

Synergy Between Civil Service Investigators at the Natural Resources Conservation Agency and Indonesian National Police Investigators in Law Enforcement Against Pangolin Scale Trafficking

Susi Tutri*, Amalia Syauket, Lusia Sulastri

Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Indonesia

Email: susitutri@gmail.com*, Amalia.syauket@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id,
lusia.sulastri@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

West Kalimantan, a region characterized by extensive forest areas and high biodiversity, faces a serious threat from the illegal trade of pangolin (*Manis javanica*) scales. Law enforcement in the conservation sector involves two investigative institutions, namely Civil Servant Investigators (Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil; PPNS) of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam; BKSDA) and Indonesian National Police Investigators (Penyidik Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia; Polri), which operate within a coordination and supervisory relationship (*koordinasi dan pengawasan; Korwas*). This study aims to analyze the synergy patterns between the two institutions in investigating criminal acts related to pangolin scale trafficking and to identify obstacles that hinder the effectiveness of such cooperation. The research employed normative legal research (*yuridis normatif*) with a qualitative approach based on a literature review of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The collected data were analyzed descriptively and analytically using the legal hermeneutics method. The findings indicate that although the regulatory framework, particularly Law No. 20 of 2025 concerning Criminal Procedure Law and Law No. 32 of 2024 concerning Natural Resources Conservation Agency (Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem; KSDAE), clearly regulates the division of functional roles, its implementation in practice remains constrained by sectoral egos, differing interpretations of criminal elements during the P-19 stage, limited forensic resources, and geographical barriers in border areas. This study recommends strengthening the Korwas function, implementing joint investigation training based on asset tracing approaches, enhancing digital forensic infrastructure, and developing permanent operational protocols for institutional synergy to achieve legal certainty and ecological justice.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a state based on law (*rechstaat*). This principle is firmly established in the Explanation of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that Indonesia is a state based on law (*rechstaat*), not a state based solely on power (*machstaat*). As a state governed by the rule of law, Indonesia possesses characteristics that require all actions carried out by society and state institutions to be evaluated based on applicable legal provisions. Furthermore, the nature of a state based on law is demonstrated when all legal elements operate according to and are bound by predetermined regulations.

In Indonesia's law enforcement system, law enforcement officers play a central role in enforcing and supervising compliance with the law to ensure that legal mechanisms function effectively. As representatives of the state, law enforcement officers are required to demonstrate professionalism and integrity because their actions influence public trust and compliance with applicable regulations. One of the main state institutions within Indonesia's law enforcement structure is the Indonesian National Police (*Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia*; Polri).

Indonesia is recognized as a megabiodiversity country with extraordinary biological resource wealth, which is constitutionally controlled by the state for the greatest prosperity of the people as mandated by Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Efforts to protect these biological resources are implemented through Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems (*Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya*; KSDAE).

The Republic of Indonesia has national objectives as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. To achieve these objectives, the government requires legal regulations in the form of legislation to regulate social activities in accordance with applicable laws. One important aspect of national development is the management and conservation of natural resources and their ecosystems. Natural resources and ecosystems play a vital role in supporting human life; therefore, they must be managed and utilized sustainably, harmoniously, and proportionally to ensure benefits for both present and future generations.

West Kalimantan, as a province with extensive forest areas and high biodiversity, faces serious challenges in the form of forestry and environmental crimes, including the illegal trade of protected wildlife and encroachment on conservation areas, a pattern consistent with the global scale and governance challenges of illegal wildlife trade documented across biodiversity-rich regions (t Sas-Rolfes et al., 2019), and one that persists even alongside decades of legal, regulated trade under CITES (Andersson et al., 2021). Law enforcement in the KSDAE sector has distinctive characteristics because it involves two investigative institutions, namely Indonesian National Police Investigators (*Penyidik Polri*) and Civil Servant Investigators (*Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil*; PPNS) under the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (*Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam*; BKSDA). Based on Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code and Law Number 32 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems, PPNS are granted special investigative authority in conservation-related criminal acts. However, in practice, PPNS remain subject to the coordination and supervision (*koordinasi dan pengawasan*; Korwas) mechanism conducted by Polri investigators. Synergy between these two institutions is a key factor in achieving effective law enforcement to provide legal certainty and ecological protection.

Coordination and Supervision Mechanism of Police Investigators Toward PPNS

According to Awaluddin Djamin, coordination is a collaborative effort between agencies, institutions, and organizational units in carrying out specific tasks through mutual support, assistance, and complementarity. According to Sondang P. Siagian, coordination refers to the arrangement of relationships within a collective effort to achieve unity of action toward a common objective. Coordination is a process that regulates the division of tasks among individuals or groups so that activities can be integrated into an efficient and effective

system. According to Satjipto Rahardjo, Civil Servant Investigators (*Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil*; PPNS) within the Indonesian criminal justice system constitute a specialized investigative unit with a specific institutional structure. This structure consists of interconnected components that function within an integrated system. He further explains that a system represents a plan, method, or procedure for implementing activities.⁶ Essentially, the authority of PPNS is derived from specific provisions of criminal law that establish their investigative powers.

According to Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 20 of 2010 concerning Coordination, Supervision, and Guidance of Investigations for PPNS, coordination refers to a working relationship between Polri investigators and PPNS in conducting investigations of specific criminal acts based on functional legal relationships. Meanwhile, supervision refers to the process of monitoring and directing PPNS investigations to ensure that all investigative activities comply with applicable laws and regulations. Based on this understanding, coordination in this study refers to the process of integrating objectives and activities among separate institutional units, particularly between Polri investigators and PPNS, to achieve the objectives of the criminal justice system effectively and efficiently.

Data obtained from the Directorate of Special Criminal Investigation of the West Kalimantan Regional Police indicates that, within the last four years, cases involving pangolin scale trafficking fluctuated. In 2023, three cases were recorded; in 2024, one case was recorded; and in 2025, one case was recorded.

