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Analysing The Rule of Common Law In Supervision Of Illegal Wild Trade Cites By Route Sea's

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***Abstract*— Indonesia is a maritime country with vast marine areas. Furthermore, Indonesia is also a country with the second-largest biodiversity in the world. Many endemic flora and fauna in Indonesia, some even endangered, are vulnerable to becoming illegal trade commodities, primarily through domestic and international sea routes. Therefore, endemic flora and fauna in Indonesia must be protected to prevent extinction. Customs is a community protector that monitors export activities through the law enforcement of CITES (Convention on International Trades on Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna). This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of supervision carried out by Customs as a community protector in monitoring illegal wildlife exports through the prohibition and restriction supervision scheme at Tanjung Priok Port. The method used in this paper is qualitative research with a literature study approach. Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, it can be concluded that customs have an essential role in the export of protected flora and fauna. For the supervision carried out by Customs to be effective and maximum, several steps are needed, including no collusion, computerization of services provided, and finally, implementing situational crime prevention against illegal wildlife trade.**

Keywords—Environment, Customs, CITES, Illegal wildlife trade.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country rich in biodiversity. According to the Global Biodiversity Index, Indonesia has the second-largest biodiversity in the world after Brazil. The Global Biodiversity Index, published by the swiftest, ranks 201 countries and aims to find out which countries will have the most and least biodiversity in 2022 by combining a total of six ranking factors, including the number of species of birds, amphibians, fish, mammals, reptiles, and plants that exist in each country. All the data taken is raw and is compared without adjusting for size or geographical location.

Based on Figure 1 and Figure 2, it can be concluded that Indonesia is the second largest country with biodiversity in the world after Brazil. Based on the Living Planet Index in 2018, it is known that the animal populations in Asia and the Pacific have been declining, based on data from 2008–2018, a decrease of 44.7%. This requires the role of the government to realize the awakened biological diversity in Indonesia to sustain the world's biodiversities.

	NUMBER OF BIRD SPECIES	NUMBER OF AMPHIBIAN SPECIES	NUMBER OF FISH SPECIES	NUMBER OF MAMMAL SPECIES	NUMBER OF REPTILE SPECIES	NUMBER OF VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES	GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY INDEX
1 BRAZIL	1,816	1,141	4,738	693	847	34,387	512.34
2 INDONESIA	1,723	383	4,813	729	773	19,232	418.78
3 COLOMBIA	1,863	812	2,105	477	634	24,025	369.76
4 CHINA	1,285	540	3,476	622	554	31,362	365.84
5 MEXICO	1,105	411	2,629	533	988	23,385	342.47

Figure 1 Global Biodiversity Index. Shows that Indonesia is the country with the second-largest biodiversity in the world after Brazil. Indonesia alone has 1,723 bird species, 383 amphibian species, 4,813 fish species, 729 mammal species, and 19,232 plant species. Indonesia, with its biodiversity, has an essential role in supporting the realization of the preservation of world biodiversity

