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Forestry Sector Corruption and Oligarchy: Lesson Learn from the *Laman Kinipan* Indigenous People, Central Kalimantan



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ABSTRACT. Corruption is a serious problem in the rule of law development and sustainable development efforts. Law enforcement for weak environmental destroyers. On the other hand, the corruption process that is conducted involves a very strong power network and has impunity. This paper used a socio-legal based legal research method. Corruption in the forestry sector in Indonesia not only harms the state financially, but also creates environmental degradation that has an impact on human rights violations for the *Laman Kinipan* indigenous people. The *Laman Kinipan* indigenous people as victims of environmental damage have the right to get a solution from the perspective of being victims of environmental damage, both in the context of criminology, access to responsibility and accountability for environmental damage, then the impact of community sociology recovery, ensuring for perpetrators of environmental damage receive appropriate sanctions, as well as recovery in a collective sense. An effective anti-corruption mechanism with programs and compliance intended for business people and the government in preventing bribery corruption in the licensing sector, especially for PT.SML and the concession management circle at *Laman Kinipan*. Strengthening the concept of strict liability is a very strategic option in this era of industrialization to prevent environmental damage from corruption in the forestry sector.

KEYWORDS. Forestry, Corruption, Laman Kinipan Indigenous People, Environmental Degradation

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Introduction

The issue of forestry corruption in Indonesia has a tremendous impact, apart from financial losses to the state; there are also other state losses, one of which is the degradation of environmental conditions. The contribution of environmental damage in Indonesia has an impact on global environmental damage, currently the number of human populations in the world is around 7.6 billion, making 1 million species extinct in the last 50 years, and the earth's temperature has increased by 08 degrees Celsius in the last 200 years since industrialization began. Earth is on the way to destruction sporadically and humans have deliberately done mass extermination, not only for their species, but also for the destruction of the earth itself ¹.

The impact of licensing corruption through the clearing of mining land and the conversion of wet forest to oil palm production forests have caused many illegal investors to prefer to open their business land by burning forests, as well as various other activities that create environmental degradation

¹ Forestdigest.com, "Ekosida: Kejahatan Lingkungan Yang Belum Diakui," *Forest Digest*, 2019.

which also has an impact on violations of the law. Human Rights, (especially the right to the environment and sustainable development, the right to clean air, the right to health, etc, for the impact peoples in business area, must be protected from violation of human rights for business sector, especially for indigenous peoples.

Forest and land fires (*karhutla*) that occurred in several outermost points, such as in Riau, Sumatra and at several points in Kalimantan, caused smog that disturbed millions of people in Southeast Asia, one of the countries affected were Malaysia and Singapore. The World Bank estimates that Indonesia will lose around 221 trillion rupiah in forestry, agriculture, tourism and other industries until 2019. The smog has sickened hundreds of thousands of people across the affected areas. According to figures released by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) of the Republic of Indonesia, some 24 million hectares (ha) of the country's rainforests were destroyed between 1990 and 2015².

In the context of corruption in the forestry sector in Indonesia, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK-*Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi*) has begun to unravel the network of corruption in the sector that has this multi-effect. Through the Corruption Impact Assessment (CIA) study method, the findings of the study noted that of the 27 regulations governing the use of timber forest products and the use of forest areas, 13 of them are easily misused and become opportunities for corruption. As a result, every business licensing process is full of bribery, conflicts of interest, and trade in influence, extortion, and even state capture. Only 11.8% of forest areas in Indonesia are *clear and clean*. The lack of monitoring capacity is a catastrophe in the corruption of the forestry sector in Indonesia³.

The latest study by the Corruption Eradication Commission of Republic of Indonesia (KPK-RI) together with U4 noted that there are more than 200 parties to the pulp industry corruption network that is used for the purposes of paper, furniture, wood exports under the pretext of Forest Management Rights (HPH) and Industrial Plantation Forests (HTI) which play a major role in environmental degradation. Live in the environmental sector which involves the pulp industry, the Forestry-District-Provincial Service, the private sector, to the Central Government who play illegal wood supply, even

² Satria Unggul Wicaksana Prakasa, "Merdeka Dari Asap," *Harianbhirawa*, 2019.

