

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF WAREHOUSE RECEIPT SYSTEM AND OBSTACLES FACED

Rahayu Fery Anitasari
Gedung K1 Sekaran, Gunungpati
Fakultas Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang
Email : feryan157@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The state of Indonesia is an agraris countries where the production of grain as mainstay farmers in Indonesia. However at the time of the harvest arrived, farmers often faced at issue the decreasing the price to at a rate that unfavorable. Often in the event of a excess supply, so that the market price fall and potentially injurious farmer. The supply-demand economy is not valid in trade in agricultural commodities (especially in the country) due to a fall in the prices of farmers at the time of the rice supply is reduced. The government tried to overcome the problems of the fall of commodity prices in winter agribusiness main harvest through a warehouse receipt system. This research aims to understand how developments warehouse receipt system especially in Demak country and to determine the level of understanding of farmers. Research conducted yielded that (a) the development of warehouse receipt systems in Demak still running in place, this is evidenced since the launch of the warehouse receipt, the warehouse system in the year 2010 there has been no goods/commodities that had been stored in a warehouse the warehouse receipt system, (b) the understanding of the farmer about warehouse receipt system is still low, it is affected because of a lack of socialization at the farm gate in addition also still maintaining habit it is to sell directly to the results of an forward sellers.

Keywords: warehouse receipt system, farmer, grain

Introduction

The state of Indonesia is an agraris countries. The phenomenon of the fall of the price of agricultural commodities (especially rice or grain) when the harvest has occurred repeatedly. This is an indicator that its production is good especially in terms of quality. Often in the event of an excess supply, so that the market price fell and potentially injurious to farmers. This shows that farmers in Indonesia proficient farming but not to market.

Supply-demand in economic law often does not apply in trade of agricultural commodities (particularly rice) in Indonesia, as a result often the price of rice farmers is falling at the national rice supply diminished. Many parties blasted accusations that the government yet capable of managing market mechanism between the farmers, traders and government. This fact shows that food security system in Indonesia are still fragile and has not been managed well too

The government tried to overcome the problems of the fall of commodity prices in winter agribusiness main harvest through a warehouse receipt system. With this system, farmers do not have to hurry to sell crops, because they could keep agriculture in the accredited appointed government that the farmers affected to increase the welfare. The implementation of the warehouse receipt system in the agricultural sector can provide several benefits, which are (1) the sale of products not directly at the time of the harvest so that farmers can have the advantage relatively better; (2) minimize hoarding goods by middle-men; (3) farmers can use warehouse receipt system to obtain funds cash from the banking sector.¹

Since 2009 to 2013, Ministry of Commerce work together with local government has built as many as 98 (ninety eight) warehouse in 78 county in 21 provinces. In 2010, Demak county is the one as the granary of rice and national food buffer so the government built 2 (two) warehouse. The warehouse built in Mulyorejo and Dempet village

This paper discusses how the development of warehouse receipt system in Demak county and understanding of the farmer about warehouse receipt system. This research using qualitative methods to understand about what experienced the subject of research for example behavior perception, motivation the act of, and others in a holistic and by means of a description in the form of words and language, in a context which naturally and by using the method of natural². The population in this research is the local government, warehouse managers, and farmers.

Regulation of Warehouse Receipt System

In Law number 9 of 2011 concerning the Warehouse Receipt System said that :

” Warehouse Receipt System is an activity related to the issuance, transfer, guarantees, and settlement of Warehouse Receipt”.

” Warehouse receipt is a document in proof of ownership of items stored in the warehouse which was published by the Warehouse Manager”.

¹ Hollinger, F, Rutten, L, and Krassimir, K. (2009). *The Use of Warehouse Receipt Finance in Agriculture in Transition Countries*. Working Paper disampaikan pada World Grain Forum 2009. St Petersburg/Russian Federation: tanggal 6-7 Juni 2009

² Moleong, L.J. (2004). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (edisi revisi)*. Bandung : PT. Remaja Rosda Karya

“ Warehouse Manager is the person carrying on business warehousing, either alone or warehouse property owned by others, who do the storage, maintenance, and supervision item kept by the owner off the goods and is entitled to issue warehouse receipt”.

According to minister regulation of commerce number 26/M-DAG/PER/6/2007 concerning Goods Allowable to be Stored at a Warehouse in the Implementation of Warehouse Receipt System, that’s goods must be: (a) have the capacity to store at least 3 (three) months; (b) meet certain quality standards, and (c). The minimum amount items stored; Meanwhile, if the provisions of the commodity futures trading the commodity which can be traded futures are: (a) having the price which always fluctuates; (b) there is no government intervention, solely on the basis of demand and supply; (c) Available in sufficient quantity, a homogenous, and not monopolized by some group, and (d) potential commodities in that areas which related to sustain agriculture.

