

Law Enforcement Against Illegal Logging in The Jurisdiction of the Tejakula Buleleng Police Sector

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ABSTRACT

The practice of illegal logging is generally carried out by individuals who have official permission from the government to carry out forest logging, such as holders of Forest Ruler Rights (HPH) concession permits, however, if it is further detailed, the perpetrators of illegal logging are organized groups. Law enforcement in overcoming the crime of illegal logging Tejakula Sector Police use 2 (two) means, namely: Penal efforts that focus more on the repressive nature, namely actions taken after the crime occurs with law enforcement and imposition of penalties for crimes that have been committed, and non-penal efforts, a countermeasure that focuses more on the preventive nature, namely actions in the form of prevention before the crime occurs. To solve the problems in this study, the research method is the type of normative legal research supported by conducting field observations with the interview process with the Tejakula Buleleng Sector Police Investigator. So the expected results in this study, the most substantial is the difference in interpretation in terms of administrative sanctions there is a blurring of legal norms in Article 18 paragraph (1) of Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction, because in its application or implementation sometimes there is overlap between the meaning of the sentence of the implementation of government coercion sanctions with administrative sanctions of forced money

INTRODUCTION

Forest destruction often occurs and hurts the environment, one of which is the crime of illegal logging, which is an unpredictable activity in forest conditions after existing logging. Forest protection is reflected in the logger concession mechanism (granting rights, permits, or land by the government) as a logical consequence of the licensing function as a means of control and supervision. In the management process in the context of forest utilization, a concept is needed that can integrate efforts to utilize economic functions and efforts to protect environmental capabilities so that the environment remains harmonious and balanced by the principles of sustainable forest management and sustainable development.

However, the reality in the field today has shown that there is environmental damage, especially in forests, which are the habitat of living things, excessive utilization gives birth to negative impacts on exploitative forest management, which leaves many problems including very worrying forest damage. In this case, one of them is illegal logging.

Illegal logging is an activity in the field of forestry which is a series of activities that include logging, transportation, management buying and selling (export-import) timber that is not legal or contrary to applicable laws, or actions that cause forest damage. The elements contained in the crime of illegal logging include: the existence of an activity, logging, which can damage the forest, there are legal rules that prohibit and contradict the applicable laws.

The practice of illegal logging is generally carried out by individuals who actually have official permission from the government to carry out forest logging, such as Forest Ruler Rights (HPH) concession holders. However, if it is further detailed, the perpetrators of illegal logging are organized groups. This means that the actors involved in illegal logging not only hold logging permits, but also include logging laborers, capital owners, buyers, and sellers, and those who have the backing of government officials and community leaders.

The essence of illegal logging is that it has a wide range of impacts, including economic, socio-cultural, and environmental aspects. The practice of illegal logging is a potential threat to social order and causes tensions and multidimensional conflicts so that it factually deviates from the norms that underlie social life or order. The impact of forest destruction caused by illegal logging is not only felt by the people living around the forest but also nationally, regionally, and internationally.

Based on this, the consequences are of course state losses. Therefore, to overcome the rampant criminal acts of illegal logging, law enforcement officials (police investigators and civil servant investigators whose scope of work is responsible for forest management, prosecutors, and judges) have enacted Law No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction (hereinafter referred to as the Law on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction).

The Law on Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction in Article 11 Paragraph (4) stipulates the following:

"Communities residing in and or around forest areas that carry out logging outside conservation and protected forest areas for their purposes and not for commercial purposes must obtain permission from the authorized official by the provisions of laws and regulations."

Article 12 letter k of the Law on Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction explicitly stipulates that every person is prohibited from receiving, buying, selling, receiving entrustment, and or possessing forest products that are known to originate from illegal logging. Criminal provisions regarding the crime of illegal logging have also been regulated in Article 87 paragraph (1) letter A and paragraph (4) letter A of the Law on Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction. Paragraph (1) letter a stipulates that:

"Any individual who intentionally receives, buys, sells, receives in exchange, receives in trust, and or possesses forest products known to originate from Illegal Logging as referred to in Article 12 letter k shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and a fine of at least Rp.500,000,000.00- (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp.2,500,000,000.00- (two billion five hundred million rupiah)"
Then in paragraph (4) letter a, stipulates that:

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"Corporations that receive, buy, sell, receive in exchange, receive entrustment, and or possess forest products known to originate from Illegal Logging as referred to in Article 12 letter k, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years as well as a fine of at least Rp.5,000,000,000.00- (five billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp.15,000,000,000.00- (fifteen billion rupiah)".

