



Implementation of cites (convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora) in dealing with illegal timber trade in Indonesia

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

CITES;
Illegal;
Indonesia;
Ratification;
Timber Trade.

Article history:

Received Dec 15, 2024;
Revised Dec 22, 2024;
Accepted Dec 30, 2024;
Online Jan 30, 2025.

ABSTRACT

This research examines the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in dealing with illegal timber trade in Indonesia. As a convention, CITES helps Indonesia deal with the illegal timber trade by making rules for timber traders. The problem of illegal logging and timber trade is a global crime. This action has damaged forests and even caused extinction for wildlife due to illegal logging for the benefit of certain groups. In this research, the author uses the literature study method by collecting information from reading which is then analyzed to get results. The purpose of this research is to find out the implementation of CITES in Indonesia in dealing with illegal timber trade that causes forest damage and loss. From the results of the study it can be found that Indonesia has ratified CITES and implemented it in the form of laws and Ministerial regulations. CITES is an international treaty that deals with plant and animal trade. Every country that ratifies CITES must be able to trade legally. By ratifying and making rules in Indonesia, timber trade can be carried out legally and pay attention to various aspects related to the environment. The implementation of CITES has an impact on forest protection, people can trade timber legally and protect animals in the forest.

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries that has tropical forests. Indonesia's tropical forests are the third largest after Brazil and Congo. About 59% of the land in Indonesia is tropical forest which is 10% of the total forest area in the world, about 126 million hectares (Ha) of forest (Kepala Biro Hubungan Masyarakat, 2021). Forests are places that play a very important role in the sustainability of human life. The existence of forests contributes to humans and humans utilize the forest. Therefore, there needs to be harmony between humans and forests and all living things in it. Forests are a source of income for humans, where forest products can be managed and utilized by humans to meet their daily needs. There are also forest products that can be traded such as wood.

Indonesian timberlands are woodlands that are regularly called one of the world's lungs that contribute oxygen for the maintainability of living things that can assimilate carbon dioxide, which is destructive carbon and deliver oxygen gas required by people (Wahyuni & Suranto, 2021). But the timberland has been harmed by human activities. Timberland harm is carried out by people by burning timberlands, unlawful logging which is at that point exchanged, and natural contamination which comes about in surges, avalanches, and deforestation. The issue of woodland devastation due to unlawful logging in Indonesia is considered to have come to the most noticeably awful stage within the world, characterized by a number of large-scale misfortunes biologically, socio-economically and indeed politically (Basuki et al., 2013). The foremost common timberland harm is illicit logging. Concurring to WALHI, illegal logging could be a wrongdoing that's troublesome to foresee. Each diminutive, around 7.2 hectares of Indonesia's woodlands are misplaced to dangerous logging exercises. The Ranger service Division has too expressed that misfortunes due to timber robbery and illegal forest item circulation are evaluated at 30.42 trillion rupiah per year, without taking under consideration the esteem of misfortune of biodiversity and hydrological capacities, as well as the social affect of calamities and misfortune of employments due to timberland pulverization (Sidiki, 2024).

Illegal Logging in Bahasa Indonesia is called *Pembalakan liar* or unlawful logging, which is the action of logging, transporting and offering timber which could be a form of real risk around the border that's not legitimate or does not have consent from the neighborhood specialist (Boediningsih & Tandiono, 2012). The unauthorized transportation and exchange of timber is frequently carried out by people in bordering regions. The substance of this illicit logging hone is the annihilation of timberlands that will have an affect on misfortunes from both financial, environmental, and socio-cultural and natural angles (Novita Eleanora, 2019). Misfortunes from different angles will proceed on the off chance that there are no endeavors and activities in dealing with the unlawful timber exchange in Indonesia. Illegal logging is additionally a trigger for clashes between the government and the community, the community and landowners conjointly timberland supervisors who log past the assigned zone.

