

Verification system of wood Legality indonesia to EU

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Submission date: 22-Jul-2019 12:36PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1153951873

File name: Verification_System_of_Wood_Legality_Indonesia_to_EU.docx (32.89K)

Word count: 3457

Character count: 19620

***THE EFFECT OF VERIFICATION SYSTEM OF WOOD LEGALITY
(SVLK) ON THE EXPORT OF INDONESIAN WOOD TO THE EU***

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ABSTRAC

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has a lot of natural wealth, one of them is wood, a lot of wood - wood produced by Indonesia, making Indonesia one of the best wood producing countries. The existence of illegal logging certainly makes Indonesia suffer a big loss, Indonesia provides a policy on the Timber Legality Verification System or commonly known as SVLK which is to reduce or eliminate illegal logging that can harm the country. The SVLK helps Indonesia by flying the trade in timber to the international arena, one of which is the European Union. Various efforts were made to increase Indonesia's timber export activities to the European Union. The results of the study found that the influence of SVLK on Indonesian timber exports to the European Union at the beginning of the formation of the SVLK had fluctuated but Indonesia's timber exports in recent years had increased.

Keywords: Indonesia, SVLK, European Union, Exports, Wood

1. Introduction Background

Every country in the world has its own characteristics and has disadvantages and strengths that are all different, such as natural resources and human resources that differ between countries. This happens because of differences in geographical location and population. Every country must need something that is not in its country, therefore it is necessary to have cooperation between countries such as conducting export and import activities.

Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest forest in the world, namely the Indonesian forest area of 99.6 million hectares or 52.3% of Indonesia's territory¹. The territory of Indonesia is one of the areas where almost half is forestry. The large amount of forest in Indonesia is also followed by extensive forest destruction which is ¹⁴one of the causes of forest ⁹destruction is illegal logging (illegal logging).Indonesia is one of the countries that has the largest forest in the world, namely the Indonesian forest area of 99.6 million hectares or 52.3% of Indonesia's territory. Indonesia's territory is one of the areas with almost half of it being forestry. The large amount of forest in Indonesia is also followed by extensive forest destruction which is ¹⁴one of the causes of forest destruction is illegal logging (illegal logging).

Illegal logging activities occur because of the mechanism of the market economy, namely the fulfillment of the number of requests. Inconsistency between market businessdemand and the amount of wood supply available has led to illegal logging activities². And the impact of illegal logging is the extinction of various logging varieties because increasingly rampant illegal logging will certainly damage and even eliminate

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¹ Buku Statistik Kehutanan Indonesia Kemenhut 2011 yang dipublikasi pada bulan Juli 2012

² <https://deviratnasavitri.wordpress.com/illegal-logging/> diakses pada tanggal 08/08/2018

the original habitat of various flora and fauna, causing natural disasters because the trees are cut down until the number decreases every day causing the forest to no longer absorb rainwater drops in large quantities, so that ¹water cannot seep into the ground, ¹depletion of water reserves, damage to soil layers, causes of global warming, reduced state revenues, illegal logging activities have reduced state foreign exchange revenues ⁴and state revenues.

Various sources stated that the state losses caused by illegal logging reached Rp 30 trillion per year. The economic problems that arise due to ¹illegal logging are not only financial losses due to tree loss, ¹the withdrawal of DR and PSDH will have more impact on the economy in a broad sense, such as the loss of opportunities to utilize product diversity in the state futures ⁴and state income. Various sources stated that the state losses caused by illegal logging reached Rp 30 trillion per year. The economic problems that arise due to ¹illegal logging are not only financial losses due to tree loss, ¹the withdrawal of DR and PSDH will have more impact on the economy in a broad sense, such as the loss of opportunities to utilize product diversity in the future³.

Wood is one of Indonesia's promising export commodities, so the problem of illegal timber exports is a problem that needs to be addressed. With ¹the high number of cases of illegal logging occurring in Indonesia, various efforts have been made by Indonesia to prevent or reduce the number of such cases. This can be seen ²²by strengthening law enforcement against illegal logging and improving forest governance.

