



Legal Politics in Environmental Crimes (Analysis of Decision Number 1154 K/Pid.Sus/2017 Concerning Forest and Land Fires by PT RKK)

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas secara mendalam arah politik hukum pidana Indonesia terhadap kejahatan kebakaran hutan dan lahan (karhutla), serta menganalisis secara komprehensif Putusan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 1154 K/Pid.Sus/2017 terkait pertanggungjawaban hukum korporasi (PT Ricky Kurniawan Kertapersada/PT RKK) atas tindak pidana karhutla. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif-analitis, membahas gejala dan permasalahan hukum yang ada serta mengujinya berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan maupun norma hukum yang berlaku. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa politik hukum pidana Indonesia terhadap kejahatan karhutla menekankan pendekatan preventif dan represif melalui penerapan sanksi sebagai proteksi terhadap lingkungan dan kepentingan nasional yang diatur dalam UU No. 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan, UU No. 32 Tahun 2009 tentang perlindungan dan pengelolaan lingkungan hidup, UU No. 39 Tahun 2014 tentang Perkebunan dan UU No.1 Tahun 2023 Tentang KUHP. Implementasi penegakan hukum Karhutla menggunakan pendekatan multistakeholder dan penerapan sanksi yang terkoordinasi, seperti deteksi dan pengawasan, penegakan hukum (pidana, perdata dan administrasi). Analisis yuridis putusan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 1154 K/Pid.Sus/2017, adalah putusan yang keliru karena hakim mengabaikan ketentuan Pasal 116 dan 118 UU No 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang PPLH.

ABSTRACT

This study examines how psycholinguistic principles are reflected in the design of the 2020 Ministry of Religious Affairs Arabic textbook for Grade X Madrasah Aliyah as an implementation of Minister of Religious Affairs Decree No. 183 of 2019. The study clarifies the textbook as the primary corpus, while KMA 183/2019 serves as the policy framework; the 2006 school-based curriculum is not treated as an analytical corpus. A qualitative content analysis was conducted across all six chapters using recording units that included themes and competencies, input texts, grammar materials, four-skill exercises, and the use of Arabic diacritics. Deductive coding employed four indicators: cognitive appropriateness, conditioning and practice, input gradation and scaffolding, and language-production demands. The findings show that the themes are closely related to students' everyday contexts, chapter structures maintain consistent practice patterns, and grammar is sequenced in a manner that indicates material gradation. Speaking and writing sections appear in every chapter, providing formal opportunities for language production, although their actual effects on students cannot be inferred from document analysis. Samples from the early and middle parts of the book also show intensive diacritization without an explicitly stated fading scheme. The study concludes that the textbook design reflects several nature-nurture convergence principles, while scaffolding, especially the gradual withdrawal of diacritics, should be specified more explicitly and tested empirically.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Forest and land fires in Indonesia have a very serious multidimensional impact on social, ecosystem, and financial aspects. Forest and land fires cause a public health crisis due to smoke pollution, which leads to an increase in cases of acute respiratory infections (ARI) and pneumonia (Desi et al., 2020). Ecosystem impacts: forest and land fires cause ecological damage, especially on peatlands that function as carbon storage sites, damage biodiversity, and buffer the hydrological system. Forest and land fires also result in the state suffering tens to hundreds of trillions in losses for the environment, health, and social recovery of the community (Irfandi et al., 2021).

Forest and land fires are still rampant in Indonesia to this day. Based on data indicating the area of forest and land fires in the *SiPongi monitoring system* of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, the indication of the area of forest fires in 2025 will reach 359,619.42 hectares (ha). This number is below the fire area in 2024, which is 376,805.05 ha (Antara, 2025). West Kalimantan is the province with the largest burned area, reaching 123,076 hectares out of a total of more than 300,000 hectares of indicative burned areas (AIT) in 2025. Based on the Mongabay 2025 report, of the area of forest and land fires, as much as 42% or around 89,300 hectares are in corporate land concessions (Hak Guna Usaha (HGU) for oil palm plantations, oil and gas, mineral and mineral resources, and Forest Utilization Business Licenses) (Mongabay, 2025).

Efforts to take action and reduce the impact of forest and land fires require legal policies in a strong and comprehensive regulation, through *political will* and/or legal politics. The politics of criminal law is synonymous with crime prevention policies with criminal law instruments (Yakubu, 2017). In the enforcement of forest and land fires, Indonesia has a number of legal regulations such as Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Management and Protection, Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law Number 39 of 2014 concerning Plantations, and Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code. However, the implementation of law enforcement is still not optimal (Satria, 2017).

