

**ATURAN DAN KETENTUAN CITES (*Convention on International Trade in
Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*) TERKAIT RAMIN
DAN JENIS TUMBUHAN LAINNYA**

Oleh

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CONSISTENT WITH THEIR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Indonesia had banned log exports since the early 1980s and in 1985 the export of all unprocessed timber prohibited. By Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 1613/Kpts-II/2001 dated October 21, 2001, in the form of sawn Ramin exports are also banned. With this policy of Indonesian Ramin timber trade was expected to be controlled.

While the Government of Indonesia was tackling the issue of illegal logging on the ground, it is important to control the international trade in this species and it was for this reason that the Government of Indonesia had decided to place Ramin (*Gonystylus* spp.) on CITES Appendix III. Indonesia informed CITES Secretariat on 12 April 2001, and the Secretariat has distributed Notification to the Parties No 2001/026, informing that Appendix III of Ramin from Indonesia has entered into force on the 6 August, 2001.

For the year 2001 Indonesia had set zero export quota for the species. This means no more cutting is allowed for Ramin. This ban on Ramin logging was included in the decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 127/Kpts-V/2001 (11 April 2001). However, exemption would be granted to the concessionary, which already holds a certificate of sustainable forest management (eco-label). In addition, stockholders would still be able to export their stockpile before the Appendix III listing entered into force on 6 August 2001. After this date only eco-labeled company was allowed to export Ramin products with CITES permit. All of these decisions had been included in the decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 127/Kpts-V/2001 (11 April 2001) and No. 168/Kpts-IV/2001 (11 June 2001).

The entry of Ramin in CITES Appendix III was believed to contribute effectively to control illegal logging in the domestic and international illegal trade, through the implementation of control mechanisms of CITES. However, even though Parties were requested to implement the same level of control as of Appendix-II, it was realized that Appendix-III controls were not as widely understood and widely implemented as those of Appendix-II. The additional requirements of legal procurement and sustainability assessment (non-detriment finding by the CITES Scientific Authority in exporting states) for exports under Appendix II were not currently applicable to the Appendix-III listing. This may lead to unsustainable harvests and trade. Therefore, through the CITES CoP 13th in Bangkok, Indonesia proposed Ramin to be listed in Appendix II.

Ramin Wood Utilization will be sustainable if implementation of regulation was to be applied together in a synergistic management. If policies were not socialized properly, there will be gaps in implementation. Therefore, all stakeholders who played their role on Ramin wood utilization such as field officers, Ramin concessionaries and other stakeholders should always be informed with the latest policy.

This report presented rules that relate to Ramin CITES provisions and other plant species as reference material for field officers and Ramin concessionaries. The information presented include determining the allowable cut on the basis of biological data, the general mechanism of CITES, Ramin in CITES rules, Ramin trade-related national legislation.

Legal protection through legislation was a legality of the entire implementation and control utilization of Ramin. Aspects of this policy becomes very important because the law was the basis for regulating the activities of stakeholders in the implementation and control utilization of Ramin.