

Regulation of Forest Police' Authorities in Enforcing Illegal Logging Law in Mount Ciremai National Park

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ABSTRACT

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This study aims to understand the regulation of illegal logging in Indonesia as well as to analyse the implementation of forest police authorities in combating illegal logging in Mount Ciremai National Park. This study applied a juridical-empirical approach that involves literature study and field research in which the primary, secondary, and tertiary data were collected through observation and interviews. The results indicated that illegal logging is governed in Articles 12, 19, 82, 83, and 87 of Law No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, and the forest police authorities are regulated in Article 51 paragraph (2) of Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry and Article 4 paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. P.75/Menhut-II/2014 on Forest Police, which serve as the regulatory framework for forest police in addressing illegal logging in Mount Ciremai National Park. In carrying out his/her authorities, the forest police apply 3 (three) approaches, namely preemptive, preventive, and repressive. Hence, it can be concluded that illegal logging is governed by Law No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, and the implementation of forest police authorities in combating illegal logging is carried out through a preemptive, preventive, and repressive approach. Finally, it is suggested that law enforcement officials must be consistent and firm in taking action against illegal logging to create a deterrent effect, and the improvement of facilities and infrastructure is urgently needed.



Introduction

Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia provides the legal basis for the management of natural resources in which it is stated that Indonesia's natural wealth, including its natural resources therein, is controlled by the state and utilized for the optimal welfare of the people. Indonesia has abundant natural wealth, one of which is its forests. The forests stretch from Sabang to Merauke and are among the largest tropical forests in the world. The presence of these forests is significant for maintaining the survival of various types of flora and fauna. Besides, Indonesia's forests also provide benefits felt by nations around the world, especially in reducing the impact of global climate change.¹ According to data published by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia is one of the countries with extensive forest areas, reaching approximately 120.35 million hectares or 63% of the tropical rainforest area, so as Indonesia is the third largest in the world after Brazil

¹ Pieter Agustinus Mikael Rondo, "Quo Vadis Penegakan Hukum: Kewenangan Pemerintah Terhadap Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Kasus Illegal Logging Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Syntax Transformation* 3, no. 04 (2022): 532-537, <https://doi.org/10.46799/jst.v3i4.545>.

and Zaire. Moreover, Indonesia's mangrove forests are currently the largest in the world.² As a country with vast forests, Indonesia is faced with various issues regarding forest-related crimes. One of them is illegal logging. Stephan Devenish, the head of the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Mission from the European Union, states that illegal logging is the main cause of forest destruction in Indonesia.³ According to Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry, illegal logging is an unlawful act committed by an individuals/a group of individuals or legal entities in the field of forestry that do trade of forest products. In Law No. 19 of 2004 and Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry, according to Article 50, illegal logging includes working on and/or using and/or occupying forest areas illegally, encroaching on forest areas, logging trees in forest areas, burning forests, etc.

The forest area managed by Mount Ciremai National Park is still vulnerable to forest disturbances. Basically, there are three factors causing forest disturbances, namely: physical or natural factors (natural disasters), biotic/living factors (pests and diseases), and human factors, such as illegal logging, timber theft, forest fires, and encroachment of forest areas.⁴ This condition causes significant losses not only to the biodiversity therein, but also to the ecosystem as a whole. Considering the importance of forest in life and to create order and sustainability for society, law enforcement officials are needed to eradicate and tackle the increasingly rampant practice of illegal logging. Article 51 paragraph 1 of Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry states that: "to ensure the implementation of forest protection, certain police authorities shall be granted to certain forestry officials in accordance with the nature of their responsibilities."⁵ In this context, the term certain police authorities refers to certain forest officials known as Forest Police.

Moreover, to ensure the implementation of forest protection and the eradication of forest-related crimes, the Forest Police can synergize with the Indonesian National Police, as mandated in Article 54 of Law No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, which emphasizes that the Indonesian National Police is one of the institutions that can handle the prevention and eradication of forest destruction.⁶ The duties and authorities of the Indonesian National Police are regulated in Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police. Hence, based on the background previously described, the issues discussed in this study include: 1) How is the regulation of illegal logging based on legislation? and 2) How is the implementation of the forest police's authorities in addressing illegal logging in Mount Ciremai National Park?