Based on the above provisions, awareness of the importance of forests has led the Tejakula Sector Police and the Buleleng Regional Government to take steps to protect forests so that they remain sustainable and can be maintained for the next generation. In managing the forest, the government has tried to ensure that the forest is not damaged. However, not all parties can follow the wishes of the government so forest destruction occurs as described above regarding forest destruction due to illegal logging.

Related to environmental destruction is expressly stated in Article 1 point 16 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 32 of 2009 PLH), namely that "Environmental destruction is the action of people who cause direct or indirect changes in the physical, chemical, and or biological nature of the environment so that it exceeds the standard criteria for environmental damage".

The impact of forest destruction that causes environmental damage is a crime as explained in Article 97 of Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection, which states "that criminal acts in this law are crimes". The chapter referred to in the article is Chapter XV of Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection on criminal provisions, in which criminal provisions are formulated for acts that result in pollution and or destruction of the environment.

Illegal logging crimes are still difficult to enforce due to: weak laws and regulations, law enforcement officials due to low knowledge in taking action against crimes that occur due to unclear interpretation of laws and regulations so that each has a different perception, factors related to community culture, factors related to supply and demand and the low quality of human resources.

Therefore, the author's research through this journal discusses the formulation of the problem, among others, how law enforcement against criminal acts of illegal logging (illegal logging) in the jurisdiction of the Tejakula Buleleng Police Sector and obstacles in overcoming criminal acts of illegal logging (illegal logging) faced by the Tejakula Buleleng Police Sector.

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this writing is a type of normative legal research that is supported by conducting research through observations in the field, namely the interview process by the Tejakula Buleleng Sector Police Investigator colleague, where the research is then compared with the concepts contained in the library materials used and the legislation as a legal basis in solving problems. Thus not only studying articles, laws and regulations, and opinions of experts to then be described, but also using materials that are normative in order to process and analyze data from the field which is presented as a discussion.

In this research, primary legal materials are used, namely binding legal materials, one of which is dominant, namely Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning prevention and eradication of forest destruction, secondary legal materials, namely legal materials that provide explanations of primary legal materials obtained from literature studies in the form of literature related to research problems. such as, doctrine, research results and scientific works and tertiary legal materials, namely legal materials that provide guidance and explanations of primary and secondary legal materials related to this research including newspapers, the internet, legal dictionaries, and large Indonesian dictionaries. In this research, the technique of collecting legal materials is by literature study which is carried out by reading, analyzing, taking notes to make reviews of library materials, as well as searching through internet media that have to do with authority. After obtaining legal materials related to the problem discussed, the data will be analyzed using legal materials related to the problem so that it can be understood and can be studied in a descriptive analysis, which is described through legal materials obtained in written form, so as to facilitate understanding and interpretation of data in analyzing related to law enforcement against criminal acts of illegal logging based on Law Number 18 Knowingly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Law Enforcement against the Crime of Illegal Logging in the Legal Area of Tejakula Buleleng Police Sector

The illegal logging case which is the basis for the criminal offense is guided by Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry in which it is clearly considered an act that violates the law and gets a criminal penalty as contained in Article 50 paragraphs (1) and (2) and Article 78 paragraph (1) of Law Number 41 of 1999. The contents of Article 50 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law Number 41 of 1999 are as follows:

1. Every person is prohibited from damaging forest protection infrastructure and facilities;
2. Any person who is granted an area utilization business license, an environmental service utilization business license, a timber and non-timber forest product utilization business license, and a timber and non-timber forest product collection license, is prohibited from carrying out activities that cause forest damage.