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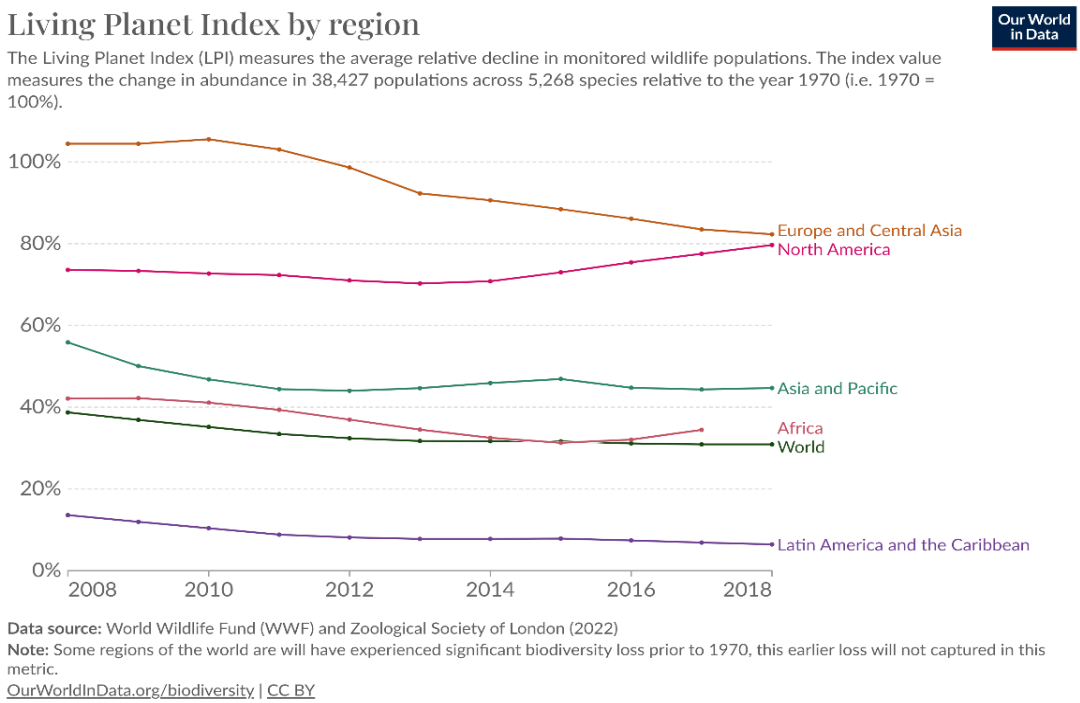

Figure 2 Living Planet Index. The Living Planet Index aims to measure changes in the average number of individuals in all animal populations worldwide. Based on the 2018 Living Planet Index, it is known that the animal population in Asia and the Pacific has decreased from year to year. Based on data from 2008–2018, it has reduced by 44.7%.

To deal with the illegal trade of wildlife worldwide, a treaty is needed between countries so that endangered species of flora and fauna are not traded illegally. CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is a treaty between governments. Its purpose is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the species' survival. CITES was drafted due to a resolution adopted in 1963 at a meeting of members of IUCN (the World Conservation Union). The text of the Convention was finally agreed upon at a meeting of representatives of 80 countries in Washington, D.C., USA, on March 3, 1973, and on July 1, 1975, CITES entered into force. The Government Depositary holds the original text of the Convention in English, French, and Spanish, each version being equally authentic. The convention is also available in Chinese and Russian. [1]

The Directorate General of Customs and Excise, as an extension of the government in carrying out export and import control activities, has a role as a community protector that has an essential role in protecting flora and fauna export activities through customs supervision, especially law enforcement efforts related to the CITES through a prohibition and restriction monitoring scheme for protected plants and animals. In addition, since 2021, Customs has also played an active role in the WCO INAMA Project to control and supervise the practice of illegal wildlife trade (IWT).

The following research background is essential, considering that Indonesia is rich in biodiversity. Based on the data on wildlife exports in 2014, which is still high, it requires an important role from the government, especially the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, in combating illegal wildlife trade, especially endemic Indonesian flora and fauna. The challenge for Customs and Excise is that Indonesia is an archipelago with many rat harbors that are still operating. Under these challenges, this research aims to analyze the roles carried out by Customs and Excise, especially in monitoring exports included in CITES. Besides that, the following study also provides comprehensive views and recommendations for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners who have a role in preserving biodiversity in the future, given the declining population of animals worldwide.

II. METHOD

This paper uses a qualitative research method with a literature review approach. The data comes from various sources, such as scientific journals, research reports, and government policy documents. The data were analyzed using the thematic analysis method. Thematic analysis identifies the main themes that emerge from the data. The data used in this research came from various sources, including Scientific research: The scientific research used in this journal was published by multiple national and international publishers. This research discusses different aspects of the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in Indonesia, especially the role of customs and excise as community protectors, compared to other countries. Research reports: The research reports used in this journal were published by research institutions and universities. These research reports discuss various aspects of the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in Indonesia and compare them with cases worldwide while explaining the efforts made to avoid illicit wildlife trade from Indonesia. Government policy documents: The Indonesian government publishes the papers used in this

journal. These documents go over various government policies for preventing the IWT, mainly the functions of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise.