³ ACCH KPK-RI, "Selaraskan Langkah Selamatkan Hutan" (Jakarta, 2016).

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create shell companies both in Indonesia and abroad to gain access to the illegal wood⁴.

The issue of corruption in the forestry sector that occurred at Laman Kinipan in Lamandau, Central Kalimantan is an important issue to be considered, especially how the impact of illegal logging and the conversion of land into oil palm plantations is. PT Sawit Mandiri Lestari (SML) has extended its license to use wood since 2015, in February 2018 and November 2019. On the other hand, the dimensions of environmental protection and serious obstacles to recognition for indigenous peoples are also serious problems⁵.

This tenure conflict has implications for the existence of the Kinipan indigenous people as the owner of the customary territory and the customary forest ranger from forest destruction due to deforestation and conversion of the area into oil palm plantations controlled by oligarchs. Data from LBH Palangkaraya states that based on the SK HGU SML No. SK: 82/HGU/Kem-ATR/BPN/2017, the area controlled by PT.SML based on HGU is 9,424.71 hectares. Meanwhile, the area of the Kinipan indigenous people that was unilaterally included in the PT.SML HGU is around 2,627 hectares. This makes the existence of the Laman Kinipan indigenous people increasingly threatened and falls into the category of victims of environmental crimes resulting from a corrupt licensing process⁶.

For the previous research regards forestry corruption, protection of indigenous peoples, and also environment damages are involved for this case,⁷ relation between regional autonomy, decentralization and its impact for indigenous people from concession⁸, impact for licensing corruption under framework of REDD+ for indigenous people in Indonesia⁹, how roles of indigenous people in Kapuas Hulu, West Borneo, and its impact to protect

⁴ Jacqui Baker, "Jaringan Korupsi Di Sektor Kehutanan Indonesia : Politik Dan Pulp Di Pelalawan, Riau," *Issue U4* 13 (2020): 1–36.

⁵ Tempo.co, "Kayu Besi Riwayatmu Kini," 2020.

⁶ LBH Palangkaraya, "Pembelajaran Advokasi Kasus Kinipan" (Palangkaraya, 2020).

⁷ Christopher R. Duncan, "Mixed Outcomes: The Impact of Regional Autonomy and Decentralization on Indigenous Ethnic Minorities in Indonesia," *Development and Change* 38, No. 4 (2007), <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7660.2007.00430.x>.

⁸ Glen Wright, "Indigenous People And Customary Land Ownership Under Domestic Re+ Frameworks: A Case Study Of Indonesia," *Law, Environment and Development Journal* 7 (2011): 117–31.

⁹ Elizabeth Linda Yuliani et al., "Keeping the Land: Indigenous Communities' Struggle over Land Use and Sustainable Forest Management in Kalimantan, Indonesia," *Ecology and Society* 23, No. 4 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-10640-230449>.

from illegal logging and plantation of palm oil¹⁰, role from Dayak indigenous peoples in West Borneo to prevent of illegal logging, gold and coal minning, that cause conflicts and all of which stem from corruption in the licensing sector¹¹. The omission of illegal logging, the lack of regulation and enforcement are gaps for the export of illegal timber woods, which has an impact on indogenous peoples in Kalimantan

Of course, in this paper, how to identify those related to: (1). How does the network of corruption in the licensing sector work and including with regard to the operation of oligarchic powers?; (2). How is the political-legal-human rights mechanism to parse the rights of the Laman Kinipan community regarding the customary forest tenure rights of the Kinipan indigenous people which should be protected?

Method

Kinipan indigenous people are the victims of evictions and corrupt practices of oligarchs. It needs an identification carried out using a socio-legal study. This study is not limited to text, but also deepens the context includes all processes. For example from 'law making' to 'implementation of law'. The label socio-legal studies have gradually become a general term encompassing a group of disciplines that apply a social scientific perspective to the study of law, including the sociology of law, legal anthropology, legal history, psychology and law, the study of judicial political science, and comparative science¹².

The socio-legal approach is a combination of approaches within the social sciences, including political science, economics, culture, history, anthropology, communication, and a number of other sciences, which are combined with approaches known in legal science, such as learning about law, principles, doctrines and statutory hierarchies. The socio-legal approach thus becomes a single concept for the combination. Thus, the legal analysis carried out has a broad and interdisciplinary perspective in describing the issues raised in this research¹³.

