THE CONTRIBUTION OF INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX INNOVATION (IGCI) IN ADDRESSING ILLEGAL INDONESIA PANGOLIN TRADE (2012-2017)

By
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A Thesis Presented to the
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THESIS ADVISER RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled (“THE CONTRIBUTION OF INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX INNOVATION (IGCI) IN ADRESSING ILLEGAL INDONESIA PANGOLIN TRADE (2012-2017)” prepared and submitted by Dina Ramdani in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor Degree in the Faculty of Humanities has been reviewed and found to have satisfied the requirements for a thesis fit to be examined. I therefore recommend this thesis for Oral Defense.

Cikarang, Indonesia, May 2018,

Recommended and Acknowledge by,

Dr. Endi Haryono, S.IP., M.Si.
DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I declare that this thesis, entitled “THE CONTRIBUTION OF INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX INNOVATION (IGCI) IN ADDRESSING ILLEGAL INDONESIA PANGOLIN TRADE (2012-2017)” is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, an original piece of work that has not been submitted, either in whole or in part, to another university to obtain a degree.

Cikarang, Indonesia, May 2018,

__________________________
Dina Ramdani

PANEL OF EXAMINER APPROVAL SHEET
The Panel of Examiners declare that the thesis entitled “THE CONTRIBUTION OF INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX INNOVATION (IGCI) IN ADDRESSING ILLEGAL INDONESIA PANGOLIN TRADE (2012-2017)” that was submitted by Dina Ramdani majoring in International Relations from the Faculty of Humanities was assessed and approved to have passed the Oral Examination on May 21st, 2018.

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ABSTRACT

Thesis entitled "The Contribution of Interpol Global Complex Innovation (IGCI) in Adressing Illegal Indonesia Pangolin Trade (2012-2017)" compiled by Dina Ramdani (016201400047) under the guidance of Dr. Endi Haryono, S.IP., M.Sc. The purpose of this research is to know how far the role, activity and work program of Interpol in combating illegal animal trade in Indonesia especially illegal trade that happened to pangolins, because Indonesia is a rich country in natural resources and because Indonesia is suspected to be one of the supplier of Pangolin in International market. To achieve this goal, the writer use qualitative research, data collection methods through interviews, library research, and observation. The results show that the programs and activities formed by Interpol in combating illegal animal trade, especially pangolins, have had a positive impact on the number of illegal trade of wildlife suspects in Indonesia. This is indicated by the increase of cases settlement up to stage P21, trial and verdict, also continue to educate officers and public for the importance of maintaining natural resources and show seriousness in catching the perpetrators of illegal animals trading, especially pangolins.

Keywords: Environmental Crime, Wildlife Crime, Interpol, IGCI
ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Kejahatan Lingkungan, Kejahatan terhadap Satwa Liar, Interpol, IGCI
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<td>ASAP</td>
<td>Asian Species Action Partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<td>ASEAN-WEN</td>
<td>ASEAN-Wildlife Enforcement Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>BBKSDA</td>
<td>Center for Natural Resources Conservation</td>
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<td>BNN</td>
<td>National Narcotics Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBT</td>
<td>Capacity Building and Training</td>
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<td>DNA</td>
<td>Deoxyribonucleic Acid</td>
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<td>DS</td>
<td>Digital Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAPCCO</td>
<td>Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>G8</td>
<td>Group of Eight</td>
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<td>HSC</td>
<td>Humane Society of Canada</td>
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<td>ICC</td>
<td>International Criminal Court</td>
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<td>International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime</td>
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<td>ICPO</td>
<td>International Criminal Police Organization</td>
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<td>IFAW</td>
<td>International Fund for Animal Welfare</td>
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<td>IGCI</td>
<td>Interpol Global Complex Innovation</td>
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<td>IGLC</td>
<td>Interpol Global Learning Center</td>
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<td>IGO</td>
<td>International Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>INP</td>
<td>Indonesian National Police</td>
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<td>INTERPOL</td>
<td>International Police</td>
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<td>Investigative Support Teams</td>
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<td>IUU</td>
<td>Illegal Unregulated and Unreported</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>LEAF</td>
<td>Law Enforcement Assistance for Forests</td>
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<td>MNC</td>
<td>Multinational Cooperation</td>
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<td>MUI</td>
<td>Indonesian Council of Ulama</td>
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<td>NEST</td>
<td>National Environmental Security Task Forces</td>
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<td>ODS</td>
<td>Ozone-Depleting Substances</td>
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<td>RIACM</td>
<td>Regional Investigative and Analytical Case Meetings</td>
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<td>RMFO</td>
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<td>SPORC</td>
<td>Satuan Polisi Kehutanan Reaksi Cepat</td>
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<td>Wildlife Conservation Society - Indonesian Program</td>
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<td>WCU</td>
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I.1. Background of Study

Indonesia is a rich country in terms of diversity of resources in the world. This is happen because Indonesia's astronomy is located at 6 degrees North Latitude-11 degrees South Latitude and 95 degrees East Longitude – 141 degrees East Longitude. This causes Indonesia as one of the tropical countries in the world. Rainfall in Indonesia is higher than the other countries that have a subtropical climate, temperate, and cold climates. Indonesia always get enough amount of sunlight and water absorption, which is good that make plants and other micro organisms can thrive, so that other living things can grow and develop well.

In addition, Indonesia has a geographical location separated by two continents, They are Asia continent and the Australian continent, and also two oceans which are Indian Ocean and Pacific ocean. Also the Mediterranean circle and the exposure of the Pacific. Indonesia's geographical location is very strategic because Indonesia has a very diverse biological wealth. Like the diversity of flora and fauna, diversity of soil types, vegetation and so forth. Indonesia also has a lot of wealth in nature. Such as forest wealth, mining products, plantation products, and marine products that can be utilized for the benefit of Indonesian society.

The wild nature and characteristics of Indonesia in terms of its climate and geographic aspects which is a tropical humid country that has a major impact on the life of plants, animals and human. Based on the geographical and life conditions, the

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2 Ibid

3 Ibid

4 Ibid
potential utilization of regional resources includes agriculture, plantation, forestry, fisheries, livestock, tourism, mining, industry, and trade. Indonesia's strategic location which became one of the factors that led to the emergence of diversity of species of living creatures including fauna in Indonesia should be more preserved and protected.

In 2014 Indonesia has 1,666 species of birds out of totals 10,425 bird species in the world, 1900 species of butterflies or about 10 percent of the total butterfly population in the world. About 515 species of mammals, 270 species of reptiles. The uniqueness of geological characteristics of Indonesia also causes the high endemicity of fauna species in Indonesia even for birds, mammals and reptiles species have the highest endemicity in the world. Indonesian endemic fauna with 270 species of mammals, 386 species for bird species, 328 reptile species, 204 species of amphibians, 280 species of fish.

Indonesia is known as a mega biodiversity country that is endowed with so many kind of diversities. Indonesia is also one of the largest archipelagic country in the world. But in reality Indonesia has a black notes of endangered wildlife and illegal trade in protected wildlife. Indonesia ranks fourth in the list of countries with the greatest number of endangered species. Around 1206 species in Indonesia are listed by the international union for conservation of nature or IUCN. Currently the

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number of endangered in Indonesian animals is 184 species of mammals, 119 species of birds, 32 species of reptiles, and 32 species of amphibians. The number of Indonesian animals in the endangered category is 197 species.\textsuperscript{11}

One of the factors that causes these wildlife species is threatened with extinction due to hunting and trading in illegal wildlife. Hunting and Illegal trading in protected wildlife because of the economic value of these animals is enormous.\textsuperscript{12} This happens due to market demand that is usually used these endangered species as a pet, for consumption and for the purposes of traditional medicine or cosmetic. The Wildlife Conservation Society-Indonesia (WCS-IP) program said the percentage of illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia market was 80\% from direct catches in nature. The number of enthusiasts of these endangered wildlife are both national and international level is quite high.\textsuperscript{13}

Various species of protected and endangered animals are still traded freely in Indonesia even some of them do free buying and selling activities in the digital and social media.\textsuperscript{14} In the market, the endangered animals have high prices. Animals hunted and traded illegally among them are various animal species such as from bird species like Eagle, Garuda, Black Cockatoo, Bali Starling, Beo so on and so forth. While other animals some of them are pangolins, cuscus bears, and wild cats. these protected animals are traded both alive and dead.\textsuperscript{15}

Another factor that causes these wildlife endangered is due to the shrinking of the forest as a place to live for the animals. With the shrinking of forest areas,

\textsuperscript{11} Fakta tentang Satwa Liar Indonesia | PROFAUNA. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.profauna.net/id/fakta-satwa-liar-di-indonesia
simultaneously also a real threat to the existence of animals and plants habitat that are in the endangered category. If mentioned, there are 3 factors that become the reason for this scarcity of endangered wildlife. The first factor is due to the loss and destruction of habitat, and then illegal hunting and trading of wildlife and the conflict between the protected wildlife and humans.\(^{16}\)

Deforestation or reduced of forest area is an important factor for contributing to the scarcity of Indonesia's endangered wildlife, as forests are the main habitat for wildlife. In the 12 year period of 2000-2012 Indonesia has lost about 6.02 million hectares with an average loss of 47.6 thousand hectares per year. Even that figure exceeds the rate of forest loss experienced by Brazil in the same period of time.\(^{17}\)

Based on data in the period 2013-2014 Indonesia has lost 170,626.1 HA.\(^{18}\) Indonesia in the 1950s reported about 84% of the forest (about 162 million ha), but now the government claims that Indonesia's forest area is about 120 million hectares. Forest areas from year to year continue to decline due to forest conversion, or forest clearance for industrial purposes. Various parties mentioned different data that Indonesia's forest area is currently less than 120 million hectares.\(^{19}\)

The next factor is the rampant of illegal hunting and trading of protected wildlife. As mentioned above, currently illegal trading on wildlife is very easy to do by utilizing internet technology and social media. This condition is quite difficult for law enforcement. A total of 33,006 transactions conducted internet-based in 2014. This figure is obtained from investigations conducted in several countries including


Wild crime unit revealed in the 3 years which is in the period of 2011-2014 as many as 30 cases have been successfully disclosed. Law enforcement efforts against illegal wildlife trade involves the cooperation of several related agencies such as MABES POLRI, BBKSDA, Polda Metro Jaya, and some international illegal trade involving the performance of Interpol. In Indonesia, illegal wildlife poaching and illegal traffickers may be subject to a maximum of 5 years and a fine of 100 million rupiah according to Law No. 5 of 1990 on conservation of biodiversity. MUI has even taken a stand in 2014 by issuing a fatwa number 4 of 2014 on the preservation of endangered species. This fatwa prohibits the law of killing, harming, abusing, and hunting or threatening the extinction of endangered animals.

The next factor that contributes to the increasing scarcity of protected wildlife is the conflict between humans and wildlife. Conflicts arise from wildlife habitat overlapping with residential, plantation, mining and agricultural areas. The conversion of forests into oil palm plantations, industrial crops and mining poses a serious threat to wildlife conservation, such as orangutans, Sumatran tigers, Sumatran elephants, pangolins and various other animals. The carrying capacity of the habitat for wildlife has been greatly reduced, causing large numbers of wild animals to approach and enter the residential areas.

Some steps are needed to ensure that the illegal hunting and trade of protected wildlife can be resolved such as monitoring on illegal hunting and trading, enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officers, particularly those related to species protection regimes and understanding of animal ecology, enhancing cooperation
among legal institutions related, enhanced cooperation at the regional and global levels, as well as empowerment of the community especially the people living around the forest.\textsuperscript{25} To prevent and monitor illegal hunting and trading in protected wildlife such as the need for special patrols related, patrols that can be distinguished from some protected species, efforts and support from the government such as updating species protection laws including proposing heavier sanctions which will be imposed on perpetrators of protected hunting and wildlife trading. As community empowerment, for example, seeks to raise public awareness to help preserve protected wildlife, including no desire to buy and maintain wildlife. As we know the rise of hunting and trade in protected wildlife is due to high market demand. If people stop the request, then the number will automatically decrease.\textsuperscript{26}

The problem of illegal trade in protected animals has become a serious problem.\textsuperscript{27} It is not only occurs within the national sphere but also occurs internationally. This can be seen from the signing of the international trade convention on endangered species of wildlife (CITES), international treaties on wildlife trade (wildlife and vegetation) in 1973. So in 1978 the Indonesian Government ratified CITES, with the issuance of Presidential Decree no. 43 of 1978 which lists the names of wild animal species and plants that are categorized as endangered.\textsuperscript{28} One meeting of the international convention on the endangered wildlife and wildlife trade (CITES) in Johannesburg, south africa has approved the ban on trade with eight pangolin species. At this CITES meeting, various member states proposed four African species and the four Asian species were raised to annex

\textsuperscript{26} Ibid
\textsuperscript{28} Keputusan Presiden No. 43 Tahun 1978 Tentang : Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna And Flora
I which means that all commercial trade must be stopped and greater protection is expected to the law enforcers concerned.  

Pangolins are currently listed as critically endangered species in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and are suspected of having drastically reduced population due to illegal trade. Although it is not much known about the pangolin population in Indonesia, it is likely that the current level of trade and hunting can not be controlled. There is evidence of professional hunting on a commercial scale for international market needs. This chapter provides insight into the illegal pangolin trade involving Indonesia and discusses the role of Interpol Indonesia in the illegal trade of pangolins in Indonesia and its impact. In the study of data obtained from various sources, including from TRAFFIC publications, Customs, police in this case is Interpol, CITES, media reports, and archives of non-governmental organizations, it is found 111 records of seizure in a 6 year period in which Indonesia involved as a supplier, foreclosure, or in one case, the destination country. The foreclosure records, which record the seizure of live and dead pangolins, scales, and other body parts, accounted for 35,632 pangolins, or an average of 321 heads per foreclosure. It is estimated that there are only 2,884 pangolins found alive, in other words most of the foreclosures (79%) are confiscation of non-living specimens or body parts. An earlier study discussing the seizure of pangolins in Indonesia between 2002 and 2008 found around 49,662 trafficked pangolins traded from only 18 foreclosures, with an average of 2,759 pangolins per foreclosure. Although recent research reported more than six times as much as foreclosures than previous studies, the least estimated total pitcher estimate per forecast average indicates the population is decline, which makes the demand in large loads more difficult to fulfill, or the traders move the pangolin in cargo which is smaller. Smaller loads per foreclosure can also be explained as traders attempts to avoid major losses in the event of arrests and foreclosures by spreading the trade through several small shipments. Most of the foreclosures in Indonesia

(83%) indicate that Sumatra has become a hot spot on to Terrestrial Transportation Line connecting Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore with Medan in North Sumatra as the primary collection site before it is exported. Most of the foreclosures in Indonesia occur in Sumatra (55), followed by Java (26), then Kalimantan (11). However, in terms of the estimated number of intact pangolins, Java and Sumatra are seen to have a similar involvement in illegal pangolin trade. The remaining records include foreclosures in six other countries, such as China, Malaysia, Philippines, United States, and Viet Nam. China, Malaysia and Viet Nam are the three main countries that have the closest connection to Indonesia by number or frequency of foreclosure cases. Both China and Viet Nam are involved as destination countries (involving approximately 10,491 pangolins and 9,852 pangolins), while Malaysia emerges as the most important transit country in the delivery of pangolins from Indonesia to final destinations in East Asia. The number of foreclosures can also be seen as a reflection of effective law enforcement efforts in those countries. There was only one case of delivery originating outside of Indonesia, a seizure of pangolin scales from Cameroon.