The collected data was analyzed using the thematic analysis method. Thematic analysis identified the main themes that emerged from the data. The results of the thematic analysis show that Indonesia, through the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, has an essential role in combating the illegal wildlife trade. This is supported by Indonesia's second-largest biodiversity in the world. However, various challenges still need to be overcome, such as Indonesia being an archipelago with many rat harbors operating.

The data used in this journal is quite diverse, ranging from scientific journals, research reports, and government policy documents. This shows that the authors have conducted an in-depth and comprehensive study of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise's role in Indonesia. The thematic analysis method used in this journal is appropriate for analyzing various data. This method allows the authors to explore the main themes that emerge from the data, resulting in a more in-depth and comprehensive analysis. The data analysis in this paper concludes that the Directorate General of Customs, as an extension of the Government of Indonesia, has an essential role in monitoring the export activities of wildlife exports. However, there are still some challenges that need to be overcome. To overcome these challenges, integrated and sustainable efforts are required. The authors can add primary data, such as survey results or interviews, to strengthen their analysis for future research. The authors can use quantitative analysis methods to analyze more qualitative data. The authors can conduct a more in-depth study of the surveillance conducted by Customs and Excise by comparing the surveillance activities conducted by Customs and Excise in other countries.

Data Collection

The author searched for documents on various websites of research institutes and universities. I also used bibliographies from research reports to find additional data sources. Numerous national and international publishers published the scientific research that was the basis for this article. The research discusses various aspects of the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in Indonesia with comparisons to other countries, given the world's declining wildlife populations and Indonesia being the second largest country in biodiversity. Scientific research is the most widely used data source in this journal. These studies were selected based on relevance criteria, i.e., studies that address aspects of illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in Indonesia. The authors conducted literature searches in various scientific journal databases, such as Cambridge Core, Sage Journal, and Elsevier. The authors also used references from scientific journals to find additional data sources. Institutions and universities published the research reports used in this article. These research reports discuss various aspects of the illegal wildlife trade in Indonesia and different countries. Research reports are an essential source of data to support the analysis in this article. These research reports were selected based on the criterion of relevance to the discussion, namely reports that discuss the role of the government in preserving biodiversity in Indonesia and the part of customs and excise in export control.

The Indonesian government published the government policy documents used in this journal. These documents go over various government initiatives for stopping the illegal wildlife trade (IWT), mainly the functions of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise. Government policy documents are an essential data source for understanding government policies on preserving biodiversity. The documents were selected based on relevance criteria, i.e., documents that address aspects of biodiversity sustainability in Indonesia. The author searched for documents on various government websites. The author also used a bibliography of government policy documents to find additional data sources. Overall, the data collection in this research has been done well. The author has also used various relevant and competent data sources. Literature search: The authors searched different scientific journal databases, such as Cambridge Core, Sage Journal, and Elsevier. Document search: The author searched for documents on various government, research institutes, and university websites. I also used references from scientific journals, research reports, and government policy documents to find additional data sources.

TABLE 1.
COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF EXPORT DECLARATIONS (ED) IN 2020-2022

Year	ED Tj.Priok	ED Indonesia	Percentage
2020	809.283	1.957.702	41,34%
2021	857.662	2.096.385	40,91%
2022	885.739	2.164.936	40,91%
Average			41,05%

Description:
ED is a customs document used for notification of exports of goods.
ED Tj. Priok is a customs document executed in Tanjung Priok.
ED Indonesia is a customs document implemented in all customs offices in Indonesia.

The author took data from the KPU BC Tanjung Priok as an additional source. The KPU BC Tanjung Priok was used as a data collection because, based on the PEB data in Table 1, of the most expedition activities in Indonesia, about 41,05% of Indonesian export activities were carried out in Tanjung Priok.

III. Results and Discussion

Ecological communities have changed due to agriculture, with exotic taxa replacing local bird species.