The notion of every person is interpreted as individuals as well as legal entities in accordance with statutory provisions. The notion of intentionally and without right can be interpreted as an act contrary to the Law and the act of committing which is punishable. In this article, it is not necessary to prove the consequences of forest destruction, the most important thing is that formally illegal logging contains content prohibited by law. The elements contained in Law No. 41/1999 that can be used as a legal basis for criminal law enforcement are illegal logging crimes, namely:

1. Damaging forest protection facilities and infrastructure. Activities that go beyond the terms of the license and damage the forest;
2. Violating the boundaries of river banks, ravines, and beaches determined by law;
3. Cutting down trees without a permit;
4. Receiving, buying or selling, accepting exchange, receiving entrustment, storing, or possessing forest products that are known to be suspected as illegal forest products;
5. Transporting, controlling or possessing forest products without a Certificate of Legality of Forest Products (SKSHH);
6. Carrying heavy equipment and other tools for managing forest products without a permit.

The formulation of the criminal elements above is very effective to be applied to perpetrators, especially people who steal timber without a license or people who are hired by financiers to carry out illegal logging and to entrepreneurs who violate logging concessions or who without a license conduct logging operations. However, the development of illegal logging cases is currently indicated to involve many unscrupulous government officials including unscrupulous local government officials, unscrupulous civil servants, unscrupulous TNI, unscrupulous other state officials who are actually part of the intellectual actors in illegal logging but cannot be reached by criminal provisions in Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry.

Regulatory provisions related to the criminal offense of illegal logging are contained in Law No. 18 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction (hereinafter Forest Destruction Prevention and Eradication Law). Article 3 explains that the objectives of forest eradication and destruction are:

1. to ensure legal certainty and provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators of forest destruction;
2. to ensure the sustainable existence of forests while maintaining sustainability and not damaging the environment and surrounding ecosystems;
3. optimizing the management and utilization of forest products by taking into account the balance of forest functions for the realization of a prosperous society; and
4. increasing the capability and coordination of law enforcement officials and related parties in handling the prevention and eradication of forest destruction.

Meanwhile, the provisions referred to in the category of acts of forest destruction which are also included in illegal logging as stated in article 11 are:

1. Acts of forest destruction as referred to in this Law include illegal logging activities and/or unauthorized use of forest areas carried out in an organized manner.
2. Organized acts of forest destruction are activities carried out by a structured group, consisting of 2 (two) or more persons, and which act together at a certain time with the aim of committing forest destruction.
3. The structured group as referred to in paragraph (2) does not include community groups residing in and/or around forest areas that conduct traditional cultivation and/or logging outside conservation and protection forest areas for their own purposes and not for commercial purposes.
4. Communities residing within and/or around forest areas that engage in logging outside conservation forest areas and protected forests for their own purposes and not for commercial purposes must obtain a permit from an authorized official in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
5. Provisions regarding logging outside conservation forest areas and protected forests for personal use and not for commercial purposes shall be further regulated by Government Regulation.

In the context of forest protection, a number of strict prohibitions (criminal provisions) are aimed at any person who commits unlawful acts such as timber theft without having a permit from the competent authority. Provisions for law enforcement against criminal acts in the forestry sector are regulated in the Law on Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction.

That with the provisions in article 1 point 16 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (hereinafter UUPLH No. 32 of 2009) which reads "Damage to the environment is an act of a person that causes direct or indirect changes in the physical, chemical, and/or biological

nature of the environment so that it exceeds the standard criteria for environmental damage". Destroying forests that have an impact on environmental damage is a crime as explained in article 97 of UUPLH No.32 of 2009 "that criminal acts in this law are crimes". The chapter referred to in the article is Chapter XV of UUPLH No.32 of 2009 concerning criminal provisions, in which criminal provisions are formulated for acts that result in pollution and/or environmental damage.

In Law number 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, in addition to criminal sanctions given to the perpetrators, there are also administrative sanctions that ensnare the perpetrators of illegal logging crimes stated in article 18 paragraph 1 which states that: "In addition to criminal sanctions, violations of the provisions referred to in Article 12 letter a, letter b, letter c, Article 17 paragraph (1) letter b, letter c, letter e, and Article 17 paragraph (2) letter b, letter c, and letter e committed by legal entities or corporations are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of: a. government coercion; b. forced money; and/or c. revocation of licenses".

