



PENYIDIKAN TINDAK PIDANA PERUSAKAN HUTAN OLEH PENYIDIK PEGAWAI NEGERI SIPIL

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Abstract

Penyidikan terhadap tindak pidana di bidang kehutanan tidak hanya dapat ditangani oleh penyidik Kepolisian, tetapi juga Pejabat Pegawai Negeri Sipil tertentu yang lingkup tugas dan tanggung jawabnya meliputi pengurusan hutan, diberi wewenang khusus sebagai penyidik. Pengaturan tentang peran PPNS kehutanan dalam penyidikan tindak pidana perusakan hutan diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1981 tentang Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Acara Pidana (KUHP) yang menyatakan selain penyidikan Polri terdapat Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PPNS). Undang-Undang yang secara khusus yang menjadi dasar hukum bagi pejabat PPNS untuk melakukan yang di atur secara terpisah diluar KUHP adalah Undang-undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1990 Tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya, Undang-Undang 19 Tahun 2004 Tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 Tentang Kehutanan, Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2013 Tentang Pencegahan Dan Pemberantasan Perusakan Hutan. Hambatan yang dihadapi PPNS dalam penyidikan tindak pidana perusakan hutan adalah dari faktor penegak hukumnya, kurangnya jumlah penyidik pegawai negeri sipil kehutanan yang ada, sulitnya mengungkap barang bukti dan adanya oknum atau pejabat yang membekingi tindak pidana perusakan hutan serta faktor sarana dan fasilitas yang kurang memadai, dan kurangnya kepedulian dan kesadaran hukum masyarakat.

Kata Kunci : Penyidik, Tindak Pidana, Perusakan Hutan.

INVESTIGATION OF FOREST DESTRUCTION CRIMINAL ACTS BY CIVIL SERVANT INVESTIGATIONS

Abstract

Investigations into criminal acts in the forestry sector can not only be handled by police investigators, but also certain Civil Service Officials whose scope of duties and responsibilities forest management, are given special authority includes investigators. Regulations regarding the role of forestry PPNS in investigating criminal acts of forest destruction are regulated in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) which states that in addition to Polri investigations there are Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS). The law which specifically becomes the legal basis for PPNS officials to do what is regulated separately outside the Criminal Procedure Code is Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Living Natural Resources and their Ecosystems, Law 19 of 2004 concerning Amendments to the Law Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction. Obstacles faced by PPNS in investigating criminal acts of forest destruction are law enforcement factors, the lack of available forestry civil servant investigators, the difficulty in disclosing evidence and the presence of individuals or officials who support criminal acts of forest destruction and the factors of inadequate facilities and amenities. and the lack of concern and legal awareness of the community.

Keywords: Investigator, Crime, Forest Destruction.





INTRODUCTION

According to Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, it is stated that "forests are a unified ecosystem in the form of a stretch of land containing natural biological resources dominated by trees in a natural environment that cannot be separated from one another." Forests as national development capital have real benefits for the life and livelihood of the Indonesian people, both ecological, socio-cultural and economic benefits, in a balanced and dynamic manner. For this reason, forests must be managed and administered, protected and utilized sustainably for the welfare of the Indonesian people, both present and future generations.

Forests, as a key component of life support systems, provide significant benefits to humanity, and therefore must be preserved. Forests play a role in maintaining harmony and balance in the global environment, making their relationship with the international community crucial, while prioritizing national interests.

Sustainable forest development requires serious efforts because various forestry crimes persist, such as illegal destruction, illegal mining, and unlicensed plantations. These crimes have caused significant state losses and damage to socio-cultural and environmental life, and have exacerbated global warming, which has become a national, regional, and international issue.

Recently, forest destruction has become increasingly widespread and complex. This destruction occurs not only in production forests but has also spread to protected and conservation forests. Forest destruction has developed into a criminal act with extraordinary impacts and is organized, involving many parties, both nationally and internationally. The damage caused has reached alarming levels for the survival of the nation and state. Addressing forest destruction requires extraordinary measures.

Forest damage can occur due to misuse of area management boundaries by permit-holding companies, structural planning, and spatial utilization patterns, including land use, water use, air use, and reforestation. Increasing forestry crime results in the destruction and loss of forest ecosystems and the preservation of environmental functions.