Information about the Pangolin population in Indonesia is still very limited. However, seeing the number of foreclosures and the number of seized animals, as well as the fact that the average pangolin life span is seven years, it is likely that the pangolin population in Indonesia is experiencing a decline due to illegal trade. The decline is believed to keep growing until steps to solve the problem are immediately implemented. With the amount of the Pangolin population in China is very rare due to illegal trade, other Asian pangolin populations, including Pangolin in Indonesia, will suffer the same condition. Illegal international pangolin trade in Asia requires high and immediate attention. The Species Survival Commission (SSC) Pangolin Specialist Group, Asian Species Action Partnership (ASAP) and Wildlife Reserves Singapore (WRS) recently organized a Regional Pangolin Conservation Planning Workshop on 28-30 June 2017 to develop more detail about a regional conservation strategy. It will guide the rescue in pangolin conservation and speed up support for
strategy implementation. Based on some of the main conclusions from the discussion during the workshop, it was revealed that to rescue pangolins from extinction, it is need to local community involvement in conservation and reduction of demand for pangolin products, as well as strengthening domestic laws and policies to fight illegal wildlife trade.30

Pangolins are the most smuggled species of mammals in the world. Pangolins are the most widely traded animals in terms of volume. 31 There are eight types of pangolins, such as Asian Pangolins and African Pangolins. Although pangolins are very endangered, many people do not know that animals like pangolins exist. This is because pangolins are animals that are active at night or commonly called nocturnal animals. They are very hard to find. So it is difficult to see them in nature and very difficult to breed in captivity. Hunters are hunting pangolins for trading either in a live or dead condition. The hunting and illegal trade of pangolins is because they want to take pangolins meat, skin, and scales. Pangolins are in great and high demand in International markets like Vietnam and China. Pangolin used as a luxurious cuisine for the community, especially in China. In the leather-based product industry, for example, ordinary Pangolin skin is made to make shoes, bags and so on. Meanwhile, pangolin scales are used as cosmetic or medicinal ingredients or even aprodhisiac.32 This poaching has an impact on the pangolin population. In fact, pangolins is endangered animals whose their habitats exist only in 7 countries including Indonesia. In Indonesia, the spread of these animals are found in Java, Sumatra, and Kalimantan. Pangolins become increasingly endangered because a pangolin female only breed once a year. The IUCN red list of threatened species includes pangolins as endangered animals since 2008. In Indonesia pangolins are

categorized as protected animals since 1931.\textsuperscript{33} The rise of animal hunting is also caused by the high selling price in the market, the scales of a pangolin can be valued millions of dollars.\textsuperscript{34} In fact, the hunting of pangolins in large numbers can be fatal. That interferes with the existing ecosystem and food chain. Pangolins eat termites and ants, with the increasing endangered of these animals estimated the other animal population will be increasing. Besides pangolins are natural predators of cats, phyton and so forth. It can also disrupt natural food chains in nature and cause some animal species to be increasingly uncontrolled in number and its growth.\textsuperscript{35}

The emergence of illegally protected wildlife trade by civilians due to the lack of strict legal sanctions afforded to the perpetrators, as well as the lack of knowledge and awareness of the community will preserve the animals, in addition the crimes against wildlife are only seen as minor criminal acts. But in reality, the losses suffered by the country are one level below the country losses recorded by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of drug trafficking. The role of government is very important in combating illegal trade in wildlife. The act of handling should be immediately followed up as crimes against most protected animals are frequent but get lack attention from the public and government.\textsuperscript{36}

It is necessary to enact specific laws on the management, use and preservation of protected animals. Up to now, the protection of the lives of protected wildlife animals is regulated in Law no. 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and its Ecosystem, Article 21 paragraph (2) as follows: "Everyone shall be prohibited from capturing, killing, injuring, storing, possessing, maintaining,

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\textsuperscript{33} WWF. (n.d.). Pangolin | Species | WWF. Retrieved from https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/pangolin
\end{flushleft}
transporting and alerting animals that are protected alive; possess, maintain, transport and evacuate dead animals; transfer protected animals from any place in Indonesia to other places inside or outside Indonesia, commercialize, store or possess skin, body or other parts of a protected animal or goods made from such animal body parts or transferred from one place in Indonesia to another within or outside Indonesia, collecting, destroying, commercializing, storing or soliciting eggs and or animal nests ". While the threat of punishment is imposed for any person committing an offense as referred to in Article 40 paragraph 2 as follows: "Anyone who deliberately violates the rules referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) and Article 33 paragraph (3) shall be sentenced with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and Rp 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah) ". 37 In the case of protection of the law of poaching and trade in wildlife, in addition to laws or other rules governing such matters, the government and the relevant law enforcement agencies do not work alone. Government officials and law enforcement agencies in handling the hunting and trading of protected wildlife requires cooperation with non-governmental organizations and government agencies related to animal protection. This is intended to prevent and increase the emergence of illegal hunting and trafficking of protected wildlife.

However, although there are clear rules about punishment for the perpetrators of the illegal hunting and trading of such wildlife above the law, but wildlife trade is still happening today. In Indonesia, there are so many wildlife species that are protected by the law which is freely traded both domestically and abroad. If this happens without government oversight or police officers, it will greatly threaten the existence of the animal itself which can cause damage and disturbance of environmental balance, especially if the animal is a predator in nature, it will greatly disrupt the balance of natural ecosystems. This will also lead to the extinction of wildlife in nature, especially endangered animals in Indonesia. Law enforcement

37 Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 1990 Tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistem nya
officers in this regard is the Indonesian police has taken a very important role, for international cases such as the role of Interpol is needed. Interpol has research and development facilities for crime and criminal identification, innovative training, operational support and partnership or IGCI that has important role to addressing this issues. 38

I.2. Problem Identification

Based on the background above, it can be identified as Protection of wild animals, especially pangolins that is in critically endangered status, and it can have a big impact because it will lead to disrupted ecosystems and food chains in nature. Also it takes facilities and infrastructure as a place in this case the role of Interpol itself as a tool to prevent the trade of wildlife especially pangolins. protection of wildlife, especially pangolins require a real action in disseminating information to the public or the wider community in order to make it easier to get the information for the parties in need.

I.3. Statement of the Problem

The threat of extinction of protected wildlife population in Indonesia is in high level, the main cause is the loss of habitat for their living place, the illegal hunting and trading, the cooperation is also done among Interpol members because the path for illegal animal trade to countries outside Indonesia is high. With this cooperation, it is expected to reduce the rate of illegal animal trade especially pangolin. Referring to the background, it can be formulated as:

1. What efforts those Interpol Indonesia has done in combating illegal pangolins trade?

2. What are the impacts and obstacles of Interpol Indonesia's programs and activities on efforts to combat illegal animals trade in Indonesia?

I.4. Research Objectives

The objective of this research is: To find out the efforts made by Interpol Indonesia in the combating of illegal animal trade in the case of pangolins trade and also to find out the impacts of Interpol Indonesia programs and activities on efforts to combat illegal animals trade in Indonesia.

I.5. Significance of the Study

The writer expects that this study could give contribution or benefits for the academic community. Because this research has several key areas or points of the study that will hopefully can give contribution or benefits. This study is also expected to provide information about the efforts that have been done by Interpol Indonesia in combating illegal animals trade especially pangolins. This study is expected to contribute to the development of International Relations study in the future and it is expected to provide information and study materials for students, especially for the study of International Relations and environmental issues and ecosystems.

I.6. Literature Review

In order to give references to this research, it is important to review on literatures in relevance with discussion of this research. This chapter will review on literatures from some research in regard the title and objectives of this research.
(William S. Symes, Francesca L. McGrath, Madhu Rao, L. Roman Carrasco, 2018) argues the illegal hunting and trading to the protected wildlife is increased year by year. This is happen because of economic trends drive wildlife trade. Quoted in the journal

“…trade in illegally wildlife products is a leading cause of population declines and increased extinction risk in commercially valuable species. However due to the clandestine nature of illegal trade and paucity of overarching studies of illegal trade our understanding on international trade networks is patchy”

(Shermin de Silva, 2016) explains about the importance of protect the wildlife species in Asia because Asia is rich in terms of unique and wild species. It is curently impacted by human activities.

“…Conservation biology is conceived as a discipline that must balance the short-term aim of gathering data on pressing conservation issues with the long-term vision of protecting populations, species, and functional ecosystems. Asian wildlife face imminent threats ranging from hunting to loss of critical habitats, but there are few examples of detailed longitudinal wildlife research in the region.”

(Yinglin Wu, Ling Xie, Shiang-Lin Huang, Ping Li, Zengwei Yuan, Wenhua Liu, 2018) While heightening public awareness through social media can enhance wildlife conservation and management efforts, the influence of media content and quality in relation to these efforts is poorly understood. The finding here suggests that greater attention is needed for depicting and delivering conservation knowledge (e.g., rescue methods, biological features), negative impact on wildlife by diverse human behavior, and detailed proper descriptions to promote public awareness on wildlife conservation using multi-faceted thinking so as to reduce public misunderstanding of policymakers and experts. A suggested concerted framework could help strengthen wildlife management through social media.
(Donna-Mareè Cawthorn, Louwrens C. Hoffman, 2016) argues meat consumption in modern societies has clearly become the subject of considerable controversy, where nature and culture converge. In many countries, not only in Asia meat from this wildlife animal especially protected animals are often consumed to increase their pride.

“…These anthropomorphised perceptions of animals may have contributed to higher environmental awareness among people, but one has to ask at what cost? For one, the rhetoric of animal protectionists is contested due to its ostensible failure to consider the historical legacies and current-day appreciation of these species as food in many cultures.”

(Corlett, R.T. 2007) Cite from this journal: “People have hunted mammals in tropical Asian forests for at least 40,000 yr. This period has seen one confirmed global extinction (the giant pangolin, Manis palaeojavanica) and range restrictions for several large mammals, but there is no strong evidence for unsustainable hunting pressure until the last 2000-3000 yr. Over the last 50 yr, the importance of hunting for subsistence has been increasingly outweighed by hunting for the market. The hunted biomass is dominated by the same species as before, sold mostly for local consumption, but numerous additional species are targeted for the colossal regional trade in wild animals and their parts for food, medicines, raw materials, and pets. Many populations of mammalian dispersers of large seeds and understory browsers have been depleted or eliminated, while seed predators have had a more variable fate. Most of this hunting is now illegal, but the law enforcement is generally weak. However, examples of successful enforcement show that hunting impacts can be greatly reduced where there is sufficient political will. Ending the trade in wild animals and their parts should have the highest regional conservation priority.”

(Jaclin, D. 2016) This journal investigated the expansion of contemporary wildlife trading from hunting the pangolin in Borneo forest till its trading in black market. And its all about big money interest.
“…Concomitantly, its detect in today’s so-called ‘multispecies-turn’ a problematic conceptualization of what an animal (individual or species) is – be this animal alive or dead, whether it should be hunted, protected, consumed, reproduced, mourned, or even held responsible for a new geological epoch.”

(Patterson, 2001) Environmentalism is a variant of liberal IR theory that focuses on environment. It is trying to solve environmental problems from the political, social and economic framework. Broadly, environmentalism receive the framework of the existence of the political, social, economic and normative structures of world system and seek to harmonize the environmental issues with it. In the IR the environmentalist position is no different, they still accept the existence of existing state or country and political structures, and that the state will pay serious attention to environmental issues. In the context of state and power, the state is an important actor in enviromentalism. This is because the sovereignty of the state can generate power that can regulate domestic behavior to focus more on the environment. In addition to power, policies made by the state can be a legitimacy to contribute to international institutions that also focus on environmental issues. the role of the international institutions are also play in obtaining international collective outcomes.

1.7. Theoretical Framework

In this research the writer is using two theories of International Relations in correspond and related with the study. Environmentalism will be used to this study to explain the case study to deepening the understanding and the relation to International Relations study. Beside enviromentalism, the other theory that will be used in this study is Neoliberal Institutionalism theory. Therefore, those two theories will provide the approach in conceptual framework in analyzed the interactions and relationships between international actors.
1.7.1. Environmentalism

Environmentalism accept the existing structure, then give the attention to environmental issues that can be given through existing structures. Environmentalism believe that international institutions can provide solutions to environmental problems. Concrete forms of institutional policy such as Kyoto Protocol, UNFCCC and so on. Environmentalism is a broad social or ideological movement that bases itself on environmental issues and improving environmental health. A movement that controls the environment from pollution and also for the preservation and protection of the diversity of plants and animals through restoration or improvement of the natural environment. Simply, environmentalism is an attempt made to balance life between the human environment and other living things. Balance is necessary because humans themselves are very dependent on the environment. This environmentalism movement is driven by people who are indeed devoted themselves to improving the global environment. Who call it enviromentalist. They perform various activities such as street actions, political lobbying, environmental education which is certainly to remind people of the impact and consequences of global warming and the exploitation of nature. They care about issues concerning air and water pollution, species extinction, greedy energy lifestyle, climate change threat and others. Environmentalism believe that countries are capable of finding areas mutual interest and cooperation, and ability to achieve them by working through regional or international institutions. While keep believing of power and interests envirometalism recognize the centrality of institutions as useful coordinating mechanisms in complex situations involving many states, the environmentalist position is easily compatible with the Neoliberal institutionalist position.

The cooperation and mutual interest in preserving and conserving the environment and protecting endangered animal species become the focus of environmentalist through international institutions such as interpol which later became one of the focuses of the interpol program: IGCI. IGCI is an effort to combat in addressing illegal trading of wildlife.  

1.7.2. Neoliberal Institutionalism

There are several notions of liberalism. First, liberalism is defined as an ideology in which upholds individual liberty, besides that liberalism is also interpreted as a theory of government, which seeks to provide order and justice in certain societies. Liberals have great confidence in human reason and they believe that rational principles can be used on international issues. Liberals see the international system developing in anarchy systems, and recognize that individuals are always self-serving and competing against one thing, yet they also believe that individuals have many interests and thus can engage in cooperative social action both domestically and internationally. It is based on a liberal view of human beings and human society, that human beings are rational, puts individual freedom above all, positively views human characteristics, believes in progress, and opposes the division between domestic and international territory and human beings have the ability to form international organizations for the benefit of all parties.