Based on the explanation in the Law on Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, administrative sanctions are sanctions imposed against unlicensed violations and against license holders. For unlicensed violations, administrative sanctions are imposed in the form of compensation in accordance with the level of damage caused to the state in the form of rehabilitation costs, restoration of forest conditions, or other necessary actions. Against permit holders, administrative sanctions imposed in the form of fines, cessation of activities, reduction of areas, or revocation of permits. As explained, administrative sanctions are a. government coercion; b. forced money; and/or c. license revocation.

The Law on Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction further explains that what is meant by "government coercion" is a legal action taken by the government in order for a company/legal entity to restore the forest due to its actions of committing forest destruction because it does not comply with the provisions in the laws and regulations. Meanwhile, what is meant by "forced money" is money that must be paid in a certain amount by a legal entity or corporation that violates the provisions in laws and regulations as a substitute for the implementation of government coercion sanctions.

Based on the explanation above, according to the author, there is a blurring of norms in the provisions of administrative sanctions in Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction where it is said that Article 18 paragraph 1 describes administrative sanctions in the form of: government coercion, forced money; and/or, license revocation. The explanation related to government coercion and the application of administrative sanctions related to forced money appears to be a blurring of norms where it is said that in the case of the application of government coercion, the perpetrator will be subject to sanctions in terms of companies / legal entities to restore the forest due to their actions of destroying the forest because they do not comply with the provisions in the legislation, while the application of forced money is money that must be paid in a certain amount by legal entities or corporations that violate the

provisions in the legislation as a substitute for the implementation of government coercion sanctions, in this case according to the author, the meaning of administrative sanctions regarding forced money is blurred, because logically administrative sanctions related to government coercion have become one unit with forced money.

Logically, by ordering the perpetrators to restore the forest that has been destroyed, there will certainly be costs that must be incurred by the perpetrators of illegal logging to repair forest damage, but if given an alternative administrative sanction with forced money, it will reduce the responsibility that burdens the perpetrators of illegal logging because the perpetrators will only hand over a sum of money without the need to repair forest damage due to illegal logging. Thus, in terms of administrative sanctions, there is also a gap in the vague norms of the provisions of Article 18 paragraph (1) of Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction, against the provisions of administrative sanctions regarding forced money, so that in its application or implementation there is no overlap between the meaning of the sentence for the implementation of government coercion sanctions and administrative sanctions of forced money.

Countermeasures are all forces and efforts carried out by every person or government or private institution aimed at securing, controlling and living welfare in accordance with existing human rights. Based on the rise of crime cases related to illegal logging, the government must make preventive efforts so that illegal logging activities in protected forest areas stop completely before the exhaustion of forest resources, seen from a forest area but there are no trees in it. Combating illegal logging can be done through a combination of preventive, repressive and monitoring efforts.

Based on the results of interviews with Aipda Komang Adi Paryatna, S.H. as Investigator Bintara of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Tejakula Sector Police, on April 04, 2024 related to efforts to overcome criminal acts of illegal logging (Illegal logging) can be done by using 2 (two) means, namely:

1. Penal countermeasures

Countermeasures through this penal route can also be referred to as efforts made through criminal law. This effort is a countermeasure that focuses more on the repressive nature, namely actions taken after a crime has occurred by enforcing the law and imposing penalties for crimes that have been committed. Penal policy which is repressive in nature, but also contains preventive elements, because with the threat and imposition of punishment for the offense, it is hoped that there will be a preventive or deterrent effect. Because there are still problems related to illegal logging in the Tejakula Buleleng area, repressive measures are expected to be able to create a deterrent effect for criminals so that the provision of legal sanctions must be appropriate.

