Indonesia views on sustainability and traceability of Python-skin:

Current practice and proposed improvement



Nandang Prihadi Badiah Ahmad Said Geneva, 17-18 October 2013

Introduction

- Python reticulatus first listing on appendix II under Python spp in 1975
- Since listed → 5 countries reported as the origin of *Python reticulatus* specimens, especially skin
 → Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand and Singapore (source trade database WCMC)
- The most exporters: Malaysia (162,000 pcs) and Indonesia (157,500 pcs).











Python Skin Source

1. Reticulated Python

Pyton reticulatus

2. Short-tailed Pythons

Python curtus
Python brongersmai
Python breitensteini





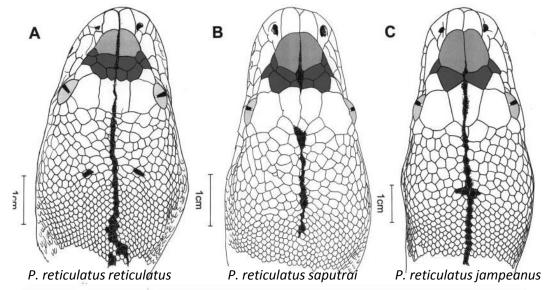






Indonesian Reticulated Python

- Python reticulatus reticulatus
- Python reticulatus saputrai
- Python reticulatus jampeanu



