

REVIEW ON TRADE DATA COLLECTION MONITORING AND TRADE CONTROL

Puja Utama

ITTO-CITES Activity

Review on Ramin Harvest and Trade: CITES Compliance, Tri-National Task
Force on Trade in Ramin, Trade Control and Monitoring

Under Thematic Program on

ENSURING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CITES-LISTED TIMBER SPECIES IS
CONSISTENT WITH THEIR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION



Jakarta, Indonesia

REVIEW ON TRADE DATA COLLECTION, MONITORING AND TRADE CONTROL

Oleh :

Puja Utama

ITTO-CITES Activity (May 2010-April 2011)
Review on Ramin Harvest and Trade: CITES Compliance, Tri-National
Task Force on Trade in Ramin, Trade Control and Monitoring
Under Thematic Program on
ENSURING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CITES-LISTED TIMBER SPECIES IS
CONSISTENT WITH THEIR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND
CONSERVATION

EXECUTING AGENCY

Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation
Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, MoF
Manggala Wanabakti Building, Block VII, 7th. Floor
Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto, Senayan
Jakarta 10270, Indonesia
Telefax : +62 21 5720227



Jakarta, Indonesia

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	
A. BACKGROUND	1
B. PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES	3
II. METHOD AND ANALYSIS	
A. STUDY APPROACH	4
B. DATA COLLECTION METHOD	4
C. PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS	5
C.1. Data Presentation	5
C.2. Analysis	6
III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
A. RAMIN WOOD TRADE DATA	7
A.1. Export Data of Ramin from CITES MA	8
A.2. Export Data of Ramin from BRIK	12
A.3. Export Data of Ramin from Industry	13
B. MONITORING AND CONTROL N RAMIN WOOD TRADE	15
B.1. Legislation	15
B.2. Documents on the Monitoring and Control	20
B.3. Monitoring and Control Equipment	23
IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION	26
V. REFERENCES	27

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ramin adalah nama perdagangan untuk beberapa jenis pohon dari marga *Gonystylus* anggota suku *Thymeleaceae*. Kelimpahan habitat telah menjadikan Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*) sebagai salah satu jenis tumbuhan liar atau kayu yang diperdagangkan dan memiliki nilai ekonomi tinggi. Kayu Ramin ini diperdagangkan dalam berbagai bentuk produk mulai log hingga *finished product*. Permintaan dunia internasional terhadap ekspor kayu Ramin dan produk-produknya telah menyebabkan eksploitasi Ramin secara besar-besaran.

Pada tahun 2001 pemerintah mengeluarkan kebijakan penghentian sementara (moratorium) penebangan dan perdagangan Ramin melalui Keputusan Menteri kehutanan No. 127/Kpts-V/2001 tanggal 11 April 2001. Pertimbangan utama kebijakan ini dikarenakan populasi Ramin yang sangat menurun serta maraknya penebangan kayu Ramin secara liar yang telah merambah hingga ke kawasan konservasi.

Karena Ramin sudah dianggap mulai langka dan perdagangan internasionalnya cukup tinggi, maka pada tahun 2001 jenis *Gonystylus bancanus* dimasukkan kedalam daftar Appekdis III CITES, sehingga perdagangannya dikontrol melalui mekanisme CITES.

Sejalan dengan makin langkanya potensi kayu Ramin di alam dan adanya kebutuhan perdagangan internasional akan kayu tersebut, perlu diambil langkah-langkah untuk pengendalian jenis tersebut termasuk perbaikan koleksi data perdagangan kayu Ramin. Untuk itu perlu dilakukan kajian pada koleksi data perdagangan kayu Ramin yang ada saat ini, informasi monitoring dan kontrol perdagangan.

Maksud penulisan kajian ini adalah untuk memperoleh data dan informasi tentang perdagangan kayu Ramin, informasi sistem monitoring dan pengawasan perdagangan kayu Ramin. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui koleksi data perdagangan kayu Ramin, dan efektivitas serta efisiensi sistem monitoring dan kontrol perdaganga kayu Ramin.

Data dan informasi yang dikumpulkan dalam kajian ini yaitu data perdagangan kayu Ramin, khususnya data ekspor, informasi monitoring dan kontrol perdagangannya. Data perdagangan kayu Ramin yang dikumpulkan berbentuk angka yang diperoleh dari beberapa instansi yang menangani peredaran kayu Ramin yaitu Otorita Pengelola CITES dan Badan Revitalisasi Industri Kehutanan (BRIK) serta dari pihak industri.

Kontrol perdagangan kayu Ramin dilakukan mulai dari tingkat kegiatan penebangan, kontrol peredarannya baik di dalam maupu ke luar negeri. Kegiatan kontrol ini menyangkut beberapa measurement yaitu peraturan perundangan yang berlaku, ketersediaan dokumen yang sah dan petugas yang melakukan monitoring dan kontrol perdagangan kayu Ramin serta alat monitoring kontrol khususnya pemberlakuan HS code.

Secara keseluruhan mekanisme kontrol mulai dari hulu hingga hilir yaitu yang dimulai dari pemanenan hingga di pelabuhan dianggap cukup terpadu dan efektif .

