

TANTANGAN INDUSTRI KECIL DAN MENENGAH DI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA DALAM PEMENUHAN STANDAR LEGALITAS KAYU

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INTISARI

Implementasi Sistem Verifikasi Legaliats Kayu (SVLK) pada industri kecil dan menengah (IKM) masih menghadapi permasalahan. Sertifikasi SVLK belum optimal diterapkan karena berbagai faktor penghambat. Penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya menyebutkan bahwa faktor biaya dan keterbatasan pengetahuan teknis legalitas kayu menjadi kendala utama. Namun belum banyak yang menyebutkan tantangan IKM dalam implementasi SVLK.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui kemampuan IKM dalam pemenuhan prinsip legalitas kayu, (2) mengidentifikasi tantangan IKM dalam pemenuhan prinsip legalitas kayu, serta (3) mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan sertifikat SVLK dibekukan/dicabut. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di D.I. Yogyakarta. Responden terdiri dari 60 unit manajemen yang ditentukan dengan metode *multi-stage cluster* sampling. Responden dikelompokkan berdasarkan skema dan pembiayaan sertifikasi. Analisis dilakukan melalui pendekatan deskriptif dan kuantifikasi kriteria menggunakan Skala Likert.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah (1) IKM telah mampu beradaptasi pada pemenuhan *verifier* dengan memanfaatkan pengalaman audit sebelumnya. IKM yang memiliki pengalaman audit SVLK memiliki peluang kesiapan lebih baik dibandingkan dengan IKM yang baru pertama kali melakukan audit SVLK. (2) *Verfier* yang menjadi tantangan dalam pemenuhan standar legalitas kayu adalah (i) dokumen lingkungan hidup, (ii) laporan audit internal, (iii) dokumen *tally sheet*, (iv) laporan mutasi kayu, (v) dokumen V-Legal, (vi) dokumen ijin edar kayu yang dibatasi perdagangannya, dan (vii) laporan surveyor untuk produk yang wajib verifikasi teknis. (3) Faktor-faktor yang paling banyak menyebabkan sertifikat VVK dibekukan/dicabut adalah (i) tingginya biaya sertifikasi (86,67%), (ii) keterampilan teknis SDM masih lemah (80,00%), (iii) frekuensi perdagangan ekspor tidak menentu (66,67%), dan (iv) memilih menggunakan jasa peminjaman sertifikat legalitas kayu pada saat ekspor (73,33%).

Kata kunci: tantangan, IKM, standar legalitas kayu

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THE CHALLENGES OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA IN COMPLYING WITH TIMBER LEGALITY STANDARDS

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ABSTRACT

Implementation of the *Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu* (SVLK) in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is still facing problems. SVLK certification has not been optimally implemented due to various inhibiting factors. Previous studies stated that the limited cost and limited technical knowledge of timber legality certification were the main obstacles. However, not many have mentioned the challenges of SMEs in implementing SVLK.

This study aims to (1) identify the capabilities of SMEs in complying with timber legality standards, (2) identify the challenges of SMEs in complying with timber legality standards, and (3) identify the factors that cause deprivation of SVLK certificates. This research was conducted in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Respondents consisted of 60 SMEs that were determined by the multi-stage cluster sampling method. Respondents were grouped based on the certification scheme and funding scheme. The analysis was carried out through a descriptive approach and quantification of the criteria using the Likert Scale.

The results of this study were as follows: (1) SMEs have been able to adapt to verifier compliance by leveraging previous audit experience. SMEs that already had SVLK audit experience were more likely to have better preparedness than SMEs which were conducting SVLK audit for the first time. (2) The most challenging timber legality verifiers were (i) environmental documents, (ii) internal audit reports, (iii) tally sheet documents, (iv) timber mutation reports, (v) V-Legal documents, (vi) distribution permit of restricted timber species and (vii) technical verification surveyor reports for products that require technical verification. (3) The most common factors of certificates deprivation are (i) high cost of certification (86,67%), (ii) poor of timber legality technical administration (80,00%), (iii) uncertainty of foreign market demand (66,67%), and (iv) prefer to exports the wood product using SVLK certificates from other companies (73,33%).

Keywords: challenges, SMEs, timber legality standards

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