The policy that is considered capable of overcoming the problem of illegal plywood

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³ Hildayany Rusdi. "Pengaruh voluntary partnership agreement (vpa) terhadap peningkatan ekspor kayu indonesia ke uni eropa" Skripsi Ilmu hubungan internasional FISIP Universitas Hasanudin. 2017.
Halaman 6

exports is the Timber Legality Verification System (SVLK)⁴. SVLK is a policy that aims to reduce the circulation of illegal timber while increasing Indonesia's timber exports. The SVLK ensures that the timber industry gets legal sources of raw materials from a sustainable Forest Resources (SDH) management system, which respects legal aspects, Sustainable Forest Management, SFM, and transparent and accountable government governance.⁵

This SVLK can promote legal verified timber products and close market access for illegal products. In 2001 the government launched an Indonesian timber production quality control program through a policy called the Timber Legality Verification System (SVLK). SVLK is a tracking system that is structured in a multi-stakeholder way to ensure the legality of the source of wood circulating and traded in Indonesia or exported by Indonesia⁶. Indonesia is a net exporter of wood and wood products and in 2009 timber exports were worth 3.27 billion USD while the value of pulp and paper exports was 4.26 billion USD. In 2010, the export value of forest products reached 9.71 billion USD. The contribution of the forestry sector to the national economy shows that it is estimated to be at least 2.5% of Indonesia's annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP).⁷ Key exports from this industry include processed goods such as plywood, pulp and paper, the process of

⁴ Obidzinski Krystof & Ahmad Dermawan. Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu di Indonesia dan Usaha Kehutanan S29 a Kecil. 2015

⁵ Gilang Ekselsa, Slamet budi wiyona dan Rudi hilmanto. "Respon Masyarakat terhadap implementasi sistem verifikasi legalitas kayu di kelompok tani makmur desa tutorprojo kecamatan way bungur kabupaten lampung timur". 23, 5 No.2. April 2017 (I-II). Halaman 2

⁶ Frick Heinz & Moediartianto:2004:Ilmu Konstruksi Bangunan Kayu Pengantar Konstruksi:Yogyakarta

⁷ Obidzinski Krystof & Agus Adrianto.2006.Penyelundupan Kayu di Indonesia.Bogor Barat

forming and connecting wood, furniture, saw wood and veneers. ²Indonesia's main export destinations include China, Japan, Korea, the European Union and the United States. The ³European Union is an intergovernmental and supra-rational organization consisting of countries in the continental Europe.⁸

The ³European Union is also an inter-governmental and supranational organization, consisting of European countries. Since July 1, 2013 there have been 28 member countries. This union was established in that name under the ³⁹European Union Agreement (better known as the Maastricht Treaty) in 1992⁹. However, many aspects of the EU arose before that date through the previous organization, returning to the 1950s. ³This international organization works through a combination of supranational and intergovernmental systems. In some fields, decisions are established through deliberation and consensus among member countries, and in other fields supranational organ institutions carry out their responsibilities without the need for the approval of their members.¹⁰

Important organ agencies within the EU are the ³European Commission, European Union Council, European Council, European Court, and European Central Bank. In addition, there is also a European ³Parliament whose members are directly elected by citizens of member countries. On October 12, 2012, the European Union was named the recipient of the 2012 Nobel Peace Prize¹¹.

⁸ http://inatrim.kemendag.go.id/id/product/detail/produksi-dan-perdagangan-indonesia_210/?market=eu ⁴²(diakses pada tanggal 05/08/2018)

⁹ Nguyen Nam H. Sejarah Setiap Negara di seluruh Dunia di Indonesia. Jakarta

¹⁰ Komandoko Gamal: 2010: Ensiklopedia Pelajar Umum: Jakarta

¹¹ ³³<http://nederindo.com/2012/04/sejarah-terbentuknya-uni-eropa/> ³³diakses pada tanggal 9 januari 2019

2. Research Method

Research methodology is generally understood as a scientific activity carried out in stages starting with the determination of topics, data collection and data analysis, so that later an understanding.¹² The research method provides an overview of the research design which includes, among others: procedures and steps that must be taken, research time, source of data, and what steps the data is obtained and then processed and analyzed¹³.