Dari hasil kajian, data realisasi ekspor yang bersumber dari Otorita Pengelola CITES dengan BRIK terjadi perbedaan hal ini disebabkan oleh beberapa hal diantaranya : Dokumen SATS-LN atau CITES permit yang diterbitkan Otorita Pengelola CITES tidak seluruhnya direalisasikan oleh pihak industri demikian pula Otorita Pengelola CITES tidak menerima hasil laporan realisasi ekspor dari perusahaan; penyebab lain rendahnya realisasi ekspor kayu Ramin, khususnya terkait rendemen kayu Ramin, menurut Haygreen (1996) dalam Arif Nuryawan (2008) dan Julius Zakson Sigiro (2010), bahwa besarnya rendemen untuk mengubah kayu bulat (log) menjadi *lumber* di kilang penggajian bervariasi antara 30-70% dengan limbah berupa serbuk gergaji, *slabs*, *trimming*, atau *chip*. Sedangkan menurut Tim Terpadu Ramin (2005) rendemen kayu olahan Ramin adalah sebesar 50-60%.

Dari hasil kajian dapat disimpulkan bahwa perlu studi yang lebih luas mengenai potensi Ramin Indonesia apakah ada perusahaan lain yang kemungkinan dapat memanen Ramin juga; data pemanfaatan Ramin di dalam negeri belum tercatat dengan baik, sehingga untuk kedepannya perlu diciptakan mekanisme pencatatan data pemanfaatan dalam negeri ; data terkait realisasi ekspor antara Otorita Pengelola CITES selaku penerbit SATS-LN dan BRIK selaku penerbit endorsement masih terjadi discrepancy sehingga perlu digali penyebab perbedaan data dimaksud; Mekanisme kontrol saat ini dianggap efektif baik di hulu maupun di hilir, namun demikian pemantauan harus senantiasa dilakukan secara berkala di lokasi penebangan Ramin untuk memeriksa kesesuaian volume penebangan dengan kuota tebang yang telah ditetapkan dan perlu meningkatkan koordinasi yang lebih terarah terarah antara Dinas Kehutanan, BKSDA, dan Bea dan Cukai dalam meningkatkan penegakan hukum.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Ramin is a trade name for several species of trees of the genus *Gonystylus* *Thymeleaceae* family members. Various publications mentioned that there are at least 30 species included in the genus *Gonystyllus* (Soerianegara & Lemmens, 1994, CITES, 2004). However, Airy Shaw (1973) reported that a member of the family *Gonystylus* only 29 species with one variety. Of the 30 species only 10 species in the form of timber-producing trees and has a local name ramin. Based on herbarium collections and various publications there are 27 species that grow in Indonesia, each of 9 types are found inhabit in Sumatra (Bismark *et al.*, 2005) and 27 species on Borneo, one species reported to grow in Sulawesi, Java, Nusa Tenggara until Papua. However, in the "*Literature Review*" on non *bancanus* *Gonystylus* spp, Triono *et al.* (2010) reported only 7 species of ramin close family who grew up in Sumatra. Two types of closed family of ramin not reported are *G. borneensis* and *G. macrophyllus*. Based on existing herbarium collections in the Herbarium Bogoriense, Cibinong Bogor, both types are never collected from Sumatra. At least there are three types of *Gonystylus* in Sumatra which has ramin trade name as *G. bancanus*, *G. velutinus* and *G. xylocarpus*. Of the three most common species were the most traded in the world was *G. Bancanus*.

Ramin is a tree species making up the community *G.bancanus* pamah forest. This species generally grows in the peat swamps on organic soils (peat), especially that experienced periodic inundation, as well as in areas not flooded to a height of 100 m above sea level (Airy Shaw, 1954, 1973). Based on herbarium collections, the distribution of ramin in Sumatra are in Aceh, Riau, Jambi and South Sumatra included Bangka-Belitung. In

Kalimantan, this type of dispersed naturally in West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and South Kalimantan.

According Wahyunto, et al. (2005) Ramin natural habitat distributed in Sumatra and Kalimantan. In peatlands area in Sumatra, Ramin distributed from Aceh (71,257 ha), Riau (827,446 ha), Jambi (29.1279 ha) and South Sumatra (29,279 ha). While on peatlands in Kalimantan, Ramin distributed from West Kalimantan (213,705 ha), Central Kalimantan (574,978 ha), South Kalimantan (96,710 ha) and East Kalimantan (219,703 ha). In deep peatlands are found only in Riau (1,605,101 ha), West Kalimantan (304,319 ha), Central Kalimantan (888,787 ha) and East Kalimantan (100,224 ha).

Abundance of habitat, especially in Riau have made Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*) as one of the wild plant species or traded timber and has a high economic value. Ramin wood is traded in various forms of products from logs to finished product.

Requests from international demand to exports Ramin wood and its products had led to exploitation of Ramin on a large scale. Ramin exploitation had been underway since the 1970s, trigger of in the decline in natural populations of this species has even occurred encroachment into the conservation areas which indicates that it was highly reduced potential Ramin outside conservation areas.

In year 2001 the government of the Republic Indonesia issued a policy of suspension (moratorium) logging and trade in Ramin through the Minister of Forestry Decree No. 127/Kpts-V/2001 April 11, 2001. The main consideration of this policy due to the greatly reduced population of Ramin and Ramin rampant illegal logging that has penetrated down to the conservation areas.

Since Ramin had considered starting rare and its international trade in high enough, then in 2001 the species of *Gonystylus bancanus* listed in

Appendix III of CITES, so trade of this species was controlled through the CITES Mechanism.

In year 2001 Indonesia announced that Ramin wood exploitation permit was only granted to PT. Diamond Raya Timber (DRT) as the holder of Certificate of Sustainable Forest Management (SPHAL) from the Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute (LEI) and certificates of *Good Forest Management* of *Forest Stewardship Council* (FSC). Ramin wood were exploited only by PT. DRT and processed by PT. Uniseraya which was the holding company of the PT. DRT. Therefore, only Ramin wood from PT Uniseraya can be utilized for trade.