Based on data from the Directorate of Special Criminal Investigation of the West Kalimantan Regional Police, law enforcement dynamics against illegal pangolin scale trafficking demonstrate fluctuating trends but remain a serious concern during the last four years. The highest enforcement activity occurred in 2023, with three cases successfully uncovered, followed by a decline to one case each in 2024 and 2025. Although the number of cases decreased, the continuous discovery of cases annually confirms that threats to protected wildlife conservation remain present, echoing broader findings that a stronger criminal justice response is essential to translate law enforcement activity into meaningful deterrence against wildlife trafficking in Indonesia (Adhiasto et al., 2023), particularly as trafficking networks increasingly exploit online and cross-border channels that existing regulatory frameworks were not originally designed to address (Padang et al., 2025). Therefore, consistent and stronger synergy between law enforcement institutions is required to disrupt illegal trafficking networks in the West Kalimantan region.

The fluctuating number of cases in West Kalimantan demonstrates that threats to ecosystems remain significant; however, investigative processes do not always proceed smoothly until reaching the judicial stage. Several challenges include communication difficulties in submitting SPDP (*Surat Pemberitahuan Dimulainya Penyidikan*), differences in interpretation of criminal elements between PPNS and Polri investigators during the prosecutor's P-19 stage, and geographical constraints that require a more flexible division of tactical roles. These conditions create the perception that KSDAE law enforcement remains fragmented and insufficiently integrated. In practice, sectoral egos, differences in legal interpretation, and limited infrastructure often hinder integrated law enforcement efforts. Without strong institutional synergy, KSDAE law enforcement in West Kalimantan may fail to achieve the objectives of ecological justice.

Although several studies have examined law enforcement in the conservation sector, limited research has focused on the operational synergy between PPNS BKSDA and Polri investigators in addressing pangolin scale trafficking. Previous studies have primarily emphasized normative legal frameworks without comprehensively examining practical challenges, such as institutional sectoral egos, differences in legal interpretation, and geographical barriers. Sutrisno (2019) examined law enforcement against protected wildlife crimes by PPNS BKSDA in West Sumatra but did not specifically analyze inter-institutional coordination mechanisms. Ahmad Syaifuddin (2020) analyzed law enforcement against protected wildlife trafficking in Jambi Province but focused mainly on substantive legal aspects rather than procedural coordination. Irfan Fachrudin (2022) studied the effectiveness of Law Number 5 of 1990 in addressing wildlife trafficking but was limited to the Yogyakarta region and did not explore PPNS–Polri synergy in border areas. Similarly, earlier legal scholarship on the coordination between Polri investigators and civil servant investigators in natural resource management offenses established the normative basis of the Korwas relationship without examining its application to organized wildlife trafficking specifically (Manik, 2018), while more recent reviews of Indonesia's illegal wildlife trade provisions have called for cost-benefit-informed reform of enforcement practices without addressing the operational dynamics between investigating institutions (Eryan, 2024). Furthermore, the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code Law Number 20 of (2025) introduces new dynamics in inter-institutional coordination that have not yet been comprehensively examined. This research gap highlights the importance of studying operational synergy between PPNS BKSDA and Polri investigators in West Kalimantan, a region with unique geographical characteristics and high vulnerability to wildlife trafficking.

The urgency of this research lies in the need to formulate a coordination model that extends beyond administrative compliance (*regulations on paper*) toward operational synergy capable of addressing increasingly sophisticated organized crimes in the KSDAE sector. Without improving institutional synergy, law enforcement gaps may emerge in critical conservation areas, ultimately threatening Indonesia's biological resources. Therefore, this study examines the topic entitled **“Synergy Between Civil Service Investigators at the Natural Resources Conservation Agency and Indonesian National Police Investigators in Law Enforcement Against Pangolin Scale Trafficking.”**

This study aims to analyze the synergy patterns between PPNS BKSDA and Polri investigators in investigating criminal acts related to pangolin scale trafficking and to identify obstacles that hinder its effectiveness. To achieve this objective, the study examines the legal framework governing coordination between PPNS BKSDA and Polri investigators, identifies operational constraints involving juridical, structural, and geographical aspects, and formulates responsive operational protocols to strengthen synergy in conservation law enforcement. The benefits of this research are both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this study contributes to the development of legal theory regarding inter-institutional coordination in environmental law enforcement and provides a foundation for future research on synergy models in conservation law enforcement. Practically, the findings are expected to provide recommendations for policymakers, particularly the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Indonesian National Police, in developing more effective coordination mechanisms.

Furthermore, this research provides operational guidance for law enforcement officers to strengthen inter-agency cooperation in combating wildlife trafficking.

METHOD

Types of Research

Research is essentially a planned activity conducted through scientific methods with the purpose of obtaining new data to prove or disprove the validity of a particular phenomenon occurring within society. Legal research is a process undertaken to discover legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines to address legal issues encountered. Legal research is also an important component of legal practice because it aims to identify applicable laws governing specific activities, as well as to explain or analyze legal materials (*substance/content*) related to a particular legal issue. Based on the aforementioned research characteristics, this study employs a juridical-normative legal research method (*yuridis normatif*) or library-based legal research. This type of research focuses on examining positive legal norms, legal theories, and legal doctrines that have been established, particularly those contained in Law Number 32 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems (*Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya*; KSDAE), Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, and other relevant legislative regulations. The research examines the synergy between Civil Servant Investigators (*Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil*; PPNS) of BKSDA and Indonesian National Police Investigators (*Penyidik Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia*; Polri) in conservation law enforcement in the West Kalimantan region.

Research Approach

In this study, the researcher employs a qualitative approach using a normative legal research method (*juridical-normative*). This approach was selected to obtain an in-depth understanding of the regulatory framework and the concept of inter-institutional synergy through an analysis of legal texts and legal literature concerning complex and dynamic legal issues. This research does not rely on direct field observations but instead focuses on the analysis of written legal materials related to synergy in conservation law enforcement.