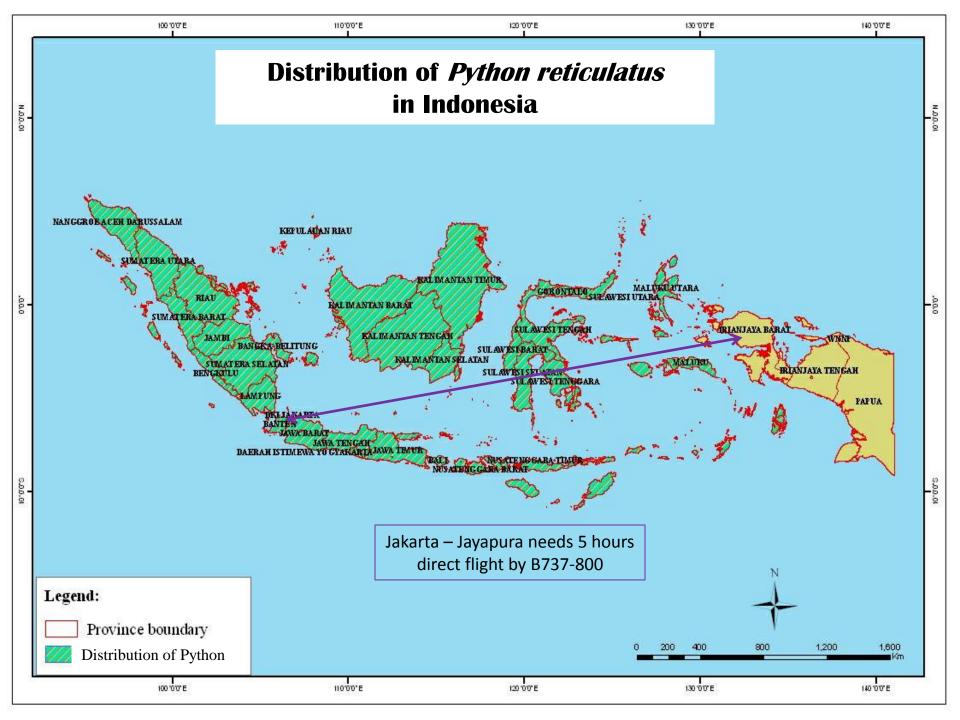




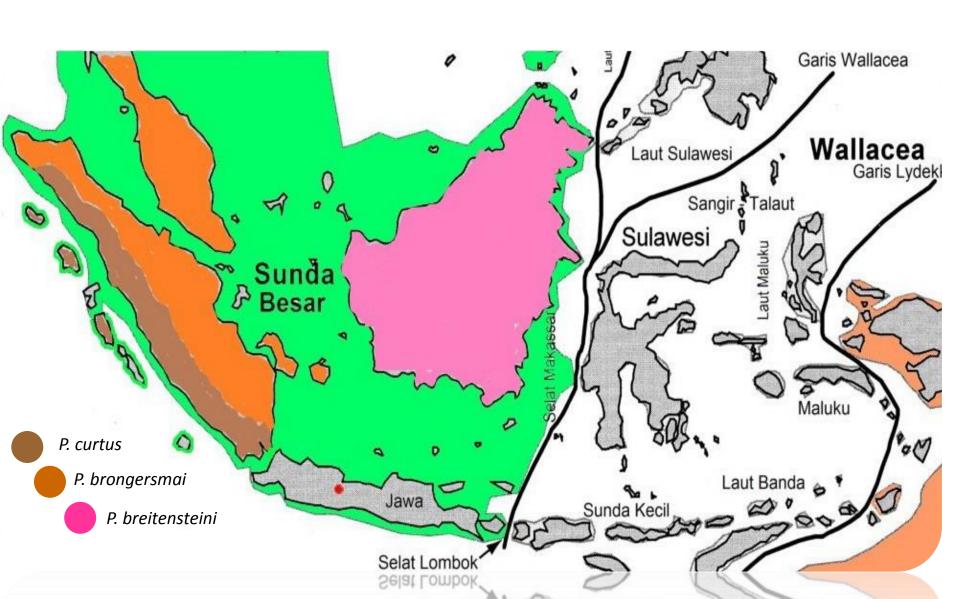








Short Tailed Python Distribution in Indonesia



National Legislation to Implement CITES

- Act No 5/1990 concerning Conservation on Biodiversity and Its Ecosystem
- Government Regulation No 7/1999 concerning Preservation on Wild Flora and Fauna
- Government Regulation No 8/1999 concerning Utilization Management on Wild Flora and Fauna
- Government Regulation No 13/1994 concerning Hunting Management
- Ministry of Forestry Decree No 447/2003 concerning Harvest and Trade
 Management of Wild Flora and Fauna
- Ministry of Forestry Regulation No. P.19/Menhut-II/2005 concerning Captive Bred Operation on Wild Flora and Fauna
- Ministry of Forestry Regulation No P.52/Menhut-II/2006 Wild Flora and Fauna Exhibition
- Ministry of Forestry Regulation No. P.53/Menhut-II/2006 concerning Ex- situ
 Conservation (Zoo, Botanical Garden etc).



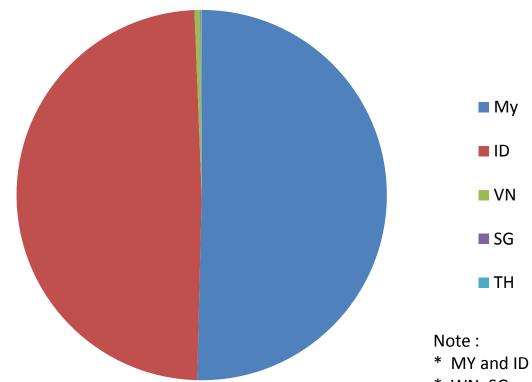








Trade Data of Python Skins



Exporting Countries of Python skins Source: WCMC data 1984-2011

- * MY and ID based on Quota
- * WN, SG and TH based on the pcs have been export











The Comparison of Skins Resources Among The Origin Countries

The Origin Counties	Areas of Terrestrial (Km2)	% of Indonesia area	Annual Export Quota/the biggest Volume of export (Wild)
Indonesia	1,992.570		157,500
Malaysia	239,750	12.03	162,000
Singapore	697	0.03	213
Vietnam	329,560	16.54	1,670
Thailand	514,000	25.80	125