The technique of data collection is the ways taken to obtain the data needed by using certain tools. This becomes very important in conducting a study. In conducting research, it is necessary to obtain valid and reliable data. Collection is a procurement of data for needs in a study. Data collection is very closely related to the research problem that you want to solve. Data collection methods are techniques or ways that can be used by researchers to collect data. Problems taken by researchers influence data collection. The data collection techniques that researchers used in this study were. Secondary data or looking for data by conducting collections originating from writing materials, scientific

¹² Prof.Dr. Semiawan.Conny R.:2010:Metode Penelitian Kualitatif :Jakarta

¹³<https://www.statistikian.com/2017/02/metode-penelitian-metodologi-penelitian.html> (diakses pada tanggal 14/08/2018)

journals, beritta magazines, government agency reports, and looking for data contained in websites / internet.¹⁴

3. Finding & Discussion

A. History of SVLK

Timber-based industries and forest products in carrying out their production are now no longer free to use raw materials. As a processor of wood and forest products, industrial entrepreneurs in this sector also need to observe and understand the changes that occur related to regulations in the field of raw materials and forest products. Regulations regarding the requirements for the procurement and trade of timber and forest products, of course, directly or indirectly, will be able to affect wood-based industries and forest products. The Timber Verification and Legality System (SVLK) is a tracking system that is structured in a multi-stakeholder manner to ensure the legality of the source of wood circulating and traded in Indonesia.¹⁵

The Timber Legality Verification System (SVLK) was developed to encourage the implementation of applicable government regulations relating to the trade and circulation of legal forest products in Indonesia. And the background underlying the implementation of the Timber Legality Verification System is the Government's commitment in combating illegal logging and illegal timber trade. The legal basis for implementing this SVLK is Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Government Regulation No. 6 of 2007 jo. No.3 of 2008 concerning Forest Governance and Preparation of Forest

¹⁴ Riduwan, *Pengantar statistika untuk penelitian: pendidikan sosial, komunikasi, ekonomi dan bisnis*. 2011 halaman: 51 ((diakses pada tanggal 14 Agustus 2018))

¹⁵ Maryudi Ahmad.2018.Rejim Politik Kehutanan Internasional. Yogyakarta

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B. The barriers to SVLK when implemented

SVLK is a response to several rules in several importing countries that prohibit the trade in illegal timber, for example the European Union with the EUTR and the United States with the Lacey Act. In 2009, SVLK came into force with the passage of 32 Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.38 / Menhut-II / 2009. With this, it is expected that Indonesia's exported timber and wood products will not meet difficulties overseas. Indonesia has signed a voluntary agreement (Voluntary Partnership Agreement) with the 38 European Union in 2013. In the agreement it was agreed that Indonesian timber exports that have a V-label (according to the SVLK) are considered as a 'zero risk' category. But what about the export destination countries for other Indonesian wood products. Indonesia is known as a large timber exporter at the international level.¹⁷

¹⁶ <http://liu.dephut.go.id/app/Upload/huk3120130924/7708e3cbda2f603c3272a4124c8e2e84.pdf>

¹⁷ Luttrell Cecillia & Krystof Obidzinski. 2011. Pembelajaran bagi REED+ dari Berbagai Tindakan untuk Mengendalikan Pembalakan liar di Indonesia

Export destination countries include Japan, China, the European Union and the United States. Based on the static book released by the Central Statistics Agency (2009, 2010, 2011a and 2011b), the total exports of processed wood products from Indonesia to the United States reached 2.87 billion USD in 2010, and in the first semester of 2011 the value reached 1.83 billion USD. . Some parties hope to obtain market opportunities from the implementation of the SVLK. In the FGD, one of the APKINDO administrators was optimistic that the SVLK would be a guarantee of the legality of wood products in Indonesia and could further improve the competitiveness of Indonesian product exports.