Research Methods

This study used a descriptive-analytical method including the description, explanation, and analysis of the issues occurred, followed by drawing conclusions to find the correct answers as solutions to the problems being analyzed. To solve legal issues and formulate

² Asram AT Jadda and Hartono Hamzah, "Peran Polisi Hutan Dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Illegal Logging Di Indonesia," Desember 3, no. 2 (2019): 94-111, <https://elib.unikom.ac.id/files/disk1/711/jb>.

³ Safira Audina, "Penegakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Illegal Logging Di Indonesia," *Logika: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies* 9, no. 02 (2018): 72-90, <https://doi.org/10.25134/logika.v9i02.2502>.

⁴ Ati Dwi Nurhayati and Liana Arhami, "Gangguan Hutan Di KPH Kuningan Divisi Regional Jawa Barat Dan Banten," *Journal of Tropical Silviculture* 10, no. 3 (2019): 159-165, <https://doi.org/10.29244/j-siltrop.10.3.159-165>.

⁵ Nurindah Sari and Wahyu Prianto, "Analisis Yuridis Putusan Nomor 496/Pid.Sus/2022/Pn.Kdi Terhadap Pasal 51 Ayat (1) Kuh Pidana Dan Teori Vicarious Liability," *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan* 2, no. 1 (2024): 85-94.

⁶ Ilham Dwi Rafiqi, "The Meaning of the Subject Offense in the Crime of Forest Destruction," *Jurnal Yudisial* 17, no. 1 (2024): 41-60, <https://doi.org/10.29123/jy/v17i1.651>.

regulations on what should be done, the researchers used sources called legal documents, including primary, secondary, and tertiary. This study applied an empirical juridical, conceptual, and statute approach. The study was carried out in Mount Ciremai National Park, West Java.

Results and Discussion

1. Regulation of Illegal Logging in Indonesia

Legislation in Indonesia originates from the values enshrined in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Yet, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia does not specifically regulate illegal logging, but there is regulation on natural resources as stipulated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, stating that “The land, the water as well as the natural resources therein are controlled by the state and utilized for the optimal welfare of the people.”⁷ It provides a legal basis for prevention and enforcement efforts against illegal logging. Hence, various regulations have been established to address illegal logging in Indonesia.⁸ According to the Criminal Code, illegal logging is a specific crime under the category of criminal law, characterized by its specific nature and aimed at forestry crimes related to the management of wood forest products.⁹ In principle, illegal logging can be classified into several types of general crimes related to the elements of general criminal law in the Penal Code, including: a) Destruction, b) Theft, c) Forgery, d) Embezzlement, and e) Fencing.¹⁰

The definition of illegal logging is not specifically stated in Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry.¹¹ However, illegal logging is generally defined as an action that causes damage to the forest. As stated in Article 50 Paragraph (2) of Law No 41 of 1999, “Forest destruction refers to the occurrence of physical changes, physical properties, or its life, which causes the forest to be disturbed or unable to function according to its role.”¹² Moreover, crimes included into illegal logging are found in Article 50 paragraph (3) letters c, e, f, h, j, and k. These articles explain various prohibited actions that can be considered illegal logging. However, based on Article 112 of Law No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, Article 50 paragraph (1) letters a, f, g, h, j, and k are revoked and declared invalid. Thus, illegal logging is now regulated in Article 12 letters a, b, c, d, e, f, and g, and Article 19 letters a, b, c, d, and f of Law No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction.¹³

⁷ Jetty Martje Patty, “Korupsi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam Dalam Tinjauan Pasal 33 Ayat (3) Undang-Undang Dasar,” *Matako: Corruption Law Review* 2, no. 1 (2024): 17-23.

⁸ Ida Ayu Ratna et al., “Analisa Penegakan Hukum Illegal Logging Dalam Hukum Pidana,” *Jurnal Kertha Semaya* 9, no. 11 (2021): 2062-2071, <https://doi.org/10.24843/KS.2021.v09.i11.p06>.