2. Non-penal countermeasures

Countermeasures through non-penal channels are carried out through channels outside of criminal law. This effort is a countermeasure that focuses more on the preventive nature, namely actions in the form of prevention before the occurrence of crime. Through this non-penal effort, the main target is to deal

with factors conducive to the occurrence of crime, which includes problems or social conditions that can directly or indirectly cause or foster crime. Pre-eminent non-punitive means is to conduct early prevention in order to eliminate, reduce, and close the intention of a person or group to commit the crime of illegal logging. The real implementation carried out by law enforcers, in this case Tejakula Sector Police investigators, is by conducting socialization and counseling to residents in the forest area of Tejakula sub-district, conducting sympathy patrols, providing clean water assistance, health assistance, educational assistance, and conducting Community Forest Management (hereinafter referred to as PHBM), namely the management of forest resources by working together with KPH Buleleng Regency and residents in the forest area as well as with interested parties together to realize the functions and benefits of forest resources that can be managed optimally and proportionally. Meanwhile, the preventive method is aimed at preventing, eliminating, reducing, or eliminating forest degradation.

Obstacles in Combating Illegal Logging Crimes faced by the Tejakula Buleleng Police Sector

In the crime of illegal logging, which is a criminal case, it certainly cannot be separated from the role of the police in handling this case. Based on the results of research conducted by the author at the Tejakula Buleleng Police Sector through one of the fields that oversee protected forest damage in the Tejakula Buleleng sub-district area, namely Unit 1 and Unit 2 of Criminal Investigation which handles Certain Crimes.

The results of an interview with Bripka Nengah Sudarmawan as an Assistant Investigator of the Petty Officer Unit of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Tejakula Sector Police, on April 09, 2024, explained the obstacles in terms of the process of overcoming the crime of illegal logging are as follows:

- 1) The difficulty of the terrain or road to the place where the illegal logging case occurred because it is located in the middle of the forest, where if you want to arrest an illegal logging case, you must first track it, because in illegal logging cases it requires tracking of evidence such as logs from logging so that investigators can determine whether the wood obtained by the suspect came from protected forest or not; and
- 2) Sometimes the perpetrators of illegal logging are not found but only the results of the logging, making it difficult for the police to find the real perpetrators.
- 3) The limited number of investigators in the Tejakula Buleleng sector police, because the eradication of illegal logging will not run effectively so that prosecution so far tends to be slow and takes a very long time, this happens because of the impact of the shortage of prosecution investigators. The shortage of investigators has an impact on the implementation of legal regulations that do not run as they should.
- 4) Limited operational funds for the investigation and prevention of illegal logging The lack of funds is also one of the obstacles in the smooth process of investigating illegal logging crimes. There are no special funds, even though the process of handling illegal logging criminal cases requires much greater costs than investigating other ordinary crimes. The

investigation budget for one illegal logging criminal case handled by the police, there is no nominal figure set to handle illegal logging criminal cases. For example, if there is timber smuggling to other areas outside Bali, it requires costs in terms of investigation, the cost of unloading evidence and other costs. With limited funds, it will provide more opportunities for illegal logging perpetrators to escape.

- 5) Lack of facilities and infrastructure in the Tejakula Buleleng Police Sector, the reality in the field shows that the facilities and infrastructure owned by the perpetrators of illegal logging practices are far more advanced than the facilities and infrastructure owned by police investigators. Investigation facilities are very important for the investigation process of each violation case handled by police investigators, that so far the investigator's room is not available properly, it is not possible for the investigation process to be carried out together with other forestry service employees in the event of an illegal logging crime. The investigator's room must be available specifically for each investigator in order to carry out a smooth investigation process.
- 6) The low legal awareness of the community around the forest towards Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and eradication of Forest Destruction, especially related to the crime of illegal logging, because the community is the most important element in terms of demand for goods resulting from forestry crimes, tends to ignore legal provisions, public legal awareness is needed because the law can run well if there is a common understanding between law enforcement and the community.
- 7) There are differences in interpretation in terms of administrative sanctions, where there is a gap in the vague norms of the provisions of Article 18 paragraph (1) of Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction, against the provisions of administrative sanctions regarding forced money, because in the application or implementation, sometimes there is overlap between the meaning of the sentence of the implementation of government coercion sanctions and administrative sanctions of forced money.