More endemic species can be found in forests, while non-endemic species do well on mixed farms and oil palm plantations. Through competition, invasive bird species can significantly affect native species and cause localized annihilation. Indonesia's provinces now have coconut plantations, which have spread from the coastal plains to the highland regions. On coconut plantations, intercropping with maize, rice, soybeans, peanuts, cassava, or sweet potatoes may promote increased biodiversity. However, the biodiversity of the tropics and subtropics will probably suffer due to the growth of coconut farms. For Sulawesi's endemic birds, especially those that live in forests like the ash woodpecker and Sulawesi pygmy kingfisher, forests continue to be an essential home. It's unclear whether Sulawesi's endemic species reduction is entirely due to agricultural growth. More enforcement of forest protection legislation and a move towards management practices and policies that lessen the environmental effects of farming operations are needed to maintain endemic avifauna. [2]

Native to Java, the severely endangered Javan leopard lives in solitary forest patches that occupy a sizable portion of the island's landmass. Since the species is highly endangered, conservation efforts are essential to its continued existence. Connecting subpopulations is possible in the Belambangan Biosphere Reserve in East Java, which consists of one nature reserve and three national parks. Yayasan Sintas Indonesia hosted a webinar in July to discuss how the reserve's management plan incorporates Javan leopard conservation. With the ability to secure over 200,000 hectares of core land and create terrestrial buffer zones, this plan could be repeated in additional Javan UNESCO Biosphere Reserves.[3]

The Vatica cauliflora tree, which is native to Indonesia's West Kalimantan Province and is critically endangered, faces threats from its primarily youthful population structure. The tree is found in the Kapuas Hulu District. Because of the degradation of the species' habitat brought about by logging and agriculture, the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List criteria were used to determine the species' endangered status. In the remaining woodland patches amidst agricultural fields colloquially called kirin—areas cleared for rice paddies or rubber plantations—populations of V. cauliflora have been discovered. With population losses based on drops in AOO, EOO, and habitat quality, it is advised that V. cauliflora be classified as critically endangered under criteria A-cd, C-a(i), and D in light of these findings. The National Geographic Fund funded this study, which was carried out under local government oversight. The study adhered to Oryx's ethical standards and was overseen by the local government. The goal of this study is to aid in preserving this threatened species. [4]

Because of the current environmental disaster, three critical areas of criminology—Green Criminology (GC), Environmental Restorative Justice (ERJ), and Species Restorative Justice (SRJ)—that deal with environmental damage, laws, and enforcement are significant. These three disciplines support an all-encompassing perspective on victims, justice, rights, and human interactions with the environment. Crimes against wildlife rights persist despite international conventions, and there is a lack of research on their application and enforcement. Damage restoration, relationship healing, deep listening, involvement, and accountability are the main areas of concentration for ERJs and SRJs. It is necessary to disprove the anthropocentric tenet of wildlife conservation since animals should be safeguarded for their own sake, not for the benefit of humans. Rather than providing restricted protection based on the risk of extinction, the Bern Secretariat should address convention violations, especially those involving species equity and individual security. [5]

In June, fieldwork was conducted for Rhododendron auritum Tagg, an endangered species in another country. Specimens of this species were collected in Pemako Chung, south-eastern Tibet, and deposited in Edinburgh. Two additional sites were found in Medog County, Tibet. Two known populations were found at Gedang and Lage, both exposed to anthropogenic activity. Local authorities are now taking action to conserve these populations. Seedlings from Lage were planted at the Kunming Botanical Garden for ex-situ conservation, and DNA material was collected for conservation genetics. Further investigation is needed to find other potential wild populations. [6]

In addition, the mountain deer population in the southern Levant has experienced a significant decline due to human-induced conversion. Despite surviving hunting and land use change, the species faces threats when fragmented. Understanding the biology and behavior of this species is critical for effective conservation action. This story underscores the importance of understanding conservation at different spatial scales and the impacts of fragmentation in conflict areas. [7]

Dialium travancoricum Bourd., an evergreen tree in Kerala, India, is the sole representative of its genus. It was first collected in Ponmudi and Aryankavu but has not been recorded. The species is categorized as endangered on the IUCN Red List and is a priority on the national priority list. A recent survey found one flowering individual in the tropical rainforest of Ponmudi but none in Aryankavu. Threats to the species include habitat destruction, tourism, low fruit abundance, few seedlings, and consumption of the fruit as a tamarind substitute. [8]

