

Article

Sustainable Development: Enforcement of Environmental Criminal Law Against Illegal Logging Practices in Indonesia

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Abstract

Every person in Indonesia has the right to have a good and healthy environment as a form of human rights; each generation has obligations and responsibilities in preserving the environment to ensure the welfare and quality of life between generations. Sustainable development is an effort to ensure these rights by managing natural resources wisely and rationally and paying attention to economic, social, and environmental aspects at the same time. Nowadays, humans tend to be greedy for current natural resources to get the most significant profit. Illegal Logging is an activity of placing forest resources on a large scale without paying attention to the needs of future generations. The research method used is normative (library study) by emphasizing research sourced from the literature. The results of this study indicate that the efforts made by the government in realizing the concept of sustainable development as is Law Number 32 of 2009 is about Environmental Protection and Management, and Law Number 18 of 2013 is about Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction as a form of preventive and repressive efforts to the environment. The environment is related to humans; therefore, all society must be aware of protecting and preserving environmental ecosystems.

Keywords

Sustainable Development, Illegal Logging, Criminal Environmental Law

INTRODUCTION

The concept of “sustainable development” originated from the rampant pollution or environmental damage that was feared to impact the current generation and future generations. So there is a need for development that prioritizes wisdom in utilizing natural resources so that the current generation can fulfill their needs without harming the needs of future generations (Arya Utama, 2007) . Therefore, “paying attention” and “considering” the current environmental capabilities in implementing sustainable development is very important to support human life (Suardi, 2014).

The concept of sustainable development began in 1972 at the Stockholm Conference or the UN Conference on the Human Environment. The Stockholm Conference is an effort from the United Nations to prevent and repair environmental damage. The meeting led to a resolution that development should take place regarding environmental factors (eco-development). The Stockholm conference also discussed environmental problems and their solutions.

Along with the times, modern humans have very high consumptive power. In meeting their needs, humans tend to be greedy for existing natural resources and ignore the needs of future generations. It can cause environmental damage. Therefore, human safety and security can be threatened due to a lack of prudence or human intent in treating the environment to obtain the most significant possible profit by ignoring the environment’s carrying capacity. It is a severe problem, so efforts to protect the environment are needed to reduce the impact of environmental abuse as a result of human activity (Soeikromo, 2016).

In Indonesia, utilizing and protecting the environment has progressed with Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for Environmental Management or UULH, making it the government’s first step to reducing pollution and environmental pollution damage. The UULH was replaced by Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management or UUPMH and then replaced by Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management or UUPPLH.

Illegal logging is an activity that causes environmental damage or forest damage so that it can cause flooding, pollution, acid rain, *global warming*, and others. Data from the Ministry of Forestry show that in 2006, 59.6 million hectares of the 120.35 million hectares of forest area in Indonesia had been damaged. They could not carry out their functions optimally, the leading cause being massive logging of forests, up to 2 in the last five years, 83 million hectares per year (Arpan, 2008).

To implement the principle of *sustainable development*, necessary to enforce *criminal law against those who commit illegal logging crimes*. The method used by the author in this study is a normative research method (library study) using primary legal materials collected from legislation and secondary legal materials from books, articles, and journals. So that it can be obtained the title “ *Sustainable Development: Enforcement of Environmental Criminal Law Against Illegal Logging Practices in Indonesia.*”

KEY TERMS, DEFINITIONS, AND CONCEPTS

Sustainable Development Concept

Sustainable Development was first defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Fonseca et al., 2020) . The requirement for every country to apply the

concept of sustainable development is stated in the *World Commission on Environment and Development* (WCED) Report in 1987 or can be called the "Brundtland Report," whose title is "*Our Common Future. " Together*" (Arya Utama, 2007, p. 63). In Indonesia's context, the obligation to apply the concept of *sustainable development* is implicitly stated in Article 33, paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution (UUD 45) "*Earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest possible benefit." the prosperity of the people.*"

From that explanation, the government guarantees its citizens their right to enjoy natural resources whose management needs to be carried out as optimally as possible by the State. So the community gets the maximum benefit sustainably so that people can live properly. The definition of the concept of sustainable development is stated in Article 1 point 3 of Law 32/2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management or commonly referred to as UUPPLH, namely:

"Sustainable development is a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social and economic aspects into a development strategy to ensure the integrity of the environment and the safety, capabilities, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations."

