropriate qualifications and relevant trainings, such as the Green Productivity training and Basic Air Management. In order to get continuous improvements in terms of reducing air pollution, the Rimau Asset regularly takes inventory of emission sources and GHG that occur in operating activities. Emission load calculations have also been performed according to the API Compendium 2009 calculation method and have been reported to the Ministry of Environment(Reliantoro, 2012).

The entire effort eventually gets the recognition and appreciation from the Minister of Environment (Gusti Muhammad Hatta) and the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (Darwin Zahedy Saleh) during Medco Save The Earth 2011 event on April 26, 2011. Prof. DR Ir. Gusti Muhammad Hatta stated, “The Medco Group takes action, not mere discourse, through some activities, such as caring for the environment in the form of ‘Flare Reduction’, concerning for the environment in the form of an SRI Rice Farming Program—an organic farming that helps the community and saves the environment, in accordance with the Save the Earth 2011 theme, namely by cutting the lights in daytime, the use of public transport for travel, supporting the Blue Sky Program by encouraging the use of cleaner and environmentally friendly fuels, assisting the government program to use fuel gas.” (Reliantoro, 2012).

3.3. Community Development

Community development activities are considered more important for industries continuity especially oil and gas because there will be lost opportunity in terms of exploration, which is community’s assets lost. Therefore, these resources must be managed wisely through sustainable development that involving local communities in the community development program, paying heed of future generations (Karliansyah and Reliantoro, 2013).

Medco Rimau has policy regarding community development, i.e. the Triple Bottom Line (economy, social, and environment). Medco Rimau allocates its activities for implementation of training and development programs related to economic, youth activities, infrastructure, environment, and so forth. The program covers Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, catfish farming, organic farming, cooperatives, Karang Taruna (youth organization), and the construction of social and public facilities. To ensure the program plan can be in accordance with the goals, Company routinely conducts assessments through social mapping on the aspects of demography and cultural elements, rural potential, and social risks analysis (Karliansyah and Reliantoro, 2013).

Based on social and cultural mapping, as well as coordination with BPMIGAS (Executive Agency for Upstream Oil and Gas Industries), Medco Rimau arranges strategic plan of 2009-2018 (Karliansyah and Reliantoro, 2013):

- Guideline for program governance that refer to the vision, mission, and corporate values of MedcoEnergi
- Key performance indicators which adapt the mapping result, environmental issues, needs assessment, stakeholder analysis, community empowerment, Multi-Stakeholder Engagement approach, and the growth of areas
- Target performance indicators and program priorities which outlines eight targets quantitatively as well as qualitatively
- Program stages that detail the focus and short-, medium-, and long-term stages. Each Asset describes its own short- and medium-term stages
- Targets of the target groups that meet the needs of target group network, including vulnerable groups
- The program implementation process that describes the management process by involving the participation of stakeholders
- The Comdev institution in the form of an organizational performance flow between the head office and the assets.

Table 2: Implementation of the program includes some of the program focuses based on strategic plan.

No.	Key Performance Indicators	Evaluation Program vs. Indicators
1	Ensuring that the program is run in accordance with the needs of the community around the area of operation	Developing a business unit in the utilization of solar energy into electricity for residential lighting
2	Ensuring that the program implemented gives priority to environmental improvements by maintaining ecological balance, soil fertility and environmental carrying capacity, as well as water savings	- The SRI Organic Rice that leverage the potential of knowledge and natural resources in the surrounding. -The production of compost and phyto-pesticides.
3	Ensuring that the program leads to an increase	- Developing a motorcycle workshop.

	in capacity and skills in accordance with the basic needs of the community and their assets	- Scholarships for students of primary schools up to universities. - Mobile library.
4	Ensuring that the program is based on empowering communities with the participation of stakeholders so that the quality and quantity of the program can be achieved optimally	The involvement of farmer groups, youth, field schools, community leaders, and academics as well as promoting a mutual assistance system.
5	Ensuring that the program implemented seeks to encourage people in utilizing local natural resources to increase income and improve community's productivity	- The community is invited to make use of natural materials than can be recycled. - The cultivation of organic catfishes as well as to make a restaurant - Medical herbs for households.
6	Ensuring the program is a joint agreement between the community, the Company and the local government, with a clear division of roles (Multi-Stakeholder Engagement) so that the program is in line and does not overlap with programs implemented by the government.	Intensive communication with the local government and related agencies, as well as maximizing consultation with community groups.
7	Ensuring the program can encourage the growth of the area through infrastructure programs that lead to social welfare and local economic growth	Some programs such as the provision of public facilities and infrastructure are aimed at local economic development

SRI system rice intensification is an agricultural program developed organically, back to the concept of environmentally friendly agriculture, creating a cycle of the food chain to restore soil conditions that have been degraded (Jtg). Organic SRI is taught using all local wisdom, with many benefits (Karliansyah and Reliantoro, 2013):

1. Reducing carbon emissions from burning straw

The rest of the crop straw will be useful, which is no longer burned, but used as compost material.

