

STATUS EKSPOR ULAR KOBRA (*Naja sputatrix*), ULAR SANCA BATIK (*Python reticulatus*), DAN ULAR JALI (*Ptyas mucosus*) INDONESIA

Oleh
Nina Amaliah¹ dan Satyawan Pudyatmoko²

INTISARI

Ular Kobra, Sanca Batik dan Jali merupakan 3 jenis ular komersial yang banyak dimanfaatkan masyarakat. Indonesia telah aktif dalam perdagangan internasional kulit ketiga jenis ular tersebut sejak lama dengan jumlah ekspor yang cukup besar. Namun demikian, pendapatan yang diperoleh negara relatif kecil dan pengetahuan mengenai ketiga jenis ular tersebut masih terbatas baik tingkat perdagangan maupun kondisinya di alam.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi proses dan penetapan kuota pemanfaatan, tren perdagangan, negara tujuan ekspor ular Kobra, Sanca Batik dan Jali serta diharapkan dapat menawarkan rekomendasi terkait peredaran ketiga jenis ular tersebut. Penelitian bersifat kualitatif dan data diperoleh dari hasil wawancara semi terstruktur, studi pustaka, laporan serta dokumentasi dari Departemen Kehutanan, LIPI, CITES dan IRATA. Data kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dasar penentuan kuota pemanfaatan Ular Kobra, Sanca Batik dan Jali masih belum berdasarkan data kondisi di alamnya tetapi masih berdasarkan pada permintaan pasar. Total ekspor kulit ketiga jenis ular tersebut selama tahun 2001-2010 mencapai 13.500.127 lembar, sedangkan tren perdagangannya menunjukkan angka yang fluktuatif terutama Kobra dan Jali karena adanya krisis keuangan yang melanda dunia serta embargo pada kulit Jali Indonesia. Perdagangan kulit Sanca Batik lebih stabil dengan rata-rata mencapai 156.888 lembar. Terdapat 33 pelaku eksportir yang berkecimpung dalam usaha ini dan mayoritas berada di Kota Jakarta, Tangerang, Magelang, Surabaya, Makassar, Medan dan Samarinda. Rata-rata perkiraan devisa dari ekspor ketiga jenis kulit antara tahun 2005-2010 mencapai \$32,929.93 dan PNB (IHH) Rp.18.864.145,00. Singapura, Meksiko, Italia dan Spanyol merupakan negara tujuan utama ekspor Indonesia di samping 47 negara lainnya. Untuk menjaga kelestarian ketiga jenis ular ini, maka diperlukan upaya perbaikan terhadap sistem penyusunan kuota pemanfaatannya seperti: a) penggunaan data dari hasil inventarisasi dan monitoring; b) jumlah kuota berdasarkan potensi daerah pengambilan spesimen; c) pembatasan ukuran, waktu dan rotasi daerah pemanenan; d) pengawasan dan pengendalian di daerah pemanenan. Upaya lainnya dapat berupa perbaikan terhadap sistem perdagangan, seperti: a) labelisasi spesimen; b) penegakkan aturan hukum di semua level; c) penyadartahuan masyarakat; d) revisi UU No.5 Tahun 1990 dan Kepmenperindag No. 476/MPP/Kep/8/2004.

Kata Kunci : Perdagangan, ekspor, Kobra, Sanca Batik, Jali

1) Mahasiswa Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada

2) Staf Pengajar Program Pasca Sarjana Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada

THE EXPORT STATUS OF INDONESIAN BLACK SPITTING COBRA (*Naja sputatrix*), RECULATED PYTHON (*Python reticulatus*), AND ORIENTAL RAT SNAKE (*Ptyas mucosus*)

By
Nina Amaliah¹ and Satyawan Pudyatmoko²

ABSTRACT

Black Spitting Cobra, Reticulated Python and Oriental Rat Snake are 3 species of snakes are widely used. Indonesia has been active in international trade of snake skin for along time ago with a considerable amount of exports. However, state revenue from this commodity is relatively small and the knowledge of these snakes in commerce and their natural life are still limited.

The objectives of this research is to evaluate the process and determination of quota utilization, trade trends, export destinations of Black Spitting Cobra, Reticulated Python and Oriental Rat Snake and is expected to offer recommendations related to the circulation of these snakes. This is a qualitative research and data obtained from semi-structured interviews, literature studies, reports and documentation from Departement of Forestry, LIPI, CITES and IRATA. Data were analyzed descriptively.

Based on this research, the basis for determining the quota utilization of Black Spitting Cobra, Reticulated Python and Oriental Rat Snake is still not based on data in its natural condition, but still based on market demand. Total exports of these leather snake during the year 2001-2010 is 13.500.127 pieces, while the trend of trade showed a fluctuating mainly Black Spitting Cobra and Oriental Rat Snake because of world financial crisis and the embargo on Indonesian Oriental Rat Snake. Reticulated Python leather trade is more stable with an average of 156.888 pieces. There are 33 exporters who have been in this business and the majority located in Jakarta, Tangerang, Magelang, Surabaya, Makassar, Medan and Samarinda. The average estimate of foreign exchange from exports of these snakes leather between the years 2005-2010 totaled \$32,929.93 and non-tax revenues (IHH) Rp.18.864.145,00. Singapore, Mexico, Italy and Spain are Indonesia's main export destination countries beside 47 other countries. To preserve these snakes will require improvements to the quota system utilization, e.g: a) the use of data from the inventory and monitoring, b) the number of quotas based on potential areas of specimen collection; c) restrictions on the size, timing and rotation harvesting areas; d) monitoring and control in the harvesting. Improvement will also require in trade system, e.g: a) labeling specimens; b) enforce the rule of law at all levels, c) public awareness; d) revision of Republic Act No. 5 of 1990 and decree of Industry and trade minister No. 476/MPP/Kep/8/2004.

Keywords : Trade, export, Black Spitting Cobra, Reticulated Python and Oriental Rat Snake.

1) Post Graduate Student on Faculty of Forestry Gadjah Mada University.

2) Lecturer on Faculty of Forestry Gadjah Mada University