Source: Wikipedia and WCMC Species Trade database 1984-2011





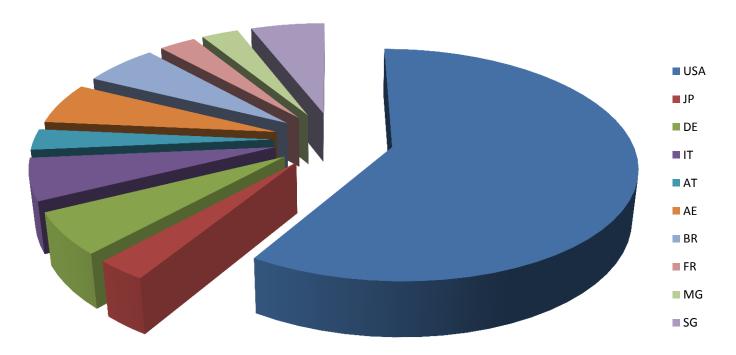






Trade Data of Python Skins

(based on Frequencies of Export and Import)



Importing Countries of Indonesian Python skins Source: WCMC data 1984-2011



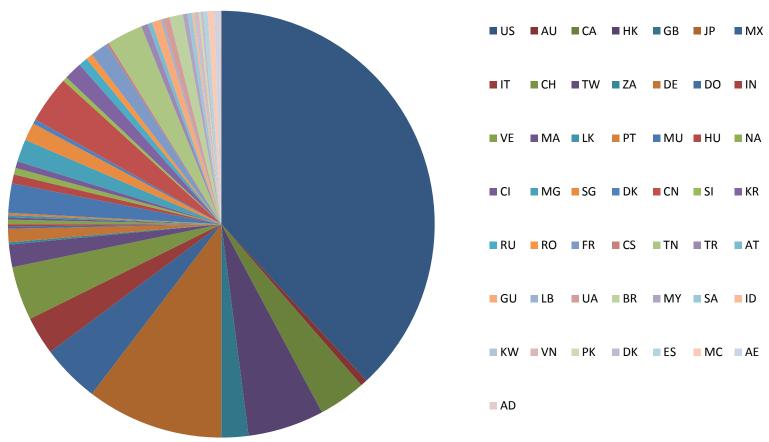








Trade Data of Python Skins









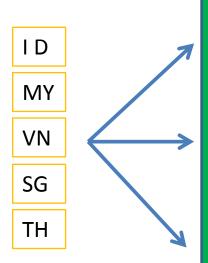




Trade data of Python Skins

Python Reticulated Trade

ORIGIN COUNTRIES IMPORTERS AND RE-EXPORTER COUNTRIES



21. MG 22. TR GB 11. HK 12. ID 23. TT 24. AT 13. VN MX 14. FR 25. CO 26. KR SG 15. MY 27. RO 16. DE 28. RU 17. DK 29. TW 18. PA 30. AM 19. BR 10. ES 20. GR 31. KW 32. CN

IMPORTER COUNTRIES

24. SG 37. UA US 11.7A 25. DK 38. BR 12. DE 26. CN 39. MY 13. DO 27. KR HK 14. MA 40. SA 28. SI GB 15. VE 41. AD 29. RU 42. ID 16. IN 30. RO MX 17. LK 43. MC 31. FR 18. PT 44. DE 32. TN 45. KW 19. MU 33. TR 10. TW 20. HU 46. AE 34. AT 11. 7A 21. NA 47. ES 35. GU 12. DE 22. CI 48. VN 23. MG 36. LB 13. DO 49. PK 50. DK











Ensuring Sustainability (The basis on which NDF is made)

Population surveys by SA, in collaboration with FORDA, Universities/academics, CSO/NGO's)



Draft of Harvest and Export Quota prepared by SA



Discussion (FGD): Academics, Expert, CITES MA, NGO's





cites MA invite stakeholders (Provincial BKSDA, NGO's, Other related stakeholders to discuss the SA quota recommendation)