Illegal timber exchange isn't a new problem. If this can be not tended to instantly, it'll have an affect on future lives. Indeed presently, numerous surges and avalanches are the result of illegal logging. From unlawful logging, the timber will be utilized for individual utilize additionally exchanged through zones that are free from government checking. The deterrent confronted is that there are still numerous border areas that have no protect posts or are still under guarded which permits numerous individuals to carry wood to be sent to other nations. Illustrations within the border ranges of Kalimantan, Sumatra, Papua and East Nusa Tenggara. The sneaking happens since numerous don't have permission to oversee and cut down timberlands and oversee woodlands past the required limits. In expansion, the checking framework within the border zones is additionally missing. A few border ranges have no border posts or no supervision from woodland officers. Usually due to the unfathomability of the border zone with troublesome get to. In case no rules are made to overcome this issue, the illicit timber exchange in Indonesia will proceed.

Various problems related to the environment are certainly common problems. This problem is transnational in nature, which means that if environmental damage occurs in one country, it will have an impact on other countries. Therefore, the government, organizations both from within and outside must work together to deal with various environmental damage problems including the illegal timber trade that occurs in Indonesia. The more trees that are cutdown and planted illegally, the higher the level of forest destruction in Indonesia.

By looking at the issue of unlawful timber exchange in Indonesia, the author's reason of conducting this inquire about is to see the degree of the execution of CITES (*Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*) for dealing with illicit timber exchange. The execution of CITES is imperative in managing with the illicit timber exchange in Indonesia since this approved attention has rules that weight timber dealers not to exchange

illicitly. CITES as it were centers on worldwide exchange in creatures and plants. CITES has been a convention ratified by Indonesia to address the illegal timber trade. But ratified international agreements do not always work as expected. This is because there are challenges that arise when implementing international agreements. These include a lack of resources, a lack of coordination between agencies, and challenges in dealing with illegal trade that often involves complex networks (Puspitasari, 2023). The international agreement contained in CITES provides a good solution for handling illegal timber trade in Indonesia. This international agreement specifically regulates the trade of animals and plants in countries. CITES is the main solution because CITES regulates the trade of plants that will be traded from one country to another with provisions that require plants (wood) to be sent in accordance with the criteria and not damage the forest in an area. In this manner, the CITES approach is exceptionally critical to be connected in Indonesia, particularly the illicit timber exchange so that it can give understanding to timber dealers to exchange lawfully and give laws for those who damage the rules related to timber exchange.

2. Method

In this paper, the author uses the literature study research method. according to Zed (2003) in the Lentera Pustaka Journal, literature study is a series of activities related to library data collection methods, reading and recording and processing research materials (Supriyadi, 2017). The creator will oversee information from perusing approximately CITES (*Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*) and its execution in Indonesia in an exertion to bargain with the illicit timber exchange that's still uncontrolled. Zed moreover said that there are four fundamental characteristics that journalists ought to pay consideration to, specifically: To begin with, the author or analyst is managing straightforwardly with text (composition) or numerical information, not with direct information from the field. Moment, library information is "prepared to use", meaning that analysts don't go specifically to the field since analysts are managing straightforwardly with information sources within the library. Third, that library information is by and large a auxiliary source, which implies that analysts get fabric or information from moment hand and not unique information from the primary information within the field. Fourth, that the conditions of library information are not restricted by time and space (Supriyadi, 2017). From these four characteristics, the creator will utilize them to encourage the inquire about prepare so that it can discover the correct way and arrangement to overcome issues related to unlawful timber exchange through the usage of CITES (*Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*). This writing ponder strategy is exceptionally pertinent to this investigate since the creator will utilize existing information from books, diaries, and print media as a supporting device in analyzing this inquire about. The creator takes information by implication or does not conduct field considers but conducts in-depth examination by seeking out for lasting sources in this think about. With a inquire about center from 2018-2023. After the ratification of the CITES treaty Indonesia experienced an increase in legal timber trade in 2022. The timber trade is exported to the US using a timber legality system that signifies that the timber exported is timber that is managed with respect to the species and its impact on the environment. In 2022, Indonesia's wood product exports were recorded at 14.51 billion US dollars (APHI Pusat, 2023). Increased wood exports from Indonesia still pay attention to the rules that have been set. This center makes it simpler for journalists to gather information to analyze CITES usage in Indonesia related to illegal timber exchange.