Types and Sources of Data

This legal research fully utilizes secondary data. In the context of normative legal research, secondary data are classified into three main components that serve as the basis for analysis, namely:

1. Primary Legal Materials

Primary legal materials are binding legal materials, such as statutory regulations. The primary legal materials used in this study include legal regulations related to the synergy between BKSDA Civil Servant Investigators (*PPNS*) and Indonesian National Police Investigators (*Polri*) in West Kalimantan, as well as other relevant legal regulations, including:

- 1) Constitution Number 2 of 2002 concerning Republic of Indonesia National Police;
- 2) Law Number 32 of 2024 concerning amendments to Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems ;
- 3) Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning Criminal Procedure Law;

- 4) Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 6 of 2010 concerning Management of PPNS Investigations .

2. Secondary Legal Materials

Secondary legal materials are legal materials that are closely related to primary materials and can help analyze, explain and understand primary materials such as the results of expert research, the work of experts, the results of scientific meetings such as seminars, discussions and so on such as books, scientific articles, papers, mass media, the internet and other legal materials. Tertiary legal materials are materials that provide information and explanations for primary and secondary legal materials, such as legal dictionaries, legal bibliographies, court directories, legal encyclopedias and so on.

Data collection technique

In accordance with type study juridical library, engineering data collection was carried out through studies library research Steps taken includes: Literature study done with search to documents, notes, archives, literature, books that are physical (hard copy) is in several library good library personal and library general others. Apart from that form physical, searches are also carried out to material law in form electronics owned by various institutions and can accessible online anywhere and anytime. Secondary legal materials such as scientific articles are obtained from searches of scientific journals, both physical and electronic. In addition, the use of online database for access journals scientific and pages official institutions related to obtain the latest data about handling case trading scales pangolin.

Data analysis

Ingredients the law that has been succeed collected will analyzed in a way descriptive analytical with use method hermeneutics law. Analysis done with method elaborate and interpret texts law in a way holistic in frame relatedness between text, context, and contextualization. Researchers will give explanation and description in a way comprehensive about How should synergy the executed according to framework existing regulations. Ultimately, research This classified as study prescriptive, which aims give advice or offer ideal concept regarding strengthening synergy enforcement law in West Kalimantan.

Systematics Writing

This thesis consists of of five chapters, which are arranged in a way systematic in accordance with guidelines writing thesis that applies at the Faculty of Law, Bhayangkara University, Jakarta Raya. Description thesis is as following:

Chapter I Introduction, contains descriptions about background behind research, identification and limitation problem, formulation problems, aims and objectives as well as utility research, framework theory and framework conceptual, method research, framework thinking, propositions and systematics writing.

Chapter II Literature Review which contains about Draft Law Enforcement, Legal System Theory, Position and Function Investigator Civil Servants (PPNS) and The Republic of Indonesia National Police, Theory of Synergy /Inter-Agency Cooperation, and Role Theory in enforcement law criminal.

Chapter III describes on the Legal Basis for Conservation Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems (KSDAE), Legal Certainty Theory, Policy Criminal in Protection Wildlife, as well as Characteristics Criminal Acts in the Field Conservation in the legal area of West Kalimantan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synergy Between BKSDA Civil Servant Investigators and Indonesian National Police Investigators in KSDAE Law Enforcement in West Kalimantan

Law enforcement in the field of Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems (*Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya*; KSDAE) in West Kalimantan requires strong integration between Civil Servant Investigators (*Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil*; PPNS) of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (*Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam*; BKSDA) and Indonesian National Police Investigators (*Penyidik Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia*; Polri). West Kalimantan Province, which possesses high biodiversity and extensive forest areas, faces serious challenges in the form of environmental crimes, including the illegal trafficking of protected wildlife, particularly pangolin (*Manis javanica*) scales. Based on Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness, the success of crime prevention efforts cannot rely solely on the firmness of legal provisions (*legal substance*), but also depends on the readiness and integration of law enforcement structures within the relevant jurisdiction.

This integrated synergy serves as a framework for cooperation, coordination, and operational synchronization to combine objectives and activities between two separate institutional units. Coordination in this context is understood as a process of regulating relationships and aligning collective efforts to achieve unified action efficiently within an integrated criminal justice system. From the perspective of Satjipto Rahardjo's Progressive Law Theory, such synergy should be interpreted as a legal effort oriented toward the protection of humans and the environment. Therefore, institutional sectoral egos must be minimized to prevent accelerated ecosystem degradation and wildlife extinction.

Empirical data from the Directorate of Special Criminal Investigation of the West Kalimantan Regional Police demonstrates fluctuating trends in the handling of illegal pangolin scale trafficking cases, with three cases recorded in 2023 and one case each in 2024 and 2025. Based on Soerjono Soekanto's analytical framework, fluctuations in enforcement figures indicate constraints related to supporting facilities and community legal awareness regarding wildlife protection. Therefore, consistent and stronger synergy among law enforcement institutions is required to ensure that legal processes from year to year do not become merely procedural formalities but are capable of dismantling illegal trafficking networks comprehensively.

Integrated synergy should not merely exist as an administrative formality (*regulations on paper*), but as an operational necessity to address increasingly sophisticated organized crimes within the KSDAE sector. Failure to establish effective tactical coordination patterns may create gaps in law enforcement within critical conservation areas in West Kalimantan. Therefore, formulating an optimal synergy model is essential to achieving legal certainty, protecting biological resources, and realizing ecological justice as a core value of progressive legal thought, an aim consistent with recent calls to treat wildlife trade governance as an inherently multifaceted problem requiring coordinated legal, scientific, and institutional responses rather than isolated regulatory fixes (Nurbandi, 2025).

Implementation of the Functional Position of BKSDA PPNS and Polri Based on the Principle of Functional Differentiation in the New Criminal Procedure Code

The new criminal procedure framework through Law Number 20 of 2025 confirms that criminal proceedings must be implemented through an integrated criminal justice system based on the principle of functional differentiation. This principle clearly separates the duties, authorities, and responsibilities of each law enforcement institution according to their respective competencies. Analysis through the concept of an integrated criminal justice system demonstrates that although there is a division of authority among institutions, all components of law enforcement must operate within a unified vision of harmonious and impartial justice.