This case study is on the implementation of law enforcement to deal with forest and land fires by corporations in the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1154 K/Pid.Sus/2017. The Panel of Judges stated that the Defendant, as the Manager of PT RKK, was proven to have committed a criminal act because his negligence in exceeding the standard criteria for environmental damage was wrong, because the Defendant, as the General Manager of PT RKK, had carried out his duties and prepared instruments for prevention and fire extinguishing. The Corporation or the Board of Directors of PT RKK is not punished; this is contrary to the provisions of Article 118 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, which basically states that sanctions are imposed on business entities represented by administrators who are authorized to represent inside and outside the court (Verdinan, 2026a).

The politics of criminal law in forest and land fires are still trapped in the paradigm of administrative sanctions and (civil) compensation that does not provide a deterrent effect, where corporations only receive written reprimands, temporary suspensions, or license freezes. In addition, the claim for damages is still constrained by execution because it is not accompanied by the confiscation of collateral on the company's assets (Kristian, 2014). This condition is further exacerbated by institutional fragmentation with the separation of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forestry, causing hampered coordination, complicated bureaucracy, and dualism of functions and supervision. This condition creates a loophole for corporations to continue operating in fire-prone areas without serious consequences. As a result, even though a legal framework is available, law enforcement runs less effectively (Rahel Maria Tampongangoy, 2022).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research carried out is normative juridical research or research analyzing written law, jurisprudence, and norms living in society. The descriptive-analytical approach aims to take systematic, factual, and accurate data about a problem based on applicable laws and legal norms and analyze it based on laws and regulations (Triono Eddy, 2021). The data collection technique is carried out through literature research, namely obtaining data through literature studies, collecting legal materials in the form of laws and regulations, government regulations, village regulations, books, and scientific papers or journals. As well as other supporting materials such as magazines, newspapers, and articles (Verdinan & Eddy, 2024).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Political Direction of Indonesian Criminal Law Towards Forest and Land Fire Crimes

Legal politics in the crime of forest and land fires in Indonesia emphasizes a repressive approach through sanctions as protection of the environment and national interests (Wardana, 2015). This policy aims to prevent ecosystem damage by integrating criminal, civil, and administrative law enforcement. However, law enforcement still does not have a significant deterrent effect (Nisa & Suharno, 2020). There are also legal regulations and sanctions for forest and land fires, contained in various regulations, including:

1) Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Management and Protection Article 108

Every person who commits land burning as referred to in Article 69 paragraph (1) letter h, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 10 (ten) years and a fine of at least Rp3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah)

Article 116

1. If an environmental crime is committed by, for, or on behalf of a business entity, criminal charges and criminal sanctions are imposed on: business entities; and/or the person who gives the order to commit the criminal act or the person who acts as the leader of the activity in the criminal act.
2. If the environmental crime as intended in Paragraph (1) is committed by a person who is based on an employment relationship or based on another relationship acting within the scope of work of a business entity, criminal sanctions are imposed on the giver or leader in the criminal act without regard to whether the criminal act is committed alone or jointly.

2) Law Number 39 of 2014 concerning Plantations Article 108

Every Plantation Business Actor who clears and/or cultivates land by burning as referred to in Article 56 Paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

Article 113 paragraph (1)

If the acts as referred to in Article 108 are committed by the corporation, in addition to criminal administrators based on Article 108, the corporation shall be punished with a maximum fine plus 1/3 (one-third) of the criminal fine of each.

3) Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry Article 78 Paragraph (3)

Whoever deliberately violates the provisions as referred to in Article 50 Paragraph (3) letter d (burning land in forest areas) is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of Rp15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah).

4) Law Number: 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code
Article 308

1. Any person who commits an act that causes a fire, explosion, or flood so as to endanger the public safety of persons or goods, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years;
2. If the act as intended in paragraph (1) results in serious injury to another person, it shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years;
3. In the event that the act as intended in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, it shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

The main challenge in environmental law enforcement, especially in forest and land fires, is the complex obstacle to proof, especially if the crime is committed by a corporation (Rachmad Safa'at, 2023). In addition, corporate crime also contains complex elements such as deceit, misrepresentation, concealment of facts, manipulation, breach of trust, and illegal circumvention (Guslan, 2018). There are several accountability systems for criminalizing legal entities, namely:

- a. The corporate management as the maker and manager is responsible;
- b. The corporation as a responsible maker and administrator;
- c. The corporation as the maker and also as the person in charge;
- d. The management and the corporation as the perpetrators of the crime and both are responsible (Agustina, 2024).