In the period of 9 years since the entry in to the appendices of CITES in 2001, international trade of Ramin should be covered by CITES documents. Ramin was exported to various countries such as Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Taiwan and others in various forms including: Louvre door, F / J Laminated, molding, crust / finished, dowels, profile, F / J profile , dowel F / J and F / J Stick.

Along the lines of the decreasing of Ramin potential in field and the need for international trade on this timber, control these species need to develop including data collection of Ramin timber trade. Therefore , study on data collection of Ramin timber trade, the information monitoring and control of trade are necessary.

B. Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this review was to obtain data and information on the timber trade on Ramin, the information system of monitoring and supervision of timber trade on Ramin.

The aims of the review mainly to determine Ramin wood trade data collection, and efficiency monitoring and control systems of trade on Ramin.

II. METHOD AND ANALYSIS

A. Study Approach

Data and information that collected in this study was consists of Ramin wood trade data, in particular with data of actual exports, information on monitoring and control its trade.

Ramin wood trade data was collected in the form of figures . and was obtained from several agencies that responsible on the distribution of Ramin wood (CITES Management Authority and the Forestry Industry Revitalization Agency (BRIK) as well as from the industry).

The concept of information monitoring and control trade in Ramin timber collected was in the form of description or a portrayal of the documentation of the legislation in force and of the respondents or informants using a quantitative approach and presentation of data in narrative form.

B. Data Collection Method

Data collected was divided into two parts as follows:

1. Ramin wood trade data was obtained from the documentation in the form of tabulation figures. Source of data was obtained from several agencies that responsible on Ramin timber trade such as from the the CITES Management Authority and BRIK . Additional data to verify existing data, was also gained from industry.
2. Information on monitoring and control of trade in Ramin was collected through:
 - a. Firstly, technical documentation by collecting information on systems and controls monitoring of Ramin timber trade. Information obtained by collecting related legislations in force on

the distribution of Ramin wood. The legislations were consists of the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning the Administration Directive for the Harvest or Capture and Distribution of Specimen of Wild Plants and Animals and Decree of Forestry Minister P.55/MENHUT-II/2006 Regulation on Administration of Forest Product Originating in State Forest, as already amended several times, most recently with Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.45/Menhut-II/2009.

- b. Secondly, observation, including interviews with the subject of study. Interviews were conducted with representatives from the CITES Management Authority, representatives from the Business Development Directorate of Forestry, BRIK and the industries. With this technique gap on the monitoring and control system of Ramin timber trade expected to be improved.

C. Presentation And Data Analysis

C.1. Data Presentation

Presentation of data on study of Ramin timber trade , monitoring and its control consists of as follows:

- a. Ramin wood trade data, which was consists of data collection figures and will be presented in the form of tabulation of data logging quotas, export quotas, tactual export, export destinations, forms of Ramin exported and code Harmonize System (HS).
- b. Collection of information on monitoring and control of trade, were presented based on results of documentation and narrative observations. The presentation is divided into two parts, as follows:
 - information based on documentation on legislation
 - Information from the observation, including interviews with the subject of study.

C.2. Analysis

Analysis of data in this review was using quantitative analysis by processing data or information on timber trade in Ramin, monitoring and control its trade by observation and documentation. At the end of the study will draw a conclusions or in the form of draft conditions of Ramin trade data, condition monitoring and control of trade as well as inputs for the improvement of Ramin timber trade data, information, monitoring and control.

Ramin wood trade data were analyzed by comparing the data tabulation figures found in some agencies, including the data from the industry. The differences existing data will be analyzed by descriptive and is expected to develop by revising of Ramin wood trade data.

Monitoring and control of timber trade in Ramin will be analyzed the effectiveness and efficiency of trade in Ramin timber as seen from the absence of indicators of illegal trade in Ramin timber. This was examined from several variables, details of legislation, documents as a tool on the control and monitoring including of HS code.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Ramin Wood Trade Data

This chapter present Ramin wood utilization data, ranging from cutting quota recommendation form LIPI and harvesting data. In this chapter will also discuss the decreasing utilization of Ramin for export purposes, data discrepancies on utilization of Ramin between CITES Management Authority with BRIK and control mechanisms of Ramin trade.

Ramin wood trade data, particularly the export consists of export quotas as established by the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation and the actual exports of Ramin per country of destination, cubication and shape / form of exported product.

Based on Forestry Ministerial Decree No. 168/Kpts-IV/2001 June 11, 2001 concerning the Utilization and Distribution of Ramin wood (as a follow-up to Decision No. 127/Kpts-V/2001), that the holders of forest concessions (HPH), Forest Utilization Permit (IPK), Rights Harvesting of Forest Products (HPHH) and Wood Processing industries Hulu (IPKH) since April 11, 2001 shall be prohibited to harvest Ramin-Article 2 paragraph (1) - (3). The provision did not apply to concession holders that have obtained certificates of SPHAL ecolabel from independent institution or the Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute-Article 2 paragraph (4). Since 2001, Indonesia announced that only Ramin timber from PT. Diamond Raya Timber (DRT) which can be traded internationally. PT. DRT was SPHAL holder of the Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute (LEI) and the certificate *of Good Forest Management of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)*. Ramin timber from PT. DRT processed and processed by PT. Uniseraya which was the head company of PT. DRT.