The functional position of BKSDA PPNS originates from authority attribution directly granted by legislation through sector-specific regulations, including Law Number 32 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning KSDAE. BKSDA PPNS possesses functional independence to conduct investigations, summon parties, and collect material evidence related to conservation crimes due to their specialized technical expertise. However, when analyzed through the structural aspect of Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness, such independence remains subject to the coordination and supervision (*koordinasi dan pengawasan*; Korwas) mechanism conducted by Indonesian National Police Investigators to ensure investigative synchronization and quality standards.

The new criminal procedure framework strengthens accountability limits in the implementation of coercive measures to maintain the principle of legality and protect fundamental human rights from arbitrary actions. This principle is explicitly reflected in Article 99 paragraph (3) of Law Number 20 of 2025, which confirms that PPNS cannot conduct detention except upon the order of Police Investigators. From the perspective of Progressive Law Theory, this limitation should not be interpreted as weakening the authority of BKSDA PPNS but rather as a mature distribution of institutional roles to ensure that criminal law enforcement instruments are implemented carefully, proportionally, and accountably.

The functional position arrangement based on the principle of functional differentiation requires the Indonesian National Police to optimize its role as the institution responsible for national investigative guidance and quality assurance. Through this position, cooperation between Polri and BKSDA PPNS should not be structured as a rigid hierarchical-subordinate relationship, but rather as a functional and coordinative partnership based on procedural law. Balanced structural synchronization within the new Criminal Procedure Code is expected to minimize conflicts of authority caused by institutional sectoral egos while simultaneously improving the effectiveness of environmental criminal law enforcement in practice.

Operational Working Procedures Relationship (HTCK) in Joint Investigation of Pangolin Scale Trafficking Crimes (*Manis javanica*)

The Operational Working Procedures Relationship (*Hubungan Tata Cara Kerja*; HTCK) serves as a crucial managerial instrument for translating normative legal provisions into tactical and operational actions in the field. In handling criminal acts involving pangolin (*Manis javanica*) scale trafficking in West Kalimantan, the implementation of HTCK is technically based on Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 6 of 2010 concerning the Management of Investigations by Civil Servant Investigators (*Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil*; PPNS). When analyzed using Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness, HTCK constitutes part of the legal substance factor that requires commitment from law enforcement structures (*legal*

apparatus) to ensure consistent implementation rather than merely functioning as passive guidelines.

Operationally, illegal pangolin scale trafficking in West Kalimantan frequently involves organized networks that exploit geographical limitations and weaknesses in law enforcement communication systems. The tactical division of roles within HTCK positions BKSDA PPNS as sectoral investigators who provide specialized expertise in identifying protected wildlife species, mapping local hunting networks, and analyzing ecological impacts. Meanwhile, Indonesian National Police Investigators (*Penyidik Polri*) function as the primary law enforcement authority responsible for mobilizing tactical support, including securing field operations, conducting raids, and deploying specialized personnel from institutions such as the Mobile Brigade Corps (*Brigade Mobil*; Brimob) and the Criminal Investigation Department (*Badan Reserse Kriminal*; Bareskrim).

Operational obstacles frequently encountered in empirical practice in West Kalimantan include tactical communication constraints, institutional sectoral egos, and differences in legal interpretation regarding the fulfillment of criminal elements between PPNS and Polri investigators. Based on Satjipto Rahardjo's Progressive Law Theory, when law enforcement officers encounter bureaucratic obstacles and rigid operational regulations, they are required to develop responsive legal breakthroughs (*rule-breaking*) within the limits of accountability. Law enforcement officers should not allow delays that may result in the loss of evidence or environmental damage; instead, they must prioritize accountable discretionary actions to protect evidentiary materials and ecological interests.

The implementation of an organized, flexible, and integrated HTCK mechanism ensures that joint investigations do not merely stop at the arrest of small-scale couriers but are capable of identifying intellectual actors (*masterminds*) behind illegal wildlife trafficking networks. Operational synergy involving tactical assistance, technical support, and investigative assistance from Indonesian National Police Investigators to BKSDA PPNS will strengthen law enforcement capacity in the field. Integrating environmental protection objectives into HTCK operations represents a concrete implementation of a progressive, efficient, and justice-oriented criminal justice system based on substantive ecological justice.

Synchronization Administration Investigation Integrated that is Mechanism Submission of SPDP and Handover File Case In a way Collective

Integrated investigation administrative synchronization is an essential element in harmonizing legal substance and institutional structures to create a transparent and accountable judicial process. This administrative order aims to reduce conventional bureaucratic procedures that tend to be complicated and vulnerable to unnecessary delays. From the perspective of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (*ICJS*), administrative synchronization of investigation documents, including case files and official correspondence, serves as formal assurance that the rights of suspects are protected and that all stages of criminal procedure are conducted legitimately in accordance with applicable laws.

One form of administrative synchronization strictly regulated within the new criminal procedure framework is the mechanism for submitting the Notification Letter of Commencement of Investigation (*Surat Pemberitahuan Dimulainya Penyidikan*; SPDP). Based on the principles of administrative transparency and criminal justice system integration, BKSDA PPNS is required to submit SPDP to the Public Prosecutor through a coordinated

mechanism involving Indonesian National Police Investigators. This single-door coordination mechanism, when analyzed using Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness, is crucial for preventing administrative overlap and ensuring that the Indonesian National Police can supervise the formal legality of investigations from the initial stage of case handling.

The most significant administrative reform in criminal investigation procedures is reflected in the transformation of the mechanism for submitting investigation case files to the Public Prosecutor. Article 8 paragraph (3) of Law Number 20 of 2025 specifically regulates that the submission of case files conducted by PPNS must be carried out through Indonesian National Police Investigators and subsequently submitted collectively to the Public Prosecutor. This collective case file submission mechanism eliminates fragmented procedural patterns and strengthens horizontal supervision among law enforcement institutions.

Within the jurisdiction of West Kalimantan, this collective administrative synchronization mechanism is expected to overcome differences in interpretation of criminal provisions during the prosecutor's P-19 stage, which often obstruct legal certainty. Through the perspective of Progressive Law Theory, collective case file submission mechanisms eliminate rigid bureaucratic barriers, thereby minimizing repeated case file returns (*ping-pong cases*) and improving judicial efficiency. Therefore, synchronized investigation administration becomes a strategic instrument for realizing fast, effective, and responsive criminal law enforcement against environmental crimes, particularly pangolin scale trafficking.