2. Avoiding the death of microbial organisms that fertilize plants

3. Obtaining a natural fertilizer for free

4. Utilizing cow manure and organic waste so they do not pollute the environment

For organic farming, the straw that can be produced reaches up to 25 tons of dry straw. In addition to the straw can be used as fertilizer, leaves and animal waste can be used to produce the bacteria needed by plants.

5. After becoming a compost, organic waste can be stocked into the fields and the excess compost can be sold.

All materials are processed and given a decomposer to accelerate weathering. The materials are certainly of natural ingredients that can be easily made yourself, that of the water used to wash rice, coconut water, or sugar water mixed with ingredients such as rice, rotten fruits, wood squash (*maja*). All are easily obtained, free of charge.

6. Composting is done just once, but fertility can last up to three growing seasons

7. The soil becomes fertile by the emergence of microbes for soil fertility

8. Processed ricefields no longer require large quantities of water, but rather muddy

Organic SRI does not require a lot of water, because rice is not a water plant variety. If it gets a lot of water, its roots will be small and decay quickly. The seeds needed are also a few, just 5 kilograms per hectare, because just one seed in each hole with a spacing of about 40 cm. The estrangement of planting space and one-hole-one-seed are to give the roots a chance to breed to one individual so they do not fight for each other's mineral resources. Proper tillage with compost,

in addition to restoring soil fertility, is also able to absorb oxygen and keep the rate of water evaporation.

9. Proper tillage with compost, in addition to restoring soil fertility, is also able to absorb oxygen and keep the rate of water evaporation.

Since 2010 Medco is introducing an environmentally friendly and organic farming systems, with which farmers who harvest only the original 3.5 tons/hectares per year is now able to harvest up to 10 tons/hectares twice per year, and even had tried three times per year. Because the production does not use chemical fertilizers and synthetic pesticides with exorbitant prices, their organic rice production is now always bought out at a price three times the price of ordinary rice with the production also tripled and with very minimal production costs(Karliansyah and Reliantoro, 2013).

In 2011, the Company cooperated with the Faculty of Agriculture of the Sriwijaya University, in evaluating the SRI (System Rice Intensification) Organic Rice and the Organic Catfish Cultivation programs in order to identify strengths and weaknesses as well as establishing the Community Satisfaction Index. Together with its fostered farmers, Medco Rimau in March 2011 held a National Farmers Rally. In the agenda that went along the first harvest of the organic rice, the farmers evaluated the self-reliance of their own community and gave birth to a petition before officials from the Ministry of Agriculture(Reliantoro, 2012).



Figure 2.Journey to harvest organic rice: Plantation,organic rice field in Tengguleng, Banyuasin,and SRI-cultivated organic rice harvesting in Parit 9 Hamlet, Teluk Betung, Banyuasin.

In addition to Organic SRI as a milestone to achieve the desired “beyond”, are finally able to mobilize the community to manage rubber, oil palm of stock breeding with an organic system and is able to increase the abundances of the yield. Beside Organic SRI, the programs which are able to mobilize the community are Organic BULE (Raising Catfish), SAYTON BERTOBAT (Organic Vegetable Planting—Herbal Farming), SAKATONIK (Organic Palm Rubber Planting), utilization program of waste paper to become recycled products for business cards, calendars, folders, and envelopes made by KATALIS (the Lais Youth Association), to the creation of MSME-based micro-enterprises and Cooperative (KOLEGA/Family Catfish Cooperative)(Karliansyah and Reliantoro, 2013).



Figure 3. Community development program beside organic SRI: Catfish cultivation (BULE) and Organic Vegetables program - medicinal herb farming (SAYTON BERTOBAT), and visitation by wife of Musi Banyuasin’s Regent to KATALIS paper recycling place.

PT Medco E&P Indonesia received various awards in recognition of the success and consistency in program implementation: Certificate of Recognition and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Award 2010 from the United Nations and MetroTV for the implementation of the SRI Organic Rice program and Energi Pratama Award of 2011 and 2015 from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources for active participation in the conservation and diversification of energy through SRI Organic Rice program. Although sense of pride for the ability to move forward and grow with the community, employees, and the nation is the main goals, all programs had been evaluated by an independent party and also received awards from various parties such as the Gold PROPER (two times in a row), the Platinum Award in the Indonesian CSR Award through seven Ministries, the MSME Award, Muba CSR Award or statements from various parties as a form of appreciation toward the Company's commitments (Karliansyah and Reliantoro, 2013).

4. Conclusion

Through its achievement in Environmental management System, Utilization of Resources, and Community Development various activity programs that meet PROPER's compliance criteria and beyond compliance criteria, MedcoEnergi has awarded Gold PROPER repetitively since 2011 until 2014. PROPER has role as Public Disclosure Program for Environmental Compliance. PROPER drives companies to get more focused on environmental protection (go for green) and comply with environmental regulations and achieve environmental excellence.

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