To eradicate forest destruction due to illegal logging, the role of the police in the investigation of illegal logging crimes is very necessary. Considering that the practice of forest destruction continues to take place and even shows an increasing trend, the Police as one of the law enforcement agencies needs to make preventive and repressive efforts. The efforts made in combating the practice of illegal logging are through:

1. Increasing the Human Resources of Tejakula Sector Police Investigators
In connection with the insufficient number of personal investigators, efforts are made to carry out the eradication of the proposal to increase the number of investigator personnel, especially in the process of investigating criminal acts in the forest sector. Then conduct trainings, training, or give freedom to investigators to attend higher education to improve the quality and knowledge of investigators in enforcing criminal law in the forest sector. As well as cooperating with the Buleleng Resort Police and concurrent duties in

accordance with their authority, then forming a task force to manage illegal logging activities.

2. Location Mapping

Efforts to eradicate the practice of illegal logging, related to the locations of illegal logging activities that are difficult to reach, in this case Tejakula Sector Police investigators will carry out mapping by flying a drone camera and then flying over locations that are suspected of being the location of tree felling activities and taking photos or videos and then closing access roads there so that people no longer carry out illegal logging activities.

3. Inviting the surrounding community to cooperate

In conducting efforts to investigate illegal logging, of course investigators experience obstacles when raids are carried out related to illegal logging activities, often the perpetrators escape and when they will be arrested by Tejakula Sector Police investigators, in combating illegal logging perpetrators, Tajakula Sector Police investigators try to cooperate with the local community to provide information on perpetrators who escape during raids.

4. Strict Action Against Those Involved

In an effort to deal with individuals suspected of being involved in illegal logging activities, Tejakula Sector Police investigators will take firm action if any of their members are involved.

5. Socialization of the Law on Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction (P3H) and its Impact on the Environment.

Conducting socialization to the community not to carry out illegal logging activities, this is done as a prevention effort so that the environment is maintained from the effects of illegal logging activities and invites the community to jointly preserve the environment. As well as conducting socialization related to Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction which has been updated to Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation which contains a prohibition on illegal logging activities and if anyone violates it will be threatened with imprisonment and fines.

Based on the description above, the efforts in overcoming the eradication of illegal logging by investigators of the Tajakula Sector Police will be more effective in providing convenience for investigators of the Tejakula Sector Police in conducting investigations into criminal acts of illegal logging (Illegal Logging) because of the factors that greatly influence the investigation, namely those consisting of investigators of law enforcement officials. If the investigator in carrying out the duties he receives is carried out properly and optimally, of course the performance process in overcoming efforts, eradicating and overcoming obstacles faced in conducting investigations can be overcome properly.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the discussion that has been described, the conclusions can be drawn from the problems in this study as follows:

1. Efforts to overcome criminal acts of illegal logging (Illegal logging) can be carried out by Tejakula Sector Police Investigators using 2 (two) means, namely: Penal efforts that focus more on the repressive nature, namely actions taken after the crime occurs with law enforcement and imposition of penalties for crimes that have been committed, and non-penal efforts, a countermeasure that focuses more on the preventive nature, namely actions in the form of prevention before the crime occurs through socialization and counseling to residents in the forest area of Tejakula sub-district, conducting sympathy patrols, providing clean water assistance, health assistance, education assistance, and conducting Forest Management with the community.
2. The most substantial obstacle for Tejakula Sector Police Investigators in overcoming criminal acts of illegal logging is the difference in interpretation in terms of administrative sanctions because there is a blurring of legal norms in Article 18 paragraph (1) of Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning the prevention and eradication of forest destruction, against the provisions of administrative sanctions regarding forced money, because in its application or implementation sometimes there is overlap between the meaning of the sentence of the implementation of government coercion sanctions with administrative sanctions of forced money.

Recommendations

Based on the description above, there are several things that researchers can suggest as follows:

1. Regulations regarding the criminal act of illegal logging, namely related to Law 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction as a legal umbrella in the criminal act of illegal logging must still be used as the spearhead in enforcing the law, especially regarding the criminal act of illegal logging.
2. For law enforcement officials, especially the Tejakula Police Sector, it is necessary to increase patrols and supervision, and more intensely increase synergy with related agencies so that cases of illegal logging in the Tejakula District area do not occur again.

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