3. Analysis and Results

Illegal timber exchange could be a worldwide wrongdoing that incorporates a huge impact on the world. Unlawful timber exchange implies cutting down trees without a allow and after that exchanging them to shoppers or buyers for profit. The higher the request for timber, the higher the rate of logging. On the off chance that illicit logging and timber exchange proceeds, it'll lead to natural harm. Illicit timber exchange causes biodiversity misfortune, compounds climate alter, and causes social clashes between communities living within the woodland (Kenny Cetera dan Dhio Teguh Ferdyan, 2024). These clashes can happen since the communities feel that their "domestic" has been taken for the good thing about certain individuals. Clashes that frequently happen are between innate people groups, timber and woodland directors and transients who live and settle in certain zones. Vagrant communities will more often than not settle and live in an range that too influences the logging of trees. The community will clear arrive for the development of houses. This will trigger clashes due to communication and acknowledgment by the nearby community. Neighborhood individuals feel that vagrants will control and devastate the timberland.

Social struggle happens since of the interface of each person. The government has an intrigued in protecting timberland zones and community welfare; speculators are inquisitive about overseeing timberlands for speculation returns; communities living in and around timberlands have interface, both for subsistence purposes, getting wage, and as social personality (Golar, 2022). Different interests lead to different levels of forest management and use.

This has led to frequent social conflicts between communities, the government and forest entrepreneurs or investors. Forest entrepreneurs are individuals or companies engaged in managing forests either through licenses or not through licenses from the government. In the process of utilizing and managing forests, forest entrepreneurs often commit violations where management exceeds the limits set by the government. When the process of forest management has exceeded the predetermined permit limit, the government is less responsive in responding to this matter so that the process of forest management continues which results in forest damage. Forests are becoming deforested, climate change is getting worse, floods and landslides are occurring, and biodiversity is starting to experience extinction. Animals in the forest began to lose their homes as a result of illegal logging by humans. Their place to find food, shelter and interact is slowly being controlled by humans. The extinction of biodiversity is not only caused by human poaching of animals, but destroying forests is also part of the extinction of biodiversity.

Forest destruction occurs in various forms such as illegal logging including trading in timber products, forest function experts for oil palm and plantation areas, and over-managing forest products for individual interests. In relation to illegal logging, it can be seen that this act is a crime that must be dealt with immediately. Illegal *logging* is the activity of cutting down and managing forests illegally.

In common, Unlawful logging implies exercises within the ranger service division or which are a arrangement of exercises that incorporate logging, transportation, preparing to buying and offering exercises (counting export-import) of wood that are not lawful or opposite to pertinent laws, or activities that can cause timberland harm (Irawan et al., 2021). Illegal logging exercises have caused woodland deforestation in Indonesia. Deforestation is caused by a degenerate political and financial framework that considers common assets, particularly woodlands, as a source of wage that can be abused for political pick up and individual pick up (Yudha & Candra, 2023). Illegal logging impacts not only the loss of Indonesia's lungs but also the world's lungs, resulting in global warming. Violations within the frame of contamination and natural devastation have had a colossal affect on human life, such as the event of worldwide warming, streak surges, timberland fires, avalanches that cause both human casualties and the financial assets of the community (Maulana & Nanda Setiawan, 2023).

Concurring to Prasetyo within the diary Lex Suprema, there are 7 measurements of illicit logging exercises, specifically: a) Authorizing, in case the movement does not have a permit or has no permit or an terminated permit; b) Hone, in the event that the hone does not apply logging hones in understanding with controls; c) Area, on the off chance that it is done exterior the allow area, felling in conservation/protected zones, or the proposed area cannot be appeared; d) Timber generation in the event that the timber is of any species (secured), no distance across constrain, no character of root, no company recognizable proof; e) Archives, in the event that there are no legitimate timber records; f) Committing unlawful acts within the ranger service division; and g) Deals, in case at the time of deal there are no reports or physical characteristics of timber or snuck timber (Irawan et al., 2021).