To distribute ramin for export purposes, there were three dealers Ramin wood registered at the Directorate General of Protection and Nature Conservation. Data of the dealers could be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Foreign commercial distribution of Ramin Wood

No.	Name of the Company	Address	No. Decision of the Director General of Protection and Nature Conservation
1	PT. Uniseraya	Jl. Diponegoro No. 18, Strait Panjang, Riau	SK.55/IV/Set-3 / 2008, dated May 28, 2008
2	PT. Panca Eka Bina Plywood Industry	Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 62, Pekanbaru, Riau	SK.56/IV/Set-3 / 2008 dated May 28, 2008
3	PT. Citra Kencana Industry	Jl. Industrial Hamlet II, Desa Tanjung Kab. Deli Serdang, North Sumatra	SK 47/IV/Set-3 / 2009 dated March 27, 2009

Ramin wood trade data, particularly the export of data, grouped into Ramin wood export data from the CITES Management Authority, BRIK and from the industry.

A.1. Export data Of Ramin from the CITES Management Authority

Ramin wood export data for 10 years can be seen in table 2 below. The largest export of ramin was in 2001 with amount of 23,114 m³, while the lowest exports was in 2008 with amount of 999 m³ while the export quota for 5909 m³.

The highest actual export was in 2001 as that year was the last limit exports of Ramin timber from stock accumulation before ramin moratorium. After year 2001 only concession that has certifiers who could export of Ramin wood.

Table 2. Data of actual export of Ramin timber export from 2001 to 2010 (up to October 27, 2010).

No.	Year	Export Quota (m ³)	Actual Exports (m ³)	Source Ramin Wood
1	2010	7.183,43	1.261 *)	PT. Diamond Raya Timber
2	2009	8.000	2.166	PT. Diamond Raya Timber
3	2008	5.909	999	PT. Diamond Raya Timber
4	2007	5.909	1.143	PT. Diamond Raya Timber
5	2006	8.880	2.229	PT. Diamond Raya Timber
6	2005	8.880	3.138	PT. Diamond Raya Timber
7	2004	8.880	3.066	PT. Diamond Raya Timber
8	2003	8.000	7.819	PT. Diamond Raya Timber
9	2002	-	7.319	PT. Diamond Raya Timber
10	2001	-	23.114	Various concessions

The decline of the export of Ramin wood, especially since the entry in the CITES appendices, compared to the export quota that has been set was effected by several reason as follows:

1. Ramin timber market demand from Europe and Asia declined.
2. Consumers from Europe and Asia were still in studying the bureaucracy associated with documents requirement to buy Ramin wood in order to fulfill the requirement including Customs requirement when t goods was releasing in the port of destination.
3. Quality of Ramin wood from logging location some less good or down grade (blue stain), while market demand generally requires a good quality of Ramin wood (A-grade). This was partly due to the large distances between the location of logging with the industry, especially industries which located in North Sumatra.
4. Low sucrose content, particularly for molding work, starting from the process of logs into sawn timber about 50% - 60%, with the waste 40% - 50%. Sucrose content of the sawn timber to be molding around 70-80%, so that produce in waste of 20% - 30%.

Wood Ramin exported from Indonesia were mainly in the form of *semi-finished products*, such as molding, dowel and F / J Laminated. Form of Ramin wood was exported can be seen in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1. form of Ramin Wood

Ramin's largest importer of timber in 2007 was the EU country which was dominated by Italy with a volume of 382 m³. The biggest buyer in 2008 and 2009 were the Netherlands with a volume of 419 m³ and 947 m³. Data on the export of Ramin timber in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 per country could be seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Actual Ramin Wood Exports by Country from the year 2007 up to 2010.

No.	State	Actual Exports (m ³) / Year			
		2007	2008	2009	2010 *)
1	United Kingdom	128	96	0	0
2	Italy	382	299	444	888
3	Japan	203	0	347	188
4	Luxembourg	59	0	0	0
5	Netherlands	220	419	947	185

6	Taiwan	151	185	372	0
7	Germany	0	0	37	0
8	Denmark	0	0	19	0
	Total	1.143	999	2.166	1.261

*) Until the end of September 2010

The largest percentage Ramin timber exported in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 in shaped of molding that is 58%, 81%, 83% and 91.20%. Data percentage of Ramin timber exported from the year 2007 up to 2010 could be seen in table 4 below.

Table 4. Percentage of Ramin timber exported from the year 2007 up to 2010*)

No.	Ramin Wood Shape	Export Percentage / Year (in%)			
		2007	2008	2009	2010 *)
1	Louvre Door	15,37	9,64	0	0
2	F / J Laminated	12,83	3,68	4,37	0
3	Moulding	58,06	81,86	83,52	91,20
4	Crust / Finished	0,78	0	0	0
5	Dowels	9,94	0	4,85	0
6	Profile	3,02	4,81	0	0
7	F / J Profile	0	0	4,85	0
8	Dowel F / J	0	0	2,42	0
9	F / J Stick	0	0	0	8,80
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

*) Until the end of September 2010

Ramin wood export data per company was presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Data export of Ramin wood from Industry

No.	Company Name	Vol PEB (m ³)
1.	PT. Citra Kencana Industri (2009 - October 2010)	2.192,0000
2.	PT. Uniseraya (2007-Oct 2010)	2.596,8953
3.	PT. Panca Eka (till October 2010)	780,0000

HS number for Indonesian Ramin wood exports was 4403499090. HS number was obtained from the Directorate General of Customs and Excise

since the CITES Management Authority joined with Indonesia National Single Window portal (INSW).