Enforcement of environmental criminal law, especially forest and land fires, must prioritize strict criminal sanctions for environmental crime perpetrators with the aim of realizing justice, providing a deterrent effect, and restoring the environment (Purnomo et al., 2021). The main objectives of environmental criminal law enforcement are:

1. Realizing environmental laws by implementing the provisions in the PPLH Law;
2. Provide severe criminal sanctions in accordance with the crime committed as a deterrent effect to prevent others from committing similar crimes;
3. Restore environmental damage, ensure that the perpetrator provides compensation or recovery costs for the damage that has occurred;
4. Uphold justice and protect communities from harm due to environmental crimes (Sherina Faiha Imanika & Abdul Rohman, 2022).

The Mediaindonesia.com report noted that from 2015-2021 there was Rp. 3.4 trillion, the amount of compensation in the case of forest and land fires that had not been paid by the corporation. This report states that the obstacle lies in the execution stage of the judgment, namely the difficulty in calculating and applying for the confiscation of the defendant's assets to meet the amount of compensation that has been determined.

The fundamental problem in the enforcement of environmental law in Indonesia is the execution of the verdict in environmental pollution lawsuits or forest and land fire cases (punishment for paying damages, fines and/or environmental restoration costs). Business actors do not have good faith to pay the fines/compensation. This condition results in fines or compensation in environmental law enforcement not running effectively and hindering recovery due to environmental damage (Aridarmo, 2022).

Based on the provisions of Article 43 paragraph (2) of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning PPLH, it is stated that environmental funding as referred to in Article 42 paragraph (2) b includes:

1. Environmental Recovery Fund;
2. Pollution and/or damage management funds and environmental restoration;
3. Conservation Trust/Assistance Fund.

Referring to Law Number 32 of 2009, Article 42 Paragraph (1) reads that to preserve the environmental functions of the central government and local governments, it is mandatory to develop and implement environmental economic instruments, while in Article 43

paragraph (3) letter E, the economics of environmental instruments includes, among others, the development of environmental insurance (Verdinan, 2026).

Implementation of Law Enforcement and Juridical Analysis of Supreme Court Decision Number 1154 K/Pid.Sus/2017

The implementation of law enforcement in tackling land and forest fires in Indonesia is carried out through preventive and repressive approaches. Repressive efforts include criminal law enforcement. Preventive approaches include legal counseling to the community, routine patrols in fire-prone areas, socialization and education related to the negative impacts of burning, and community involvement in forest and land fire prevention (Arief Rachman, 2020). Law enforcement in tackling forest and land fires is carried out through a multistakeholder approach and the application of coordinated sanctions. This process includes several stages, namely:

1. Detection and Surveillance

A joint team from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the TNI, the National Police, and the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) conducted land and air patrols to verify fire spots and prevent land clearing by burning. In addition, it is also necessary to strengthen the role of the Forestry Police (Polhut), which plays an important role in preparing, implementing, and evaluating forest protection and security activities in the field (Hema Yurismi et al., 2022).

2. Law Enforcement

The application of sanctions is carried out through three main legal means: criminal, civil, and administrative, namely:

a. Criminal

Individual perpetrators were charged using Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning PPLH, Law No. 39 of 2014 concerning Plantations, and Article 308 of Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code. The maximum sanction that can be applied is in the form of 15 years in prison and a fine of billions of rupiah. For corporations that are proven to be responsible, they can be criminally prosecuted, where the company's organs can be held criminally liable in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws (Wijayanti, 2024).

b. Civil

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry and related ministries are actively filing civil lawsuits against companies whose areas are on fire. The goal is to seek compensation for the ecological and economic losses caused, including environmental restoration costs. These lawsuits are often worth trillions of rupiah to provide a deterrent effect. In addition, the Court can also order the confiscation of the company's assets as collateral for the payment of damages (Kosmas Dohu Amajihono, 2024).

c. Administrative

The government, through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, can provide administrative sanctions to companies, such as coercion to take preventive measures or restore damage. Temporary or permanent freezing/revocation of Business Licenses, as well as revocation of Timber Forest Products Utilization Business Licenses or Plantation Business Licenses (IUP), are the strictest administrative sanctions for companies that neglect to manage land and result in forest and land fires (Pansariang & Sembiring, 2026).