⁹ Lainul Ikhsan, Ibrahim Ibrahim, and Said Abdullah, “Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Dalam Illegal Logging Di Provinsi Jambi (Analisis Pasal 50 Dan Pasal 78 Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 Tentang Kehutanan),” *Legalitas: Jurnal Hukum* 8, no. 1 (2016): 95-158.

¹⁰ Deasy Soeikromo, “Ketentuan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Praktik Illegal Logging Dan Upaya Pelestarian Lingkungan Hidup Di Indonesia,” *Lex Privatum* 21, no. 5 (2016): 1-15.

¹¹ Febri Griffin Rakian, Herlyanty Y.A Bawole, and Victor D.D Kasenda, “Kewenangan Polisi Kehutanan Terhadap Tindak Pidana Perusakan Hutan,” *Lex Privatum* 13, no. 01 (2024): 1-12.

¹² Ramsi Meifati Barus et al., “Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Illegal Logging (Pembalakan Liar) Sebagai Kejahatan Kehutanan Berdasarkan Undang-Undang No.41 Tahun 1999 Tentang Kehutanan Dan Undang-Undang No.13 Tahun 2013 Tentang Pencegahan Dan Pemberantasan Perusakan Hutan” 3, no. 2 (2015): 106-114.

¹³ Nisa Ulhusna and Basri Basri, “Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Illegal Logging Di Kabupaten Nagan Raya,” *Seikat: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Hukum* 2, no. 4 (July 2023): 375-82, <https://doi.org/10.55681/seikat.v2i4.580>.

Article 1 point 16 of Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management declares that “Environmental destruction shall be human action changing directly or indirectly physical, chemical and/or biological characteristics of the environment so as to exceed the standard criteria for environmental destruction.” In this case, deforestation is included into environmental destruction, so as deforestation is a form of illegal logging, which constitutes a crime against the environment and/or forest ecosystems.¹⁴ Deforestation is regulated in Article 98 which states, “anybody intentionally committing actions causing standard quality of ambient air, water, sea water or standard criteria for environmental damage to be surpassed shall be subject to imprisonment for 3 (three) years at the minimum and 10 (ten) years at the maximum, and a fine amounting to IDR. 3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah) at the minimum and IDR. 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah) at the maximum.”¹⁵

Article 1 of Law No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction describes the definition of illegal logging, in which illegal logging refers to all activities to utilize wood forest products in an illegal and organized manner. Several regulations related to illegal logging include the following:¹⁶

- a. Article 12, anybody is banned from: a) felling trees in forest land in breach of a forest utilization permit; b) felling trees in forest land without holding a permit issued by the authorized official; c) felling trees in forest land illegally; d) loading, unloading, releasing, transporting, controlling and/or processing the result of felling in forest land without permit; e) transporting, controlling, or possessing wood forest product without a permit of legality of forest product; f) carrying tools usually used to fell, cut or divide trees in forest land without a permit from the authorized official; and g) bringing heavy duty equipment and/or other equipment usually or allegedly used to transport forest products in forest land without a permit from the authorized official.
- b. Article 19, anybody who is in or outside the Indonesian territory is banned from: a) ordering, organizing, or mobilizing illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest land; b) taking part or assisting in illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest land; c) engaging in a conspiracy to conduct illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest land; d) funding illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest land directly or indirectly; and f) altering the status of wood from illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest land as if the wood was legal, or from legal use of forest land for sale to third parties in the domestic or foreign market.
- c. Article 82, (1) Anybody who knowingly: a) cuts trees in forest land by violating a forest utilization permit as referred to in Article 12 letter a; b) cuts trees in forest land without holding a permit issued by the authorized official as referred to in Article 12 letter b; and/or c) cuts trees in forest land illegally as referred to in Article 12 letter c, shall be sentenced to a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years in jail and be fined a minimum of IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 2,500,000,000.00 (two billion, five hundred million rupiah); (2) In the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by an individual living in and/or

¹⁴ Aris Nandar Asy'ari, Edwar Ibrahim, “Tindak Pidana Perusakan Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam,” *Jurnal Agama Dan Sosial Humaniora* 11, no. 2 (2023): 157-76.