Illegal logging moreover happens due to the expanding request for timber. The higher the request for timber, the higher the unlawful logging activity. Typically due to the request for lawful timber needs not being able to meet the tall request for timber needs and the expanding require for timber within the universal advertise which isn't comparable to the capacity to supply the lawful timber industry in Indonesia (Situmorang & Zarzani, 2023). Since of the tall request, illicit timber deals exchanges happen. Unlawful exchange in Indonesia is one of the greatest wrongdoings after medicate trafficking and human trafficking, and it has been assessed that the esteem of state misfortunes for this wrongdoing comes to Rp. 13 trillion per year (Puspitasari, 2023). The timber exchange could be a exchange in items inferred from renewable normal assets, but in case utilization and administration are not carried out reasonably, woodland assets will be drained (Permana et al., 2024). Therefore, the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES) program is expected to be able to handle *illegal* timber trade in Indonesia.

3.1. History of CITES

Convention On International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora or commonly abbreviated as CITES is an international treaty that regulates trade in wildlife and plants in the world. CITES is a treaty designed as a result of a resolution adopted from a meeting of members of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUNC) in 1973 (Pahluvi, 2022). The trigger for the creation of this international treaty was due to a protest action carried out by the IUNC. The protest was carried out to urge countries to limit the number of animal imports because it would have an impact on animal scarcity. From the protests, countries decided to make an international treaty to protect plants and animals that will be imported. The purpose of CITES is to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species. The text of the convention was agreed upon at a meeting of representatives of 80 countries in Washington, D.C., USA, on March 3, 1973, and on July 1, 1975 CITES entered into force. The original text of the Convention is kept by the Government Depository in English, French and Spanish, Chinese and Russian (Cites media, 2024).

CITES is part of IUNC and is engaged in international agreements related to efforts to protect animals and plants from the threat of trade in the world. CITES categorizes flora and fauna that must be protected by the state. The categories are seen from the population and species of animals and plants, threats and also the survival of these species (Pratama, 2022). The category has 3 parts, namely Appendix I, II and III which can be described as follows: a) Appendix I: lists threatened plant and wildlife species from all forms of commercial international trade; b) Appendix II: a list of species that are not threatened with extinction, but if the trade continues, it will lead to extinction; c) Appendix III: contains a list of plant and wildlife species that have been protected by a country in a certain area that may one day be given consideration to be included in appendix I or II categories (Annisa & Satria, 2024).

3.2. CITES in Indonesia

The current condition of Indonesia's forests is very concerning. Environmental damage and pollution, such as forest fires and illegal logging in Indonesia, continue to increase every day, both due to natural and man-made disasters. This is worsening the state of natural resources.

Indonesia's mindfulness of the significance of ensuring and protecting nature is stamped by approving the CITES worldwide exchange understanding. CITES was approved by the Indonesian government on December 15, 1978 through Presidential Decree Number 43 of 1978 concerning Approval of the Tradition on Worldwide Exchanges on Imperiled Species of Wild Vegetation and Fauna as a shape of Indonesia's commitment to the assurance of existing creatures and plants (Hafidzah et al., 2022). Indonesia is obliged to report and upgrade exchange information, build up household directions and specialists to supervise exchange, and issue send out and/or consequence grants for species recorded on the CITES Reference section inside or entering Indonesia (Kenny Cetera dan Dhio Teguh Ferdyan, 2024). By ratifying international agreements, Indonesia must comply with all the rules contained in CITES. One of them is to conduct normal announcing to CITES. The report relates to the exchange of species both plants and creatures that have been exchanged and which nations moment and trade these species. This data is then compiled and put into a trade report known as the "Annual Report" to be sent to the CITES secretariat. In addition, the state party is also required to send a report containing what steps have been taken by the state party to implement CITES, this report is called the "Implementation report" which was previously known as the "Biennial Report" (Damayanti & Sagio, 2023).

The implementation of the Convention on International Trades on Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna in Indonesia is marked by the issuance of several Ministerial regulations and laws relating to wild plants and animals. The following are some of the regulations: Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 Year 1999, Minister of Forestry Decree Number 447/Kpts-II/2003, and Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 Year 2022.