¹⁰ Chi et al., 2004

¹¹ K. Obidzinski, A. Andrianto, and C. Wijaya, "Cross-Border Timber Trade in Indonesia: Critical or Overstated Problem? Forest Governance Lessons from Kalimantan," *International Forestry Review* 9, No. 1 (2007), <https://doi.org/10.1505/ifor.9.1.526>.

¹² Brian Z Tamanaha, *Realistic Socio-Legal Theory : Pragmatism and a Social Theory of Law*, Oxford Socio-Legal Studies., 117.

¹³ W. D. Wirataman, H. P., & Putro, "Tantangan Metode Penelitian Interdisipliner Dalam Pendidikan Hukum Indonesia," *Jurnal Mimbar Hukum*, 31, No. 3 (2019): 403–15.

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Analysis and Discussion of Oligarchy Power and the Work of Corruption in the Forestry Sector

The operation of the oligarchy is accompanied by a neat organization in carrying out cross-border corruption in the forestry sector in Indonesia. This is a serious problem that needs to be resolved. Thus, it will not only have an impact on saving the country from the losses caused, but also in the context that forests in Indonesia are not degraded, respect for human rights, and sustainable development become mainstream in business and investment activities in Indonesia.

For the oligarchic group, consists of the power of the government, which has the authority to issue permits and is supported by greedy investments with the aim of getting the maximum profit without taking sides in preserving the environment, they make Natural Resources, a resource to perpetuate their power. In this context, apart from the environmental aspect being damaged, it is also exacerbated by the massive exploitation of natural resource. They have to be protected by the relevant legislation ¹⁴

The state is obliged to make regulations that ensure compliance and implement sanctions for perpetrators of environmental destruction to minimize environmental crimes that occur due to state *capture corruption*. National legal mechanisms should be the basic norm to ensure that aspects of sustainable development are realized. This is the concentration described in the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Convention, so that the process so that the legal mechanism can be effective starts from national law. If national law is *unable* and *unwilling* to resolve national legal crimes, then international environmental law mechanisms are effectively implemented through bilateral/multilateral agreements or joint investigations through various agreed legal mechanisms (*due diligence of law*) ¹⁵.

Environmental crimes and natural resource corruption are complex issues for all countries in the world; a multi-dimensional approach to looking at the structure, culture and ecological issues is something that needs to be looked at more deeply, the challenges to environmental fighters whose impact is also on society, the environment, and the environment. And

¹⁴ Jeffrey A Winters, *Oligarchy* (Cambridge University Press, 2011), <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511793806>.

¹⁵ Philippe Sands, *Principles of International Environmental Law*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge University Press, 2003), <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511813511>.

sustainable development is very difficult¹⁶. community groups who defend their ecological rights *vis a vis* attacks on the state and oligarchic groups which then give birth to authoritarian practices and impunity for perpetrators.

The process of prosecuting environmental crimes and natural resource corruption that is driven by oligarchs is difficult to legally process. That is because of the reluctance to comply with the fulfillment of human rights, not buying commensurate compensation for the environmental damage, compensation for victims, participation in recovering the impact of environmental damage, aspects of health, education, etc. which require a strong human rights and socio-political approach¹⁷.

The impact of corruption in the forestry sector as one of the natural resources sector in Indonesia is not only affects state losses, but also environmental degradation. This is due to the weakening of law enforcement for corrupt actors in the forestry sector, selective slashing policies that benefit 'illegal investors', to poor forest topography data and an inventory of the risk of forest damage due to investments made is a serious problem of forestry corruption in Indonesia¹⁸

Therefore, it needs a comprehensive framework established by the state referring to international environmental law mechanisms. So that it is effectively implemented with an integrated assessment model, between investment and the impact of environmental degradation and damage, with the aim that the policies implemented are aimed at protecting environmental sustainability and development. Sustainable, not creating a policy paradigm that is governed by liberalization and the free market (*policy-based market-driven paradigm*)¹⁹.