¹⁵ Julijanti Julijanti et al., “Policy Adoption of Forest Management Unit: A Knowledge Diffusion Analysis,” *Jurnal Manajemen Hutan Tropika (Journal of Tropical Forest Management)* 20, no. 2 (August 30, 2014): 94-102, <https://doi.org/10.7226/jtfm.20.2.94>.

¹⁶ Suwari Akhmaddhian et al., “The Regulation of Legal Responsibility: Illegal Logging Perpetrators in Indonesia and Nigeria,” *UNIFIKASI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 10, no. 2 (2023): 143-49, <https://doi.org/10.25134/unifikasi.v10i2.8001>.

- around forest land, the culprit shall be sentenced to a minimum of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 2 (two) years in jail and/or be fined a minimum of IDR 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah); (3) Any corporation which a) cuts trees in forest land by violating a forest utilization permit as referred to in Article 12 letter a; b) cuts tree in forest land without holding a permit issued by the authorized official as referred to in Article 12 letter b; and/or c) cuts trees in forest in forest land illegally as referred to in Article 12 letter c, shall be sentenced to a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years in jail and be fined a minimum of IDR 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah).
- d. Article 83, (1) Anybody who knowingly: a) loads, unloads, releases, transports, controls, and/or possesses the results of cutting in forest land without a permit as referred to in Article 12 letter d; b) transports, controls, or possesses wood forest products without being equipped with a letter of legality of forest products as referred to in Article 12 letter e; and/or c) uses wood forest products believed to have originated from illegal logging as referred to in Article 12 letter h shall be sentenced to a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years in jail and be fined a minimum of IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 2,500,000,000.00 (two billion, five hundred million rupiah); (2) anybody who because of his/her negligence: a) loads, unloads, releases, transports, controls, and/or possesses the results of cutting in forest land without a permit as referred to in Article 12 letter d; b) transports, controls, or possesses wood forest products without being equipped with a letter of legality of forest products as referred to in Article 12 letter e; and/or c) uses wood forest products believed to have originated from illegal logging as referred to in Article 12 letter h shall be sentenced to a minimum of 8 (eight) months and a maximum of 3 (three) years in jail and be fined a minimum IDR 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah); (3) if the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c and paragraph (2) letter c is committed by an individual living in and/or around forest land, the culprit shall be sentenced to a minimum of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 2 (two) years in jail and/or be fined a minimum of IDR 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah); (4) corporations which: a) loads, unloads, releases, transports, controls, and/or possesses the results of cutting in forest land without a permit as referred to in Article 12 letter d; b) transports, controls, or possesses wood forest products without being equipped with a letter of legality of forest products as referred to in Article 12 letter e; and/or c) uses wood forest products believed to have originated from illegal logging as referred to in Article 12 letter h shall be sentenced to a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years in jail and be fined a minimum IDR 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah).
- e. Article 87, (1) anybody who knowingly: a) receives, buys, sells, receives exchange of, receives custody, and/or possesses forest products believed to have originated from illegal logging as referred to in Article 12 letter k; b) buys, markets, and/or processes wood forest products originating from forest land taken or collected illegally as referred to in Article 12 letter l; and/or c) receives, sells, receives exchange of, receives custody, keeps, and/or possesses wood forest products originating from forest land taken or collected

illegally as referred to in Article 12 letter m shall be sentenced to a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years in jail and be fined a minimum Rp500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp2,500,000,000.00 (two billion, five hundred million rupiah); (2) anybody who because of negligence: a) receives, buys, sells, receives exchange of, receives custody, and/or possesses forest products believed to have originated from illegal logging as referred to in Article 12 letter k; b) buys, markets, and/or processes wood forest products originating from forest land taken or collected illegally as referred to in Article 12 letter l; and/or c) receives, sells, receives exchange of, receives custody, keeps, and/or possesses wood forest products originating from forest land taken or collected illegally as referred to in Article 12 letter m shall be sentenced to a minimum of 8 (eight) months and a maximum of 3 (three) years in jail and be fined a minimum of IDR 250,000,000.00 (two hundred fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah); (3) If the criminal offense as referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is committed by an individuals living in and/or around forest land, the culprit shall be sentenced to a minimum of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 2 (two) years in jail and/or be fined a minimum of IDR 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah); (4) any corporation which: a) receives, buys, sells, receives exchange of, receives custody, and/or possesses forest products believed to have originated from illegal logging as referred to in Article 12 letter k; b) buys, markets, and/or processes wood forest products originating from forest land taken or collected illegally as referred to in Article 12 letter l; and/or c) receives, sells, receives exchange of, receives custody, keeps, and/or possesses wood forest products originating from forest land taken or collected illegally as referred to in Article 12 letter m shall be sentenced to a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years in jail and be fined a minimum of IDR 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah).