Forest destruction (illegal logging) as a form of environmental crime has become one of the main obstacles in realizing an Indonesian forest management system for the welfare of all levels of society. Efforts to address forest destruction have long been underway, but they have not been effective and have not yet shown optimal results. This is partly due to the fact that existing laws and regulations do not explicitly regulate criminal acts of organized forest destruction. Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, which is a new legal umbrella so that organized forest destruction can be handled effectively and efficiently and provide a deterrent effect to perpetrators. Efforts to eradicate forest destruction through this law are implemented by prioritizing the principles of justice and legal certainty, sustainability, state responsibility, community participation, accountability, priority, as well as integration and coordination.

If a forestry crime occurs, an investigation is carried out. Investigations into forestry crimes can not only be handled by Police investigators, but also by certain Civil Servant Officials whose scope of duties and responsibilities includes forest management, who are





given special authority as investigators (Article 77 paragraph (1) of the Forestry Law). The authority of PPNS in the forestry sector is further regulated in Article 77 paragraph (2) of the Forestry Law.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The object of this research is the crime of forest destruction, specifically protected forests. This research is descriptive and analytical in nature, as it only describes the object at issue. Descriptive research leads to normative juridical research, namely research that starts from problems by looking at the reality that occurs in the field, then connecting it with applicable laws and regulations

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Civil Servant Investigators are regulated in Article 6 paragraph (1) letter b, Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) which states that in addition to Polri investigations, there are Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS). Civil servants who have the function and authority as investigators. Basically, the authority they have is based on the provisions of special criminal laws, which have stipulated the granting of investigative authority in one of the Articles. So in addition to Polri officials, the special criminal law gives authority to the relevant civil servant officials to conduct investigations.

Civil Servant Investigators are Civil Servants (PNS) who are authorized by the law that serves as their respective legal basis (special law) to conduct investigations. The specific law that serves as the legal basis for PPNS officials to conduct this investigation is usually a special provision regarding criminal acts that are regulated separately/outside the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP). Examples of such special laws include: Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems, Law 19 of 2004 concerning Amendments to Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction and others.

PPNS are always closely related to their main duties, namely conducting investigations according to the provisions of the laws that serve as their respective legal basis, as mentioned above. Investigation (opsbornig) is a series of actions by investigators in matters and according to the methods regulated in this law to search for and collect evidence that occurs in order to find the suspect (Article 1 point 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code).

The PPNS exists to enforce the law on certain crimes, the nature of which requires special skills from investigators to handle the case. Therefore, the PPNS is a subsystem of the criminal justice system.

Handling cases of criminal acts of destruction of protected forests, the PPNS within the scope of the Regency Natural Resources Conservation Center consists of PPNS within the Forestry Police Unit, namely 3 (three) investigators.

Article 39 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems states that in addition to Indonesian





National Police Investigating Officers, certain Civil Servant Officers within the department whose scope of duties and responsibilities include fostering the conservation of biological natural resources and their ecosystems, are given special authority as investigators as referred to in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law, to conduct investigations into criminal acts in the field of Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems.

Article 77 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 19 of 2004 concerning Amendments to Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry states that in addition to investigators of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, certain civil servant investigators whose scope of duties and responsibilities includes forest management, are given special authority as investigators as referred to in the Criminal Procedure Code.

Article 1 number (3) of Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, Civil Servant Investigating Officers, hereinafter abbreviated as PPNS, are certain civil servant officials within the scope of central and regional forestry agencies who by law are given special authority in investigations in the field of forestry and Conservation of Natural Biological Resources and their Ecosystems.

Article 29 of Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction states that in addition to Investigators of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, PPNS are given special authority as investigators as referred to in the Criminal Procedure Code.

Article 1 number (3) of Government Regulation Number 45 of 2004 concerning Forest Protection, Forestry Civil Servant Investigators are certain Civil Servant Officials within the scope of central and regional forestry agencies who by law are given special authority as investigators in the field of forestry and Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems.

Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that Forestry PPNS are spread not only across the Ministry of Forestry (Central and UPT), but also across the Provincial/District/City Forestry Services in the regions.

The Forestry PPNS's duty is to uphold the law by conducting investigations into certain criminal acts as stipulated in the laws that serve as the legal basis. In carrying out their duties, they are coordinated and supervised by National Police investigators. They also provide internal guidance to ensure readiness in carrying out investigative duties.