In international relations, liberalism considers that regional integration, multilateral institutions, and cooperation in the systems are important. This is because, according to liberals, cooperation in the integration systems can prevent war or conflict between countries.

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important actors in Neoliberal Institutionalism such as MNCs, IGOs, and NGOs, play the important role. Because in Neoliberal Institutionalism the role of non-state actors is important as the state itself, and emphasize the importance of new interregional interactions such as integration and cooperation. Transnational integration and cooperation is necessary because each country has its shortcomings and limitations, so in avoiding that limitation a country cooperates with other countries. Neoliberal Institutionalism expects in every cooperation in one aspect can be developed into a cooperation in many aspects.⁴³

Both of the theories are describing INTERPOL as the international institutions creating the cooperation among the member states. From institutional liberalism approach, the INTERPOL establishment begins with the Countries collective interests that thrive into a international cooperation. liberal institutionalist theories claim that institutions can facilitate cooperation by providing information, helping to settle distributional conflicts and, most importantly, reducing likelihood of cheating. 44 Cooperation, Institutions and State role means Neoliberal Institutionalism has traditionally emphasized the need for institutional arrangements to initiate and sustain cooperation among states. The theory regenerated much interest in the capacity and potential of international institutions, particularly

the Interpol members, for sustained international cooperation. And also for Ecosentrism, Conflict Prevention and International Communities means Environmentalism strongly pioneered the environmental saving movement, and Conflict prevention and International Community means Environmentalist believe that International Community can save the environment with cooperation among International Communities.

I.8. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope and limitation of this study is to focus on forms of cooperation between Interpol member countries and the contribution of IGCI in combating Wildlife Trade specifically for Indonesia pangolin trade.

I.9. Research Methodology

In this research, the writer will use qualitative method to approach the research from all the data and sources collected are concerned with subjective assessment. This type seeks to describe events or phenomena that happens in the field, where the data generated in the form of written words or oral from the people and behavior that can be observed.\(^{45}\) The object of qualitative research is human or anything that is human-influenced. The object is examined under conditions as they are or in a natural or naturalistic state. In the process of qualitative research, the data obtained records contain about the behavior and circumstances of individuals as a whole. Qualitative research shows in the research procedure that produces qualitative data, expression or record of the person himself or the behavior.

In the case of wildlife trade, there are a lot of articles discussing this topic in various forms, such as journals, news, books and other reliable academic papers. There will be several institutions related to the issue that has published several official framework programs as well as official publication. All the data collected are real facts documented and for the educational purpose only. Data collection

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techniques such as Interview and Library Studies. Interviews conducted directly (personal interview) or indirect (telephone or email interview). To obtain more complete data, the writer uses the technique of personal interview and email interview. Personal interview is a direct interview by interviewing some respondents or informants to obtain information related to the purpose of research. Respondents or informants are referred such as head of general crime in international crime section of Interpol Indonesia. In addition, the technique for collecting data is also done by reviewing a number of literature, which consists of books, journals, documents, newspapers, and electronic media. The results of data analysis in the form of exposure related to the situation being studied and presented in the form of narrative descriptions.46

I.10. Definition of Terms

Bilateral Relations

Bilateral relations between countries often refer to political, economic, cultural and historic ties. Strong bilateral relations are characterized by cooperation between institutions and persons at administrative and political level as well as in the private sector, academia and civil society. Other elements of bilateral relations include trade and investment, cultural exchange, as well as general knowledge, understanding and public awareness about the other country and the ties existing between them.47

Multilateral Cooperation

It a type of cooperation discussed and channeled through international, regional and sub-regional organizations, which involves several countries with

certain political, regional or sector interests. Cooperation is implemented using their own resources or funds provided by member countries for specific topics. 48

*Environmental Crime*

International Environmental Crime can be defined across five broad areas of offences which have been recognised by bodies such as the G8, Interpol, EU, UN Environment programme and the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. These are:

1. Illegal trade in wildlife in contravention to the 1973 Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of fauna and Flora (CITES);

2. Illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in contravention to the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;


4. Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing in contravention to controls imposed by various regional fisheries management organisations (RMFOs);

5. Illegal logging and trade in timber when timber is harvested, transported, bought or sold in violation of national laws (There are currently no binding international controls on the international timber trade with the exception of an endangered species, which is covered by CITES). 49

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Wildlife Crime

According to Interpol Global Complex Innovation wildlife crime is the illegal exploitation of the world’s wild flora and fauna, while pollution crime is the trade and disposal of waste and hazardous substances in contravention of national and international laws. A significant proportion of both wildlife and pollution crime is carried out by organized criminal networks, drawn by the low risk and high profit nature of these types of crime. The same routes used to smuggle wildlife across countries and continents are often used to smuggle weapons, drugs and people. Indeed, environmental crime often occurs hand in hand with other offences such as passport fraud, corruption, money laundering and murder.50

I.11. Thesis Outline

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter 1 consists of background of the study, problem identification, statement of the problem, research objectives, significance of the study, theoretical framework, scope and limitations of the study, research methodology, literature review, definition of terms, and thesis outline.

Chapter II: Illegal Trading of Pangolin as a form of wildlife crime

This chapter contains information about Indonesia as one of the main suppliers of wildlife trade and information of past and current pangolin trading situations, especially regarding illegal pangolin trade in Indonesia.

Chapter III: Interpol Cooperation in Adressing Wildlife Trade

This chapter describes in general about IGCI, goals, and important elements of IGCI, and Interpol cooperates with another related International institutions in

handling Wildlife Trade and also Interpol Indonesia cooperate with Indonesian National Police in handling pangolin trade.

Chapter IV: Analysis of Interpol Indonesia Efforts through IGCI in Addressing pangolin Trade in Indonesia

This chapter discuss and presents the results of field research in the form of interviews and data obtained during the study and analyzed the Interpol Indonesia role through IGCI in combating the pangolin trade in Indonesia with the concept described earlier.

Chapter V: Conclusion

The last chapter presents the conclusion. The writer also proposes recommendation for this research.
CHAPTER II

ILLEGAL TRADING OF PANGOLIN AS A FORM OF WILDLIFE CRIME

Pangolin is one of the order of *Pholidota*, which still can be found in Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia. These animals eat insects, especially ants and termites. Pangolins live in lowland tropical rain forest. The body is elongated, with a tongue that can be stretched out to capture ants in nature. The strands of his hair modified into a kind of large scale arranged to form a layered shield as a means of self-protection. If disturbed, the pangolin will curl up like a ball. It can also hurt the skin of the dregs with its tail. An estimated 100,000 are taken from the wild every year across Africa and Asia. Their meat is considered a delicacy by some in China and Vietnam, while their scales and fetuses are used in Traditional Chinese Medicine to treat a range of ailments from arthritis to cancer. Pangolins are also used in traditional African bush medicine.51

II. 1. The Condition of Illegal Trading in Indonesia

The Crime in wild plants and wildlife in Indonesia has posed a serious threat to the preservation of Indonesia's biodiversity. The rise of crimes in wild plants and wildlife in Indonesia is due to the large number of market demand for wild plants and wildlife. The causes of this extinction in plants and animals such as loss, destruction, and forest conversion into residential houses and offices, excessive use, hunting and even illegal trade. 52

The illegal hunting and trading of wildlife continues on the basis of fulfilling market demands that are used as pets, for consumption and traditional medical purposes, cosmetics, and improvements in living standards. The fact is that many

species are threatened, wildlife trade is worth billions of dollars every year, illegal trade is growing, if the crimes in wild animals are not controlled, many species will become extinct.  

Indonesia enforces the law on the trade of endangered species through CITES or the National Law. This is done to preserve the endangered species in Indonesia. CITES organizes and controls trades using a "negative list" such as trade of all species that are allowed and not regulated unless the species appears in the appendix. Protected animal species in Indonesia set by the government based on several factors. the determinants of protected animal species include declining populations, limited distribution (endemic), habitat destruction, exploitation, or non-sustainable use.  

The animal appendix is an appendix derived from CITES. Which is included in the appendix and not only animals but also plants. Before know about the CITES appendix, it's better to know first about CITES. CITES is a Convention on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Flora and Fauna. CITES is an intergovernmental international agreement based on IUCN member session resolutions in 1963. The text of the Convention was adopted on 1973 and enacted in 1975. Indonesia has agreed on the agreement. The CITES Secretariat is in Geneva, Switzerland. These protected animal and plant species are listed in three levels of protection, called CITES Appendices.  

Protected species are listed in one of three attachments:

1. Appendix I, Approximately 1,200 species, and it is an endangered species or may become endangered due to being traded. Commercial trade of wild species captured from species on this list is illegal (only allowed in special circumstances for non-commercial purposes). The trade in breeding animals or artificially grown crops listed

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in Appendix I is considered to be a species included in Appendix II, in the presence of the requirements. Trade of this species requires export and import licenses, issued by the management bodies in each country. The management body of the exporting country is expected to check that import permits have been in place and the importing country is expected to safeguard the species well. In addition, the exporting country's scientific body should make a finding that states has no loss, which ensures that the export of the species will not adversely affect the wildlife population.56

2. Appendix II, Approximately 21,000 species, they are non-endangered species, but can be threatened with extinction if the trade in such species is not strictly regulated to avoid the use of which is contrary to the survival of species in the wild. In addition, Appendix II may include species that are physically similar to the species already listed in this appendix. International trade of Appendix II species may be approved by granting export permit or re-export certificate by the exporting country management body. No import clearance is required even though some parties refer to this as a more stringent form of domestic legislation. Prior to export permits granted export companies should ensure that exports will not adversely affect wild species populations.57

3. Appendix III, 170 species, they are species listed after one country requested CITES to help control the trade of the species. Species are not always in danger of global extinction. In all member countries, trade in this species is permitted only with export permits and certificates of origin member countries that have registered species.58

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57 Ibid
58 Ibid
Figure 2.1 The cases of wildlife animals 2005-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Non yustition</th>
<th>lidik</th>
<th>sidik</th>
<th>Sp3</th>
<th>P21</th>
<th>Arrears</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation

SP3 = Termination of Inquiry Letter

P21 = Notice that the Result of Investigation is complete

0 = Nil

While the recapitulation of P-21 crime in 2015 is 43 cases and there are 51 cases in 2016 with the total of 94 cases. With the typology of criminal cases in 2015 as many as 52 cases and 2016 as many as 51 cases. forest prevention and security operations

in 2015 as much as 6 times and in 2016 increased to 65 times. The latest data until 2017 shows as many as 149 cases are settled up to stage P-21.

II.2. The Routes of Illegal Wildlife Trade

Figure 2.2 The Maps of Illegal Wildlife Trade

Source: Enforcement of Illegal Wild Trade Law and the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation

Based on the data, it is known that the cases of animal and plant crime in protected areas decreased although it is not significant, some facts that occur in the field:

1. Transport of this illegal wildlife between countries is relatively easy to do because almost all of international land cross-border routes utilized by wildlife traders, this is the result from the weak checks by officers at the border.
2. Major ports and airports in Southeast Asia are heavily exploited by illegal wildlife traders generally by using false documents or other means to trick customs directorate.
3. Airport officers are less aware or understand their responsibility in enforcing wildlife trade regulation, it is highly exploited by illegal wildlife traders to trade their commodities.  

Some major trade routes:

1. Air transport from Medan, North Sumatera to Kuala Lumpur International Airport then ends in South China market.
2. Wild life brought from Laos and Cambodia was brought to Vietnam then sent to China.
4. Wild life from India is taken to Myanmar (via land or air jets) to Thailand and send back to China.
5. Wild birds from Indonesia sold in Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand are said and recognized as the result of captive breeding.
6. Green turtle children from Papua are brought to Surabaya and then pass through Kalimantan to Malaysia, later brought to Taiwan and Japan.
7. Sharks from Papua are sent to Surabaya to be sent to Japan and Taiwan.

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8. Sea turtle eggs from Bali are brought to Makassar for export to China.
9. Orangutans from Borneo are brought to Thailand, recognized as a result of captive breeding.

The methods of transportation

1. Through land, sea, and air.
2. Commodities are expensive, lively, easily damaged using the air method of transportation, time efficiency of this method can significantly reduce the commodity mortality rate.
3. Large-volume commodities, not easily damaged using cargo (truck) or sea method.

II.3. Pangolins Trading In Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreclosure Location</th>
<th>Min. Amount of Pangolins</th>
<th>Total of Foreclosure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>10.399</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borneo</td>
<td>2.449</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumatera</td>
<td>10.457</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23.305</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network

The recorded seizure involves at least one pangolin that ready to sell illegally and the largest is 6,307 pangolins. There are at least 11 cases where foreclosure is estimated to involve more than 1,000 whole pangolins, and seven of these cases

occur in Indonesia in Sumatra (3 cases), Java (3 cases) and Kalimantan (1 case). The largest foreclosure case in Indonesia in terms of the number of seized pangolins is the case of seizure of 5.9 tons of pangolin meat and 790 kg of scales (estimated as many as 3,474 whole pangolins) at Belawan International Container Terminal in Medan, Sumatra, reportedly to be sent to VietNam. The commodities are traded among several tons of Channa spp. and meat of Bulus Amyda cartilaginea. In terms of weighing scales, the heaviest foreclosures occurred at Tanjung Priok Port, Jakarta (Java) in containers containing more than 8,500 kg of dead pangolins and nearly 350 kg of pangolin scales (estimated to be 2,812 whole pangolins). It should be noted that although the number of foreclosures in Sumatra is approximately twice as high as in Java, the number of pangolins traded is roughly the same for both islands. 65