According to Satjipto Rahardjo's theory of the rule of law, the characteristics of Indonesia's rule of law include the integration of the *rechtstaat*, which prioritizes legal certainty, and the rule of law, which guarantees justice and provides benefits for society.¹⁷ This describes that legal certainty on the regulation of illegal logging has been stipulated in Law No. 13 of 2018 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, particularly in Articles 12, 19, 82, and 83. This law contains definitions, obligations, and prohibitions related to forest utilization, as well as sanctions for illegal logging perpetrators. Thus, it provides legal certainty to the public regarding what is prohibited and its consequences as well as yields benefits to the society in the form of better environmental protection. Moreover, legal certainty can provide a sense of justice in the society by ensuring that the law is not only enforced fairly but also yields positive and beneficial results for society and environment; a broader and deeper sense of justice can be felt by all layers of society. Thus, Law No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction successfully combines the principles of *rechtstaat* and rule of law as proposed by Satjipto Rahardjo.

¹⁷ Otong Syuhada, "Karakteristik Negara Hukum Pancasila Yang Membahagiakan Rakyatnya," *Journal Presumption of Law* 3, no. 1 (2021): 1-18, <https://doi.org/10.31949/jpl.v3i1.979>.

2. Combating Illegal Logging Crimes in Mount Ciremai National Park

In terms of efforts made by forest police in combating illegal logging in Mount Ciremai National Park, as stated in Article 4 paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. P.75/Menhut-II/2014 on Forest Police, the duties and functions of the forest police as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out in the form of preemptive, preventive, and repressive approach. The duties and functions are outlined as follows:

- a. Preemptive are activities aimed at preventing, eliminating, reducing, or thwarting the intention of an individual or a group to commit forest-related crimes.¹⁸ The activity includes socialization or guidance for the society, especially those living around Mount Ciremai National Park, to give an understanding of the importance of forest conservation. The activity is conducted face-to-face to provide a more personal interaction and a deeper understanding for the society. The next effort is the establishment of the Society Partner of Forest Police (MMP), which aims to build society's cooperation and support to preserve the forest and enforce environmental law. Besides, the Society Partner of Forest Police already has clear legality with the existence of a Decree and Membership Cards for a total of 30 members from Kuningan and Majalengka Regency, so as the cooperation between the society and Mount Ciremai National Park to preserve the forest and enforce environmental law can be established effectively and legally. According to the explanation of Mr. Hamdan, S.H., the Head of the Functional Position of Forest Police at TNGC Office, and Mr. Agus Anto Juanto, S.Hut., a Junior Forest Police, the activities carried out by MMP at Mount Ciremai National Park include participating in forest monitoring, reporting illegal activities, participating in patrols, socializing the importance of forest conservation, and collaborating in maintaining forest security in accordance with the directives given by the forest police of Mount Ciremai National Park.
- b. Preventive activities are aimed at preventing, eliminating, reducing, and closing opportunities for an individual or a group to commit forest-related crimes.¹⁹ This activity includes the installation of signboards and patrols as preventive measures in combating illegal logging. The installation of signboards in conservation areas, which contain warnings and prohibitions, is an important preventive measure in addressing illegal logging. This sign not only provides information to the society about the importance of preserving the forest, but also offers an understanding of certain prohibitions, such as the ban on felling trees or engaging in activities that damage the environment. The next preventive measure is to patrol. Patrols done by the Forest Police are based on the legal provisions outlined in Article 51 paragraph (2) letter a of Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry, which states that the officials bearing the certain police authorities shall patrol within forest area on his/her jurisdiction. It emphasizes that forest police, as officials bearing special police authorities, have the authorities to patrol within forest area on their jurisdiction. The patrols are divided into two types, namely routine and related patrols. The routine patrol aims to combat illegal logging in Mount Ciremai National Park. These routine patrols are done based on the activity plan as well as individual and resort work plans. In its implementation, routine patrols can be done based on the planned schedule