A.2. Export data of Ramin from the Forestry Industry Revitalization Agency (BRIK)

Forestry Industry Revitalization Agency (BRIK) was an institution that authorized to conduct export approval (endorsement) based on the Decree of the Minister of Trade No. 20/M-DAG/PER/5/2008 and Trade Minister Decree No. 405/M-DAG/KEP/7/2008 for forest industry products that included in HS 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411, 4412, 4413, 4415, 4418, Ex. 4421.90.99.00 and 9406.00.92.00. Exported of Ramin wood products were generally included in the HS 4407, 4409, 4412 and 4413. HS Description Ramin wood were as follows:

HS. 4407.29.51 = Ramin planed, sanded or end-jointed

- 4407.29.51.10 = Planed

- 4407.29.51.20 = sanded or end-jointed

- 4407.29.59.00 = Other

Ramin wood export data by destination country, Number HS and form of Ramin product from BRIK could be seen in table 5 below. While the export data of Ramin wood per company Ramin were presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Ramin wood export data *)

Year	Destination Countries	HS No.	Ramin Wood Shape	Vol PEB (m ³)
2007	Singapore	4409290000	Dowels	159.6602
		4412940000	F / J Laminated	220.007
		4409290000	Moulding E2E / E4E / Profile	1050.8321
		4418200000	Louvre Door	253.3689
			Total	1683.8682
2008	Singapore	4412940000	F / J Laminated	36.7454
		4409290000	Moulding E2E / E4E / Profile	576.2923
		4418200000	Louvre Door	96.4023
			Total	709.44
2009	Denmark	4409290000	Dowels	18.9616
	Netherlands	4409290000	Moulding E2E / E4E / Profile	511.2206

		4409290000	White Primed Skirting	16.9463
	Italy	4409290000	Moulding E2E / E4E / Profile	108.6149
	Japan	4407295110	S4S	11.0277
		4409290000	Moulding E2E	36.9811
		4409290000	Dowels	59.6611
		4407295120	Finger Joint Stick	139.9757
	Singapore	4409290000	Dowels	24.6557
		4412940000	F / J Laminated	15.2129
		4407990020	Finger Joint Stick	36.6353
		4409290000	Moulding E2E / E4E / Profile	357.4821
			Total	1337,375
2010 (*)	Singapore	4409290000	Moulding E2E / E4E / Profile	181.1807
	Japan	4407295110	S4S	4.1604
		4407295120	Finger Joint Stick	184.4554
		4409290000	Dowel	11.4518
		4409290000	Moulding E2E / E4E / Profile	36.1252
	Italy	4409290000	Skirting	36.9803
		4409290000	Moulding E2E / E4E / Profile	219.1604
	Netherlands	4409290000	Moulding E2E / E4E / Profile	36.9542
	Spain	4409290000	Dowels	15.6352
	Taiwan	4407295120	Finger Joint Stick	20.392
			Total	746,4956

*) Source BRIK

A.3. Export data of Ramin from the Industry

Ramin wood export data from 3 companies that granted permits to export Ramin wood were as follows:

Table 6. Ramin wood export data from the Industry

No.	Company Name	PEB Vol (m3)
1.	PT. Citra Kencana Industry (2009 - Nov, 2010)	1643,3840
2.	PT. Uniseraya	
3.	PT. Panca Eka	

From the above presentation, we found the discrepancy data of actual export presented from the CITES Management Authority compare with BRIK's data as a result of several things including:

1. CITES permit issued by CITES Management Authority was not fully realized by the industry. CITES Management Authority did not receive the

report on the actual export from the company, although in refer to the Ministerial Decree No. 447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning the Administration Directive for the Harvest or Capture and Distribution of Specimen of Wild Plant and Animals, there was requirement to report on the actual export to the CITES Management Authority.

2. Other reason the decrease of the actual Ramin wood exports, particularly due to Ramin wood yield, according to Haygreen (1996) in Nuryawan Arif (2008)), that the magnitude of the yield to convert round wood (logs) into *lumber* at the mill varied between 30-70% with waste in the form of sawdust, *slabs*, *trimming*, or *chips*. Sucrose content was influenced by: (1) timber (diameter, length, taper, disability), (2) machine (kerf, condition & maintenance of equipment / machinery, sawing variation), (3) sawing patterns (dimension lumber, number); and (4) others (planning, ability, experience of operator). Meanwhile, according to Integrated Team of Ramin (2005) Ramin wood processing yield amounted to 50-60%.

B. Monitoring and Control on Ramin Wood Trade

Ramin timber trade controls carried out starting from the level of logging, domestic distribution, and its utilization. Presentation of the control activities were grouped into three parts, firstly review of legislation and regulations; secondly, monitoring and control of timber trade in Ramin documents by officers, thirdly monitoring and control equipment, in particular HS code review.