Implementation of the role of Forestry PPNS in investigating criminal acts of forest destruction carried out through several stages, namely:

1. Investigation stage.
2. Investigation stage.
3. Preparation of case files.
4. Submission of case files.

The four stages of investigation procedures carried out by the Forestry Police mentioned above can be seen in the following explanation below.

1. Investigation Stage.

The basis of the investigation is if there is a report, from the community or the Forestry Police operations team, suspected violations or crimes in the forestry sector,





the reporter (if the Forestry Police operations team) makes an Incident Report (LK), which contains the identity of the reporter with witnesses, type of violation, time of incident, modus operandi, location of the Crime Scene (TKP). Next, the investigator conducts an investigation on the orders of his direct superior. The next action taken by the Forestry Police investigator after receiving the report or complaint is:

- a. Visiting the Scene of the Crime (TKP)
- b. Processing the crime scene (taking photos), making a crime scene sketch, securing evidence.
- c. Ask for information from people around the crime scene, or people who know about criminal acts in the forestry sector.
- d. Searching for/pursuing the suspect.

For legal (security) interests and for investigative purposes so that suspects do not flee and destroy evidence, Forestry Police investigators, based on the authority given to them, can detain suspects who commit violations or crimes in the forestry sector.

2. Conducting an investigation

At this stage, the actions that can be taken by Forestry investigators are:

- a. Calling and examining witnesses (making an examination report).
- b. Make a report on the crime scene examination (report on photographing evidence).
- c. Securing evidence.
- d. Summon and examine the suspect (make an examination report).
- e. Confiscate evidence signed by the suspect (evidence used and proceeds of crime).
- f. Create a Letter of Notification of Commencement of Investigation (SPDP) which is sent to the Prosecutor's Office and a copy to the local Police (according to the jurisdiction of the TKP).
- g. Submit an application for permission to confiscate evidence from the local District Court.
- h. Requesting or submitting expert witnesses.

3. Preparation of case files.

From the results of the investigation, examination of witnesses and suspects, it has been confirmed that there are elements of a violation or criminal act, so the next stage is to make a resume which includes, among other things:

- a. Summarize the results of the examination, statements from witnesses, expert witnesses, and statements from suspects.
- b. Formulate the articles that are suspected of being charged against the suspect.

4. Submission of case files

Submitting case files to a National Police investigator can only be done if:

- a. The case files have been completed, and the forestry investigator made a cover letter, and it is known that the investigator's superior submitted it to the General Investigator (Polri), several days after the Polri investigator examined the case files, a cover letter was then made to the Public Prosecutor (JPU) accompanied by a receipt for the case files.





- b. If the case files have been completed and are deemed sufficient by the Public Prosecutor, a letter is drawn up and declared complete (P 21), and the Public Prosecutor orders the Civil Servant Investigator (PPNS) of the Forestry Police to hand over the suspect and evidence.

PPNS in investigating criminal acts of forest destruction experience several obstacles or barriers, namely:

1. Legal factors/statutory regulations that regulate criminal acts of forest destruction.
2. Law enforcement factors consist of internal and external factors.
 - a. Internal factors include witnesses and suspects who do not comply with investigators' summons for questioning, difficulty in tracking and finding evidence, a lack of civil servant forestry investigators and a lack of quality human resources.
 - b. External factors include weak and ineffective coordination between law enforcement officers, perpetrators who order the act are difficult to prosecute, the presence of certain officers/officials who provide protection, infrastructure and facilities factors and community factors.

More details about The obstacles faced by PPNS in investigating criminal acts of forest destruction can be stated as follows:

1. Legal factors/statutory regulations that regulate criminal acts of forest destruction

The obstacle faced by forestry civil servant investigators in dealing with forest destruction crimes related to legal factors is the absence of legislation that specifically regulates forest destruction crimes. As is known, forest destruction crimes are special crimes. Therefore, legislation is needed that specifically regulates forest destruction crimes both materially and formally. In addition, the lack of harmony between the agreed forest use map (TGHK) and the provincial and district/city spatial planning maps, causing forestry civil servant investigators to have great difficulty in conducting investigations, this is due to the unclear legal certainty regarding the status of forest areas in the Regency.

2. Law enforcement factors

The obstacles faced by civil servant investigators of the forestry service in dealing with criminal acts of forest destruction related to law enforcement factors are as follows:

- a. Internal

These internal factors originate from within the civil servant investigators themselves, and relate to the obstacles faced by civil servant investigators in the Forestry Service when investigating forest destruction crimes. These obstacles are as follows:

- 1) Witnesses and suspects who do not comply with the investigator's summons for questioning.