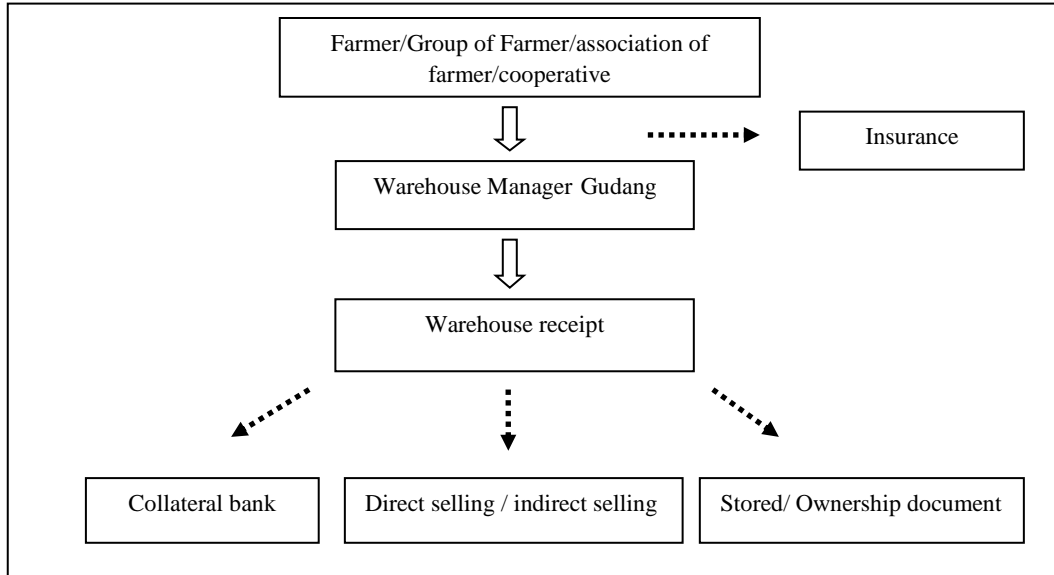
According to minister regulation of commerce number 08/M-DAG/PER/2/2013 the types of commodity that can be stored in the warehouse receipt system includes grain, rice, corn , coffee, cocoa, pepper , rubber, seaweed, rattan, and salt. National quality standards need to be applied because it involved a long storage so if there is not qualified Indonesia national standard (SNI) resulting in damage on commodities and goods stored in warehouse. Shown here will the quality standard one commodity of grain, namely:

The Quality Standard of Grain
Based on SNI 01-0224-1987

No	A kind of test	Unit	Condition			
			Qy I	Qy II	Qy III	Qy IV
1	Water content	% maks	14	14	15	17
2	Broken grain	% maks	2	4	6	8
3	Grains of other colors	% maks	1	3	7	10
4	Cracked grain	% maks	1	2	3	5
5	Other content	% maks	1	1	2	2

Simply mechanism warehouse receipt system is as follows :

Figure 1: Mechanism of warehouse receipt system



Source: Ministry of Commerce Republic of Indonesia, 2010, **Buku Pedoman Trainer Sistem Resi Gudang**, Jakarta: BAPPEBTI, hall 9

Implementation and Development Warehouse Receipt System

In 2009, Demak County received the fiscal stimulus that was the great compared to other regions in Indonesia even up to 19 billion. That stimulus to development such as warehouse which use warehouse receipt system is about 3 billion. Demak county is the one as the granary of rice and national food buffer so the government built 2 (two) warehouse. That warehouse officiated by 2010 in the Mulyorejo and Dempet village.

The local government is the owner of warehouse with warehouse receipt system. Base on Article 1 number 14 in law number 9 of 2011, guarding the goods stored in the warehouse must be done by warehouse manager. Warehouse managers with the warehouse receipt system in Demak County submitted to the other hand. But guarding the warehouse done by local

government. This aims to reduce costs, funds to manage the warehouse only budgeted by the local government is about 45 million/year/warehouse, so that we can say that during the time of the introduction of resi warehouse into the community (farmers) control larger held local government.

This research found that land ownership by the farmers in Demak county vary from 0.3 (zero comma three) hectares up to 2 (two) hectares. Total production of all crops ranging from 1.5 tons (one half)/0.3 (zero comma three) hectares up to 6-7 (six to seven) tons/2 (two) hectares in the form of wet grain. Usually the result of the harvest immediately were sold to buyers who had waited on the outskirts of rice fields without process place to spread. It was because encouraged to fund their living and also the needs for the next planting, besides that also because of unavailability of warehouse facilities. Occurring price is an agreement between the farmers with the buyers.