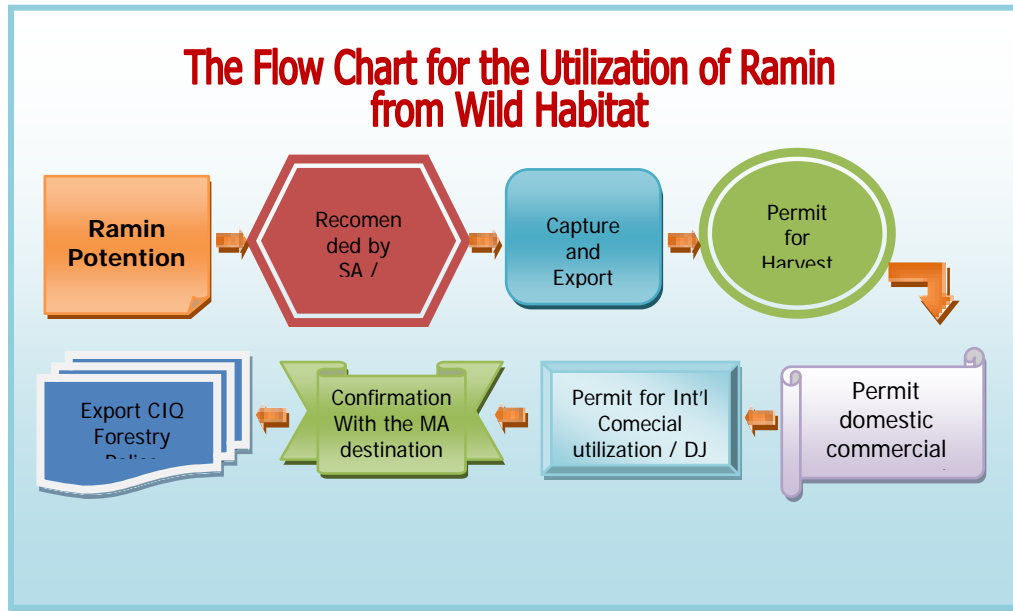
B.1. Legislation

Laws and regulations that regulate the administration of Ramin wood distribution, was the Minister of Forestry Regulation on Administration of Forest P.55/MENHUT-II/2006 Originating From State Forest, as already amended several times, most recently with the Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.45 / Menhut-II/2009. and the Minister of Forestry No. SK.447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning The Administration Directive for the Harvest or Capture and Distribution of Specimen of Wild Plant and Animals. These laws regulated the circulation of business ranging from plot Ramin wood cutting, domestic transportation systems, transportation overseas, the documents accompanying the transport of authorized personnel of this and handle it.

a. Ministry of Forestry Decree No. 447/Kpts-II/2003 concerning The Administration Directive for the Harvest or Capture and Distribution of Specimen of Wild Plant and Animals.

Ministry of the Forestry Decree No. 447/Kpts-II/2003 regulated the mechanisms and procedures for the utilization of Wild Plants and Animals ranging from harvest, distribution and circulation both for domestic and export purposes. Below is a flow chart of the utilization and circulation of wild plant and animals including Ramin wood.

Figure 2: Flowchart Utilization and Distribution of Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*)



Harvesting from the wild

The utilization of wild plant and animals for non-commercial and commercial purposes should be referred to the national quota. The quota was set up both for harvesting and export of wild plants and animals . This national quota was issued by the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation and valid for one calendar year starting from January 1 to 31 December. Establishment of the quota should be based on the recommendation of the CITES Scientific Authority. In case of the establishment of harvesting quotas of Ramin wood should be based on the actual potential in the field that was counting that conducted by the Integrated Team whose members include experts on Ramin wood from LIPI, Bogor, Research Agency, Ministry of Forestry, NGOs, Universities Province and a representative from PT. DRT.

Determination of allowable cut Ramin wood until now given only for one species, namely *G. bancanus*. The amount of volume that allowed for harvest and trade was based on the actual potential in the field which was based on the results of cruising (100% sampling intensity) and the footage by the Integrated Team Ramin with some provisions as follows:

- Ramin trees were felled ≥ 40 cm in diameter and leave enough core tree (Decree of Directorate general of Forest Concession No. 564/Kpts/IV-BPHH/198 jo.Kep. No. 24/KptsIIV- set/1996).
- For the regeneration of ramin, parent trees were not allowed to be harvested as that artificial regeneration was still difficult to be practiced. Therefore the allowable cut for one unit only $2/3$ out of its potential $2/3$ so, then each unit company will spared as much as 30% (Decree of Directorate general of Forest Concession No. 564/Kpts/IV-BPHH/198 jo.Kep. No. 24/KptsIIV- set/1996). the rest of unharvesting tree were already included a safety factor of residual stand damage including logging rail. Uncut Ramin trees will serves as the parent tree saplings and should be appointed as many as 10-20% (according to the potential of ramin per plot) from the parent tree seed-producing trees such as for seeding.
- 100 meter of wildlife corridor at the boundary between plots cutting or by 10% per plot should be provided as a commitment by the company.

Domestic Distribution

Ramin timber quotas that have been published can be utilized commercially domestic or international distributor of Wild Animal and Plants whose forms include of Individual Company, cooperatives, State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises or Private Owned Enterprises according to Article 24 paragraph (3) The decision of the

Minister of Forestry No. 447/Kpts-II/2003. The distributors should hold license or permit as contributor.

The Permit of domestic distributor for unprotected wood species such as Ramin was issued by the Head of the Regional Office. Mechanisms and procedures for obtaining Permit for Domestic Distribution or Domestic Trade as follows:

- Application shall be submitted to the Head of Regional Office with a copy sent to the Head of District Section;
- Application referred to in letter a shall be accompanied by:
 - 1) Notary Act of Business Establishment;
 - 2) Letter of Permission for Undertaking Trades designated specifically for wild plant and animal species;
 - 3) Letter of Permission of Business Sites or certificate based on the Law on Disturbances mentioning that such a business would not make any disturbance to the human environment;
 - 4) Proposal, for new applicant, or Annual Working Plan, for extension applicatio;
 - 5) Information concerning species name, number of specimen, size and area;
 - 6) Official Record of Technical Preparation; and
 - 7) Recommendation from the Head of District Section.
- Based on the application and the accompanying documents and the technical consideration, the Head of Regional Office may approve or reject the application in 14 (fourteen) working days after the application received.