II.4. Pangolins Trading Outside Indonesia

Apart from Indonesia, other countries are found to be involved in pangolin trade with Indonesia, and they act as supplier, transit, or destination countries. The three main countries that have the closest ties to Indonesia, based on the estimated number of intact pangolins or their frequencies are China, VietNam and Malaysia. This is based on reports of foreclosure locations (in which Indonesia acts as a supplier country), or when those countries become part of the trading network in relation to where the foreclosure occurs or where the delivery will be addressed. 66 Although involved only in 12 of the 111 recorded cases of foreclosures, China is the country that smuggles the largest pangolin (the 12 cases are estimated to involve 10,491 whole pangolins) and only become destination countries. Of the 12 foreclosures, only two occurred in China, with the origin of shipments from Indonesia. The total number of pangolins seized in both cases is estimated at 6,665, this is because one of the foreclosures is a seizure of 232 boxes containing 2,041

freeze pangolins and 1,540 kg of pangolin scales (estimated totaling 6,307 whole pangolins). 11 boxes containing python skins and 23 boxes containing frozen turtles were also confiscated at the same time. This case became the largest foreclosure case in the study period from 2010 to 2015. The 12 cases involving China, the most commonly seized commodity is the pangolin scales. In three cases, the scales were found together with living pangolins or dead. Viet Nam is found to be linked in seven foreclosures involving Indonesia since 2010-2014, no foreclosures are reported to occur in 2015. These seven foreclosures when combined result in the seizure of the pangolin with the second largest load (9,852). Three of the seven cases of foreclosures occurred in Viet Nam (with 2,368 cases) and four other confiscation records involving Viet Nam as the destination country. Confiscated commodities include meat, scales and pangolins, although the largest commodity in terms of quantity is meat, which is 18.1 tons from three cases. 67 Malaysia emerged as the country most involved with the data of seizing pangolins from Indonesia, based on the frequency of reporting cases (at least 22 cases involving 3,204 pangolins). There were 11 recorded confiscation cases (1,046 heads) in Malaysia and all confiscated aboard by the Water Police with reported shipments originating from Indonesia. 11 other foreclosures, occurring in Indonesia and in Lao PDR with at least 2,158 pangolins involved, including shipments being transported to or passing through Malaysia. It can be seen that Malaysia often serves as an export and transit center for the delivery of pangolin Malaysia and Indonesia to its final destination in Indochina and East Asia. 68 The Philippines is involved in a large foreclosure estimated to amount to 2,167 whole pangolins (10,000 kg of pangolin meat), although in this case the pangolins were only discovered after a Chinese ship crashed into a coral reef in the Tubbataha National Marine Park, Philippines. Based on the statement of the captains of the captured ships, pangolins inside the ship are from Indonesia. There is

only one case in which the source of the confiscated items is reportedly from a

country in Africa with 200 kg of pangolin scales from Cameroon confiscated at
Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, Jakarta in 2015. It is likely that the scales are
intended for purposes to another country, because Indonesia tends to function as a
supplier of pangolins, not as consumers.\textsuperscript{69} The top 10 countries or territories involved
in illegal international pangolin trade, based on the number of incidents they were
involved in, and regardless of their role in the trade route.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
<th>Scales (kg)</th>
<th>Bodypart (kg)</th>
<th>Whole (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>16.291</td>
<td>2.290</td>
<td>15.764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>7.487</td>
<td>2.119</td>
<td>10.490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10.534</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hongkong</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.147</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1.222</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lao Pdr</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1.914</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>6.372</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>4.103</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: TRAFFIC

CHAPTER III
INTERPOL COOPERATION IN ADDRESSING WILDLIFE TRADE

III.1. INTERPOL

Interpol is the world’s largest international police organization, with 192 member countries. Interpol role is to enable police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place. The high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support helps meet the growing challenges of fighting crime in the 21st century. In a global framework, no organization can efficiently act alone. Cooperation is required with other relevant agencies, bodies, organizations or institutions and those bodies are capable of providing additional assistance or knowledge. For this purpose, INTERPOL has established strong links with international organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental act in areas of interest to the Organization. While INTERPOL’s cooperation with other international organizations has grown rapidly especially over the past decade, the need for joint efforts has been recognized from the beginning in the history of the Organization. One of the oldest agreements, with the Council of Europe, dates back to the 1960s. Since then agreement has been established with many organizations such as: The United Nations and some specialized institutions, EU, Commonwealth of Independent States, International Criminal Court, AU, Organization of American States, Council of Arab Interior Ministers and many more. To provide a clear legal basis for working together, INTERPOL has completed several cooperation agreements with these partners. Each agreement is specific to the scope of the defined cooperation, and contains provisions relating to the practical work of the organization concerned. They may include such provisions as conditions for...
exchange of information, mutual representation in other organizations or technical assistance facilities. In practice, cooperation can take the form of exchange of information, joint investigative projects or with direct or indirect access to their respective databases.  

List of cooperation agreements between INTERPOL and other international organizations, the first is procedure. The establishment of cooperation agreements is made through mutual negotiation and agreement formulation that can satisfy both parties. The final version is then signed by a competent representative, often by the Secretary General of INTERPOL and the equivalent in other organizations. However, the agreement is a living document and may be modified or replaced by a new agreement if the need for additional forms of cooperation emerges and both parties agree to the necessary modifications. In accordance with Article 41 about the Constitution of the Organization, agreements on relations with other international organizations may be concluded by INTERPOL. Such an agreement shall be approved by the General Assembly. Upon approval, the President of the Organization (or the Secretary-General by the delegate) is authorized to sign them. However, in accordance with Article 22 of the Constitution of the Organization, the General Assembly at the 67th session (Cairo, 1998) and the 69th session (Rhodes, 2000) decided to delegate to the Executive Committee the power to agree on a cooperation agreement with other international organizations. The General Assembly considers it necessary to simplify procedures and accelerate the negotiating process of cooperation agreements. However, some agreements do not need to be approved by the General Assembly or the Executive Committee. For example, Agreements agreed with UN child agencies are not subject to formal procedures established by Article 41 of the Constitution. With effect from 3 January 2001, INTERPOL is a party to the 1986 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations. Agreements agreed upon by the Organization respect the important

conditions of this Convention. The second is Model of police cooperation agreement. The development of a police cooperation agreement model is a concept that has gained ground in INTERPOL. Indeed, it seems natural that the Organization should provide its member states with the legal tools they need to facilitate their bilateral cooperation. Therefore, model agreements are structured on the basis of a number of studies, reflecting much experience in international police cooperation. In adopting this instrument, especially for member states that have not developed this form of cooperation for the most part, it fulfills its role as stipulated in the Constitution, it is "to ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities, and to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of common law crimes ".

There are some cases of illegal animal trading that are handled by the relevant Indonesian bodies such as Indonesian National Police and Interpol. Based on the results of research there are at least six cases of animal trade included in appendix 1 CITES:

1. On February 26, 2001, Tanjung Perak Port Resort Police Surabaya, managed to thwart the smuggling of hundreds of animals hidden in the engine room Motor Vessel Mount Dempo. On the ship from Papua the police found 1 cenderawasih, 4 black parrots, 100 flying squirrels, 4 black parrots, 3 green parrots, 5 black parrot birds, 30 snakes, and 25 lizards.

2. In February 2016 Kuwait airport authorities captured orangutans and call the indonesian embassy and send them back to Indonesia. These orangutans want to send to thailand and kuwait.

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72 Ibid
73 Ibid
The case has been handled by the Indonesian National Police and the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.\textsuperscript{75}

3. On October 2, 2009 thwarted smuggling efforts of 16 eagles and other animals to Japan\textsuperscript{76}.

4. Public Relations of the Ministry of LHK, on June 14, 2017. Investigator and Forestry Reaction Police Unit (SPORC) of Sumatra's Law Enforcement Authority, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), successfully thwarted illegal wildlife trade activities protected in Medan. Total of 225 pangolins, 5 (five) bags of dry pangolin, and 4 (four) leather / wet pangolin scales, are estimated to be worth more than Rp. 2.5 Billion. Head of Law Enforcement Hall KLHK Sumatra Region, Halasan Tulus, said that currently the two perpetrators are still under investigation KLHK Balai Gakkum LHK Sumatra Region, in Section 1 Mako SPORC Brigade Leopard. The surviving pangolin animals are still under veterinary examination.\textsuperscript{77} Police raids were also conducted in East Java. Police have named the homeowner, a 55-year-old man whose identity was not disclosed, as a suspect. Head of Public Relations of East Java Police, Kombespol Raden Prabowo Argo Yuwono said the alleged perpetrator insisted the pangolin


are not his deed, he confessed he only help his friend to keep the animals in his freezer.  

5. The Directorate General of Customs and Excise (DJBC) successfully thwarted some illegal trading efforts of various protected endangered species (CITES) worth more than Rp21 billion since last March 2016. Head of Soekarno Hatta Public Service Office (KPU BC) Erwin Situmorang detailed various smuggling attempts such as trading packets containing four snakes from Ciamis, West Java by post on the same day. Originally, one carpet pearl and three pythons will be sent to Malaysia. Trading 25 birds alive by two Chinese passengers on May 3, 2016. subsequent, trading of 58 tortoises by a plane passenger from Hong Kong on May 11, 2016. and also 377 pieces of elephant ivory by two Chinese citizens on May 21, 2016. Finally, 150,885 lobster tails will be exported to Singapore on May 25, 2016. KPU chief Soekarno Hatta said the exotic and endangered animals should be protected to maintain their presence. However, there is still a group of people who make a profit by trading animals and certain parts of the animal body that fall into the protected and prohibited category. He added that the estimated value of the goods successfully thwarted reached Rp21, 26 billion. The suspects and evidence have been submitted to Soekarno Hatta Animal Quarantine Hall, Soekarno Hatta Fish Quarantine Hall and Natural Resource Conservation Center of DKI Jakarta for further processing. 

6. Indonesia held a massive operation to eradicate animal trade in Southeast Maluku or arafuru marine islands by a joint team of Police Headquarters and Maluku Regional Police. The joint team consisted of Bareskrim Polri, Pol. Air, Dokkes and Div. PR, led by Brig. Pol. Hadiatmoko Director V / Crime Specific Criminal Investigation Police Headquarters. Of the several operations degree, during the operation in the title in Tual waters, 7 Trampers and Trawlers have been captured with 160 crew members (160 Thai WN, 8 Indonesians and 1 Myanmar Citizen), with frozen fish catch and pangolin as much as + - 1,932 tons.\textsuperscript{80}

\textbf{III.2. INTERPOL GLOBAL COMPLEX FOR INNOVATION}

Interpol Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) is an advanced research and development facility for crime and criminal identification, innovative training, operational support and partnerships. IGCI is in Singapore, IGCI completes the General Secretariat in Lyon, France, and increases the Organization's presence in Asia. IGCI is located in a state-of-the-art building in accordance with the highest environmental standards. IGCI presence is important because the threat of crime is changing. Police around the world face challenging operational landscapes, as criminals harness new technology, ease of international travel, and anonymous virtual business world. The criminal phenomenon becomes more aggressive and elusive, especially in the areas of cybercrime and sexual exploitation of children and environmental crime. And also for the future of the police organization. It is important for the police to one step ahead from the criminals. Nowadays, it can only be achieved if law enforcement officers have real-time access to information beyond their own limits. The digital era has opened up many new opportunities for police organization, providing secure communication channels and quick access to criminal

data. Innovation must be the best ally for Interpol. and to win innovation. IGCI goes beyond traditional reactive law enforcement models. The new center provides proactive research into new areas and latest training techniques. The goal is to give police around the world both the tools and the ability to meet the increasingly intelligent and sophisticated challenges perpetrated by criminals.81 The three essential elements of IGCI are Digital Security. It is dedicated to improving cybersecurity and against cybercrime, forensic laboratories to support digital crime investigations, Research to test protocols, tools and services and to analyze cyber attack trends, Develop practical solutions in collaboration with police, research laboratories, academia and the public and private sectors, Address issues such as Internet security governance. The next element is capacity building and training. Research in training and methodology and transfer this research into the field of police activities, classroom, field and online training programs for National Central Bureau, Anti-corruption Training, especially in sports, Quality standards and accreditation. And the third of these important element is operational support and investigation. Identify and deal with emerging threats of crime, for example, Asian organized crime, Platform for disaster victims identification, Incident response and major event support, Operation Rooms Command and Coordination Center strengthen existing head office in Lyon and in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The presence on these three continents provides real global operational support to Interpol member countries.82

III.2.1 Interpol and Digital Forensics Lab

INTERPOL conducted the first digital forensic training course for wildlife investigations. INTERPOL has held the first course to train wildlife crime investigators on how to extract and analyze data from seized electronic devices. With

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82 Ibid
the growing amount of digital evidence gained during the investigation of wildlife crimes, this training also equips participants with the skills to identify and safely handle potentially attractive data sets for criminal investigations. The activity was held on 28 - 30 June 2017 and run by the INTERPOL Environmental Security Program in collaboration with the Digital Forensics Lab at INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation brings 20 specialist officers from 10 countries in Asia. In recent months, INTERPOL has provided assistance to several countries in extracting and analyzing data from confiscated phones as part of a national investigation into wildlife trade. this activity is part of INTERPOL's ongoing commitment to ensure law enforcement officers have the knowledge and skills to follow the use of digital tools in illegal wildlife trade, including through online platforms and at Darknet. The following countries are represented in courses funded by the United States Agency for International Development, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.83

III.2.2 Interpol and Aseanpol: Libra Operation

Countries in Southeast Asia have taken part in the largest coordinated operation against illegal hunting and trading in pangolins. Libra Operation, coordinated by the INTERPOL Environmental Crime Program, took place in June and July and involves investigations and enforcement actions across Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. This activity was supported by the Freeland Foundation through a grant from USAID, the operation led to the arrest of more than 40 individuals, and about 200 additional cases are currently being investigated throughout the region. Pangolins are found in most of Asia and Africa. Nocturnal mammals eat termites and other insects using well-developed sense of smell to find their prey. During the day, and for protection, they turn their bodies into balls, protected by scales that cover their bodies. Pangolins are boiled and traded illegally,
due to the high demand for their scales, used in traditional medicine, and their meat, which is considered a delicacy. Due to its nature, the impact of illegal trade on pangolins and its habitat is difficult to assess, but some forests in Southeast Asia are believed to have no pangolins. During Libra Operation, which also sees assistance from the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the ASEAN-Wildlife Enforcement Network, enforcement agencies conduct raids in restaurants and elsewhere throughout the region. About 1,220 pangolins are found, nearly half of them alive. In addition to pangolins, birds, snakes and tigers are also confiscated. Head of the INTERPOL Environmental Crimes Program said Operation Libra is an outstanding example of the results that can be achieved through international cooperation in handling the trade of one of the world's most vulnerable animals. But unless we build on the momentum initiated by this operation and identify and prosecute those who control trade, it is very likely we will see the extinction of pangolins in many areas. The eight types of pangolins are protected by national law, and are also covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Nevertheless, thousands of animals are confiscated every year. While some animals are found alive, their chances for survival are very bad due to harsh transportation conditions and their release in an environment which is different from their natural habitat. 84

III.2.3 Interpol and Namibia Government

INTERPOL hosted a wildlife training course in Namibia to improve the skills of police and the Namibian government bodies in effective environmental law enforcement. About 19 participants from the Namibia Police Resource Unit and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism attended the training session on September 7-14 2014. The topics are operational planning, decision making, risk management, completion of information gathering plans, witnesses and subject interview

techniques, crime scene investigation, seizure search and execution, as well as court preparation and testimony. The aim of INTERPOL's global tools and services to enhance multinational law enforcement collaboration in the fight against wildlife trade, including through intelligence-led enforcement interventions, is also discussed. Particular attention in Namibia is the protection of threatened species such as elephants and rhinos. In this case, the training course is also focused on methods to overcome poaching in the area where they are found, as well as combat the trading of rhino horns and elephant tusks. The training was conducted in collaboration with the Namibian Police and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, with funding from the US Department of State through the INTERPOL Project Policy, which supports and enhances governance and law enforcement capacity for the conservation of elephants and rhinos. 85

III.2.4 Interpol and Brazil Government

Brazil's largest national operation against illegal hunting and wildlife trade, led by Brazilian Federal Police in cooperation with INTERPOL's Environmental Crime Program, resulted in 72 arrests and seizures of thousands of people. Wildlife specimens held illegally. Spanning nine Brazilian states and involving 450 Federal Police Officers, with police teams still on the road for arrests and foreclosures, Operation Oxossi - launched on March 11 2009 - has produced 102 arrest warrants issued and 140 search warrants presented, as well as more than 3,500 specimens of confiscated wildlife. At the request of the Brazilian authorities, the Red Notice to the internationally desirable person has also been issued by INTERPOL for six people. The secure INTERPOL I-24/7 global police communications system and its ability to facilitate multi-state enforcement cooperation have proved invaluable to Brazilian officials investigating. Cooperation between Brazilian Federal Police and the Czech Environment Inspectorate - an important part of Operation after the reported

involvement of Czech citizens in illegal trade - was facilitated by the INTERPOL Secretariat General and the National Central Bureau (NCB) in Prague. An agent from the Czech Environmental Inspectorate was also assigned to work with the Brazilian Federal Police and play an important role in copying and evaluating evidence. With current investigations uncovering an international trading network which is transporting wildlife from Brazil to some of European countries, based on the police data showed that a gang specializing in the blue macaw trade, an endangered species that may have disappeared from the wild in a short time, keeps the group activity going. The profit from this illegal trade is very high, one blue macaw egg extracted up to EUR 3,000 in the European market. The INTERPOL Environmental Crime Program was launched in 1992 and has grown significantly, expanding the area of collaboration with many national, international and non-governmental agencies throughout its 187 member nations. 