An obstacle faced by Forestry PPNS in conducting investigations into forest destruction crimes is the absence of witnesses or suspects to appear before the PPNS for questioning. This is because not all suspects in forest destruction crimes are detained. Therefore, it is not uncommon for witnesses or suspects to fail to appear when summoned. The absence of suspects or witnesses who have been summoned causes the examination schedule set by the Forestry PPNS to always be unable to proceed as scheduled. The failure to proceed with the scheduled examinations causes the examination and investigation process into forest destruction crimes to be longer





and protracted, therefore it is not uncommon for the Forestry PPNS to require a rather long time in conducting investigations into forest destruction crimes.

2) The difficulty of tracking and finding evidence

Another obstacle faced by Forestry PPNS in investigating forest destruction crimes is the difficulty of finding or collecting evidence, as perpetrators of forest destruction now employ other methods to deceive or eliminate evidence. This new method involves first processing wood into finished or semi-finished goods. Wood is not distributed as logs, but rather processed into processed wood, which is loaded onto trucks with official documentation. To deceive investigators, the processed wood is mixed with other processed wood from legal logging. As a result, forestry investigators must first sort out legal from illegal, requiring greater precision and time.

3) The shortage of civil servant forestry investigators. To handle a forestry crime, especially forest destruction, at least 5-6 Forestry Civil Servant Investigators are needed. This is because forest destruction is a crime that is very difficult to handle and investigate. Because of the difficulty of investigating forest destruction crimes, every forestry agency, whether at the provincial, district, or city level, ideally has a minimum of 5 (five) civil servant forestry investigators.

4) Lack of quality human resources

In terms of quality, the existing Forestry PPNS is still not very qualified. This is because not all PPNS owned by the Forestry Service have an educational background in law, in addition to the still lack of knowledge of PPNS themselves in terms of investigative techniques and techniques, which will also affect the performance of these PPNS in carrying out their duties. The success of the criminal law mission to overcome the crime of forest destruction is not only determined by the perfection of the legal policy formulation formulated in positive law. But more than that, its success is very dependent on the apparatus who implement it (law enforcement) from the investigation level to the execution level. This is due to the unique characteristics of the crime of forest destruction as a special crime. Logically, the Forestry PPNS must have more capabilities in conducting investigations and must have extensive knowledge and insight into the material offenses and legal events related to the investigation process of forest destruction crimes.

b. External

External factors are factors that hinder civil servant investigators from conducting investigations originating from outside sources. The following external factors hinder civil servant investigators from conducting investigations:

1) Weak and non-functioning coordination between law enforcement agencies

Coordination between law enforcement agencies plays a crucial role in enforcing the law against forest destruction. Similarly, the investigation of forest destruction crimes involves not only the Indonesian National Police as investigators but also civil servant investigators and forestry police, who are authorized by law to conduct inquiries and prosecutions into forestry crimes, particularly forest destruction.

2) The perpetrator who ordered the act is difficult to prosecute by the law





The forest destruction crimes occurring in the Regency are organized crimes involving numerous actors with diverse interests and networks, including forestry officials, government officials, business owners, and other agencies. In practice, only field workers, such as loggers, logging transporters, and illegal timber receivers, are often arrested. The masterminds behind the forest destruction seem impenetrable to the law. This is because the perpetrators typically know in advance that their employees have been caught red-handed, giving them the opportunity to flee and ultimately escape prosecution. These perpetrators are often close to certain authorities or officials, making it extremely difficult to prosecute them. Failure to apprehend the intellectual actors behind the forest destruction will further hinder the disclosure of the forest destruction, as law enforcement has so far been limited to their subordinates or field workers.

3) There are officers/officials who are protecting

The presence of officials from the Forestry Service itself, the National Police, the authorities, and officials from other agencies who support forest destruction practices makes eradicating forest destruction difficult. These officials play a crucial role in forest destruction practices. In addition to providing security guarantees, they also provide opportunities for perpetrators to carry out forest destruction practices. One example of officials supporting forest destruction practices is the granting of timber utilization permits that do not comply with laws and regulations and are suspected of containing elements of bribery and corruption. Another form of support for forest destruction practices is the escort provided by officials from the police, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), and the forestry police to logging and transporting the timber. The presence of these officials supporting these officials will slightly hamper the investigation process into forest destruction crimes. This is because these backers usually attempt to cover up or obstruct investigators from conducting investigations into these forest destruction crimes.