International Distribution

Mechanisms and procedures to obtain Permit for Foreign Distribution were as follows:

- Application shall be submitted to the Director General with copy to the Head of Regional Office
- Application referred to in letter a shall be accompanied by:
 - 1) Notary Act of Business Establishment;
 - 2) Letter of Permission for Undertaking Trades designated specifically for wild plant and animal species;
 - 3) Letter of Permission of Business Sites or certificate based on the Law on Disturbances mentioning that such a business would not make any disturbance to the human environment;
 - 4) Proposal, for new applicant, or Annual Working Plan, for extension applicatio;
 - 5) Information concerning species name, number of specimen, size and area;
 - 6) Official Record of Technical Preparation; and
 - 7) Recommendation from the Head of Regional Office.

Permit for International Distribution shall be valid for 5 (five) year and may be extended.

b. Forestry Ministerial Regulation on Administration of Forest P.55/MENHUT-II/2006 Originating From State Forest, the amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.45/Menhut-II/2009.

The regulations governing the administration of timber in the form of recording, publishing and reporting documents covering the activities of production planning, harvesting, processing and circulation of wood.

Once felled tree and its trunks , sticking labels inventory will be applied, by installation of bar code numbers in accordance with the amount of wood that will be in reported as the results of logging. The report will be connected into SIPUHH server and sent via Internet to the Forest Service for approval. The report recorded and written by qualified company officer. The record will be inspected and approved by P2LHP who was appointed by the Provincial Forestry Office. The company should paid Reforestation fund. Transportation and distribution of timber from Forest using documents Sign Transportation (DP).

The wood that was already in the TPK then recorded for its Logs List (DKB). DKB was the basis in making or publishing SKSKB. DKB and SKSKB made by company officials who already have number of Registration from Provincial Forestry Office .

Transporting timber from forests to the TPK / log pond using FA-KB, FA-KB that was made in 5 (five) copies. Transporting timber from TPK Between / Log Pond towards Industrial use FA-KB. FA-KB is published by FA-KB Publisher officers who have Register number of the Provincial Forestry Office.

For more details, can be described in accordance with the scheme for implementation of an as below.

B.2 Documents on the Monitoring and Control

a. Permit for Domestic Transport of Wild Plants and Animals (SATS-DN)

Permit for Domestic Transport of Wild Plants and Animals (SATS-DN) issued by the Regional Conservation Unit Office and at least covers the following information:

- a. Name and complete address of the permittee and the consignee of the specimens which will be transported;

- b. Name of species, local and scientific;
- c. Type of specimen;
- d. Number of specimen (volume);
- e. Port of departure and port of destination;
- f. Purpose of utilization of wild plants or animals;
- g. Information on document of the origin of the specimens;
- h. Period of validity;
- i. Other information.

The SATS-DN may be issued after it has been shown the existence of: permit for domestic distribution; related documents concerning the legal source of the specimens; and report on stock of the specimens.

SATS-DN shall only be valid for 1 (one) shipment and shall be cancelled by the Head of Regional Office or the Head of District Section of the destination.

b. Permit for Foreign Transport of Wild Plants and Animals (SATS-LN)

Director General, in accordance with its competence as the CITES Management Authority for Indonesia, shall issue SATS-LN or CITES permit to cover international distribution of specimens of wild plant or animal included Ramin wood.

To obtain SATS-LN for commercial purposes, applicant shall submit application to the Director General.

- (1) Application referred to in verse (1) shall meet the following requirements, and accompanied by the following documents:
 - a. Applicant shall be the holder of Permit of Foreign Commercial Distribution for Ramin ;
 - b. Documents of legality of the source of specimens, such as permit for harvest of Ramin or SATS-DN;
 - c. Report on changes of stock of Ramin;
 - d. Recommendation from the Head of Regional Office accompanied by Official Record of Inspection on the stock of wild plant or animals for export.

SATS-LN Export for commercial purposes may be granted to cover exports of specimens and shall meet the following conditions:

- a. The specimens were of wild harvest based on the current quota or the Scientific Authority has advised that the export would not be detrimental to the wild population ;
 - b. The specimens were obtained in legal manner, shown by the existence of SATS-DN or permit for harvest or capture, or certificate of products of captive management, or other documents showing legality of the source of specimens.
- (2) SATS-LN was granted for the maximum period of 6 (six) months, since the date of issuance, except for import, may be valid for maximum 1 (one) year.

B.3. Monitoring and Control Equipment

Exports of Ramin wood, should be attached with Manufacture of Export Declaration (PEB) that was endorsed from BRIK. The endorsement from BRIK will include HS codes based on the submission form of exported Ramin.

Based on data issued by BRIK, Ramin wood product exports could be divided into 3 groups, namely simple molding (S4S, E2E/E4E, Dowel, Profile, HS. 4407 and 4409), wood laminate (HS. 4412 and 4413) and finished products in the form Louvre door (HS. 4418). While the HS codes issued from the Directorate General of Customs and Excise since the CITES Management Authority joined with Indonesia National Single Window portal (INSW) only one number, 4403499090.