¹⁶ Grettel Navas, Sara Mingorria, and Bernardo Aguilar-González, "Violence in Environmental Conflicts: The Need for a Multidimensional Approach," *Sustainability* 54 *ence* 13, No. 3 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-018-0551-8>.

¹⁷ Filomina Chioma Steady, ed., *Environmental Justice in the New Millennium* (Palgrave Macmillan, US, 2009), <https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230622531>.

¹⁸ FWI, "The State of the Forest: Indonesia," *Indonesia Bogor Indonesia Forest Watch Indonesia and Washington DC Global Forest Watch* 10, No. March 9th (2002).

¹⁹ Robin Leichenko and Karen O'Brien, *Environmental Change and Globalization: Double Exposures, Environmental Change and Globalization: Double Exposures*, 2008, <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195177329.001.0001>.

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Implications of Corruption in the Natural Resources Sector

In the context of corruption in the natural resources sector (SDA), the principle of compliance with environmental protection and respect is one of the methods expected to prevent corruption in the natural resources sector. The legal framework in order to realize environmental compliance, strengthening and effectiveness of law enforcement, is an indicator in realizing the eradication of corruption in the natural resources sector²⁰. Compliance with environmental principles, including declarations of beneficial *ownership*, tax expenditures provided and new indicators in determining legal efficiency and developing regulations regarding the protection of natural resources from corruption in the natural resources sector²¹.

For the oligarchic group, which consists of the power of the government which has the authority to issue permits and is supported by greedy investments with the aim of getting the maximum profit without taking sides in preserving the environment, they use natural resources as a resource to perpetuate their power. In addition to the environmental aspect that is damaged, it is also exacerbated by the massive exploitation of natural resources, even if they must be protected by law²² so that, the presence of the state is very aggressive in attacking the rights of citizens, such as indigenous people of *Laman Kinipan*.

Systemic work of natural resource corruption involves control and privilege protected by improper procedures, at the same time, compromises between the government and illegal investors have created systemic corruption, resulting in regulations that support corrupt practices and are supported by very limited access, even closed to the public who are victims of corrupt practices. So that groups vulnerable to corruption, in this case people who are affected by corrupt practices, become victims that cannot be

²⁰ Gaoussou Diarra and Sébastien Marchand, "Does Pervasive Corruption Matter For Firm's Demand for Good Governance in Developing Countries?," 2011.

²¹ Michael Faure and Andri Wibisana, *Regulating Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Harm: Lessons from the Indonesian Experience, Regulating Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Harm: Lessons from the Indonesian Experience*, 2013, <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781781002490>.

²² Winters, *Oligarchy*.

avoided, of course this makes the course of natural resource corruption practices difficult to overcome and fight in Indonesia²³.

The need for a comprehensive strategy that is supported by statutory policies and strengthened by the integrity of anti-corruption institutions is the key to the success of eradicating corruption in the natural resources sector. In addition, community involvement in social control so that corruption does not occur in the natural resources sector is a collaborative effort that needs to be done²⁴, so that the legal politics policy is in line with its implementation, especially in this focus on *Laman Kinipan* indigenous people.

There are several laws and regulations that regulate corruption in the natural resources sector, which in principle is the key in eradicating and preventing environmental damage caused as a result of corrupt practices, as well as respect and protection of natural resources as shown on Table 1.

Table 1. Group of Laws Related to the Protection of Natural Resources and Its Relation to Corruption

Environment, Agrarian & Spatial Planning	Forestry, Agriculture and Plantation	Mining & Energy	Proponent
Law No. 5 of 1960 Agrarian Principles	Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry in conjunction	Law No. 30 of 2007 concerning Energy	Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information
Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management	Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction;	Law No. 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining;	Law No. 4 of 2011 concerning Geospatial Information
Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning	Law No. 39 of 2014 concerning Plantations;	Law No. 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Gas;	Law No. 7 of 2012 concerning Handling Social Conflict
Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems	Law No. 19 of 2004 and Law No. 41 of 2009 concerning Sustainable Food Agricultural Land	Law No. 21 of 2014 concerning Geothermal; Law No. 30 of 2009 concerning Electricity	Law No. 2 of 1960 concerning Profit Sharing Agreement
Law No. 37 of 2014 concerning Water and Soil Conservation			Law No. 20 of 1961 concerning Revocation of Rights to Land and Objects on it Law No. 2 of 2012 concerning

²³ Hariadi Kartodihardjo et al., “Kebijakan Pencegahan Korupsi Sektor Sumber Daya Alam Melalui Pendekatan Institusional Dan Struktural,” *Jurnal INTEGRITAS (Edisi Khusus): Evaluasi Pemberantasan Korupsi Sektor Sumber Daya Alam* 5, No. 2 (2020): 3.