Bermuda skinks (also known as rock lizards) face high variation in occupancy and abundance, with patchy distribution and threats limiting dispersal and recruitment. Their management relies on controlling non-native predators and restoring native coastal habitats. Further research is needed into the beneficial relationship between skinks and seabirds and the impact of mortality from discarded bottle litter.[9]

Despite the preceding examples of declining biodiversity, discovering new species in Indonesia offers some optimism. The Indonesian Archipelago has yielded discoveries of vertebrate species, many of which face extinction. One such species is the Wangi-Wangi white-eye, a micro-endemic species of Zosterops that is unknown and found only on a small island in Southeast Sulawesi's Wakatobi archipelago. Because there are few

preserved adult individuals, it is distinct but not acknowledged as a species by the official classification. Massive deforestation has occurred on the island, and the Wangi-Wangi white-eye is traded more in bird markets. Since the status of this species is yet unknown, unregulated capture for the cage trade could be a significant danger. The Wangi-Wangi white-eye will probably be an endangered species on the IUCN Red List. Environmentalists ought to be aware of this problem and think about practical ways to save populations that are at risk. [10]

Another species, the flat-headed cat, a rare small cat, has been discovered in the peat swamp forests of the Kampar Peninsula in Sumatra, Indonesia. The species is endangered on the IUCN Red List due to habitat loss, fragmentation, water pollution, and overfishing. The Kampar Peninsula, dominated by peat swamp forests, is home to commercial fiber production and oil palm plantations. The Indonesian government granted Ecosystem Restoration Concessions to restore productivity, protect biodiversity, and achieve ecosystem balance. The presence of the flat-headed cat in the area adds to the existing knowledge of its distribution in Sumatra and confirms its existence.[11]

The government has a significant role in biodiversity conservation thanks to the existing conservation areas in Indonesia, such as the education forest in South Sulawesi, a secondary forest with a high concentration of non-native species and significant conservation value for monkeys and other wildlife. This study shows that an excellent way to protect nature is to keep secondary forests that humans have changed while keeping ecologically essential parts, like food trees, important to wildlife. The expansion of secondary forest protection and the active restoration of forests should be the main goals of conservation initiatives. When restoring forests, data from studies of food ecology and nutrient balance should be used. The advantages and disadvantages of removing non-native species should be carefully considered, particularly in cases where native food sources are reduced periodically. Fast-growing tree species can be planted to help rebuild the surviving forests, enhance human well-being, and sustainably promote wildlife and human cooperation.[12]

Communities also have an essential role in conserving biodiversity, one example being the Mentawai Islands, home to five endemic primate species, facing threats due to habitat loss and poaching. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) SwaraOwa and Malinggai Uma Traditional Mentawai are working to introduce primate conservation and rejuvenate Mentawai culture through teacher training. The training aims to increase the capacity of local teachers and encourage the inclusion of primate conservation into the school curriculum through board games, card games, and primate observations in the field. The first training session was held in November and was attended by teachers from the Siberut and Sipora Islands, Mentawai elders, and Mentawai local government representatives. The training session encouraged students to care about the forests around them and protect the remaining primate species in the Mentawai Islands.[13]

Enforcing regulations over the wildlife trade—which is believed to be worth billions of dollars and entails hundreds of millions of plant and animal specimens—the International Convention on the Conservation of Species (CITES) was founded in the 1960s. Some species can have their populations drastically reduced and even driven to the brink of extinction due to the trade in food, leather goods, timber, tourism goods, and medications. Over 40,000 species of animals and plants, including live specimens, fur coats, and dried plants, are protected to different degrees under CITES. Parties are bound by it legally, but it does not replace national laws. Permits are needed for imports, exports, re-exports, and introductions to comply with CITES' strict regulations governing the international commerce of specimens of certain species.[1]

The partial legalization of the reptile trade in Norway has weakened enforcement against the illegal trade, putting more animals at risk. Existing regulations are inadequate and easily circumvented, and the risk of arrest for perpetrators is minimal. Animal victims face fatal consequences when the law is enforced, highlighting the paradoxical nature of CITES enforcement. To address these issues, wildlife crime should be recognized as eco-violence and ecocide, and penalties should be proportionate to the harm done. Economic incentives should be used to support species protection.[14]

Global commercial trade in CITES-listed live raptors from 1975 to 2020 and found an increase in business, particularly in hybrid eagles. The study highlights the need for regulatory agencies and conservation organizations to monitor work, as improper handling could threaten wild raptor populations. The CITES Trade Database is an essential conservation tool despite its limitations.[15]

One of the leading causes of the decrease in the wildlife population is international wildlife trade, and the first comprehensive assessment of its effectiveness on a global scale is CITES. The study found that CITES effectively stops animal population declines by gathering information on wildlife populations from 10,794 vertebrate people in 185 countries. However, most of its efficacy is found in nations with strict enforcement; animal populations have increased by 66% 20 years after species were included. The study also emphasizes the requirement for more precise population-level markers of wildlife vulnerability. CITES primarily protects populations in high-income nations and is only effective in member states that effectively enforce the laws; this may be because enforcement efforts are underfunded in low-income countries. [16]

The UN Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is praised for managing trade data to address biodiversity threats. However, the CITES Trade Database faces challenges such as varying compliance with reporting requirements and missing data. To assess the impact of trade on plants and animals, the database could be replaced by reporting only the actual quantities traded. Tightening regulations when global trade volumes are increasing is desirable, and monitoring the amounts

reported by importing countries is an excellent way to control the situation. The CITES Secretariat should increase pressure on parties to provide complete trade reports. [17]

Research on wildlife protection indicates that various factors, including the impact of different actor groups, laws, and institutions, can affect the IWC's moratorium on commercial whaling and CITES' partial delisting of African elephants. Compared to nations that supported whaling, Southern African countries were more successful in portraying their citizens as "affected" by the prohibition. While CITES's multi-issue forum allowed for some compromise, the IWC's single-issue institutional framework made it impossible to agree on changing the rules that ban commercial whaling. The relative strength of coalitions of norm supporters and opponents also impacts norm change. Environmental governance's propensity for single-issue regimes can impede flexibility and compromise. [18]

The United States plays a significant role in importing and consuming legitimately and illegally traded wildlife products, making it a key player in research analyzing the significance of wildlife trade policy. Understanding the geography and legal trade channels is crucial for combating illegal trade since local demands must be considered when developing policy. Important businesses that might gain from capacity support or enforcement are also vital. Anti-illegal trade initiatives and goals can benefit from thorough examinations of lawful commerce and seizures. [19]

Another study examined the internet trade and hunting of spiny-tailed lizards in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, India, and Malaysia. Four prominent YouTubers from Pakistan and Malaysia were found to be suppliers of spiny-tailed lizards (STLs), either originating from local suppliers or breeding them in captivity. Pakistan is home to Uromastyx Rasmussen and Uromastyx hardwickii, two STL species. International demand for the trafficking is significant, and wildlife officials view Pakistan's Punjab state as a hub for marketers of STL oil. Selling STL items entails jail time and fines for violators in Malaysia. The survival of this species in the wild has been impacted by the illegal trade in spiny-tailed lizards for medical items, as well as by shifting climatic circumstances and rising pet business. Traditional knowledge-based healthcare systems are flourishing in nations with limited medical resources, such as Pakistan, India, and Malaysia, where STL oil is one of the medicines that are freely used and sold.[20]

For example, Bangladesh is a significant importer and source of wildlife, fueled by international demand from the Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. However, discrepancies in CITES reporting in Bangladesh hamper accurate trade monitoring. To prevent permit abuse and money laundering, CITES should review its operations, improve data accuracy, and engage with Bangladeshi authorities. Cross-border cooperation and border monitoring are essential to stop transnational wildlife trade. [21]