The main obstacle to compensation for environmental damage by corporations is the problem of insolvency. When the corporation does not have the ability or intention to pay the compensation, then what must be done is to confiscate all its assets. This problem can become even more complex when, after the calculation, it turns out that the polluter does not have assets or the amount is less, so that in the end the polluter cannot pay the compensation optimally (judgement proof) (Aridarmo, 2022).

Judgement proof not only violates the polluter pays principle, but can also make corporations or other potential polluters lose the incentive to act cautiously because there are no consequences for the pollution/environmental damage actions they have committed. If it is associated with the case of forest and land fires, then business actors who know that their assets will not be sufficient to pay compensation will actually reduce the prevention and handling of forest and land fires in their business area. An alternative is needed to meet environmental compensation that can minimize the possibility of insolvency in the defendant, namely by implementing environmental insurance (Wildan Mufti, 2025).

This study analyzes the case of forest and land fires by PT Ricky Kurniawan Kertapersada (RKK), in the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1154 K/Pid.Sus/2017. The decision of the court of first instance (Sengeti District Court Number 55/Pid.Sus.LH/2016/PN.Snt) stated that the Defendant Munadhi, as the General Manager of PT RKK, was not legally and convincingly proven to have committed the crime of forest and land fires, but the Supreme Court actually annulled the decision and tried it itself:

1. Declaring that the defendant Munadhi was legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing a criminal act because his negligence resulted in the exceedance of the standard criteria for environmental damage.
2. Imposing a penalty on the Defendant Munadhi with imprisonment for 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months and a fine of Rp 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah) with the provision that if the fine is not paid, it will be replaced with imprisonment for 6 (six) months;
3. Summoning the Defendant to be arrested
4. Charging the Defendant to pay the case fee at the cassation level of Rp2,500.00 (two thousand five hundred rupiah).

That the implementation of criminal law enforcement for environmental crimes (Karhutla) in the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1154 K/Pid.Sus/2017 mentioned above, the Judge has applied:

1. Criminal Punishment in the form of imprisonment for 1 year and 6 months);
2. A fine of Rp. 2,000,000,000 (two billion rupiah) to the Defendant;
3. Declaring that the Defendant is fully detained.

Thus, the elements of environmental law enforcement, including criminal sanctions and fines, have been applied in the decision. However, the Panel of Judges in the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1154 K/Pid.Sus/2017 has erred because it only punished the Defendant with the status of an Operational Manager or a worker who only carries out the Company's orders through the Board of Directors. If a land fire occurs at PT RKK due to negligence on the part of the company, then the one who must be declared guilty or punished is the corporation, or in this case the Director as a representative of the company (Verdinan, 2026a).

This accountability has been regulated by Article 116 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management states that if an environmental crime is committed by, for, or on behalf of a business entity, criminal charges and criminal sanctions are imposed on: the business entity and/or the person who gives the order to commit the criminal act or the person who acts as the leader of the activity in the criminal act (Nurhidayat & Sutiana, 2018).

That the Panel of Judges should punish PT RKK, as a legal entity (supporter of rights and obligations) together with the Board of Directors based on the provisions of Article 118 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, which states that for criminal acts as referred to in Article 116, criminal sanctions are imposed on business entities represented by administrators who are authorized to represent inside and

outside the court in accordance with laws and regulations as perpetrators Functional (Andros & Djajaputera, 2024).

4. CONCLUSION

The politics of criminal law against forest and land fire crimes in Indonesia emphasizes a preventive and repressive approach through the application of sanctions as protection of the environment and national interests. This policy aims to prevent ecosystem damage by integrating criminal, civil, and administrative law enforcement. The regulation of criminal sanctions is regulated in Article 8 paragraph 3 of Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Articles 106 and 116 of Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning PPLH, as well as Articles 108 and 113 of Law No. 39 of 2014 concerning Plantations and Article 308 of Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code. However, the enforcement of this criminal law has not been carried out effectively due to the characteristics of corporate criminal acts and obstacles in proof, as well as obstacles in compensation for the recovery of environmental damage by corporations.

The implementation of forest and land fire law enforcement using a multistakeholder approach and the application of coordinated sanctions, such as detection and supervision, law enforcement (criminal, civil and administrative), and juridical analysis of the Supreme Court Decision Number 1154 K/Pid.Sus/2017, is an erroneous decision, because the Defendant, as the General Manager of PT RKK, has carried out his duties and prepared instruments for prevention and fire extinguishing. The Corporation or the Board of Directors of PT RKK was not punished, this is contrary to the provisions of Article 116 and Article 118 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning PPLH.

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