III.2.5 Interpol and The Humane Society of Canada

The Humane Society of Canada (HSC) presented INTERPOL with the Heroes for Animals award - the first time an international organization received an award recognizing individuals or organizations for their efforts to protect wildlife. A registered charity, HSC has worked closely with INTERPOL in various fields including the provision of financial support to train wildlife workers in developing countries and expertise for transnational investigations to identify and capture wildlife traders. Other cooperations include the creation of funds to help support the families of park guards killed by hunters, with more than 100 officers being killed worldwide each year. HSC Chief Executive Officer and Chairman Michael O'Sullivan believes As the core function of INTERPOL, no one else has the infrastructure, expertise and dedication to effectively combat organized global crime that harms people, animals and the environment. Interpol said that the honor

recognizes the work of law enforcement officers in each of the 180 member states of INTERPOL. 87

III.2.6 Interpol – Nepal and India Police

An international tiger trader already in INTERPOL Red Notice was arrested at Kathmandu airport after a cross-border police collaboration between India and Nepal via INTERPOL channel. It had seized five skins of tiger and 114 kg of tiger bone which allegedly sent to China. The suspect fled from Nepal in 2013, sparking a request by state authorities for INTERPOL to help find and facilitate his arrest. After a complicated investigation, Nepal requested INTERPOL Red Notice against the suspect in January 2018. It was the publication of the Red Notice that six weeks later triggered the detection of a suspect at New Delhi airport by immigration police during the transit. After being notified, INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) in New Delhi immediately informed NCB Kathmandu about the intention of the suspect to travel to Nepal, in March 5 arrest by Nepalese police at Tribhuwan International Airport. With this act being achieved is evidence of how police forces in different countries can utilize INTERPOL resources to share information and coordinate outside national boundaries to track fugitives wherever they are hiding. INTERPOL Red Notice plays an important role in the detection and subsequent arrest of these famous wildlife criminals, highlighting the strengths of international police cooperation through INTERPOL. The capture of this international fugitive illustrates how the INTERPOL NCB network is the important element of international police cooperation. Each of 192 NCBs Member countries serves as an important gateway for global investigation and data exchange. INTERPOL’s activities to investigate and disrupt wildlife crime networks operating in Asia, including Operation Prey, are included in its Project Predators. The project aims to

support and enhance law enforcement capacity for the conservation of Asian big cats and is primarily funded by the US Agency for International Development.  

**III.2.7 Interpol – Malawi Police: EAPCCO and SARPCCO**

Chancy and Patrick Kaunda from Malawi, they were the subject of INTERPOL Red Notices published at the request of Tanzania, were suspected of trying to export 781 elephant ivory from Tanzania to Malawi without proper permits in 2013. Invalid trading, worth USD 5.8 million, in the delivery of cement bags. Malawian police, in cooperation with the Tanzanian government and backed by a team deployed by INTERPOL, captured one of the fugitives in northern Malawi on 4 October. The further intelligence that led from the arrest helped the police in locating and arresting a second brother just hours later. The arrest took place within the framework of Operasi Usalama IV, an operation led by the East African Head of Police Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) and the South African Regional Police Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO) with support from INTERPOL. The two-day operation targets transnational crimes including human trafficking, drugs and weapons, human smuggling, terrorism, counterfeit and illegal goods and environmental crimes. Funded by The Wildcat Foundation, Project Wisdom encourages 192 INTERPOL member states to prioritize international information exchange and expand the use of INTERPOL policing capabilities, including a color-coded notification system to investigate, locate and capture environmental criminals.  

**III.2.8 Interpol – ICCWC**

The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) forms a strong alliance to combat crimes against wildlife effectively. ICCWC provides

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determined and coordinated support for law enforcement, helping to provide action on the ground with the ultimate aim of bringing criminals to justice. Crimes against wildlife often involve money laundering, fraud, counterfeiting and violence. Dismantling a network of transnational crimes behind illegal international trade in wild flora and fauna requires a coordinated global response. ICCWC seeks to ensure that serious perpetrators of wildlife face a formidable and coordinated response, departing from the current situation where detection and punishment risks are too low. It also seeks to deploy modern techniques and technologies to address crimes against wildlife, such as controlled delivery and use of wildlife forensics. Under the ICCWC umbrella, the European Commission contributed nearly two million euros over three years to INTERPOL. This funding will support 'Project Combat Wildlife Crime' in an effort to ensure long-term capacity building, enhance international information exchange and intelligence, and coordinate law enforcement efforts. On a wider level, it will also contribute to better governance and the fight against corruption.90

III.2.9 Interpol – IFAW

INTERPOL and the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) have signed an agreement to expand ongoing cooperation to combat crimes against wildlife and support global efforts to combat environmental crime. INTERPOL and IFAW have had formal partnerships since 2013 and have collaborated on projects over the last 10 years, especially Decent Operations, INTERPOL's largest anti-gading operation and on the Web Project, investigating illegal online trading in ivory. The agreement between the two organizations establishes a formal framework for cooperation, in particular in the fight against crimes related to illegal killing and

trading of elephants, rhinos and tigers through regional and global operations. 91 one example of this cooperation is on the world environmental day, interpol and IFAW conduct an INTERPOL operation against wildlife trade. Conducted between April and May 2015 in 17 countries in Asia and beyond, Operation Paws II (Asia Wildlife Species Protection) targeted criminal networks involved in crimes against wildlife. The operation seeks to enhance regional and global intelligence communications and intelligence sharing, including through cyber investigations, intelligence and DNA analysis, and joint enforcement activities involving police, customs and wildlife agents. The results of the operations investigation include INTERPOL Purple Notices publication on the methodology of smuggling and hunting methods of trading wildlife. During the operation, more than 13 tons of pangolin products were seized, representing about 1,000 animals with an estimated street value of over USD 2 million. In Singapore, authorities seized nearly 1,800 ivory pieces of elephant, four rhino horns and 22 large cat teeth, worth about 5.2 million US dollars in total. Through initiatives such as the Project Predator (Asian tigers and big cats) and Project Wisdom (elephants and rhino), INTERPOL supports member countries in their efforts to investigate and analyze information relating to ivory seizures conducted during operations. In addition to organizations like the South Asian Sanctuary Conservation Network (SAWEN), USAID and the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), participating countries in PAWS II Operations include Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, with support from Australia, Canada, Russia and the United States. 92

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CHAPTER IV

INTERPOL INDONESIA EFFORTS THROUGH IGCI IN ADDRESING PANGOLIN TRADE IN INDONESIA

IV.1. Operations That Has Been Done by Interpol Indonesia in Combating Pangolin Trade

Environmental crime takes many different forms. Broadly speaking, wildlife crime is the illegal exploitation of the world’s wild flora and fauna; forestry crime includes illegal logging and related activity; illegal fishing and linked crimes such as document fraud are considered fisheries crime; and pollution crime is the illicit trade and disposal of hazardous or electronic waste. Criminals stand to gain high profits at a low risk of exposure from engaging in these types of crimes. Environmental crime is an international security issue characterized by transnational trafficking, a criminal supply chain and links with other crimes. It is not limited to the acts of wildlife poaching and trafficking, polluting, illegal logging or illegal fishing, but also includes crimes which facilitate or accompany these acts such as fraud, document falsification, money laundering and corruption. INTERPOL and its member countries lead and participate in a number of innovative projects and operations designed to enhance environmental security.93

IV.1.1 Operation Paws II (Protection of Asian Wildlife Species)

targeted criminal networks involved in wildlife crime. The operation sought to enhance communication and intelligence sharing between countries regionally and globally, including via cyber investigations, intelligence and DNA analysis, and joint enforcement activities involving police, customs and wildlife agencies. In addition to organizations such as the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), USAID and the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), participating

countries in Operation PAWS II included Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, with support from Australia, Canada, Russia, and the United States.\textsuperscript{94} Operation Paws II (2015) This operation seized more than 13 tons of pangolin products, representing about 1,000 animals, with an estimated over USD 2 million. Paws II seeks to improve communication and intelligence sharing between countries through cyber investigations, DNA analysis, and joint enforcement activities involving police, customs and wildlife agents. Operation Paws (Asian Biodiversity Protection) I (2014) this operation against the trade of tigers and other big cats resulted in the seizure of hundreds of animals and more than 160 arrests. Involving 13 countries, Operation Paws I also focuses on lesser known species also in high demand by black markets, such as bears and pangolins. \textsuperscript{95}

\textbf{IV.1.2 INTERPOL’s Operation Libra}

the the largest coordinated operation against the illegal poaching and trade in pangolins in Asia, carried out coordinated investigation and enforcement actions across Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. In total, 1,220 pangolins were confiscated, including one case where Indonesian authorities discovered a shipment of 260 cartons of frozen pangolins weighing 5 tonnes bound for Vietnam. INTERPOL’s I-24/7 secure communications system was used and additional assistance provided by the World Customs Organization (WCO) to track the shipment to Hai Phong, Vietnam, where it was intercepted by customs officers. The two countries are working together to identify the suspects. Supported by the Freeland Foundation through a grant from USAID, the operation led to the arrest of more than 40 individuals, with some 200 additional cases currently under investigation across the region. During Operation Libra, which also saw the assistance of the ASEAN-Wildlife Enforcement Network raids were conducted on


\textsuperscript{95} \textit{Ibid}
restaurants, private zoos, and other premises. Approximately 1,220 pangolins were recovered, almost half of which were still alive. The operation was carried out in June and July 2012 and has been hailed as an unprecedented example of the success that can be achieved in combating international wildlife trade through coordinated international investigation and enforcement actions.96

IV.1.3 NCB Interpol Indonesia – INP (Polda Jambi): IPSG – Lyon

Investigator Subdit IV Reskrimus Polda Jambi along with expert witnesses weigh and calculate the number of tail and the volume of the 2.5 tons of pangolin meat (sweet javanica) secured by police along with three suspects of protected animal trade syndicate. Kasubbid Penmas Public Relation Division of Jambi Police, Kompol Wirmanto said the weighing includes the skin and meat of pangolin which was successfully revealed by Jambi regional police some time ago. In addition, the investigator is also coordinating with the Head of BKSDA of Jambi Province to secure the meat and skin of the anteater and this coordination related whether the evidence will be destroyed or not. The investigator also plans to request the testimony of expert witnesses from KSDA after completion of the weighing of evidence. In this case, there are three suspects, one of them is a foreign citizen (WNA) from Malaysia with initials (YKY). The other two are Jambi residents, SM (44) and WMA (40) as workers in the warehouse for meat and leather pangolins. The case was successfully dismantled police after the Polda Metro Jaya Police Task Force along with Ditreskrimus Polda Jambi raid the pine storage warehouse located in RT 03 Village Kilangan, Muarabulian District, Batanghari District. This case is revealed from the development of the Polda Metro Jaya in coordination with the Police Jambi related arrest narcotics type sabu in Jakarta. The result is the police securing 2.5 tons of pangolin meat and 279 Kg pangolin scales are ready to be marketed and it is worth the Rp 7 billion. The results of the investigation, the pangolin meat will be sold to

Singapore, Taiwan, China and Malaysia. Meanwhile, the scales will be sold by YKY to China for mixed materials making narcotics type of shabu. For their actions, the suspects are subject to Article 21 paragraph 2 letter A, B and D to Article 40 paragraph 2 of Law No. 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystem with a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a fine of Rp 100 million. IPSG also congratulates NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia and INP which has succeeded in uncovering and solve a big case about this pangolin trade. reference letter from Environmetal Crime of IPSG lyon number: 2016/1270 / oec / ilm / ens / lwa dated 11 november 2016 regarding police seized 2.5 tons of pangolin meat in Jambi. in connection with the above, it was submitted that the Interpol Secretariat General (IPSG) of Lyon requested further information related to the seizure of 2.5 tons of pangolin meat and 279 kg of pangolin scales by direskrimus polda jambi on 27 October 2016. The purpose of the request for such information is in order to assist uncovering networks that are likely to remain abroad. As for the information requested include the following matters:

- Information about the seizure and arrests
- Any information about how the products was acquired, and from where
- All information about arrested persons including names/date of birth/finger prints/criminal history/role in the criminal group
- Relevant addresses, organisations, telephone numbers, bank accounts or vehicles associated with the arrested persons
- The online sites (and username) used to trade the wildlife products
- All information about known criminal associates
- All links to other countries and

• Any other relevant information

IPSG Lyon also ask about assistance in checking entities to support NCB-Interpol Indonesia enquiries. And also encourage NCB-Interpol Indonesia to use Interpol’s system of notice and diffusions to create alert for members of the network.