Implementation Proof Based Scientific Crime Investigation Through Collaboration Skill Specific BKSDA Sector and Facilities Forensics Indonesian National Police

A qualitative approach using normative legal research (*yuridical-normative*) focuses on analyzing positive legal texts, legal theories, and doctrines to formulate ideal concepts of law enforcement. Within this methodological framework, enforcement against organized wildlife crimes requires a transformation from conventional investigative methods toward scientific crime investigation-based evidence approaches. Viewed from Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness, this aspect is highly dependent on the availability of modern supporting facilities and infrastructure, as well as the technological competence of law enforcement institutions.

The implementation of scientific crime investigation in cases involving pangolin scale trafficking relies heavily on collaboration between sector-specific expertise possessed by BKSDA PPNS and forensic capabilities available within the Indonesian National Police. BKSDA PPNS officers function as technical experts with specialized knowledge in identifying the validity of the *Manis javanica* species, assessing its conservation status, and analyzing ecological damage impacts. This sector-specific expertise represents a crucial initial step in the investigation process to ensure that traded wildlife specimens meet the legal classification requirements under conservation legislation.

Limitations in technological infrastructure frequently experienced by BKSDA units in remote areas can be addressed through the utilization of modern forensic facilities owned by the Indonesian National Police. Polri investigators provide technical assistance through forensic laboratory utilization, digital forensic identification to trace cyber-based trafficking communications, and asset tracing methods to track financial flows generated from criminal activities, an approach that responds directly to scoping evidence that wildlife trafficking frequently converges with money laundering and other financial crimes that conventional

species-focused enforcement fails to capture (Anagnostou & Doberstein, 2022), and that is consistent with findings that Indonesia continues to fall short of its sustainable development commitments to curb illicit financial flows tied to wildlife trade (Nijman et al., 2024). This technical collaboration reflects cross-sector cooperation within an integrated criminal justice system to provide strong, scientifically based evidence that can withstand examination in court proceedings.

Descriptive-analytical evaluation demonstrates that scientific crime investigation-based synergy effectively reduces the gap between the ideal regulatory role and the factual role of law enforcement officers in the field. Through Satjipto Rahardjo's Progressive Law perspective, the integration of police forensic science and BKSDA ecological expertise represents a concrete manifestation of intelligent, adaptive, and justice-oriented law enforcement. Through this integrated scientific approach, evidence assessment in pangolin trafficking cases in West Kalimantan no longer depends solely on suspect confessions but relies on strong scientific facts to achieve ecological justice.

Constraints in Implementation Synergy Field Operations

Obstacles Juridical that is Difference Interpretation Elements of Sectoral Crimes and Blank Regulations at the P-19 Stage

The implementation of operational synergy between Civil Servant Investigators (*Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil*; PPNS) of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (*Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam*; BKSDA) of West Kalimantan Province and investigators of the West Kalimantan Regional Police frequently encounters juridical obstacles at the pre-prosecution stage, particularly when investigation case files receive P-19 instructions from the Public Prosecutor (*Jaksa Penuntut Umum*; JPU). This obstacle originates from differences in interpretation regarding the sectoral elements of criminal offenses regulated under Law Number 32 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems (*Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya*; KSDAE). Viewed from Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, particularly the aspect of legal substance, statutory provisions may contain formulations that allow different interpretations among law enforcement institutions. Consequently, when the Public Prosecutor returns case files (P-19) with instructions to strengthen material evidence, BKSDA PPNS and Indonesian National Police Investigators (*Penyidik Polri*) may become involved in conceptual debates regarding the fulfillment of criminal intent (*mens rea*) elements in acts of wildlife trafficking, particularly the trading of protected animal parts such as pangolin (*Manis javanica*) scales.

When examined through Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Law Enforcement, particularly the legal factor (*law/legal substance*), uncertainty in legal interpretation becomes an upstream factor that reduces the effectiveness of law enforcement at the operational level. The absence of standardized scientific communication mechanisms between PPNS and Polri investigators causes P-19 instructions from prosecutors to be addressed partially rather than through a collective approach required within an integrated criminal justice system. BKSDA PPNS may consider that technical conservation requirements have been fulfilled, whereas Polri investigators may perceive that the investigation file remains procedurally and formally insufficient under criminal procedural law. As a consequence, pangolin scale trafficking cases

may experience repeated case file returns (*ping-pong cases*), which ultimately risk exceeding detention periods and allowing perpetrators to escape legal accountability.

Theoretically, this failure of interpretative alignment represents a dysfunction between the actual role (*actual role*) of law enforcement officers and the expected role (*expected role*) mandated by legislation. The ideal role established under Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 6 of 2010 requires Indonesian National Police Investigators to provide technical and administrative assistance through legal guidance mechanisms for PPNS. However, in practice, coordination during the P-19 stage is often limited to formal bureaucratic correspondence without establishing joint case analysis forums to comprehensively examine the elements of criminal offenses. Therefore, strengthening legal certainty requires restructuring the institutional mindset so that BKSDA's scientific expertise in conservation can be integrated with Polri's procedural and investigative capabilities.

Obstacles Structural and Sectoral Ego in the form of Problem Communication Administration Procedural and Inequality Limits on the Authority of Coercive Measures Detention

Structural obstacles represent manifestations of overlapping institutional interests and sectoral egos that continue to influence working relationships between Indonesian National Police Investigators and BKSDA PPNS within the West Kalimantan jurisdiction. These sectoral egos are reflected in administrative communication problems, a dynamic that resonates with broader research showing that institutional friction and weak inter-agency information-sharing can create the very gaps that corrupt or complicit actors exploit within wildlife trade enforcement systems (van Uhm & Moreto, 2018), particularly given that individual and structural corruption within criminal justice institutions has been documented as a recurring facilitator of wildlife trafficking across Asia (Wyatt et al., 2018), particularly regarding delays in submitting the Notification Letter of Commencement of Investigation (*Surat Pemberitahuan Dimulainya Penyidikan*; SPDP) and the administration of confiscated pangolin scale evidence. Based on Article 8 paragraph (3) of Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning Criminal Procedure Law, investigation administration must be synchronized and submitted collectively through a single coordination mechanism involving Indonesian National Police Investigators as coordinators and supervisors (*Korwas*). However, in practice, complicated bureaucratic procedures and limited transparency in administrative document circulation often disrupt the rhythm of integrated investigations.