²⁴ Prakasa, 2019

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			³² Land Acquisition for Development in the
			⁴⁶ Public Interest
			Law No. 19 of 2013 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Farm ⁵³
			Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government
			Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages

Source: Muhajir, 2020

Legal Protection for *Laman Kinipan* Indigenous People as Victims of Forestry Corruption

The *Laman Kinipan* Indigenous People are individuals or groups of people who do not get justice for the consequences of environmental damage resulting from business processes and natural resource exploitation activities carried out. In addition to health impacts, social and welfare impacts, security impacts, and crises on clean water, clean air, and healthy natural resources are effects and suffering that must be accepted by victims of environmental damage. The harmful effects of industrialization legitimized by the state, carried out by 'dirty' businessmen, and various other actors are a long way to find environmental justice for victims ²⁵.

The concept of legal protection in the destruction of natural resources is a concern in the context of efforts to prevent and overcome the destructive impact of natural damage. As a result, there needs to be a legal mechanism and human rights, as well as legal protection in order to anticipate. This legal protection is sought to anticipate communities affected by air pollution, protection from deforestation, protection of non-human species/biota. As well as protection of water and clean air as basic human rights ²⁶.

According to Jimly Ashidiqie, the meaning of legal protection for indigenous peoples is: (1). The existence of a customary law community is also related to the traditional rights they have; (2) The existence that is recognized is the existence of indigenous peoples' units, so that the alliances

²⁵ C Williams, *Environmental Victims: New Risks, New Injustice* (Earthscan Publications, 1998).

²⁶ Nigel South, "Green Criminology: Reflections, Connections, Horizons," *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy* 3, No. 2 (2014), <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.v3i2.172>.

of indigenous peoples that exist in Indonesia are given; (3). Customary law communities still exist and their existence is recognized; (4). The scope of indigenous peoples in their environment (lebensraum) is also certain²⁷. So that the protection of the tenure rights of indigenous peoples has very implications for guaranteeing that natural resources are not further damaged and environmental degradation can be minimized.

As victims of crime and environmental damage, the *Laman Kinipan* indigenous people have the right to have access to defend their rights, are entitled to receive compensation both material and immaterial as the impact of environmental damage, and gain access in the judicial process to sue perpetrators of environmental damage, and even have the right to participate in public decisions that have a direct impact on natural resources that are directly related to the rights of the community²⁸.

In addition, the *Laman Kinipan* indigenous people have the right to get a solution from the point of view of being victims of environmental damage, both in the context of criminology, access to responsibility and accountability for environmental damage, then the impact of restoring community sociology, ensuring that perpetrators of environmental damage receive sanctions. Recompense and recovery in a collective sense²⁹. So that the case of Effendi Buhing and other Kinipan indigenous people who are facing threats and criminalization is a serious violation and justifies their legal position as victims of natural resource corruption.

Responsibilities and Accountability of Natural Resources Corruption Perpetrators

1. Prevention Mechanisms

In the context of the mechanism for preventing corruption in the natural resources sector and mitigating its impact on environmental losses left behind, there are several strategies that can be carried out, namely making legal regulations that can be obeyed by business actors including avoiding

²⁷ (Asshiddiqie, 2013)

²⁸ Matthew Hall, *Victims of Environmental Harm: Rights, Recognition and Redress under National and International Law*, *Victims of Environmental Harm: Rights, Recognition and Redress under National and International Law*, 2013, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203083444>.

²⁹ Toine Spapens, Rob White, and Marieke Kluin, *Environmental Crime and Its Victims: Perspectives within Green Criminology*, *Environmental Crime and Its Victims: Perspectives within Green Criminology*, 2016, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315580005>.