4) Facilities and infrastructure factors

Facilities are one of the factors that influence law enforcement. Without certain facilities and infrastructure, it is impossible for law enforcement to proceed smoothly. This facility factor also influences civil servant investigators of the Forestry Service in conducting investigations, this is because the crime of forest destruction is a complex crime to handle, because civil servant investigators of the Forestry Service must conduct inspections at the scene, which to get there, facilities and infrastructure are needed. The completeness of facilities and infrastructure in the activity of eradicating forest destruction through the investigation process is a factor that determines the success of overcoming the crime of forest destruction. Obstacles faced by civil servant investigators in overcoming the crime of forest destruction related to facilities and infrastructure are as follows:

- a) The lack of facilities and infrastructure to support the investigation process, such as the unavailability of heavy equipment and transportation equipment to transport and store evidence from the scene to the storage location.





b) The inadequate budget allocation for investigation purposes, starting from operational activities, coercive measures, transportation to security and counting of evidence that require quite high costs. This is acknowledged by civil servant investigators, where in one investigation process, forestry PPNS requires a very large budget, starting from the budget to get to the location to the budget needed in the investigation. In one investigation, civil servant investigators require a minimum budget of around Rp. 12,000,000 (twelve million rupiah) while the budget allocated for forestry civil servant investigators for one operation is only Rp. 9,000,000 million (nine million rupiah). With this minimal budget, civil servant investigators must be able to optimize it as best as possible.

5) Community factors

Law enforcement originates from the community and aims to achieve peace within the community. Therefore, from a certain perspective, the community influences law enforcement. The continued use of many community members as shields or protectors against perpetrators of forest destruction can also hinder forestry civil servant investigators in conducting investigations into forest destruction crimes. This is because the community will attempt to resist law enforcement officers during inspections at the scene or in the field.

The fact that the majority of people living in and around forests are economically impoverished is also a barrier. Limited access, low levels of education, and a lack of employment opportunities impact the well-being of forest-dwelling communities. This reality is exploited by financiers and capitalists through forest destruction practices.

Communities are the spearheads of forest destruction practices, resulting in the destruction of forest resources. Through these communities, the financiers and capitalists involved in forest destruction hide and constantly pit them against each other. The large number of people living in and around forests who join groups involved in forest destruction has resulted in an increase in the rate of forest destruction. Consequently, community factors are a major obstacle faced by forestry PPNS (National Forestry Officials) in their efforts to eradicate forest destruction practices, particularly during field inspections. Furthermore, the lack of legal awareness among communities living around or within forests leads to the exploitation of forest products, particularly timber, without following established regulations.

Efforts made by Civil Servant Investigators in an effort to overcome forest destruction are:

1. Efforts made by Forestry PPNS regarding the absence of specific regulations governing criminal acts of forest destruction.

The efforts made by the Forestry PPNS regarding the absence of specific regulations governing the crime of forest destruction are by submitting a proposal to the government through the leadership, namely the Ministry of Forestry, to create specific legislation regarding the crime of forest destruction.





The proposal to create special regulations will provide clarity regarding the crime of forest destruction and the officials authorized to handle or investigate criminal acts of forest destruction. Furthermore, efforts that can be made by the Forestry PPNS regarding the absence of special regulations on forest destruction is to hold discussions with other law enforcement officials and forestry experts to align perceptions regarding the non-criminal nature of forest destruction. With a shared perception of law enforcement officials regarding the crime of forest destruction, it will be easier for law enforcement officials, especially forestry PPNS, to enforce the law against criminal acts of forest destruction. Meanwhile, efforts made by the Forestry PPNS regarding the inconsistency between forest use maps and provincial, district/city spatial plans are by submitting a request to the head of the agency to submit to the Governor and the Provincial DPRD to immediately ratify the harmony between forest use maps and provincial, district/city spatial plans, thereby providing legal certainty regarding forest areas for Forestry PPNS to work.