Based on this understanding, it can be seen that the process of development and management of natural resources development is carried out wisely and rationally by combining social, economic, and environmental aspects. It is to ensure that current development does not harm future generations.

Sustainable Development in Indonesian context is referred to Sustainable Development in the Indonesian context refers to the concept of "Environmentally Insight Sustainable Development." This concept focuses on the development process that ensures the quality of human life and other living things. Development must also be able to implement a sustainable lifestyle, a lifestyle that pays attention to environmental sustainability. Therefore, the concept of sustainable development will be achieved if it is accompanied by the awareness of environmental insight (Arya Utama, 2007, p. 65).

Life will be valuable as long as there is a degree of environmental quality that allows the development of life itself with the fulfillment of basic needs. The premise to support this statement is that there can be no decent life without a suitable environment. In other words, the environment directly affects the most basic rights such as life or physical integrity. So, the environment must be understood as one of the rights that enable people to thrive in an adequate environment that guarantees decent living conditions (García, 2020).

Humans and other living things have the right to a healthy living environment. Therefore, sustainable development is needed with environmental awareness and gives responsibility to humans to carry out their obligations in meeting the interests of current and future generations (Wahidin, 2014).

Sustainable Development is carried out to fulfill the needs of the current generation and future generations. So that efforts to manage natural resources are prohibited from being excessive but must be carried out with due regard to the environment carrying capacity so that sustainable development goals can be carried out correctly. Thus making humans the center of attention places humans as subjects and objects in realizing sustainable development. As a subject because humans are the implementers of development. As an object because in terms of realizing sustainable development of living things, especially in this case, humans are the goals of development results to meet their needs (Sugandhy & Hakim, 2009, p. 23).

Sustainable development with an environmental perspective utilizes natural resources to ensure the quality of life for humans or other creatures in the current generation without neglecting the next generation. *Sustainable Development* must include economic, social, and environmental aspects, all of which must be able to work together because they have their respective relationships in realizing sustainable development. In development, one must pay attention to resources and environmental arrangements so that the use of natural resources should not be excessive and must also be able to pay attention to the carrying capacity of the environment (Wahidin, 2014, p. 23). It means that in the development of a sector, it must be able to pay attention to the impact of other sectors that may arise as a result of the development.

Furthermore, sustainable development must pay attention to the use of resources, namely paying attention to the possible impacts that will arise due to the development of a sector to humans as social beings with their environment. Natural resources play a role in state revenue; the government has an essential role in natural resources and is expected to manage them well (Hadi Pratiwi, 2008).

The characteristics of sustainable development

According to RM Gatot Soemartono, sustainable development that is environmentally sound has the following characteristics: (Soemartono, 2004, pp. 145-146):

- Strive to be able to preserve biodiversity, which is the main thing so that the ecosystem is balanced so that natural resources can always be available for current and future generations;
- In managing natural resources by paying attention to the carrying capacity of the environment because the environment must be preserved;
- Paying attention to the economic, social, and environmental aspects of development at the same time because all these aspects cannot be separated, which means that the three must be able to support each other in order to carry out sustainable development;
- Can conserve and increase biodiversity continuously so that natural resources are always available and can protect;
- Using ways to preserve the environment that can pay attention to current generations without harming future generations

Munasinghe said that sustainable development has 3 (three) main objectives, namely: In the environmental aspect (ecology), efforts to utilize natural resources while still being able to preserve and protect the environment so as not to have negative impacts such as environmental damage; In terms of the economy, sustainable development is intended so that natural resources can be used as well as possible so that they will certainly get good results for economic growth in current and future generations; In the social aspect, sustainable development is expected to reduce poverty, namely that humans can be guaranteed their lives with the opportunity to work equally and make their lives prosperous (Yuniarto, 2013, p. 70).

According to Surya Pjajadningrat, *The Sustainable Development Process* that sustainable development has several processes, namely.

1. It is necessary to pay attention to the state of natural resources; in utilizing natural resources, it is required to pay attention to the ability of the environment so that sustainable development can be carried out properly; therefore, the use of natural resources must be wise and rational so that the

- current generation can still meet their needs without causing harm to future generations;
2. Paying attention to the quality of the environment, that the quality of natural resources depends on the quality of the environment itself so that sustainable development is also of high quality, it requires high environmental quality as well;
 3. The developing human resources.

In terms of utilization of natural resources, however, humans can affect nature by giving positive or negative impacts (destructive). Therefore, development is required to pay attention to the possible impacts that will arise from these activities. The positive impact of this development, namely: a. Natural resources play a role as state income; if they can be appropriately used, they will certainly get good results for economic growth in current and future generations; b. Technology will develop rapidly; c. Humans can be guaranteed their lives with the opportunity to work equally and make their lives prosperous (Soemartono, 2004, pp. 72-73).

Next is the negative impact of natural resources are not misused in their utilization and only by paying attention to the needs of the current generation but not paying attention to the needs of future generations. These activities will be detrimental to humans, namely: a. Reducing natural resources so that they affect future generations; b. Can damage the ecosystem causing the extinction of protected animals and plants, and c. Environmental damage or pollution.

STRATEGY IN REALIZING THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Askar Jaya stated that in a sustainable development strategy, the following must be considered (Jaya, 2004):

1. Development by Providing Guarantees for Equity and Social Justice

Sustainable development must be carried out fairly and equitably for the whole community (Hadi Pratiwi, 2008). Equity is a concept that cannot be measured (relatively); in realizing it, it must be based on such things as economic equality is achieved as a result of development which is an effort to prosper the people. That justice, in this case, is to be able to carry out development without compromising the needs of the next generation but still being able to fulfill the needs of the current generation.

2. Development that Values Diversity

To prosper the people with guarantees that the needs of current and future generations can be met, biodiversity is needed, which is the main thing so that the ecosystem is balanced. Therefore, maintaining diversity is a critical element in development so that natural resources are always available for each generation.

3. Development Using an Integrative Approach

The integrative approach means that in sustainable development, there is a relationship between humans and nature; humans can influence nature through positive or negative (in this case, destructive) impacts. Therefore, by providing a positive impact that utilizes the environment, the relationship between humans and nature is carried out well; therefore, development with an integrative approach is a concept that is possible to be implemented and, at the same time, is a challenge for the government.

4. Development with a Long-Term Perspective

Sustainable development implies that it pays attention to the current generation and future generations; this is the main challenge in sustainable development because people think that the present is more important, even though the present and the future are equally important. So the long-term perspective is a sustainable development perspective.

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the implementation of sustainable development is based on 3 (three) things, namely: natural resources, environmental quality factors, and also population. So in implementing *sustainable development*, if one of the aspects is not fulfilled, the development will not materialize properly. Sustainable development must pay attention to the carrying capacity of the environment so that existing resources can be used for the benefit of the current generation without ignoring the interests of future generations (Siombo, 2012, p. 63) .

In realizing sustainable development, some things must be considered. Emil Salim said that there are 5 (five) critical basic things that need to be considered, namely (Soemartono, 2004) :

1. Have a sense of awareness and attitude of cooperation on the importance of environmental, economic, and social aspects carried out together because all three require each other in order to realize sustainable development that is beneficial for current and future generations;
2. Along with the times, the needs of humans or other living creatures continue to grow; therefore, so that the current and future generations can still meet their needs, it is necessary to manage rationally and wisely natural resources while still paying attention to the carrying capacity of the environment;
3. Developing human resources with it is expected to be able to take action to deal with future environmental constraints or problems to minimize environmental distress;
4. Have a sense of awareness to take action in protecting or preserving environmental ecosystems among the community;
5. Strive for the establishment of institutions that aim to develop human resources in terms of participating in managing or preserving the environment.

PRINCIPLES OF INTERGENERATIONAL JUSTICE

The implementation of sustainable development in UUPPLH is carried out wisely and rationally by managing current Natural Resources (SDA), which aims to fulfill the interests of the current generation without neglecting the interests of future generations. In the concept of *sustainable development*, there is a principle of justice. Justice is in the form of the principle of one generation justice (*Intragenerational Equity Principle*) and the principle of intergenerational equity (*Intergenerational Equity Principle*).

The principle of one generation of justice; is that one generation must be fair and responsible for an environmental problem that occurs in that generation. If there are environmental problems, they must resolve the problem correctly so that they do not impact future generations (Maryanto, 2018) .

The principle of justice between generations. Humans have the right to a good and healthy environment in every generation, not to get a dire environmental situation or condition. Each generation must consider the environment carrying capacity in each of its activities so as not to cause harm to the next generation. According to Edith Brown, there are 3 (three) human actions in the current generation that can harm future generations (Weiss, 1990) :

1. Consumptive modern humans tend to require high resources, which impacts future generations. That is, in meeting their needs, they are required to pay more than the current generation, even though they enjoy the same resources;
2. The activities of the current generation, namely in terms of resource utilization, significantly impact future generations, so that if the utilization is not carried out efficiently, it will cause future generations to pay dearly for the inefficiency of resource utilization by the current generation;
3. The massacre of natural resources claimed to fulfill the interests of the current generation, therefore, can affect the next generation; it impacts the diversity of natural resources for future generations.

In the principle of intergenerational justice, there are 3 (three) basic things (Weiss, 1990, pp. 309–312):

- a) So that the next generation can enjoy a large diversity of resources to meet their needs as well as the current generation, it is required for each generation to maintain and protect the diversity of existing environmental resources;
- b) Each generation has to seek various ways to protect and maintain the environment, none other than because future generations also have the right to enjoy a healthy environment as in the current generation. It is to realize intergenerational justice.
- c) Concerning various natural wealth inheritances, each generation must provide guarantees to obtain the same access rights. Because future generations are also entitled to the right to gain access to these various natural wealth inheritances.

In the context of sustainable development, the principle of intergenerational and one-generation justice is indispensable to protecting, managing, and preserving the environment. Following Article 2, letter b of the UUPPLH, concerning the Principles of Sustainability and Sustainability, each generation has obligations and responsibilities to future generations and to one generation to preserve the environment so that the management of natural resources can develop under the interests of each generation.

A good and healthy environment is one of the fundamental rights of every Indonesian citizen. Humans become the most crucial part of sustainable development, based on their rights, as subjects and objects. Humans are subjects because they are those who carry out development. As an object because in terms of realizing sustainable development of living things, especially in this case, humans are the goals of development results to meet their needs (Sugandhy & Hakim, 2009, p. 23) . Thus, the population's quality in sustainable development allows them to utilize natural resources optimally, wisely, and rationally to maintain the environmental sustainability. Therefore, it is hoped that there will be a balance between the population and the environment carrying capacity (Purnama Wati, 2018).

Emil Salim reveals that sustainable development must be able to manage as well as possible the existing natural resources so that the concept of sustainable development is implemented by being able to preserve or develop the environment (eco-development) (Salim, 1993). The environment, which is the essential element in realizing the concept of sustainable development, is aimed at fulfilling the interests of the current generation by taking into account the interests of future generations so that intergenerational welfare and quality of life can be guaranteed.

IMPACT OF *ILLEGAL LOGGING* ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

The practice of *illegal logging* in Indonesia has multiplied since the emergence of the timber industry in Indonesia in the 1970s to develop Indonesian wood production for the benefit of future generations. However, in reality, these activities tend to prioritize economic interests rather than environmental interests, which is not following its original purpose, namely for the benefit of future generations. These industries carry out activities contrary to the law, namely *illegal logging*, resulting in the loss of forest land by carrying out large-scale logging (deforestation) that Indonesia began to lose its forest and even forest area until 2013 slowly began to disappear by up to 72 percent (Lisa Auhara, 2013). The rise of *illegal logging practices* impacts all sectors, namely the environment, economy, and society. Even though the environment has a significant role in the economy, without it, the economic system will not function as expected, which indirectly cannot guarantee the welfare of the intergenerational community (Yusa & Hermanto, 2018).

Illegal logging is an act of exploiting forest resources, not wisely or rationally. In other words, that is done excessively without paying attention to the needs of future generations. These activities include all forestry activities against the law, starting from harvesting, managing, and trading timber (Soeikromo, 2016)

Illegal logging causes forest damage, whereas forest damage is environmental damage. *Environmental destruction* is an activity that results in direct/indirect changes to the environmental ecosystem, which makes it unable to function as a supporter of sustainable development. It has been stated in article 1, number 16 UUPPLH.