The number of tons of rice crops by 6-7 not fulfill the wet conditions where minimum limit of 20 tons of dried grain. That was make the farmer not interested to use warehouse. In line with the research done by Hasan (2008) that the financing of warehouse receipt not only be effective and efficient if the number of the crops is small, so it can accommodate a group of agricultural crop farmers who do not meet the minimum store in a warehouse³. In addition the habit of farmers to sell it in the wet grain, in fact required in the warehouse receipt system that rice was to be qualified on SNI 01-0224-1987.

That condition makes the price of grain into low in the level of farmers. Farmers have no bargaining position although the government has set the purchase price of basic (HPP) of grain. Sometimes market price higher or lower than HPP, everything depends of the offer price by the buyer. It is equal to the research described by Ashari (2011) said that development of warehouse receipt system faced obstacle. One of them is the policy of the determination of the basic price by government that causing the price of between and the harvest after harvest become fixed and uniform in all areas of Indonesia. Should be, there are exceptions to the price of commodities that can be used warehouse receipt, with no set stable every year. If prices are relatively stable, is not interesting for farmers to use warehouse receipt because there is no profit margin, even the farmer will lose out because they have to spend the operational costs⁴.

Some farmers have know that use warehouse receipt able to obtain loans from banks, but farmers still would have thought it just to get funds in the bank need the long process.

Conclusion

The development of the warehouse receipt system in Demak county is running in place, because there is no the warehouse receipt issued by the warehouse manager. Local government need support from central government especially in capital. Warehouse receipt system must be introduced continuously by government

As the subject in warehouse receipt system, farmers must be get open access and need socialization. Farmers need to be taught to independent in sufficient their needs, starting from the preparation of seed up to harvest so that it result conform to established standards. If adopted and it is hoped that farmers become price maker not price taker so that the welfare of perceived by farmers

References

- Iswi Hariyani dan R, Serfianto. (2010). *Resi Gudang Sebagai Jaminan Kredit dan Alat Perdagangan*, Jakarta : Sinar Grafika
- J.A. Noertjahyo. (2005). *Dari Ladang Sampai Kabinet : Menggugat Nasib Petani, Cetakan 1*, Jakarta : Kompas
- Muhamad Djumhana. (2000). *Hukum Perbankan di Indonesia, Cetakan Ketiga*, Bandung : Citra Aditya Bakti
- Hollinger, F, Rutten, L, and Krassimir, K, (2009). *The Use of Warehouse Receipt Finance in Agriculture in Transition Countries*. Working Paper disampaikan pada World Grain Forum 2009. St Petersburg/Russian Federation: tanggal 6-7 Juni 2009
- Moleong, L.J. (2004). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (edisi revisi)*. Bandung : PT. Remaja Rosda Karya
- Hasan, F. (2008). *Potensi Penerapan Sistem Resi Gudang di Indonesia. Institute for Development of Economic and Financing (INDEF)*. Makalah disampaikan pada Seminar Nasional Sistem Resi Gudang Pengembangan Alternatif Pembiayaan melalui Sistem Resi Gudang. Hotel Borobudur: tanggal 4 November 2008. Jakarta
- Ashari. (2011). *Potensi dan Kendala Sistem Resi Gudang (SRG) Untuk Mendukung Pembiayaan Usaha Pertanian di Indonesia*. Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi. Vol. 29 (2). Pusat Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian.
- Departemen Perdagangan Republik Indonesia, 2007, *Sistem Resi Gudang : Departemen Perdagangan Beri Akses Pembiayaan Bagi Petani dan Sektor UMKM*, 14 Pebruari 2007, diakses dari situs www.indonesia.go.id pada tanggal 25 November 2010.
- Kementerian Perdagangan, 2010, *Buku Pedoman Trainer Sistem Resi Gudang*, Jakarta : BAPPEBTI
- Kementerian Perdagangan, 2011, *Sosialisasi Sistem Resi Gudang (SRG) Bagi Kelompok Petani : Simpan komoditi Anda di Gudang, Jual Saat Harga Membaik Tahun 2011*, Jakarta : BAPPEBTI

³ Hasan, F. (2008). *Potensi Penerapan Sistem Resi Gudang di Indonesia. Institute for Development of Economic and Financing (INDEF)*. Makalah disampaikan pada Seminar Nasional Sistem Resi Gudang Pengembangan Alternatif Pembiayaan melalui Sistem Resi Gudang. Hotel Borobudur: tanggal 4 November 2008. Jakarta.

⁴ Ashari. (2011). *Potensi dan Kendala Sistem Resi Gudang (SRG) Untuk Mendukung Pembiayaan Usaha Pertanian di Indonesia*. Forum Penelitian Agro Ekonomi. Vol. 29 (2). Pusat Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian.