

ABSTRAK

Hutan memiliki peran penting dalam menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem serta mendukung kehidupan sosial dan ekonomi masyarakat. Namun, maraknya tindak pidana perusakan hutan di Indonesia, seperti penebangan liar tanpa izin (illegal logging), menimbulkan ancaman serius terhadap kelestarian lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaturan hukum terkait tindak pidana perusakan hutan, penerapan sanksi pidana terhadap pelaku, serta pertimbangan hukum hakim dalam Putusan Nomor 70/Pid.Sus/2023/PN Wng. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan kualitatif, melalui studi kepustakaan dan wawancara lapangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengaturan hukum terkait perusakan hutan telah diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2013 tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Perusakan Hutan, namun penerapannya belum maksimal. Dalam kasus Putusan No. 70/Pid.Sus/2023/PN Wng, terdakwa terbukti mengangkut hasil hutan tanpa dokumen sah dan dijatuhi pidana penjara 1 tahun serta denda Rp500.000.000,00. Pertimbangan hakim mengacu pada peran terdakwa dalam rantai distribusi kayu ilegal dan asas pertanggungjawaban pidana. Penegakan hukum dalam kasus ini dinilai sudah mencerminkan upaya pemberian efek jera, meskipun perlu ditingkatkan dalam hal konsistensi dan penjatuhan sanksi yang lebih proporsional terhadap pelaku utama kejahatan kehutanan.

Kata Kunci: Sanksi Pidana, Pengerusakan Hutan, Illegal Logging, Putusan Pengadilan, UU No. 18 Tahun 2013

ABSTRACT

Forests play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance and supporting the social and economic life of communities. However, the increasing number of forest destruction crimes in Indonesia, such as unauthorized logging (illegal logging), poses a serious threat to environmental sustainability. This study aims to analyze the legal framework for forest destruction crimes, the application of criminal sanctions against perpetrators, and the judicial considerations in Decision Number 70/Pid.Sus/2023/PN Wng. The research employs a normative juridical method with a qualitative approach, utilizing both literature study and field interviews. The findings reveal that while forest destruction is regulated under Law Number 18 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction, its enforcement remains inconsistent. In the case of Decision No. 70/Pid.Sus/2023/PN Wng, the defendant was proven guilty of transporting forest products without legal documentation and sentenced to one year of imprisonment and a fine of IDR 500,000,000. The judge's considerations were based on the defendant's role in the illegal timber distribution chain and the principle of criminal responsibility. Although the ruling reflects efforts to create a deterrent effect, stronger consistency and proportionate sanctions, particularly for key perpetrators, are still needed for more effective environmental law enforcement.

Keywords: *Criminal Sanctions, Forest Destruction, Illegal Logging, Court Decision, Law No. 18 of 2013*