Quota recommendation submitted to CITES MA by CITES SA

Population monitoring at harvest location and report to CITES MA





Actual Export

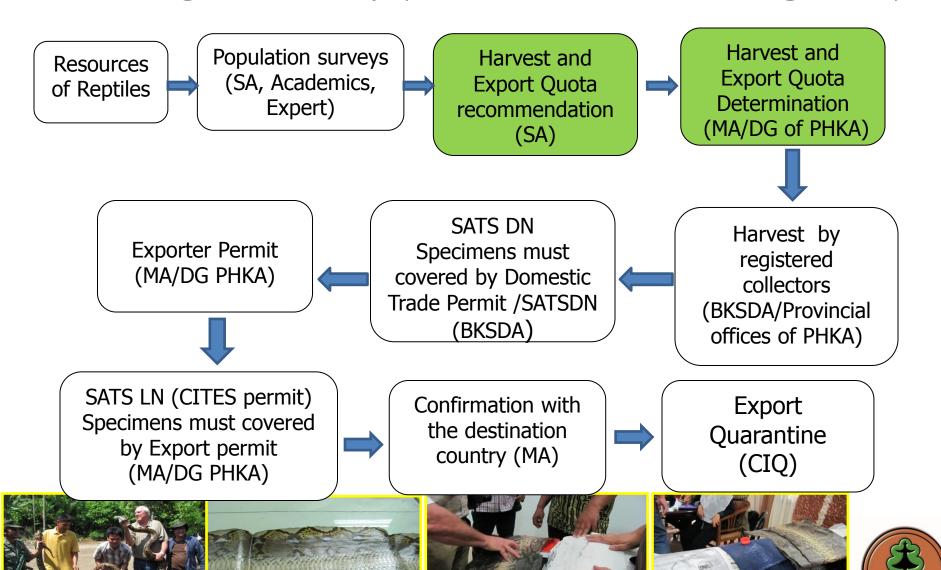
Report by Trader

Association





Ensuring Traceability (Harvest and Trade Management)



Ensuring Traceability
Sticker Control System

Sticker contains:

- 1. Logo of Ministry of Forestry (CITES MA)
- 2. Year of export quota-
- Species Code —
- The number of skin piece (related with_Quota)











KEMENTERIAN KEHUTANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

2013-PR-127833





KEMENTERIAN KEHUTA REPUBLIK INDONESI, 2013 - NS. 055535





2013 - PC -

001259



KEMENTERIAN KEHUTANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

2013-PR 127834





KEMENTERIAN KEHUTANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

2013-PC- 001260

Ensuring Traceability

Marking/Tagging for Python Skins

The Facts:

 Indonesia has used tagging for Crocodile skins (both Crocodylus porosus and C. novaeguineae)





Orange tag is for domestic trade management (both for *C. porosus* and novaginea)

Yellow tag is for *C. porosus* export

Blue tag is for C. novaginea export

Ensuring Traceability

Marking/Tagging for Python Skins

The Facts:

Different character between Crocodile skin and Python skin,

- Python skin is thinner than Crocodile one,
- Python skin is wrinkled in tanning process.
- The tagging uses for Crocodile skin (as shown below) may incise Python skin in tanning process.



Ensuring Traceability

Marking/Tagging for Python Skins

- A thin and small button tag style might be suitable to Python skin → will not incise the skin during tanning process and removing tag is difficult
- Another System??
- system → easily implemented; implemented evenly and thoroughly among parties; costless





What and which should be improved?

- The importance to be improved →
 - tagging/marking/labelling that will not destroy snake skin during tanning process
 - Test directly on the tanning process to know-how impacts to the skin during tanning process
 - efficient and effective implementation
- Indonesia cooperation can be assured on the development and implementation of the traceability system
- All initiatives should be in-line to produce one proposal/ initiative agreeable by all stakeholders
- Importance roles of national researchers and experts
 - More surveys/studies
 - Reducing financial barriers











Conclussions

- Traceability → trace, trust
- Need commitment, need acceptance → globally, all stakeholders
- Avoid ambiguity on meaning, implementation
- Avoid to many systems to be implemented by parties
 - CITES mechanism has already in the place
 - Parties, esp Indonesia, has presented and implemented country's traceability system
- System should be: simple, easy to understand, easy to implements, costless, for everyone all over the world











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