2. Efforts made by Forestry PPNS regarding law enforcement factors

a. Internal Barriers

1) Efforts made by forestry PPNS to overcome obstacles for witnesses and suspects who do not comply with summonses

The efforts made are to re-summon the witness up to the 3rd time and if they still do not comply with the PPNS summons, then coercive measures will be taken by issuing a warrant to bring or bring the witness to the PPNS by force. In carrying out this effort, the Forestry PPNS coordinates first with the Police Investigator or the District Police. For suspects who are not detained, and do not comply with the PPNS summons, the Forestry PPNS will re-summon the suspect up to the 3rd time and if they still do not comply with the summons, the Forestry PPNS will take coercive measures, namely by issuing a detention warrant to the suspect. because they are considered uncooperative and in carrying out the detention, the Forestry PPNS coordinates with the Police Investigator, both in the technique and technicalities of detention or arrest of the suspect.

2) Efforts to overcome obstacles to evidence

To address the difficulty of finding and tracking evidence, the Forestry PPNS has attempted to overcome this by thoroughly examining documents and verifying their authenticity. They have also sought assistance from expert witnesses or parties experienced in handling forest destruction crimes, both from the police and the forestry agency itself.

3) Efforts made by Forestry PPNS to address the obstacles of insufficient numbers of personnel and quality of human resources

To overcome the problem of the lack of personnel and quality of human resources for forestry PPNS in the investigation process, the District Forestry Service has made several efforts, including:

a) Submit a proposal to the government to increase PPNS, until it reaches an amount comparable to the forest area.





- b) Providing opportunities for Forestry PPNS to participate in education and vocational training, this can be seen from the large number of PPNS with a Bachelor's degree (SI) background and providing opportunities for Forestry PPNS to participate in training and seminars held by other law enforcement agencies related to improving the capabilities of Forestry PPNS in investigative techniques and techniques.
- b. External Barriers
- 1) Efforts made by forestry PPNS to overcome the obstacles of weak and inadequate coordination between law enforcers.
 - 2) The efforts made by forestry PPNS to overcome obstacles to weak coordination between law enforcers are as follows:
 - a) Mapping the problems that arise related to cross-agency coordination
 - b) Increasing discussion forums and meetings between law enforcement officers with the aim of achieving a common view in carrying out investigative duties.
 - 3) Efforts made by Forestry PPNS to prevent individuals from supporting forest destruction practices.

The PPNS' efforts to address these obstacles include conducting professional investigations and coordinating with management if any parties attempt to obstruct the PPNS Forestry's investigations into perpetrators of forest destruction. Furthermore, the PPNS Forestry also collaborates with NGOs and the media to monitor and disclose cases handled by the PPNS Forestry to the public, so that those supporting these forest destruction practices can be identified and exposed.
3. Efforts to improve facilities and infrastructure factors
- Efforts to overcome the obstacles of the minimal budget and facilities owned by the Forestry PPNS in the investigation process. In response to this obstacle, especially the minimal facilities owned by the Forestry PPNS when conducting investigations at the scene of the crime, is to submit a request to the leadership to add, improve the facilities owned by the Forestry PPNS and increase the budget owned by the forestry service for the investigation process into criminal acts of forest destruction.

CONCLUSION

Regulations regarding the role of forestry PPNS in investigating criminal acts of forest destruction are regulated in Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) which states that in addition to the National Police investigations there are Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS). The laws that specifically serve as the legal basis for PPNS officials to carry out those regulated separately outside the KUHP are Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems, Law 19 of 2004 concerning Amendments to Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction.

Implementation of the role of forestry PPNS in investigating criminal acts of forest destruction is by conducting investigations into perpetrators of criminal acts of forest destruction based on the Criminal Procedure Code and laws and regulations in the forestry





sector and coordinating with other law enforcement officers in dealing with criminal acts forest destruction, especially in the investigation of criminal acts forest destruction.

Obstacles faced by PPNS in investigating criminal acts of forest destruction is from the law enforcement factor, the lack of the number of forestry civil servant investigators, the difficulty of uncovering evidence and the existence of individuals or officials who support criminal acts of forest destruction as well as inadequate facilities and infrastructure factors, and the lack of public concern and legal awareness. Efforts made by the Forestry Service Civil Servant Investigators in overcoming criminal acts of forest destruction are holding discussions with various parties related to overcoming criminal acts of forest destruction, especially in investigative duties, collaborating with various parties such as NGOs and other law enforcers, completing existing facilities and infrastructure and providing an understanding of the dangers of criminal acts of forest destruction for the community.

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