In addition to administrative communication problems, differences in authority regarding coercive measures represent a latent conflict that affects functional synergy in the field. Based on Authority Theory, the existence of BKSDA PPNS is derived from attribution of authority provided through sectoral legislation to conduct investigations independently. However, to maintain the principle of legality and protect fundamental human rights, Article 99 paragraph (3) of Law Number 20 of 2025 confirms limitations on PPNS authority, whereby PPNS cannot conduct detention without an order or official approval from Indonesian National Police Investigators. These limitations on coercive authority may generate psychological resistance in operational practice, where PPNS perceive their tactical space as restricted, while Polri investigators may unintentionally position themselves within a superior-subordinate relationship rather than as functional partners.

Role Theory analysis demonstrates the existence of conflicting role expectations within the structure of conservation law enforcement. On one hand, BKSDA PPNS are expected to respond rapidly and effectively in dismantling wildlife trafficking networks. On the other hand, structural dependence on Polri's authority regarding coercive measures may slow PPNS operations due to additional administrative procedures. When PPNS discover pangolin scale trafficking activities in remote areas, the absence of independent detention authority requires waiting for administrative processes through the West Kalimantan Regional Police supervisory mechanism, creating opportunities for perpetrators to intervene or conceal evidence.

This structural obstacle, when analyzed through Friedman's Legal System Theory, particularly the legal structure component, demonstrates that the criminal justice system has not fully implemented the principle of functional differentiation. The HTCK mechanism regulated under Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 6 of 2010 may become ineffective due to uncertainty regarding institutional coordination and differences in organizational perspectives. Environmental criminal law enforcement cannot achieve optimal effectiveness when Polri and PPNS prioritize institutional authority rather than operating as an integrated law enforcement system oriented toward ecological justice.

Geographical and Characteristic Factor Barriers Crime Animals Organized (Transnational Organized Wildlife Crime) in the Legal Area of West Kalimantan

The geographical conditions of West Kalimantan Province, characterized by extensive tropical forests and a wide land border with Sarawak, Malaysia, represent both natural obstacles and significant challenges in implementing operational law enforcement synergy. The landscape, dominated by large river networks such as the Melawi River and Kapuas River, as well as numerous unofficial routes along border areas, significantly limits the mobility of joint law enforcement operations. Based on the facilities and infrastructure factor in Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Law Enforcement, there is a substantial disparity in accessibility and technological support between Polri investigators based in urban centers and BKSDA PPNS personnel distributed across remote conservation areas. Limited transportation facilities, communication equipment, and digital forensic infrastructure in remote locations often delay responses to pangolin trafficking activities.

Geographical barriers are increasingly exploited by perpetrators of organized wildlife crimes, whose operational characteristics have developed into forms of transnational organized wildlife crime. Pangolin scale trafficking networks in West Kalimantan no longer operate conventionally but instead utilize decentralized structures involving local hunters, layered collectors at district levels such as Sintang and Melawi, and intellectual actors operating internationally. This sophisticated *modus operandi* is strengthened through online black markets (*dark web*) and encrypted financial transactions designed to conceal criminal proceeds (*money laundering*). The complexity of environmentally based white-collar crime (*white-collar crime*) requires a level of institutional synergy that exceeds conventional administrative cooperation between the two investigative institutions, consistent with findings that wildlife trafficking networks frequently intersect with drug trafficking routes and methods (van Uhm et al., 2021), and that such networks range from opportunistic, disorganized actors to highly structured organized and corporate crime groups requiring correspondingly differentiated law enforcement strategies (Wyatt et al., 2020).

From the perspective of Integrative Role Theory, transnational organized wildlife crime places law enforcement officers in a situation where tactical role distribution must be conducted flexibly while maintaining precision. BKSDA PPNS performs a specialized role based on conservation expertise (*specialized knowledge*) in identifying species authenticity and assessing ecological impacts, whereas Indonesian National Police Investigators serve as the primary enforcement institution responsible for disrupting international networks through intelligence cooperation, including Interpol mechanisms and asset tracing. However, in practice, factual roles in the field often remain fragmented. When PPNS successfully uncovers local pangolin trafficking networks, limitations in jurisdictional authority and insufficient cyber-intelligence support from Polri may hinder further investigation toward international-level perpetrators. This fragmentation mirrors a broader pattern in which environmental crime increasingly converges with other serious offenses, requiring investigative approaches that cut across conventional jurisdictional and sectoral boundaries (van Uhm & Nijman, 2022), and reflects the wider recognition within green criminology that biodiversity crime must be understood as a harm extending beyond any single agency's conventional mandate (van Uhm, 2024).

Philosophically, geographical barriers and sophisticated criminal characteristics create a significant gap between the ideal role of conservation law and the factual role performed by law enforcement officers. Law Number 32 of 2024 and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendix I establish strict protection for pangolins (*Manis javanica*) from ecological extinction, a protection that has become urgent given evidence that consumer demand for pangolin scales and meat continues to drive poaching even where trade is formally banned (Zhang et al., 2020), compounded by the fact that Indonesia, despite being a primary habitat country, contributes only a small share of global Sunda pangolin research relative to the scale of the threat it faces (Novriyanti et al., 2026). However, without an updated operational coordination model, improved digital-based infrastructure, and permanent cyber-investigation teams in West Kalimantan, enforcement against pangolin trafficking syndicates may remain limited to downstream couriers while principal actors continue benefiting economically from biodiversity destruction.