IV.1.4 NCB Interpol Indonesia – Soekarno-Hatta Customs: Interpol General Secretariat

The Soekarno-Hatta Customs and Excise Office foiled the trading of 17 koli of pangolin scales. The value of 17 koli scales of this protected animals is estimated at Rp 2.1 billion. Trading of the pangolin scales, said Soekarno-Hatta's Head of Customs and Excise Okto Irianto, the destination of delivery is Kwutong, Hong Kong. previously it has already found as many as three-times. The first, on January 13, 2015, it found the evidence of 188 kilograms of pangolin scales that are in the Garuda export warehouse Soekarno-Hatta Airport. The second trade was found on January 25, 2015 with 17 kilogram pangolin scales, also found in the Garuda export warehouse of Soekarno-Hatta Airport. It was declared as plastic. The pangolin scales will be sent through the post office to Hong Kong. Next, on January 26, 2015, Customs officials found 200 kilograms of evidences notified as food stuff. The goods are from Cameroon and still stored in the import warehouse of JAS Soekarno-Hatta Airport. Based on Article 21 paragraph 2 of Law No. 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Biological Resources and Ecosystems, every person is prohibited from catching, harming, killing, and trading protected animals alive or dead. Reference letter from the Secretariat General of ICPO Interpol Number: 2015/0437 / SCA / ENS / JKA dated May 28, 2015 regarding trading of pangolin scales. In connection with the

98 Interpol Document from NCB Interpol Indonesia No: NCB-DIV HI/FAX/1106/XI/2016/NCB.JAKARTA/2536/IGCS/14112016/14:01
99 Ibid
case, the International Relations Division of Polri has received a letter from the General Secretary of ICPO Interpol regarding the request for information aid for the seizure of 2.1 billion rupiah for the seizure of the pangolin scheme whose plans will be traded to Hongkong through Soekarno-Hatta international airport on January 2015. As for the information requested include the following matters

- Confirm the seizure
- Complete an Ecomessage with as much information as possible
- Information about the seizure
- All informations about the persons involved including names/date of birth/finger prints/known associates/criminal history
- Any information on final destination in Hongkong-person, adress, contract number etc.
- The article mentions the dismantling of a pangolin poaching network in mongabay. Interpol general secretariat would like to request for all information on this operation, information of arrested persons/known associates including names/date of birth/finger prints/known associates/criminal history, international links detected etc
- Any other relevant information.  

IV.1.5 NCB Interpol Indonesia – Criminal Investigation Directorate of INP and Polda North Sumatera: IPSG Lyon

Criminal Investigation Directorate of Indonesian National Police managed to thwart the efforts of animal trading of pangolins, with potential losses of Rp 23, 5 billion. Director of Tipidter Brigadier General Yazid Fanani, revealed on April 23 2015 that he and his members arrested a suspect with the initials BC aka ABG trading trengiling at the Commerce Warehouse Complex Malindo KIm 1, Jalan P.

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101 Interpol Document from NCB Interpol Indonesia No: B/328/VI/2015/NCB-DIV HI
102 Interpol Document from NCB Interpol Indonesia No:NCB/217/I-24/7/V/2015
Bangka No. 5 Kelurahan Malabar, Medan Deli Sub-District, Medan North Sumatera. Further, the suspect comes from Tambora, West Jakarta. He has a warehouse of four employees, every day he can trade about 100 kg of pangolins. Pangolin, said Yazid is a protected animal according to Government Regulation number 7 of 1999 concerning preservation of plant and animal species. Pangolin trading is the most vibrant in various places. Chinese ethnic believe the animals can cure various diseases. From the effort of the arrest, the investigators succeeded in seizing 5000 kg or tons of ready-to-export frozen meat. 96 pangolin which is still alive and 77 kg pangolin scales. About the loss, Yazid states based on the price of wildlife trade in the black market in 2014. One pangolin about Rp12, 9 million. Then, the frozen pangolin meat cost US300 per kilogram. The pangolin scales cost US3000 per kilogram. Thus as many as 96 pangolin life as a whole worth Rp 1,2 billion. Furthermore, 5000 kilograms of frozen meat totaled Rp 19.3 billion. Then, 77 kilograms of scales worth Rp2, 9 billion. So overall the state losses reached Rp 23, 5 billion. Further suspects will be taken to Bareskrim, Jakarta. and the police will do a release toward the pangolins that still alive in the forest area. IPSG also congratulates NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia and INP which has succeeded in uncovering and solve a big case about this pangolin trade. Reference letter from Enviromental Crime of IPSG lyon number: 2015/397 / SCA / ENS / DGA dated 28 April 2015 regarding police seized 96 pangolin, 5000 kg of frozen meat and 77 kg of pangolin scales in Medan. in connection with the above, it was submitted that the Interpol Secretariat General (IPSG) of Lyon requested further information and detailed information about the incident.

103 Interpol document from NCB Interpol Indonesia No: IRT/859/IV/2015
104 Interpol document from NCB Interpol Indonesia No: IRT/859/IV/2015
105 Interpol document from NCB Interpol Indonesia No: B/1089/IV/2015/NCB-DIV HI
106 Interpol Document from NCB Interpol Indonesia No:ND/670/V/2015
107 Interpol Document from NCB Interpol Indonesia No:B/ND-464 PIDTER/V/2015/BARESKRIM
With a unique environment and biodiversity to protect, one species a day going extinct, and organized crime inextricably drawn to the enormous financial gains to be made in the illegal flora and fauna market, Indonesian law enforcement agencies have a tough undertaking in preserving the country’s extraordinary natural resources. When it comes to protecting its natural habitat and heritage, Indonesia is a force to be reckoned with. Violators of the law on animal, fish and plant quarantines or the law on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation face up to three years’ imprisonment and enormous fines. The law on conservation means that if you get caught illegally hunting, killing, keeping or trading protected species, you face up to five years in prison. More than a dozen ministries and agencies in Indonesia share responsibility for different aspects of environmental issues. Indonesia’s Ministry of Forestry is the lead law enforcement agency in protecting national environment, wildlife and natural resources. It works regularly with INTERPOL Jakarta for environmental crime investigations requiring international outreach and input. Through implementation of land and resource management strategies, the Forestry Ministry is in charge of making sure sustainable ecosystems are in place, protected and adhered to. It has jurisdiction over national parks and an oversight role in the management of national reserves. It determines policy and legislation on forestry and wildlife resources, and contributes to national awareness through conservation education programmes in forestry, wildlife and environment. The Ministry employs 14,000 people in 184 locations in 33 provinces to protect Indonesia’s natural heritage, including more than 1,000 law enforcement officials operating in two different categories: The Forestry Ministry runs reintroduction programmes in more than 50 national parks where police rangers pro-actively patrol, seek out and stop the poaching and illegal logging which threaten the biodiversity and resilience of Indonesia’s ecosystems. Rangers have police training and powers, enforcing national laws as well as park regulations.108

108 Patrolling Indonesia’s natural heritage. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.interpol.int/Member-countries/Asia-South-Pacific/Bulletin-board/Indonesia/Patrolling-Indonesia%E2%80%99s-natural-
Interpol Indonesia has several important functions such as: Facilitator. As a facilitator, Interpol Indonesia facilitates a case from a law enforcement bodies abroad, in this case the Interpol headquarters located in Lyon and vice versa. Interpol Indonesia also acts as a liaison. Interpol Indonesia acts as a liaison from the Bareskrim to the suspect concerned especially if the person is a foreign citizen and Interpol Indonesia contact the origin country of the perpetrators, for example ask whether the legal process can be done in Indonesia. Interpol Indonesia also serves to inform the investigators about the modus operandi. Information obtained is information coming from the Interpol Headquarters in Lyon, such as red notices, orange notices, purple notices and so forth. Interpol Indonesia also runs several activities to obtain certain information such as meetings or international conventions. Interpol Indonesia also acts as information intelligence on illegal wildlife traders.

In performing its function, Interpol Indonesia have some program that has been done such as: Capacity Building and Training. Each year, Interpol Indonesia hosts various training sessions, workshops, seminars, work group meetings, conferences and other events in all regions of the world. Training activities focus on the following areas

- Training for the Interpol Indonesia National Central Bureau (NCBs): NCBs play an important role in these activities. These courses aim to strengthen the skills of NCB staff in the use of Interpol’s integrated policing capabilities (eg, databases, and international Notification systems), compliance with Interpol data protection standards and legal regulations. In the future, NCB Interpol Indonesia will be provided with a comprehensive e-learning package to train new staff and to authorize NCB Interpol Indonesia officers as INTERPOL international police cooperation experts.
■ Donor funded training programs: Externally funded programs, designed to address regional needs and focus on specific crime areas, consist of several phases and last for several months or years. They bring together individuals from relevant sectors (e.g., law enforcement agencies, judiciary and international organizations) from different countries to take advantage of international cooperation with an emphasis on information exchange through Interpol channels.

■ Training for Interpol Indonesia staff: Internal training programs ensure that Interpol Indonesia staff including assistance officers continue to develop their competencies in areas such as leadership, project management, international cooperation, and public speaking. Through the implementation of strict training standards and certification training, such as the Interpol Certified Program, it will promote effective and efficient learning activities for staff.

■ Special crime training: Interpol Indonesia provides regular training sessions on various areas of special crimes such as human trafficking, maritime piracy, terrorism, environmental crime, stolen art, pharmaceutical crime and cyber crime and investigative support tools such as border and forensic management. This accredited training session is coordinated and delivered by a special officer certified as Interpol trainer.

Interpol Indonesia has been done so many integrated operations and has the same goals with the development of technology that provide by Interpol. Because of that, Interpol Indonesia has been doing these work by fulfill these categories:

**Online Learning**

The Interpol Global Learning Center (IGLC) provides comprehensive online learning resources on INTERPOL policing capabilities and special crime areas. Although some resources are publicly available, other e-learning modules can only be accessed by authorized users through the organization's secure platform. More than 50 police modules are currently available through IGLC, which currently has
more than 4,500 users worldwide. Interpol Indonesia members always access the website of this online learning site.

**Research and Development**

Interpol Indonesia regularly consulted with experts in capacity building and law enforcement training when designing activities. This ensures exchange of best practices, and allows Interpol Indonesia to incorporate the latest research findings and innovative instructional methodologies into training programs.

**Interpol Police Training Symposium**

The event brings together representatives of law enforcement agencies, academic institutions and international organizations to share their insights and experiences to build a closer international police learning community. Interpol Indonesia also attended this event.109

**Integrated International Operations**

Interpol Indonesia in doing their job has the same aim with Interpol headquarters in Lyon, in order to combat illegal wildlife trade especially pangolin trade Interpol Indonesia has the contribution in operations such as Paws and Libra operation

**IV.2. Impacts and Obstacles of Interpol Indonesia Program and Activities on Efforts to Combat Illegal Animals Trade in Indonesia**

Indonesia is home to protected wildlife. However, protected status does not make the animals are free from illegal hunting and trading. The animals were chased and then shuffled in local and international markets. Examples are tigers, various species of primates, sun bears, birds, and pangolins. Pangolin is one of the most smuggled mammals in the world. TRAFFIC is a network for monitoring wildlife and

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109 The interview result with KombesPol Oka, through a direct interview at the Secretariat of NCB Interpol Indonesia, Jakarta on Monday, 7th May 2018 at 15:00 pm
its trade in the world. They analyzed foreclosure data between 2010 and 2015, as well as discussed the role of Indonesia in the illegal trade of pangolins. Pangolins are currently listed as critically endangered, in the Red List of Endangered Species International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). This species is thought to have drastically reduced population due to illegal trade. The depletion of pangolin populations in China and surrounding countries for years has made the hunt move southward across the Asian continent. Malaysia and Indonesia are the most important regional suppliers in today's international trade network. The researchers also found a shift in pangolin trade from Asian pangolin species to African pangolin species due to the declining populations of Asian species. Data collected by researchers from various sources states there are 111 records of foreclosures seizure within a period of 6 years. Indonesia is involved as a supplier country, a place of confiscation, and in one case, as a destination country. Of these records, there were counted 35,632 traded pangolins or an average of 321 heads per seizure. Unfortunately, of these numbers, it is estimated that only 2,884 pangolins are found alive. Most of the foreclosures, 79 percent, are dead specimens or pieces of body parts. Previous studies in 2002 and 2008 found 49,662 pangolins traded from only 18 foreclosures. Note the numbers: an average of 2,759 pangolins per foreclosure. The current Indonesian Interpol program succeeded in foiling trading overseas pellets or arresting the perpetrators of criminal acts of illegal hunting and illegal trade of wildlife but has not been able to lay off the perpetrators further to commit the same crime. Interpol Indonesia in conducting its program encountered several obstacles such as: High demand by international markets, illegal hunting and pangolin trade continues to

happen because the selling price in the market is very high, for this economic motive encourages citizens to conduct illegal hunting to pangolin. This makes it difficult for the police because criminal acts will continue. The next thing is the relatively large exit of trade entrance, the illegal trade to the pangolin is usually done by air, sea and even small cargo such as land travel. The next factor is because of the human resources of law enforcer. For example in the forest police or commonly called a ranger, a ranger can supervise hectares of land or forest areas. This is certainly not effective. The next obstacle is that the budget given by the government is still minimal. Such as transportation for monitoring forest areas such as motorcycles or cars provided by government is still relatively in minimum amount. The next problem is a relatively connected crossroads between the areas of Southeast Asia, making it easier for criminals to trade illegal transactions to wild animals especially pangolins. The last factor is the lack of awareness of the community or citizens for the importance of maintaining and preserving nature and its habitat so programs that well prepared by the police and Interpol Indonesia facing a lot of obstacles.\footnote{The interview result with KombesPol Oka, through a direct interview at the Secretariat of NCB Interpol Indonesia, Jakarta on Monday, 7th May 2018 at 15:00 pm}
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

International illegal trade is the biggest threat to pangolins in the wild nature, alleged to have experienced a drastic population decline. Indonesia clearly has a significant role as a major supplier of pangolins in international trade networks. The high demand for pangolin products in China and Vietnam, Pangolin in Indonesia faces the threat of extinction as it continues to be captured throughout Indonesia to meet the high market demand. Although there are adequate wildlife laws to protect these native species, illegal hunting and pangolin trade continue unimpeded. However, considerable amounts of foreclosures indicate an increase in law enforcement efforts, particularly with the capture of key actors of illegal pangolin trade confusing the trading networks. Urgent efforts need to be made to stop the big quantity of pangolin trade from Indonesia. In an effort to eradicate illegal trade in Indonesian animals through Interpol Indonesia's performance can be passed through a program of capacity building, joint eradication operations, and capacity building for the community, and conducting regional and international cooperation with Interpol member countries and communicating with Secretary General of Interpol in Lyon. The impacts of Interpol programs and activities that have been done by Interpol Indonesia in the form of increasing insight and knowledge for field officers and the community, increasing the number of cases each year to the stage P21 trial and verdict, the arrest of illegal traders. The challenges faced by Interpol Indonesia in implementing programs to eradicate hunting and trade to protected wildlife, especially the pangolin are the minimum of budget that government give so it is limited of tools, facilities and infrastructure in combating illegal trading of protected animal, economic factors of the people, high international market demand, and focus on guarding and monitoring the apparatus such as forest areas and so on is still relatively low, and also minor punishment for the perpetrators, and the easy access of
connected routes between one region and another region in Southeast Asia particularly.

