

Petunjuk Membuat Kebijakan Lingkungan ISO 14001

Bagi perusahaan yang ingin menerapkan ISO 14001, kebijakan lingkungan wajib ada dan tersedia. Pertanyaannya, adakah referensi untuk merumuskan kebijakan lingkungan?

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Kebijakan lingkungan adalah suatu dokumen yang isinya menyatakan niat atau komitmen perusahaan untuk kelestarian lingkungan

Menurut hasil survey Centre for Corporate Environmental Management (CCEM), kebijakan lingkungan yang pernah ada di berbagai perusahaan pada umumnya mengandung sepuluh unsur seperti berikut ini.

1. Waste minimization
2. Legislative compliance
3. Assessment of environmental performance
4. Energy efficiency
5. Shared responsibility
(encouraging suppliers to go green)
6. Minimize impact on the environment
7. Environmental training
8. Set targets and objectives
9. Liaise with the local community
10. Public disclosure

Saat ini sejumlah organisasi internasional telah membuat panduan atau petunjuk sebagai acuan dalam merumuskan kebijakan lingkungan, salah satunya adalah **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)**. ICC meluncurkan "**Business charter for Sustainable Development**" yang memuat enam belas prinsip pembangunan berkelanjutan dan telah diadopsi oleh 1200 perusahaan di seluruh dunia.

Prinsip Pembangunan Berkelanjutan

Enam belas prinsip "Business charter for Sustainable Development" yang dapat digunakan sebagai pedoman membuat kebijakan lingkungan yaitu:

1. Corporate Priority.

To recognize environmental management as amongst the highest corporate priority and as key determinant to sustainable development; to establish policies, programmes and practices for

conducting operations in an environmentally sound manner

2. Integrated management.

To integrate these policies, programmes and practices fully into each business as an essential element of management in all its function

3. Process Improvement

To continue to improve policies, programmes and environmental performance, taking into account technical developments, scientific understanding, consumer needs and community expectations with legal regulations as a starting point; and to apply the same environmental criteria internationally..

4. Employee Education

To educate, train and motivate employee to conduct their activities in an environmentally responsible manner.

5. Prior Assessment

To assess environmental impacts before starting any new activity or project and before decommissioning a facility or leaving a site.

6. Products and Services

To develop and provide services that have no undue environmental impact and are safe in their intended use, that are efficient in their consumption of energy and natural resources, and can be recycled, reused or disposed of safely.

7. Customer Advice

To advise and, where relevant, educate customers, distributors and the public in the safe use, transport, storage and disposal of products provided; and to apply similar considerations to the provisions of services.

8. Facilities and Operations

To develop, design and operate facilities and con-

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duct activities taking into consideration the efficient use of energy and materials, the sustainable use of renewable resources, the minimization of adverse environmental impact and waste generation, and the safe and responsible disposal of residual wastes.

9. Research

To conduct or support research on the environmental impacts of raw materials, products, processes, emissions and wastes associated with the enterprise and on the means of minimizing such adverse impacts.

10. Precautionary Approach

To modify the manufacture, marketing or use of products or services, or the conduct of activities. Consistent with scientific and technical understanding, to prevent serious or irreversible environmental degradation.

11. Contractors and Suppliers

To promote the adoption of these principles by contractors acting on behalf of the enterprise, encouraging and, where appropriate, requiring improvements in their practices to make them consistent with those of the enterprise; and to encourage the wider adoption of these principles by suppliers.

12. Emergency Preparedness

To develop and maintain, where significant hazards exist, emergency preparedness plans in conjunction with the emergency services, relevant authorities and the local community, recognizing potential trans boundary impacts.

13. Transfer of Technology

To contribute to the transfer of environmentally sound technology and management methods throughout the industrial and public sectors.

14. Contributing to the Common Effect

To contribute to the development of public policy and to business, governmental, and intergovernmental programmes and education initiatives that will enhance environmental awareness and protection.

15. Openness to Concerns

To foster openness and dialogue with employees and the public, anticipating and responding to the concerns about potential hazards and the impacts

of operations, products, wastes or services, including those of trans boundary or global significance.

16. Compliance and Auditing

To measure environmental performance; to conduct regular environmental audits and assessment of compliance with company requirements, legal requirements and these principles; and periodically provide appropriate information to the Board of Directors, shareholders, employees, the authorities and the public.

Environmental Policy of a candy manufacturer (Netherlands)

In 1992, a Dutch multinational candy manufacturer with subsidiaries around the globe including: Brazil, the Dutch Antilles, Indonesia, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Poland, and Thailand, started annual environmental reviews covering all operations and the entire production-consumption chain.

The general objective of the enterprise is to make all operations across the globe as sustainable as possible within a ten-year period (1994-2004). Based on the results of the environmental reviews the enterprise has established a clear Environmental Policy to attain that goal; the policy focuses on production changes i.e. packaging, energy use, waste disposal, water usage and waste water disposal, dangerous substance use (CFCs), and changes in employee attitudes i.e. transport options, consumption habits. For example:

- Packaging: Favor the use of recycled materials wherever possible.
- Energy use: foster energy conservation through the use of co-generation of heat/steam and electricity, and sustainable energy sources.
- Waste disposal: Favor re-use, recycling and recovery wherever possible.
- Dangerous Substance Use: Find less polluting substitutes. Replace equipment containing PCBs & CFCs.

Sumber:
A to Z of Corporate Environmental Management, Kit Sandgrove,
Earthscan Publication Ltd. London;
ISO 14004 Environmental Management System – General
Principles, systems and support techniques;
ISO 14001 Training Kit, UNEP