Natural disasters that often hit various regions in Indonesia, such as floods and landslides, are caused mainly by illegal logging activities. This activity also caused the extinction of several rare flora and fauna species (Salim, 1993). *Illegal logging* activity exploits natural resources on a large scale to obtain the most significant possible profit by ignoring the environment carrying capacity. These activities will, of course, harm the environment, causing environmental pollution and damage, therefore causing the quality of the environment to decline, making the environment unable to carry out its function as a *life support system* with which it will harm living things especially humans. As a result, sustainable, environmentally sound development to ensure the welfare and quality of life between generations cannot be implemented. Below are some of the consequences of *illegal logging practices* (Utami, 2010):

- Some areas in Indonesia, when it rains, often experience floods or landslides due to the loss of trees.
- Reduced water sources so that the interests of the community are disturbed by this;
- The extinction of flora and fauna;
- Natural disasters that may occur as a result of *illegal logging practices*
- In meeting their needs, in this case, future generations are required to pay more than the current generation, even though they consume the same resources;
- Reducing trees or forests due to illegal logging activities triggers global warming. The depletion of the ozone layer will decrease air quality, melting polar ice caps, smog, etc. It became a serious international problem.

Development that prioritizes economic interests over the environment will impact environmental damage, not guarantee that sustainable development can

be realized. It means that sustainable development must be oriented towards environmental, social, and economic sustainability (Akmaliah, 2017; Ferretti, 1989). These aspects must be implemented simultaneously at the same time because they have their respective relationships, meaning that the economic, social, and environmental aspects must be able to support each other so that sustainable development can be implemented. The environment plays a role in the economic sector. Suppose natural resource management is not carried out in a balanced manner and ignores the environment carrying capacity. In any case, the country's economy cannot run well. The economic sector must still be considered because if the economy is neglected, it will cause problems with the social aspect, where the economic aspect can affect the social aspect. In utilizing natural resources, it is necessary to pay attention to the activities of the surrounding community so that the development can have a positive impact on the community's economy so that there is little possibility of environmental damage. These activities have a positive impact on the current generation and impact the next generation (Burhanuddin, 2016).

Based on the description above, we can see that the practice of *illegal logging* does not reflect the goal of sustainable development. It did not manage natural resources wisely and rationally so that the current generation could fulfill its interests without ignoring the interests of future generations to ensure the welfare and quality of life of intergenerational people. *Illegal logging* is collecting, cutting or receiving, buying or transporting, or possessing timber forest products from forest areas suspected to be illegal without a Certificate of Legal Forest Products (SKSHH). Illegal logging tends to be more concerned with economic interests than the environment itself in managing natural resources, even though the environment plays a significant role in the economy, without which the economic system will not function as expected. Development that only pays attention to the economic system also indirectly does not reflect aspects of justice and sustainability for the benefit of intergenerational society.

CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST *ILLEGAL LOGGING PRACTICES* IN INDONESIA

Due to the prevalence of illegal logging and its impacts, law enforcement efforts are made against illegal logging in Indonesia. So it is hoped that Indonesia's forests can be maintained and sustainable from various disturbances that damage them. According to M. Husein, law enforcement is the law's implementation by law enforcement officers who have interests by their authority based on applicable legal rules (Zakaria, 2020).

According to Soerjono Soekanto, Law enforcement is an activity to harmonize the relationship of values outlined in solid rules and attitudes of action as a series of final value translations to create, maintain and maintain peaceful social life (Soekanto, 1983).

Law enforcement aims to create a sense of justice, legal certainty, and benefit in society. Law enforcement in Indonesia has factors to support the implementation. The problem of law enforcement is a complicated problem due to several factors that influence it. Soerjono Soekanto describes the factors of law enforcement as follows (Soekanto, 1983) :

1. statutory factor
2. Law enforcement factors

3. Factors of facilities or facilities
4. Community factor
5. Cultural factors

These five factors become a benchmark for the effectiveness of law enforcement, so if one of the five factors is not met, then law enforcement cannot run efficiently. The crime of *illegal logging* is categorized as a great crime because these activities can harm the stability of the country's economy and people's lives. Even though it is known that the environment plays a role in the economic sector, if the use of natural resources is not wisely and rationally and does not pay attention to it, the environment carrying capacity, the country's economy cannot run well. However, the economic sector must still be considered. If the economy is neglected, it will cause problems with the social aspect, where the economic aspect can affect the social aspect (Burhanuddin, 2016, p. 14).