The Law and Ecclesiastical Proclaim clearly examine the utilization of wild plant and creature species as well as the methods for taking or capturing and circulating wild plants and creatures. The utilization of wild plants and creatures is carried out by taking into consideration the individuals, the supportability of the potential, carrying capacity, and differences of wild plant and creature species. Such utilization comprises of evaluation, inquire about and advancement, confinement, chasing, exchange, exhibit, trade, development of therapeutic plants, as well as upkeep for delight (Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 1999). In the mean time, the Proclaim of the Serve of Ranger service states that the utilization of wild plant and creature species must be based on the prudent rule and logical premise to avoid harm or debasement of populaces as expressed in articles III, IV and V of the CITES tradition (Menteri Kehutanan Republik Indonesia, 2003).

Particularly, the execution of CITES relating to illicit timber exchange is contained within the Direction of the Serve of Environment and Ranger service of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2022 concerning the circulation of timber forest products. Timberland items within the shape of timber that will be exchanged must pay consideration to the rules set by the Serve of Environment and Ranger service. Within the timber exchanging prepare, people or companies must incorporate transportation records comprising of a certificate of legitimacy of timberland items, transportation notes and Company notes, sell off transportation letters and community timber transportation letters (Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia, 2022). In addition, another supporting letter for timber trade abroad is the

Transport Letter for Plants and Animals-Overseas (TLPA-O). The method of trading woodland items within the frame of timber needs supervision from the Common Office and the nearby government. Hence the timber exchange handle remains beneath perception, particularly illicit timber exchange. The CITES Tradition has made mindfulness for the government to pay consideration to timberland items within the frame of wood so that illegal trade isn't carried out. The rules issued are a benchmark to supply a obstruction impact for companies that are still exchanging timber wrongfully. The law moreover controls the sanctions for the culprits of illicit timber exchange. CITES has had a positive affect on the maintainability of timberland life in Indonesia. This universal understanding is able to play down illicit timber exchange, particularly overseas. Since the timber getting nations require total reports as verification that the timber exchange isn't an unlawful timber exchange.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of the Convention on International Trades on Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna in Indonesia has a good impact on changes in the sustainability of natural life. With the existence of CITES between governments, communities and companies must work together in preserving the environment. The ratification of CITES which is then incorporated into the rules in Indonesia indicates that the government has been sensitive to illegal trade that destroys nature. The rules made in the form of laws and ministerial regulations aim to reduce the actions of the illegal timber trade. Illegal timber trade has entered into a global crime that has a huge impact on nature. The more illegal timber trade the more extensive the forest is damaged. Damage to the forest not only affects the forest itself, but also humans and all living things in the forest. Therefore, the CITES convention is the most appropriate step in reducing the illegal timber trade in Indonesia. The execution of CITES will bring financial and social impacts, specifically lawful timber exchange that can move forward the household economy additionally the communities around the timberland. In connection to social, individuals will be more concerned around the timberland where cutting trees for deal must be based on licenses and not cutting illicitly. The challenge of CITES execution in Indonesia is that the community's understanding of the affect of unlawful timber exchange is still moo so that unlawful logging and exchanging exercises are still carried out. In expansion, the rules and printed material are still troublesome for timber dealers so they favor the simple way, specifically exchanging timber wrongfully. In this manner, all components of the government, society, and companies must work together so that the usage of CITES proceeds to run well in arrange to protect nature in Indonesia. The steps that must be taken are to extend watch and observation posts in border regions, particularly those inclined to illicit timber exchange exchanges, conduct socialization to the community to oversee timberlands appropriately and accurately and the government must encourage move forward the run the show of law for illegal timber dealers. Since the laws recorded within the law are still exceptionally effectively damaged by the unlawful timber dealer mafia. National regulations must also follow ratified international agreements. The goal is for the community to maintain and preserve the forest. So, the rules that have been made do not only apply during the process of exporting wood abroad but wood exports that occur within the country must also follow the rules that have been made. Thus, the forest can still be maintained properly and can protect the species in the forest.

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