¹⁸ Darlisma and Rahman Al Hafidz, "Law Enforcement on Forest Area Protection By Forest Police in Pasaman Regency," *Journal Review of Justisia* 4, no. 2 (2022): 1-14.

¹⁹ Andi Ahmad Afandy Lutfi and AR Abdillah, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Perlindungan Hutan Oleh Polisi Kehutanan," *JULIA : Jurnal Litigasi Amsir* 10, no. 4 (2023): 576-82.

and route or with a more flexible approach, depending on the need and situation. The routine patrols done based on the planned schedule and route aim to ensure that the forest area of Mount Ciremai National Park is monitored periodically. Based on the interview with Mr. Hamdan, S.H., as the Head of the Functional Position of Forest Police at TNGC Office and Mr. Agus Anto Juanto, S.Hut., as a Junior Forest Police, the patrol schedule and routes in routine patrols can be adjusted to field conditions or supervision priorities. Flexibility allows for the adjustment of patrol priorities to more effectively address sudden emerging threats. After conducting routine patrols, reports are compiled and submitted to superiors to be analyzed and used as a basis for further decision-making. Second, related patrol is a patrol activity involving various parties or partners such as the society, TNI, POLRI, and the Community Partner of Forest Police (MMP). This patrol is generally conducted after illegal logging or other illegal activities occurred in conservation areas. Related patrols serve to identify targets that require intensive monitoring, identify potential threats, and enhance the effectiveness of maintaining forest security and conservation. Through related patrols, forest police can enhance the effectiveness of forest monitoring and protection, as well as strengthen inter-sectoral cooperation in preserving the sustainability of Mount Ciremai National Park.

- c. Repressive are non-judicial law enforcement activities aimed at reducing, suppressing, or stopping forest-related crimes committed by an individual or a group.²⁰ The activities done by the forest police in Mount Ciremai National Park in this repressive approach include: Doing law enforcement operation; Collecting evidence; Securing evidence; Arresting the caught red-handed suspect and escorting the suspect; Looking for witnesses or evidence that are then documented in an Incident Report and subsequently handed over to the authorities for further processing, namely investigation.

Conclusion

Based on the description, illegal logging is regulated in Articles 12, 19, 82, 83, and 87 of Law No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, which describe the definition of illegal logging, prohibitions related to illegal logging, and sanctions for perpetrators of illegal logging, including imprisonment and fines for an individual and corporation. The authorities of forest police in combating illegal logging in Mount Ciremai National Park are regulated in Article 51 of Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry and Article 4 paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. P.75/Menhut-II/2014 on Forest Police.

Suggestion

Based on the description, a socialization on Law No. 41 of 1999 and Law No. 18 of 2013 is needed to build society's understanding on the regulations related to illegal logging. However, the biggest obstacle in preventing illegal logging lies in the implementation and consistency of law enforcement by government officials. Hence, it is hoped that law enforcement officials consistently and firmly take action against illegal logging perpetrators so that a deterrent effect can be achieved, and the preservation of Mount Ciremai National

²⁰ Cahyo Nugroho, Henny Susilowati, and Wiwit Ariyani, "Kebijakan Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Penebangan Liar Di Wilayah Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan Randublatung," *Jurnal Suara Keadilan* 19, no. 1 (2018): 61-70, <https://doi.org/10.24176/sk.v19i1.3222>.

Park can be well maintained. Besides, it is also hoped that adequate facilities and infrastructure can be provided to support the authorities of forest police in protecting and preserving Mount Ciremai National Park, especially from illegal logging.

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