Optimization of Coordination Through the Korwas Function, Capacity Improvement, and Infrastructure Strengthening

Reactualization of the Coordination and Supervision (*Koordinasi dan Pengawasan; Korwas*) Function of Indonesian National Police Investigators Toward BKSDA PPNS to Prevent Case Delays

The Coordination and Supervision (*Koordinasi dan Pengawasan; Korwas*) function of Indonesian National Police Investigators toward Civil Servant Investigators (*Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil; PPNS*) of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (*Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam; BKSDA*) represents a fundamental mechanism in achieving effective environmental criminal law enforcement. Empirically, in West Kalimantan, the handling of pangolin scale trafficking cases frequently encounters the phenomenon of *undue delay*, namely unnecessary delays in completing investigation files during the pre-prosecution stage. When analyzed through the paradigm of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (*ICJS*) and the principle of functional differentiation as mandated in Article 2 paragraph (2) of Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, all law enforcement subsystems must

operate within a unified, harmonious, and integrated justice framework. Therefore, the reactualization of the Korwas function should no longer be viewed merely as an administrative formality (*regulations on paper*), but rather as an essential instrument for synchronizing investigative processes and preventing prolonged bureaucratic obstacles.

Viewed from the perspective of the Theory of Authority developed by Philipus M. Hadjon, the position of BKSDA PPNS is derived from sectoral authority attribution granted by Law Number 32 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems (*Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya*; KSDAE). However, to uphold the principle of legality and accountability in limiting fundamental human rights, particularly regarding coercive measures such as detention regulated under Article 99 paragraph (3) of Law Number 20 of 2025, the independent authority of PPNS remains subject to administrative and technical coordination with Indonesian National Police Investigators as the primary investigative authority. Through strengthening the Korwas function, the relationship between Polri and PPNS can be reconstructed not as overlapping authority, but as a collective quality-control mechanism that accelerates the integrated submission of investigation files to the Public Prosecutor.

When examined using Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness, particularly the structural factor of law enforcement institutions, case stagnation (*undue delay*) often originates from communication constraints in SPDP submission and institutional sectoral egos. Differences in legal interpretation between BKSDA PPNS and Polri investigators when responding to P-19 instructions from the Public Prosecutor demonstrate weaknesses in functional coordination at the operational level. Through optimization of the Korwas function, Polri, as the institution responsible for mentoring national investigative functions, must eliminate institutional barriers by providing active assistance and clear tactical alignment. This approach will improve law enforcement effectiveness at the micro level and ensure that pangolin scale trafficking case files can be completed promptly and declared complete (*P-21*).

Satjipto Rahardjo's Progressive Law Theory emphasizes that law exists to serve humans and protect the environment, rather than merely enforcing rigid procedural formalities. Prolonged delays in protected wildlife crime cases not only undermine legal certainty for suspects but also threaten ecological justice due to the loss of evidentiary momentum in addressing environmental destruction. Progressive law requires law enforcement officers to develop responsive institutional relationships and legal breakthroughs within accountable limits by reducing excessive bureaucratic rigidity. The revitalization of the Korwas function based on this progressive perspective will transform conservation law enforcement from routine administrative procedures into integrated, responsive, and effective action to dismantle wildlife trafficking networks.

Improvement Capacity Investigator Joint Capacity Building Through Training Integration of Conservation Law and Investigation Techniques Crime Finance (Asset Tracing)

The criminal act of pangolin scale trafficking within the jurisdiction of the West Kalimantan Regional Police has evolved into a form of organized and adaptive wildlife crime network. The complexity of perpetrators' modus operandi, which utilizes concealed financial systems and digital communication technologies, requires a transformation in the capacity of law enforcement officers. Referring to the concept of the Integrated Criminal Justice System,

effective dismantling of trafficking networks cannot be achieved if BKSDA PPNS and Polri investigators operate separately with limited knowledge restricted to conventional legal approaches. Therefore, periodic joint capacity-building programs for investigators are essential to integrate the specialized competencies of both institutions.

Based on Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, particularly the element of legal structure, the professionalism and competence of law enforcement officers represent the primary driving force of an effective legal system. Integrated training combining conservation law expertise with financial crime investigation techniques (*asset tracing*) will provide investigators with a multidimensional understanding of wildlife crime enforcement. Within this framework, BKSDA PPNS contributes specialized knowledge in conservation science, species identification, and ecological assessment, while Indonesian National Police Investigators contribute tactical capabilities, investigative strategies, and broader intelligence networks. The integration of these competencies through joint training will produce investigators capable not only of identifying field-level perpetrators but also of tracing financial flows (*following the money*) to uncover intellectual actors (*masterminds*) behind wildlife trafficking operations.

From the perspective of Authority Theory, investigations involving financial crimes frequently encounter jurisdictional limitations faced by BKSDA PPNS. Based on the principle of legality, BKSDA PPNS does not possess extensive coercive authority to access confidential banking information, conduct electronic surveillance, or establish international cooperation mechanisms such as Interpol collaboration. Therefore, collaborative capacity-building becomes essential because Indonesian National Police Investigators possess broader investigative authority capable of addressing these limitations. Joint training should establish a clear tactical division of roles, where BKSDA PPNS provides ecological impact analysis, while Polri investigators strengthen financial investigations to uncover funding networks supporting pangolin scale trafficking activities.

Through the perspective of Law Enforcement Theory and Progressive Law Theory, strengthening investigator capacity is directed toward establishing an effective and responsive environmental law enforcement system that is capable of responding to increasingly sophisticated wildlife trafficking methods. Mastery of financial investigation techniques enables joint investigators to identify and confiscate assets derived from wildlife crimes, which may subsequently contribute to ecological restoration efforts (*ecological justice*). This combination of scientific conservation expertise and financial investigation capability will create a stronger deterrent effect against financiers and intermediaries while ensuring that law enforcement in West Kalimantan operates comprehensively rather than focusing only on lower-level perpetrators.