However, considering that there is no official definition of *illegal logging* itself, there are differences of opinion regarding its elements. That is (Budyatmojo, 2013):

- a). there is an activity
- b). felling or transporting or processing or selling or buying wood
- c). illegally
- d). which can destroy the forest
- e). there is a law that prohibits
- f). contrary to applicable law

From the explanation above, there is the most striking element. Namely, "which can damage the forest," forest damage is damage to the environment because it has a comprehensive enough impact on the economic, social, and environmental (ecological) aspects. It cannot support *sustainable development* as regulated in the law. Law 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management.

The preamble of UUPPLH itself is that every generation has the right to a good and healthy environment as a form of human rights. Along with the times, the quality of the living environment gradually declines due to rampant illegal logging activities. It reduces trees or forests, which then triggers global warming (*global warming*) because the ozone layer is depleting. It is well known that global warming impacts decreasing air quality, melting polar ice, and making it a serious issue internationally. It impacts the survival of living things, which is why regulations regarding environmental protection and management are needed seriously (Wahidin, 2014, pp. 143-144).

Based on the description of the preamble of the UUPPLH, it is known that implementing sustainable development environmentally sound involves many parties. The government and every stakeholder must strive to protect and preserve the environment. The government is expected to improve legal products, especially at the technical level, so that environmentally sustainable development is not only a written concept and is expected to be appropriately implemented.

In realizing the concept of *sustainable development*, it is necessary to prevent and enforce the law to protect and secure forests:

Preventive Effort

It is intended to prevent *illegal logging activities* by a. counseling on the dangers of forest destruction to create awareness among the community that forests are very useful in ensuring the quality of the environment; b. Community and legal officials carry out forest patrols to secure or protect the forest from irresponsible elements and other prevention programs.

Repressive Effort

In enforcing criminal law Against environmental crimes (forestry), in this case, *illegal logging*, the government has issued Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2005 concerning the Eradication of Illegal Logging in forest areas. It is hoped that this will reduce the number of illegal logging *crimes*. Furthermore, in following up on the perpetrators of *illegal logging*, namely with Law 18/2013 on Forest Prevention and Eradication, namely: imprisonment and fines. In addition, without reducing criminal sanctions, perpetrators of violations are also subject to “administrative sanctions.” Perpetrators of illegal logging are subject to sanctions to pay compensation according to the level of damage caused. It is used for rehabilitation costs, forest restoration, and other necessary actions. Meanwhile, permit holders are subject to sanctions in fines, cessation of activities, reduction of area, or revocation of permits.

CONCLUSION

Implementation of development will have positive and negative impacts. Wise and rational development will positively impact environmental, economic, and social aspects. The utilization of natural resources that are not excessive and oriented towards sustainability will meet the interests of the present generation and not ignore the interests of future generations. On the other hand, the development and utilization of natural resources carried out by exploiting natural resources on a large scale and not paying attention to sustainability will negatively impact current and future generations. Pollution and environmental damage will occur, and the welfare and quality of life between generations will be threatened.

The crime of illegal logging is a great crime because these activities can harm the stability of the country’s economy and people’s lives. Of course, forest damage is also damaging to the environment because it has a reasonably broad impact on economic, social, and environmental (ecological) aspects. In enforcing the criminal law, there are articles 82-106 of Law 18/2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Environmental Destruction with threats of imprisonment, fines, and article 18 “administrative sanctions.” The practice of illegal logging (illegal logging) does not reflect the goal of sustainable development, namely the community’s welfare by managing natural resources wisely and rationally so that current and future generations can enjoy the results as a form of “justice.”

The government enacted Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management (UUPH) to realize sustainable development. Meanwhile, to prevent the crime of illegal logging, the government stipulates Law No. 8 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Environmental Destruction. This step is a preventive and repressive measure against Indonesia’s illegal logging and environmental destruction. Legal compliance plays a significant role in ensuring that all elements of society run within the corridor of sustainable development. It is necessary to ensure future generations’ welfare and quality of life.

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