It is imperative to oversee the effects of wildlife trade activities to get planned results and prevent inadvertent repercussions. Concerns over the growing illicit traffic in Psittacus parrots of wild provenance were raised by adding these birds to CITES Appendix I. Nonetheless, the transfer has decreased illegal trade activity among foreign traders, according to this study, aided by several measures. Social media can be a valuable source of information about spatial and temporal patterns, but bias must be avoided by carefully interpreting the data. There is historical data on the wildlife trade; however, this strategy may need to be modified depending on the situation. Social media businesses can work with scientists and specialists in the wildlife trade to create monitoring instruments and methods that overcome methodological obstacles. [22]

Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) is a global issue that impacts many animal species, plants, fungi, human communities, and economies. It has far-reaching consequences, not only in developing countries but also globally. Despite its seriousness, there is little information on its extent and products. A study aims to help governments develop strategies to address IWT. Innovative and sustainable solutions require research, knowledge exchange, funding, and collaboration. [23]

The swift progress of the Internet has resulted in a surge in cybercrime worldwide, encompassing ransomware, identity theft, cyber intrusions, and illicit online trade of products and services. Virtual markets serve as a conduit for the supply, exchange, and sale of illegal goods and services, such as the trafficking of drugs, illegal wildlife, antiquities, and people. Big data and sophisticated data mining techniques can be utilized to identify wildlife-related cybercrime to prevent online wildlife trafficking. This project aims to create a manually labeled dataset for machine learning inference training, simulate user queries, and design a data collection strategy from one of the world's most widely used social networking sites. The report emphasized the declining public demand for wildlife items and the necessity of cooperation between international organizations, government agencies, technological businesses, academia, and non-governmental groups.[24]

Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) is a significant transnational organized crime industry, but institutional frameworks are inadequate to combat it. New approaches, such as multi-jurisdictional collaboration, have effectively disrupted trafficking networks. Successful law enforcement requires cross-government and cross-agency coordination, the sharing of local knowledge, and adaptability. The complex nature of IWTs makes certain convergences more common than others. Further research is needed to understand these relationships' nuances and develop a definition of crime convergence. The international community must collaborate to improve anti-IWT programs, close gaps in legislation, reduce vulnerabilities, and address systemic shortcomings.[25]

The international wildlife trade faces numerous challenges, including identification uncertainty for taxonomically complex groups. CITES has developed a lookalike policy to manage business in lookalike species and facilitate enforcement, but its effectiveness in setting export quotas is questionable. A multidisciplinary approach was used to understand business in the

taxonomically complex Malagasy chameleon genus. An online systematic survey was conducted to identify which Calumma species have been the subject of trade, and matching and mismatching experiments were used to calculate misidentification rates among species within the genus. [26]

With many industries lacking clear statistics on their influence on species and populations, individuals caught or hunted in the wild makeup most of the wildlife trade. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) was founded in 1975 to shield endangered species from unsustainable trade. A list of species in danger of unsustainable trade is included in three 'appendices' of CITES, which governs work in 36,000 species worldwide. Only extraordinary conditions permit commerce, and "zero-quota" declarations are frequently used to thwart lawful trade. It is against the law to trade species outside of quotas, and quotas may only be established during CITES meetings held every two years using information from range states and other nations. The absence of regulations or limitations on trade for non-CITES-listed species is a significant obstacle to sustainable business and monitoring. In areas like Africa and Asia, the work and use of wild meat are necessary for subsistence. Yet, it is nearly impossible to quantify the total number of species traded or used as food or medicine worldwide. [27]

Because of poor manipulation and a lack of sanitary inspection, illegally traded wild meat poses a significant risk to public health as it can spread zoonotic parasites to hunters, vendors, and consumers. Activities involving wild boar meat have been connected to viral illness epidemics, including those caused by HIV-1, Ebola, monkeypox, and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The bushmeat of non-human primates that were brought into the country illegally from Guinea, Nigeria, and Liberia has been found to have zoonotic viruses, germs, and parasites. These animals were apprehended at US international airports. Fraudulently mixed sausages, which are infected domestic pigs and wild boars, were smuggled into Ireland, Germany, and Denmark via personal baggage and were found to be connected to human instances of trichinellosis. It was emphasized how crucial border surveillance is to be preventing the illegal trade of exotic parasites. The illicit wildlife trade (IWT) may be dangerous for local wildlife, household animals, and people. It also presents several issues for the protection of endangered species, the spread of zoonotic infections, and the introduction of exotic infectious agents into new areas. Public awareness campaigns, heightened security at ports and airports, ongoing inspections of markets for the wildlife trade, and enforcing domestic and international laws are some strategies to stop these illicit operations. [28]