This is because they are not used to filing sales documents and documentation of timber values. Small craftsmen still need to increase the capacity to archive their documents. The obstacle is the difficulty of the pulp and paper industry in fulfilling the SVLK (specifically identifying raw materials). And the lack of concern and understanding of small-scale industry towards the SVLK. Also reported is the lack of recognition and recognition from importing countries of the existence of the SVLK. These obstacles must be immediately addressed by all parties, if the SVLK is implemented. So that if the SVLK is implemented properly and correctly according to the applicable rules, meanwhile, the Indonesian Government is expected to further increase its efforts to promote the SVLK so that SVLK products will receive adequate compensation from foreign consumers.

C. The process of SVLK travel to the eyes of the European Union

Environmental issues have long been a barrier to entry in markets which have been concerned with forest sustainability. With "image" illegal loggers embedded in Indonesian timber, businesses often find that the timber cannot be marketed. In the

European Union, for example, the EU Timber Regulation was implemented in March 2013. With this regulation, timber entering the Union will be subject to due diligence in the destination country to ensure its legality and commitment to sustainable forest management. In 2003 Indonesia began ³⁷ to develop the Timber Legality Verification System (SVLK). This system involves all stakeholders both academics, associations engaged in forestry, the ministry of forestry, relevant ministries, as well as NGOs / NGOs in making standards and institutions, taking into account the principle.

- (1) good forest governance
- (2) credibility
- (3) representation of the parties.

In 2009, the SVLK entered the implementation phase with the issuance of ¹⁵ Minister of Forestry Regulation P.38 / Menhut-II / 2009 concerning Standards and Guidelines for Performance Assessment. Management of Sustainable Production Forests and Verification of Timber Legality ⁴³ in State Forests and Private Forests. Meanwhile the latest regulations regarding SVLK are regulated ²⁴ in Minister of Forestry Regulation P.43 / Menhut-II / 2014 and Forestry Business Development Director General P.5 / VI-BPPHH / 2014. With the enactment of Minister of Forestry Regulation P.43 / 2014, ⁹ SVLK is a system that guarantees the sustainability of forest management and / or timber legality as well as traceability of timber through PHPL Certificates, LK Certificates and Supplier Conformity Declarations. In addition to efforts made in the country, to increase the credibility of the SVLK and promote the SVLK various collaborative agreements with Indonesia's main export markets, including the European Union, have been carried out through FLEGT-VPA. After

almost six years of negotiations, finally FLEGT-VPA was signed on September 30, 2013 by the Indonesian Minister of Forestry with Mr. Janez Potocnik as president of the European Union and Mr. Valentinas Mazuronis, as EU Commissioner. The signing of the FLEGT-VPA ⁶ between Indonesia and the European Union is the first agreement in the world that has been equipped with a timber legality guarantee system. The FLEGT-VPA agreement has been ratified by both parties.

Indonesia ratified Perpres 21/2014, while the EU Parliament ratified it on February 27, 2014. After ratification by both parties, a Joint Implementing Committee will be formed so that FLEGT-VPA can be fully implemented. In line with the government's efforts to implement the SVLK in a mandatory manner. Based on data downloaded from the online ²⁴ Timber Legality Information System (SILK) managed by the Ministry of Forestry from 1 January 2013 to 1 September 2014, 62,240 V-Legal Documents have been issued to 163 export destination countries through 1,107 unloading ports. The total export weight is around 6.21 million tons with an overall value of 4.3 billion USD. Judging from the export destination region based on value (USD), the majority of Indonesian timber products are aimed at the Asian market (approximately 75.02% of export value) followed by the European Union 9.93%, North America 8.43%, Oceania 4.55%, Africa 1.62%, America South 0.25% and Europe 0.20%. From these figures it appears that exports to the European Union are less than 10%.¹⁸