Strengthening Infrastructure and Utilization Digital Forensic Technology for Handling Crime Evidence Pangolin Accountably

Physical evidence in wildlife trafficking crimes, particularly pangolin (*Manis javanica*) scales, possesses characteristics that require accurate scientific examination and reliable evidence management. Conventional evidence-handling mechanisms without adequate technological infrastructure may create legal weaknesses that threaten the validity of criminal proceedings. From the perspective of criminal procedural law enforcement, legal certainty is highly dependent on the validity and reliability of material evidence presented during judicial proceedings. Therefore, strengthening forensic infrastructure and utilizing digital and wildlife

forensic technologies represent urgent institutional requirements for joint investigators in West Kalimantan.

According to Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness, the availability of facilities and supporting infrastructure constitutes one of the essential factors determining successful law enforcement. Empirical conditions indicate that regional law enforcement institutions in West Kalimantan still face limitations in specialized wildlife forensic facilities, resulting in the need to send biological samples to Jakarta for examination. This lengthy process may conflict with strict procedural deadlines under criminal procedure law. Strengthening regional forensic facilities through DNA-based identification technology, consistent with advances in forensic genetic marker systems and portable sequencing that have been shown to accelerate rapid, in situ species identification in wildlife trafficking cases (Smart et al., 2021), and complemented by emerging multivariate stable isotope analyses capable of determining a specimen's geographic origin and captive-versus-wild status (Prigge et al., 2025), together with digital forensic systems to trace perpetrators' communication networks can minimize evidentiary delays and reduce risks related to evidence contamination (*chain of custody*).

When analyzed through Gustav Radbruch's Theory of Legal Certainty, legal certainty requires consistency, transparency, and predictability in criminal evidence assessment. The utilization of wildlife forensic technology enables scientific verification by converting confiscated pangolin scale evidence into measurable indicators of wildlife exploitation, thereby providing an objective basis for judges in assessing criminal responsibility. This scientific approach reduces dependence on speculative evidence and strengthens the admissibility of evidence (*admissible evidence*) throughout judicial proceedings.

Philosophically, the integration of forensic technology into the criminal justice system corresponds with the legal culture element in Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory. Accountable evidence management supported by digital tracking systems increases public trust and strengthens awareness of conservation law. Digital forensic technology functions as a control mechanism that ensures transparency throughout the investigation process, from evidence seizure to evidence management. Ultimately, strengthening technological infrastructure supports the realization of substantive justice by aligning legal certainty with genuine protection of ecosystem sustainability in West Kalimantan

Protocol Model Formulation Maintain (Protap) Synergy Responsive Operations to Achieve Ecological Justice and Legal Certainty

The geographical condition of West Kalimantan Province, which borders directly with Sarawak, Malaysia, makes it a major hotspot for large-scale international wildlife smuggling. The characteristics of the locus delicti, spread across remote areas, demand the existence of standard operational guidelines that are nevertheless flexible for law enforcement officers on the ground. Without a definite working formula, synergy between BKSDA PPNS and Police investigators at the field level will remain trapped in administrative formalities. Therefore, the formulation of a Responsive Operational Synergy Protocol (Protap) is absolutely required as an integrative tactical guide to direct the interaction between the two institutions, from the upstream stage through to the downstream criminal judicial process.

Viewed from the perspective of the Integrated Criminal Justice System, this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) functions as a bridge for functional synchronization that translates abstract statutory norms into concrete steps. The SOP must include a single-door mechanism

related to SPDP submission, the implementation of joint repressive operations, joint intelligence mapping, and the technical handover of case files collectively to the Public Prosecutor. Through the standardization of procedures outlined in the SOP, the principle of functional differentiation no longer becomes a source of sectoral ego, but rather a mature distribution of roles aimed at achieving efficiency in time, cost, and energy in handling cases.

Through Gustav Radbruch's Theory of Legal Certainty, the existence of a Responsive SOP will ensure predictability and consistency among law enforcement officers in applying criminal procedural sanctions. This SOP minimizes investigator subjectivity in the field when facing the asymmetric relationship between the intellectual actor (mastermind) and the field actor. With an integrated investigative guide in place such as controlled delivery and undercover buying techniques law enforcement jurisdiction in border areas can be managed with strong legal certainty without violating the corridor of basic human rights. This SOP positions the Police and PPNS as one solid and legally certain law enforcement corps.

In conclusion, the formulation of this Standard Operating Procedure is a crystallization of Satjipto Rahardjo's Progressive Law values, which are oriented toward ecological justice. Progressive law rejects fragmentary law enforcement, as this would only give rise to legal uncertainty for the sustainability of nature. The Responsive SOP places the safety of the West Kalimantan ecosystem and the protection of pangolins as the highest law (*salus populi suprema lex*, in an ecological context). By relying on solid operational SOPs, law enforcement against the trade in pangolin scales no longer operates individually, but instead becomes a strong, fair, and effective legal instrument capable of delivering real benefits for justice, both for the present and for future generations of the environment.

CONCLUSION

Based on analysis to framework regulation and implementation system justice criminal integrated criminal justice system in West Kalimantan, concluded that synergy between BKSDA PPNS and Investigators Indonesian National Police in investigation action criminal commerce scales pangolin (*Manis javanica*) in normative has own foundation strong law. Based on Article 2 paragraph (2) of Law No. 20 of 2025 concerning the New Criminal Procedure Code, the implementation of criminal procedures executed on base principal differentiation functional, where the BKSDA PPNS acts as investigator sectoral that has skill specific scientific (specialized knowledge) in the field forestry and conservation, whereas Indonesian National Police hold role as investigator main at a time carrier function Coordination and Supervision (Korwas). In implementation its operations in the West Kalimantan region, the relationship between procedures second (HTCK) work agency based on the Regulations Chief of Police Number 6 of 2010. Synergy functional This manifest in form partnership parallel which includes exchange information intelligence, giving help tactical (security by the Indonesian Police) moment action in the field), assistance technical (utilization laboratory forensics Police), and coaching administration investigation. Transformation crucial is also shown through compliance against Article 8 paragraph (3) of Law No. 20 of 2025, where the mechanism handover file case from PPNS to The Public Prosecutor now must done together with Investigator Police. This matter strengthens horizontal supervision and ensuring the integration process file case walk transparent in order to decide eye chain syndicate trading dark scales pangolins in West Kalimantan in general collective.

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