Control mechanisms starting from the harvesting site to port of export was quite comprehensive and effective with some measurement and requirement as follows:

- a. Ramin timber extraction or harvesting may not be exceed a predetermined quota. In order to ensure that harvesting in accordance with the type, number, size and location that had been determined, control in the field met the requirement. The control activities included compiling data in the Concession Unit (PT. DRT) and cross-examination on the consolidated logging on the relevant authorities.
- b. Arranging Logging Report Mechanism as well as ratification by the Officers certifier Logging Report (P2LHP) and ratification decree in accordance with the existing data in compare with the physical timber and the issuance of the Certificate of Legal Roundwood (SKSKB) was one of the firm control mechanism. This mechanism conducted starting from the time of harvesting until issuance of SATS-DN
- c. Similarly, the SATS-DN publishing mechanism for domestic utilization, the issuance of SATS-LN for export purpose, and the endorsement of

BRIK currently considered the most effective controls related to the utilization of Ramin. The field officers such as KSDA officers were required to check the transported specimens with its documents and verified it on the inspection form. Customs and Excise officers also played an important role by inspecting and verifying compliance with the specimens and its documents and customs documents PEB / PIB. For some port already applied online Indonesia National Single Window (INSW).

To prevent illegal trade, CITES Management Authority has been submitted to the CITES Secretariat official ports of a port of export and import from Indonesia just as in Figure 2 below, so if there any exports outside the harbor that has been designated, then the export was considered illegal.

No.	Name of port	Location / Province
1	Polonia Airport	Medan / North Sumatra
2	Belawan Seaport	Medan / North Sumatra
3	Sultan Syarif kasim II Airport	Pekanbaru / Riau
4	Sungai Siak Seaport	Siak / Riau
5	Selat Panjang Seaport	Selat Panjang / Riau
6	Pulau Sambu – Belakang Seaport	Batam / Riau
7	Kijang Seaport	Tanjung Pinang / Riau
8	Hang Nadim Airport	Batam / Riau
9	Terempa Seaport	Terempa / Riau
10	Soekarno – Hatta International Airport	Jakarta / Banten
11	Tanjung Priok Seaport	Jakarta / Banten
12	Tanjung Mas Seaport	Semarang / Central Java
13	Juanda Airport	Surabaya / East Java
14	Tanjung Perak Seaport	Surabaya / East Java
15	Adi Sucipto Airport	Yogyakarta / Yogyakarta
16	Supadio Airport	Pontianak / West Kalimantan
17	Sepinggan Airport	Balikpapan / East Kalimantan
18	Cilik Riwut Airport	Palangkaraya / Central Kalimantan
19	Sam Ratulangi Airport	Manado / North Sulawesi
20	Ujung Pandang Seaport	Makassar / South Sulawesi
21	Hasanuddin Airport	Makassar / South Sulawesi
22	Kendari Seaport	Kendari / South East Sulawesi
23	Pattimura Airport	Ambon / Maluku
24	Temate Seaport	Temate / North Maluku
25	Frans Kaisepo Airport	Biak / Papua
26	Sorong Seaport	Sorong / Papua
27	Sentani Airport	Jayapura / Papua
28	Ngurah Rai Airport	Denpasar / Bali
29	Rumbai Seaport	Riau
30	Pontianak Seaport	West Kalimantan
31	Lobam Seaport	Bintan Island

. Figure 2: Port of export and import TSL Indonesian official

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Since ramin listed in CITES Appendix-II, CITES Management Authority of Indonesia regulate that only one company namely Diamond Raya Timber allowed to harvest ramin, as this only company has obtained a certificate of Sustainable Forest Management. Therefore only to that company on *Non-Detriment Finding* could be determined. More extensive study on the potential Indonesian ramin should be conducted in order to find out whether any other companies could meet the criteria to harvest of ramin;
2. Data on Ramin for domestic utilization has not been recorded properly, therefore, mechanisms for the recording of data should be developed;
3. The discrepancies data on the actual export of CITES permits issued by CITES Management Authority compared that of data from BRIK as the publisher endorsement should be explored;
4. Viewing the facts that decreasing utilization of Ramin for the purposes of export, the root of the problem needs to be reviewed primarily by searching for opportunities to expand market share;
5. Control mechanisms were currently considered effective both in the upstream as well as in the downstream, however monitoring should be conducted periodically at the location of Ramin harvesting to check compliance with the quota volume of harvesting that has been established;
6. Although the control mechanism was considered effective, more focused coordination between Forest Service, BKSDA, and Customs and Excise in improving law enforcement and capacity building especially in the identification of ramin products and other look like timber products were needed.

REFERENCES

- Airy Shaw.H.K., 1973. Thymelaeaceae - Gonystiloideae. in c.G.G.J.van Steenis (edit.) *Flora Majesiana vol. 6 seri 6*. Spermatophyta : 976 - .982
- Airy Shaw.H.K,1954. Thymelaeaceae - Gonystiloideae. in c.G.G.J.van Steenis (edit.) *Flora Majesiana vol. IV seri I*. Spermatophyta : 350 - 365.
- Bismark, T. Kalima, A.Wibowo, R. Savitri, 2005. Potency, Distribution and Conservation of Ramin in Indonesia. *Technical Report*. ITTO PRO.89/03 Rev. 1 (F) Ramin. Forest and Nature Research and Development Center, Bogor.
- Haygreen ,J.G & IKN. Pandit 1996 in Nuryawan Arif (edit) Determinasi Berat Jenis Zat Kayu , Dephut – Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Sumatera Utara
- Triono, T., B.Yafid, M.Wardhani, T.kalima, A.sumadjaya, A.Kartonegoro and Sutiyono, 2009. *Litereture review on gobystylus spp. other than Gonystylus bancanus: Botany, ecology and Potency*. Ministry of Forestry Forest Research and Development Agency In Cooperation with ITTO-CITES PROJECT, Bogor.
- Wahyunto, S. Ritung, Suparto & H.Subagio, 2005. Sebaran Gambut dan Kandungan Karbon di Sumatera dan Kalimantan. Wetland International – Indonesia Programme, Bogor.