In order to improve the capacity building for field workers, more intensive workshops should be undertaken to uncover the latest modes of illegal animal traders, and efforts to disseminate to communities the importance of protected wildlife preservation and the laws governing illegal trade in animals as a reminder, education and also insight to the community. The capacity of law enforcement officers also needs to be strengthened to promote a more proactive inquiry into the international trade of pangolins. Inter-agency cooperation, both nationally and internationally, needs to be established and strengthened to deal with organized international criminal networks involved in trading of pangolins across the Indonesian border. The insights and capacity of law enforcement officers need to be improved, especially in international wildlife trade centers on land, sea and airports. In joint eradication operations it is necessary to improve and focus on detected hot spots such as Medan and other areas, as well as strict supervision of the routes directly related to other Southeast Asian regions. Better cooperation and coordination between law enforcement agencies should also be made, including Customs and the INP and Interpol Indonesia, required at the national and international levels. At the international level, such cooperation, particularly between Indonesia and Malaysia, is urgently needed to increase detection rates, break the movement of pangolin shipments across international borders, and dismantle organized crime syndicates. This collaboration and coordination seems to be indispensable for handling the trading between Sumatra and Peninsular Malaysia, as well as on the island of Borneo, especially between Kalimantan and Sarawak. as well as for conservation organizations and research institutions need to continue monitoring and reporting the trading of pangolins in Indonesia. This can help to better understand and measure the level of illegal trade as well as to detect emerging trends and assist the police and Interpol Indonesia.
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Interpol document No: B/1089/IV/2015/NCB-DIV HI

Interpol Document No:B/ND-464 PIDTER/V/2015/BARESKRIM

Interpol Document No:ND/670/V/2015

Interpol Document No:NCB/217/I-24/7/V/2015

Keputusan Presiden No. 43 Tahun 1978 Tentang : Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna And Flora


The interview result with KombesPol Oka, through a direct interview at the Secretariat of NCB Interpol Indonesia, Jakarta on Monday, 7th May 2018 at 15:00 pm

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 1990 Tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistem nya


UU No 5 (1990)

JOURNALS


FAO. (2015). Sustainable wildlife management and animal health


**WEBSITES**


APPENDICES
Appendices 1 – Document of CBT

FACT SHEET

Capacity Building and Training

▸ ACTIVITIES

Every year, INTERPOL hosts a wide variety of training sessions, workshops, seminars, working group meetings, conferences, and other events in all regions of the world. Our training activities focus on the following areas:

▸ Training for National Central Bureaus (NCBs): As INTERPOL’s link with national police forces, NCBs play an increasingly operational role in our activities. These courses aim to strengthen the skills of NCB staff in the use of INTERPOL’s integrated policing capabilities (for example, databases, and our system of international Notices), compliance with INTERPOL data protection standards and legal regulations. In the future, we will provide NCBs with a comprehensive e-learning package to train new staff and to certify NCB officers as INTERPOL international police cooperation experts.

▸ Donor-funded training programmes: These externally funded programmes, which are tailored to address regional needs and focused on specific crime areas, consist of multiple phases and take place over several months or years. They bring together individuals from relevant sectors (for example, law enforcement agencies, judicial bodies and international organizations) from different countries in order to leverage international cooperation with an emphasis on the exchange of information through INTERPOL’s channels.

▸ Training for INTERPOL staff: Internal training programmes ensure that INTERPOL staff—including seconded officers—continue to develop their competencies in a variety of areas such as leadership, project management, international cooperation and public speaking. Through the implementation of strict training standards and training certifications, such as the INTERPOL Certified Official Programme, we promote effective and efficient learning activities for our staff.

▸ Specialized crime training: We deliver regular training sessions on a range of specialized crime areas—such as human trafficking, maritime piracy, terrorism, environmental crime, stolen works of art, pharmaceutical crime and cybercrime—and investigative support tools such as border management and forensics. These accredited training sessions are coordinated and delivered by specialized officers who are certified as INTERPOL trainers.

CONNECTING POLICE FOR A SAFER WORLD
Capacity Building and Training

» ONLINE LEARNING
The INTERPOL Global Learning Centre (IGLC) provides a comprehensive range of online learning resources on INTERPOL's policing capabilities and specialized crime areas. While some resources are available publicly, other e-learning modules are accessible to authorized users only via the Organization's secured platforms. More than 50 police modules are currently available through IGLC, which today has more than 4,500 users worldwide.

» RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
We regularly consult experts in the field of capacity building and law enforcement training when designing our activities. This ensures the exchange of best practice, and allows us to incorporate the latest research findings and innovative instructional methodologies into our training programmes.

» QUALITY ASSURANCE
The INTERPOL Guide to Effective Training provides professionals with a set of international standards and best practices. It is used as a reference by INTERPOL trainers as well as by member countries for national training initiatives. Connected to this, we are developing standardized guidelines that will enable agencies in our member countries to request official INTERPOL accreditation for their training programmes or entities.

» INTERPOL POLICE TRAINING SYMPOSIUM
This event brings together representatives from law enforcement agencies, academic institutions and international organizations to share their insights and experiences in order to build a closer international police learning community. It attracts an average of 150 participants from more than 60 countries.

» CONTACT INFORMATION:
Contact us via our website. For matters relating to specific crime cases, please contact your local police or the INTERPOL National Central Bureau in your country.

Twitter: @INTERPOL_HQ
YouTube: INTERPOLHQ
WWW.INTERPOL.INTERNET
Appendices 2 – Document of Ecocrime Report

INTRODUCTION

Since its inception in 1984 the Environmental Investigation Agency has been exposing environmental crime around the globe and has sought greater political support for strong enforcement action against these crimes. Yet despite the fact that environmental crime poses a growing threat, it remains a low priority for the international enforcement community. This report shows the scale and impacts of environmental crime and calls for strong political will to tackle it as a matter of urgency.

Environmental crimes can be broadly defined as illegal acts which directly harm the environment. They include: illegal trade in wildlife; smuggling of ozone-depleting substances (ODS); illicit trade in hazardous waste; illegal, unregulated, and unexpected fishing; and illegal logging and the associated trade in stolen timber.

Perceived as 'victimless' and low on the priority list, such crimes often fail to prompt the required response from governments and the enforcement community. In reality, the impacts affect all of society. For example, illegal logging contributes to deforestation. It deprives forest communities of vital livelihoods, causes ecological problems like flooding, and is a major contributor to climate change. It is estimated that some one-fifth of the world's greenhouse gas emissions stem from deforestation. Illicit trade in ODS like the refrigerant chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), contributes to a thinning ozone layer, which causes human health problems like skin cancer and cataracts.

Environmental crime generates tens of billions of dollars in profits for criminal enterprises every year, and it is growing. In part, this is due to the proliferation of international and regional environmental agreements, leading to more controls on a range of commodities. It is also due to mutations in the operations of criminal syndicates, which have been diversifying their operations into new areas like counterfeiting and environmental crime.

Environmental crimes by their very nature are trans-boundary and involve cross-border criminal syndicates. A tiger skin or an ivory tusk passes through many hands from the poaching site to the final buyer. A tree felled illegally can travel around the world from the forest via the factory to be sold on the market as a finished wood product. In the era of global free trade, the ease of communication and movement of goods and money facilitate the operations of groups involved in environmental crime.

"Illicit trade has broken the boundary and surged into our own lives... For traffickers, that spells triumph. A triumph that takes the form of unfathomable profits and unprecedented political influence"  
Illicit trade smuglrs, traffickers and copies are hijacking the global economy - Melissa Nair

The development of statutory enforcement agencies has struggled to keep pace with such change, and many such as jurisdiction restrict efforts to foster better cross-border cooperation against crimes like illegal logging. These factors lead to a situation where environmental crimes offer high profits and minimal risk.

It is time for the international community to wake up to the menace of environmental crime and show the necessary political will to tackle the criminal gangs plundering our planet for a quick profit.

Environmental Investigation Agency
October 2008
ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME MATTERS

Environmental crime is at least as serious as any other crime affecting society today. In contravention of numerous international treaties, the principal motive for environmental crime is, with rare exception, financial gain and its characteristics are all too familiar: organised networks, porous borders, irregular migration, money laundering, corruption and the exploitation of disadvantaged communities. Wildlife sables are just as ruthless as any other, with intimidation, human rights abuses, impunity, murder and violence the tools of their trade.

The indicators of environmental crime are evident in many areas of international development activity. Significant global threats, including the challenges addressed through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are exacerbated by environmental crime. "affecting development, peace, security and human rights."

These issues, some of which have been on the table for many years, are slowly starting to be addressed and only now are environment agencies worldwide beginning to recognise the role of organised criminal networks in environmental crime. Environmental crime is currently one of the most profitable forms of criminal activity and it is no surprise that organised criminal groups are attracted to its high profit margins. Estimates of the scale of environmental crime is problematic but Interpol estimates that global wildlife crime is worth billions of dollars a year; the World Bank states that illegal logging costs developing countries $15 billion in lost revenue and taxes. In the mid-1990s around 20,000 tonnes of CFCs were traded illegally every year – equivalent to 5.5 per cent of global trade in CFCs and worth $500 million; in 2005 up to 14,000 tonnes of CFCs were smuggled into developing countries.

The "raw materials" which live or grow freely can be harvested or poached at minimal cost. Organised criminals are adaptable and resourceful; they thrive in conditions where others would fail. By definition, they build networks and cast their nets wide to avoid detection. With the collusion of corrupt officials, certification, concealment and transportation are easily facilitated. With this extraordinary haul of profits, low risk of detection and ineffective penalties, environmental crime is extremely lucrative.

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME IS SERIOUS, TRANSNATIONAL AND ORGANISED

Environmental crime is currently one of the most profitable forms of criminal activity and it is no surprise that organised criminal groups are attracted to its high profit margins. Estimates of the scale of environmental crime is problematic but Interpol estimates that global wildlife crime is worth billions of dollars a year; the World Bank states that illegal logging costs developing countries $15 billion in lost revenue and taxes. In the mid-1990s around 20,000 tonnes of CFCs were traded illegally every year – equivalent to 5.5 per cent of global trade in CFCs and worth $500 million; in 2005 up to 14,000 tonnes of CFCs were smuggled into developing countries.

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Environmental crime

Environmental crime is an international security issue characterized by transnational trafficking, a criminal supply chain and links with other crimes. It is not limited to the acts of wildlife poaching and trafficking, polluting, illegal logging or illegal fishing, but also includes crimes which facilitate or accompany these acts such as fraud, document falsification, money laundering and corruption.

INTERPOL and its member countries lead and participate in a number of innovative projects and operations designed to enhance environmental security.

▶ PROJECTS

Five long-term projects support member countries in their efforts to protect the environment through training courses, operations, information exchange and intelligence analysis. These activities are guided by INTERPOL’s Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee and its Fisheries, Pollution and Wildlife Crime Working Groups.

- Project Eden — to address the illegal trade in electronic waste and the illegal disposal of pollutants.
- Project Leaf (Law Enforcement Assistance for Forests) — to combat illegal logging, the illegal trade in and related crimes.
- Project Predator — to enhance law enforcement capacity to combat the poaching and trafficking of Asian big cats and other wildlife species.
- Project Scale — to enable member countries to identify, deter and disrupt transnational fisheries crime.
- Project Wisdom — to establish in Sub-Saharan Africa a comprehensive programme to effectively disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal syndicates primarily engaged in the illegal trade of African elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn.

INTERPOL is one of five members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICW) whose mission is to strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international level to combat wildlife and forest crime.

▶ INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT

Investigative Support Teams (ISTs) — INTERPOL can provide case-specific investigative and technical support through the deployment of investigative support teams. These teams consist of officers and analysts with specialized forensic, analytical and technical skills and crime area expertise who support national law enforcement authorities in ongoing investigations.
Environmental crime

Support provided by an IST can include:

- Criminal intelligence analysis of telephone call data, financial records and criminal networks
- Digital forensic analysis of seized electronic equipment
- Identification and DNA analysis of seized products
- Language and technical support in interviewing suspects and victims
- Database queries on entities identified or seized over the course of an investigation

Regional Investigative and Analytical Case Meetings (RIACMs) - INTERPOL facilitates investigative and analytical case meetings to allow investigators from different countries and regions to discuss transnational cases of mutual interest and share information.

National Environmental Security Task Forces (NESTS) - A NEST is a multi-disciplinary team of experts from several national agencies including police, customs, environmental ministries and the prosecutor’s office who work together to maintain national environmental security. NESTs can be derived from or contributed to by other task forces which already exist in the country. INTERPOL has developed a guide to assist member countries in setting up a NEST.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS

Criminal intelligence analysis supports the decision-making process by helping investigators, managers and other resource owners to make the most efficient and effective use of their limited resources. INTERPOL can produce intelligence and analytical reports, using information supplied by member countries, partners and other sources to support targeted law enforcement activities.

INTERPOL’s intelligence analysts can create several types of products:

- Network analysis of organized criminal networks and corporate structures;
- Mapping of the movements of vessels, vehicles and individuals;
- Analysis of data forensically extracted from electronic devices;
- Communications data analysis relating to telephones, bank accounts, e-mails and messaging applications;
- Identification of international links between cases and criminals;
- Timelines of events relating to criminal and enforcement activity;
- Image analysis;
- Identification of crime trends and emerging threats.
Appendices 4 – Document of Traffic

International Wildlife Trade

Big business: legal international trade around € 250 billion a year

As a comparison, declared import value of global trade in tea, coffee and spices per year is € 14 billion

Main reported consumer markets: EU, USA and Japan. The EU declared import value is € 93 billion
Wildlife crime is organised crime

- Organised structure of poaching
- Significant financial support
- Use or threat of violence
- International management of shipments
- Sophisticated forgery and alteration of permits
- Well armed
- Opportunity for massive profits

Appendices 5 – UU No 5

g. bahwa sehubungan dengan hal-hal di atas, dipandang perlu menetapkan ketentuan mengenai konservasi sumber daya alam hayati dan ekosistemnya dalam suatu Undang-undang;

Mengingat : 1. Pasal 5 ayat (1), Pasal 20 ayat (1), dan Pasal 33 Undang-Undang Dasar 1945;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1967 tentang Ketentuan-ketentuan Pokok Kehutanan (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1967 Nomor 8, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 2823);
3. Undang-undang Nomor 4 Tahun 1982 tentang Ketentuan-ketentuan Pokok Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1982 Nomor 12, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3215);
4. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 1982 tentang Ketentuan-ketentuan Pokok Pertahanan Keamanan Negara Republik Indonesia (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1982 Nomor 51, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3234) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1988 (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1988 Nomor 3, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3368);
5. Undang-undang Nomor 9 Tahun 1985 tentang Perikanan (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1985 Nomor 46, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3299);

Dengan persetujuan
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

MEMUTUSKAN:

Menetapkan: UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA TENTANG KONSERVASI SUMBER DAYA ALAM HAYATI DAN EKOSISTEMNYA.