The European Union is a country that first has regulations regarding eradication of illegal logging ⁶ in the world. The European Union is Indonesia's largest timber market with a total of 35.13%. The European Union imports € 2.19 billion of wood

¹⁸ <file:///C:/Users/HP/Documents/S2-2015-322185-chapter1.pdf> diakses pada tanggal 24 Januari 2019

products from high risk countries in Southeast Asia, 18% of all wood products for one year. The vast territory of Indonesia makes the handling of illegal logging must involve various parties with cooperation and coordination bilaterally and multilaterally, both with the state, government organizations, and non-governmental organizations. Combating illegal logging requires commitment and active involvement by the state¹⁹

D. SVLK towards Indonesian exports to the European Union

In early 2016, Indonesia made significant progress in meeting the final VPA requirements needed before FLEGT licensing could begin. Enforcement of Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 30/2016 and Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 25/2016, which mandates the use of V-Legal documents for the export of wood products included in the VPA, confirms Indonesia's readiness to commence issuance of FLEGT licenses. In December 2016, Indonesia issued 4 804 FLEGT licenses for wood products exported to the European Union, weighing a total of 1.7 million tons and valued at 125.8 million US dollars. In general, exports of wood products have increased since Indonesia began issuing FLEGT licenses. ⁶ Among the 27 member countries of the European Union, Britain, the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium are the main destination countries for FLEGT-licensed timber exports

On September 15, 2016, the Indonesia - European Union Joint Implementation Committee set the date of November 15, 2016 as the day the FLEGT license was issued by Indonesia. The European Commission and European Union member countries, supported by the European Union's FLEGT Facility, launched a

¹⁹ <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/90499-ID-none.pdf> diakses pada tanggal 24 Januari 2019

communication initiative to prepare the EU market for FLEGT-licensed timber. From November 15 onwards, private sector representatives, together ⁶ with the European Union, Indonesia and European Union member countries conduct activities both individually and jointly to welcome the inaugural arrival of FLEGT-licensed timber. Several events were held in various ²⁷ European Union member countries with a focus on major timber importers from Indonesia.

Several events were held in various ²⁷ European Union member countries with a focus on major timber importers from Indonesia. In addition to reaching directly to the market, Indonesia, the European Union and other partners also carry out activities aimed at generating positive media coverage around the start of the issuance of FLEGT licenses. They told the story to reporters domestically and internationally and wrote several editorial opinions. This method produced 587 media reports in 50 countries in 11 languages. In line with that, the European Union has actively promoted the recognition of FLEGT licenses by other major consumer markets as part of its bilateral dialogue, such as the EU-China Bilateral Coordination Mechanism on ³⁶ Law Enforcement and Forest Governance or Forest Law Enforcement and Governance. In November 2015, ITTO published an IMM report that included trends in the trade flows of VPA partners in the 2004 to 2013 decade. This determined the basis for long-term monitoring of the impact of FLEGT licensing on the market. Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom which runs from 1 September 2015 to 31 December 2015.²⁰

²⁰ <https://silk.dephut.go.id/app/Upload/hukum/20180221/ebffc041a0c0421f22e44167bc018e4d.pdf>
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4. ⁸ Conclusion:

The Timber Legality Verification System (SVLK) is a legalization system held by the government which aims to reduce the case of illegal logging or it can be called illegal logging, in addition to this system it is evident that the SVLK brings many benefits to Indonesia's timber exports, one of which is exports to The European Union, which ranks the 2nd largest in the world besides the United States. Not only does it increase Indonesia's timber exports but the SVLK also provides many benefits for the forests in Indonesia besides reducing illegal logging, but the forests in Indonesia are also verified, where the bias is guaranteed to be legalized and the quality because SVLK is not only legal but also providing quality to Indonesian timber to be attractive in the eyes of the world, one of them is the European Union.

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