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efforts to damage the environment, not only in terms of regulations but as well as the development of healthy and sustainable environmental values, ethics and culture. The principle of compliance is a fundamental requirement to ensure that entities do not commit corruption³⁰.

Including creating an effective anti-corruption mechanism with programs and compliance intended for business and government actors in preventing bribery corruption in the licensing sector, especially for the extractive and extractive industries. environment, environmental impact analysis mechanism, risk assessment mechanism, and no less important is the designation of the business not to bribe which leads to violation of the law and promoting sustainable principles, especially in terms of investment in extractive industries that are not environmentally friendly³¹.

2. *Enforcement Mechanisms*

In the context of taking action against corruption in the natural resources sector, one of the basic things in this type of corruption is corporate *criminal liability*. In this context, there are several models offered in corporate responsibility. There are three theoretical models related to corporate responsibility in relation to corruption in the private sector, namely: (1). Whereas the actions of the Board of Directors representing the company are not necessarily the responsibility of the corporation; (2). A corporation acts alone but its actions are considered as the actions of an organ carried out by the leadership of the company; (3). A corporate action is not considered a natural act³².

The model of corporate criminal responsibility in the legal mechanism can be seen from two perspectives, both through legal mechanisms and non-legal mechanisms. In non-legal mechanisms, sanctions imposed on corporations must be based on considerations that create a culture of compliance and mitigate bribery attempts by corporations, through psychological and economic approaches, policy makers must prioritize that

³⁰ Daniel Nyberg and Christopher Wright, “Justifying Business Responses to Climate Change: Discursive Strategies of Similarity and Difference,” *Environment and Planning A* 44 (2012): 1819–35, <https://doi.org/10.1068/a44565>.

³¹ Erdem Ucar and Arsenio Staer, “Local Corruption and Corporate Social Responsibility,” *Journal of Business Research* 116 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.05.012>.

³² Bruce Cronin, “Response to Sebastian Kaempf’s Review of Bugsplat: The Politics of Collateral Damage in Western Armed Conflicts,” *Perspectives on Politics* 17, No. 02 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.1017/s1537592719001270>.

business and economic interests must work so that corruption in the natural resources sector can be handled well ³³.

If non-legal efforts fail, then the criminal responsibility mechanism in the justice system can be implemented both to individuals who act as persons or corporate representatives to account for the criminal acts committed, as well as double imposition if the impact of corruption in the private sector has an impact on environmental damage ³⁴. The concept of *strict liability* is a very strategic option in this era of industrialization to prevent environmental damage to corruption in the private sector, especially in the extractive industry.

Conclusion

This study concluded and highlighted that corruption in the forestry sector in Indonesia is not only detrimental to the state financially, but also creates environmental degradation that has an impact on human rights violations for *Laman Kinipan* indigenous people. The *Laman Kinipan* indigenous people as victims of environmental damage have the right to get a solution from the perspective of being victims of environmental damage, both in the context of criminology, access to responsibility and accountability for environmental damage, then the impact of community sociology recovery, ensuring for perpetrators of environmental damage receive appropriate sanctions, as well as recovery in the collective sense. An effective anti-corruption mechanism with programs and compliance intended for business people and the government in preventing bribery corruption in the licensing sector, especially for PT.SML and the concession management circle at *Laman Kinipan*. Strengthening the concept of *strict liability* is a very strategic option in this era of industrialization to prevent environmental damage from corruption in the forestry sector as part of the environment in which the *Laman Kinipan* indigenous people live. So that the political-legal-human rights commitment of the state becomes a touchstone in this case

³³ Dominik Brodowski et al., *Regulating Corporate Criminal Liability, Regulating Corporate Criminal Liability*, 2014, <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-05993-8>.

³⁴ Satria Unggul Wicaksana Prakasa, "Perdagangan Internasional dan HAM: Relasinya Dengan Sustainable Development," *Jurnal Hukum Novelty* 9, No. 1 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.26555/novelty.v9i1.a9224>.

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- FWI. "The State of the Forest: Indonesia." *Indonesia Bogor Indonesia Forest Watch Indonesia and Washington DC Global Forest Watch* 10, no. March 9th (2002).

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