BAB I
KETENTUAN UMUM

Pasal 1
Dalam Undang-undang ini yang dimaksud dengan:
1. Sumber daya alam hayati adalah unsur-unsur hayati di alam yang terdiri dari sumber daya alam nabati (tumbuhan) dan sumber daya alam hewani (satwa) yang bersama dengan unsur nonhayati di sekitarnya secara keseluruhan membentuk ekosistem.
2. Konservasi sumber daya alam hayati adalah pengelolaan sumber daya alam hayati yang pemanfaatannya dilakukan secara bijaksana untuk menjamin
kesinambungan persediaannya dengan tetap memelihara dan meningkatkan kualitas keanekaragaman dan nilainya.

3. Ekosistem sumber daya alam hayati adalah sistem hubungan timbal balik antara unsur dalam alam, baik hayati maupun nonhayati yang saling tergantung dan pengaruh mempengaruhi.

4. Tumbuhan adalah semua jenis sumber daya alam nabati, baik yang hidup di darat maupun di air.

5. Satwa adalah semua jenis sumber daya alam hewani yang hidup di darat dan/atau di air, dan/atau di udara.

6. Tumbuhan liar adalah tumbuhan yang hidup di alam bebas dan/atau dipelihara, yang masih mempunyai kemurnian jenisnya.

7. Satwa liar adalah semua binatang yang hidup di darat, dan/atau di air, dan/atau di udara yang masih mempunyai sifat-sifat liar, baik yang hidup bebas maupun yang dipelihara oleh manusia.

8. Habitat adalah lingkungan tempat tumbuhan atau satwa dapat hidup dan berkembang secara alami.


10. Cagar alam adalah kawasan suaka alam yang karena keadaan alamnya mempunyai kekhasan tumbuhan, satwa, dan ekosistemnya atau ekosistem tertentu yang perlu dilindungi dan perkembangannya berlangsung secara alami.

11. Suaka margasatwa adalah kawasan suaka alam yang mempunyai ciri khas berupa keanekaragaman dan/atau keunikan jenis satwa yang untuk kelangsungan hidupnya dapat dilakukan pembinaan terhadap habitatnya.

12. Cagar biofer adalah suatu kawasan yang terdiri dari ekosistem asli, ekosistem unik, dan/atau ekosistem yang telah mengalami degradasi yang keseluruhan unsur alamnya dilindungi dan dilestarikan bagi kepentingan penelitian dan pendidikan.

13. Kawasan pelestarian alam adalah kawasan dengan ciri khas tertentu, baik di darat maupun di perairan yang mempunyai fungsi perlindungan sistem penyangga kehidupan, pengawetan keanekaragaman jenis tumbuhan dan satwa, serta pemanfaatan secara lestari sumber daya alam hayati dan ekosistemnya.

14. Taman national adalah kawasan pelestarian alam yang mempunyai ekosistem asli, dikelola dengan sistem zonasi yang dimanfaatkan untuk tujuan penelitian, ilmu pengetahuan, pendidikan, menunjang budidaya, pariwisata, dan rekreasi.

15. Taman hutan raya adalah kawasan pelestarian alam untuk tujuan koleksi tumbuhan dan/atau satwa yang alami atau buatan, jenis asli dan atau bukan asli, yang dimanfaatkan bagi kepentingan penelitian, ilmu pengetahuan, pendidikan, menunjang budidaya, budaya, pariwisata, dan rekreasi.
Commitment to *animal welfare* issues

**IFAW works to:**

- Assist Animals in Crisis & Distress
- Protect Wildlife and Their Habitat
- Carry out Public Education Initiatives to Promote Animal Welfare Worldwide
Capacity Building to address the Illegal Trade of Wildlife

- Training and equipping ranger units, to increase capacity of wildlife law enforcement (KWS).
- Prevention of illegal wildlife trade trainings (MENA, Caribbean, Oceania, Kenya, Russia CIS).

Since 2006, the trainings have been attended by:

- 946 -- nearly 1,000! officers from government agencies charged with protecting wildlife from illegal trade.
Capacity Building to address the Illegal Trade of Wildlife

Recent examples of confiscations in countries in which we conducted trainings.

- Trinidad & Tobago – seizure of over 1,000 exotic birds and small mammals.
- Jordan – 2 tiger cubs at Al Jaber land entry point between Jordan and Syria by the Jordanian custom authorities.
- Egypt – 8 live foxes and 50 chameleons.
- UAE – Shahtoosh shawls.
Appendices 7 – Document of Interpol Meeting in Combating Wildlife Crime
MARAKS BESAR
OLUSIAN NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
BADAN RESERVE KRIMINAL

NOTA DINAS
Nomor : 8/ND-4/m Pidr./V/2015/Bareskrim

Kepada : Yth. Kepala Bareskrim Polri
Dari : Kepala Bareskrim Polri
Perihal : peningkatan pengendalian

1. Rujukan :
   a. surat dari Kepala Bareskrim Polri Nomor : 8/1089/IV/2015/NCD-Div HR
      tanggal 30 April 2015 perihal konfirmasi terkait penanganan penyelundupan pengendalian

   b. laporan polri Nomor : LP/533/IV/2015/Bareskrim tanggal 23 April 2015

2. Sehubungan dengan rujukan tersebut di atas, berama ini dikirikan kepada
   Jenderal, hasil penanganan pengendalian di Medan Sumatera Utara sebagai berikut :
   a. penanganan dilakukan pada tanggal 23 April 2015 di Komplek
      Pergudangan Naig Malindo KIM 1 Jln,P.Bangka No.5, Ke.Marabā
      Kec.Medan Deli Sumatera Utara,
   b. barang buku yang berhasil diambilkan 5 (lima) Ton pengendalian mati beku,
      96 (sembilan puluh enam) ekor pengendalian hidup, 100 Kg sosis pengendalian,
   c. terhadap tersangka SOEMARTO BOEDIANTO melanggar Pasal 21 ayat (3)
      huruf a dan d Jo Pasal 40 ayat (2) Undang-Undang RI No.5 Tahun 1999
      tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya
      (data lengkap terlampir)

3. Demikian untuk menjadi periksa.

Jakarta, 20 Mei 2015
a.n, KEPALA BADAN RESERVE KRIMINAL POLRI

A.N.
KEPALA BADAN RESERVE KRIMINAL POLRI
MARKAS BEAS
KEPOLISIAN NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
DIVISI HUBUNGAN INTERNASIONAL
Jalan Tjandroyo 3, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12110

Nomor : BI 1320
AK/2015/NCS-Div HI
Klasifikasi : BIASA
Lampiran : 1 (satu) lembar
Perihal : Permintaan informasi tentang penyitaan sisk trenggiling

Jakarta, Y Juni 2015

Kepada

Yth. DAFTAR PEJABAT TERLAMPIR

di

Jakarta


2. Sehubungan dengan rujukan di atas, Divhubinter Polri telah menerima surat dari Setjen ICPO INTERPOL tentang permintaan bantuan informasi penyitaan sisk hewan trenggiling senilai 2,1 Milyar Rupiah yang rencananya akan diselundupkan ke Hong Kong melalui Bandara Internasional Soekarno-Hatta pada bulan Januari 2015.


4. Demikian untuk menjadi maklum.

Ksbeksus: a.n. KEPALA DIVISI HUBUNGAN INTERNASIONAL PC
Sekretaris NCB INTERPOL INDONESIA

Kaur:

Kaurut:

KABAG JATINTER

Tembusan:

1. Kabareskrim Polri.
2. Kabanterlak Polda.
4. Dirjen PHKA, Kemen LHK
5. Dirjen Bea & Cukai, Kemenkeu.

Drs. M. AMHAR AZETH, S.H.
KOMBES POL NRP 59069793

Environmental Crime <environmentalcrime@ics.int>
28 April 2015 15:33
NCB JAKARTA Indonesia
Environmental Crime
Request for information - Arrest of Pangolin Smuggler [For official use]
EcoMessage - Excel Format.xlsx

Confidential Level: INTERPOL For official use only.

FROM: Environmental Security Sub-Directorate, INTERPOL General Secretariat

CC: NCB Jakarta

IPSG (Environmentalcrime)

YOUR REF: New

DATE: 28-04-2015

SUBJECT: Request for information – Arrest of Pangolin Smuggler

Dear Colleagues,

Greetings from the Environmental Security Sub-Directorate in Lyon, France.

We would like to congratulate Indonesian officers on the arrest of a pangolin smuggler with evidence of 3 tonnes of dead pangolins in 16 boxes and 25 boxes of pangolin parts. We understand that this investigation is on-going and being led by North Sumatra police officers.

We kindly request that you provide confirmation of this incident, and detailed information about the incident, in the attached EcoMessage template. Providing this information will allow us to enter the information into INTERPOL’s databases for future reference. We will also be happy to perform database checks of any suspects to support your enquiries.

Please be aware that INTERPOL is also able to provide investigative and analytical support to facilitate your enquiries. This can include analysis of bills of lading, telephone call records and other intelligence collected during the course of the investigation.

Do not hesitate to contact us at environmentalcrime@interpol.int if you require any clarification or assistance.

Thank you in advance for your continued cooperation in identifying and curbing illicit trade in pangolins.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Note: The date and time are in UTC.
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Dear Sir/Madam,

We are looking for information on the following:

1. Information about the seizure
2. All information about the persons involved including names, date of birth, fingerprint, known associates, criminal history.
3. Any information on final destination in Hong Kong; person, address, contact number, etc.
4. The article mentions the dismantling of a pangolin poaching network
(http://www.mongabay.co.id/2015/04/26/jaringan-pencuri-pulut-trunggiling-terbongkar/). We would like to request you for all information on this operation, information of arrested persons, known associates, including names, date of birth, fingerprint, known associates, criminal history, international links, etc.
5. Any other relevant information.

Please share this information to enable us to check the INTERPOL databases for possible matches and also requested to consider issuing INTERPOL notices if relevant.

Thank you in advance for your time.

Environmental Security Sub-Directorate (ENS)

INTERPOL General Secretariat
200 Quai Charles de Gaulle
9006 Lyon, France
Tel: +33 (0) 4 72 44 52 29
Fax: +33 (0) 4 72 44 73 51

environmentalcrime@interpol.int

Ngurah Suherman
Kepala Divisi Hubungan Internasional Polri

Date: 30/11/2016


Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas, disampaikan bahwa INTERPOL Secretary General (IPSG) Lyon meminta informasi lebih lanjut terkait penyetaraan 2.5 Ton daging Trenggiling dan 279 Kg sisik Trenggiling oleh Ditreskrimus Polda Jambi pada tanggal 2 Oktober 2016. Tujuan pemintaan informasi tersebut adalah dalam rangka membantu pengungkap jaringan yang kemungkinan masih berada di luar negeri. Adapun informasi yang diminta meliputi hal-hal sebagai berikut:

1. Kronologis penyetaraan/penangkapan, asal daging dan sisik Trenggiling tersebut;
2. Informasi tentang tersangka berupa nama, tempat tanggal lahir, sekolah, jatidiri, cabang kejahatan;
3. Alamat, nama perusahaan, nomor telepon, nomor rekening (bila ada), jenis dan transportasi yang digunakan;
4. Website dan account yang digunakan dalam proses transaksi;
5. Informasi lain terkait tindak pidana tersebut;
6. Terlampir format eco-message yang bisa dijadikan panduan.


Demikian untuk menjadi maklum dan atas kerja samanya disampaikan ucapan terima kasih.

a.n. Kepala Divisi Hubungan Internasional Polri
SEKERTASIS NCB INTERPOL INDONESIA
Environmental Crime <environmentalcrime@gs.igcs.int>  
11 November 2016 11:20  
NCB JAKARTA Indonesia  
Environmental Crime  

Request for information: Police seized 2.5 tons of pangolin meat in Jambi (For official use)  

Ecomessage - EN.docx; EcoMessage_ENG.xlsx  

Identity: INTERPOL. For official use only  

To: Environmental Security, INTERPOL General Secretariat  
NCB JAKARTA  
REF: 2016/1270/OEC/ILM/ENS/LWA  
REF: New  
11-11-2016  


I would like to congratulate Indonesia on the arrest of 3 suspects and the seizure of 2.5 tons of pangolin meat that has been reported in several media articles: http://www.antaranews.com/en/news/107724/poli-seizes-2-point5-tons-of-pangolin-meat-in-jambi (the article has been copied below).  

Please request that you use the attached Eco-Message template to provide confirmation of this incident and detailed information about it including:  

- Information about the seizure and arrests;  
- Any information about how the products was acquired, and from where;  
- Information about arrested persons including names/date of birth/finger prints/criminal history;  
- Relevant addresses, organisations, telephone numbers, bank accounts or vehicles associated with arrested persons;  
- Online sites (and usernames) used to trade the wildlife products;  
- Information about known criminal associates;  

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**ISI DISPOSISI**

- [ ] Bicaraan dengan Kadiv
- [x] Untuk Diketahui & Dilaksanakan

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NCB.JAKARTA/2536/IGCS/14112016/14:01

Jambi Police had foiled an attempt to smuggle 35 live pangolins (Manis javanica) and some items packed in a bag, from Jambi to Medan, North Sumatra.

A resident of West Sumatra Province, identified as SM, as a suspect in the smuggling operation, disclosed that the illicit goods were to be traded to Medan, North Sumatra.

Investigations revealed that the pangolins were to be sold overseas, and that the smuggler was involved in previous attempts to smuggle animals.

The pangolins were found to be in poor condition, and the police have launched an investigation into their origin and destination.

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*Note: This text is a translation from Indonesian to English. The original text may contain errors or inaccuracies.*
dengan negara asing yang terlibat.

IV. memberi informasi: bentuk media operasional informasi: dot interpolasi konten,
red notices, orange notices, purple notices.

V. menyelaraskan informasi: konten yang sesuai dengan peraturan dan larangan terkait.

VI. Sharing information between agencies and police.

2. IGCI:
- Capacity building and training
- Operation claw
- Operation libra

Dampak:
- meningkatkan kemampuan SDM polisi terkait.
- pembentukan media operasional sebuah upland
- tujuan khusus sampai P21 dan Polisi

3. High demand: diketahui bahwa situasi

- pelaku yang terlibat masuk, polisi sadik.
- mediasi penuh kebenaran Penjelasan

satuan terkait.
- karyawan tidak menikmati
- karyawan 2014 yang pernah hadir.

- polisi: lintas, polisi: lintas.