Illegal wildlife trafficking (IWT) is becoming a global trend due to attractive prices, low hunting efforts, and light legal penalties. This criminal network, influenced by socio-economic factors such as low income, poverty, and illiteracy, mainly occurs in developing countries. [28]

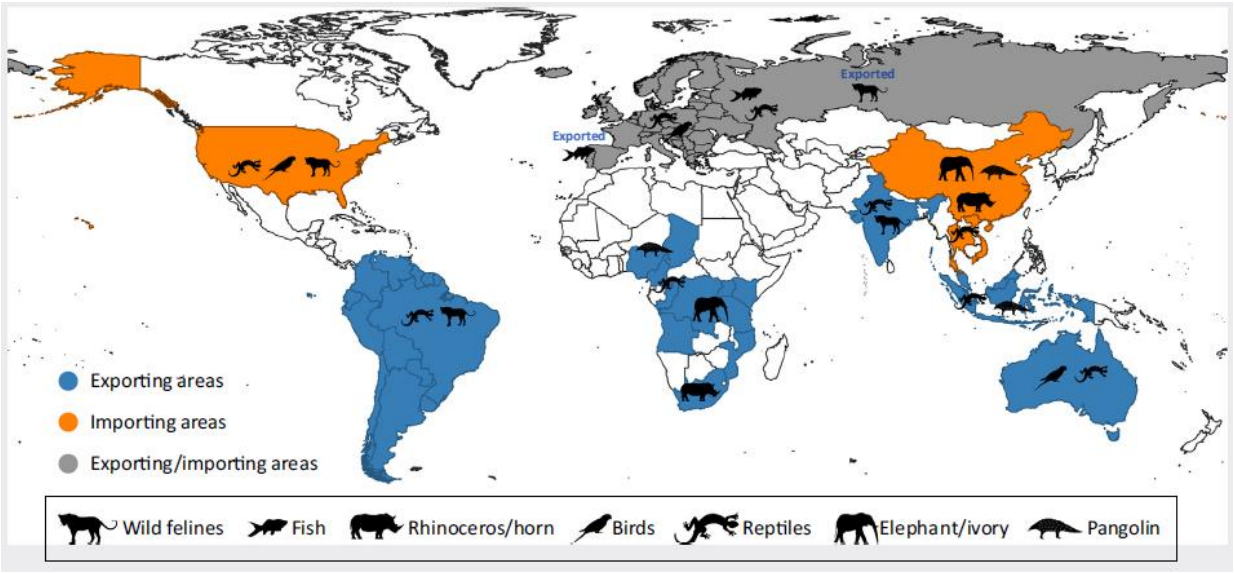

Figure 3. Significant Sources and Destination Areas of Endangered Wildlife Species Involved in Illegal Trade Worldwide, shows that Indonesia has a picture marked in blue, which means that Indonesia is a country that exports wildlife. Therefore, it is essential to monitor export activities.

The high level of wildlife trade movement through transport. This indicates that the level of wildlife trade is still high. Over the past two decades, trends in the legal wildlife trade have identified areas that need improvement to protect biodiversity, sustainable resource utilization, and ecosystem services. The study highlights the importance of targeted law enforcement and prioritizes wildlife trade areas for additional code allocation. Governments are increasingly focused on tackling illegal wildlife trade, as wildlife trade has significant economic value. [29]

Indonesia's Customs and Excise has been actively involved in the WCO INAMA Project since 2021 to combat illegal wildlife trade (IWT). The project, initiated in 2014, aims to reduce the global scourge by strengthening the administrative capacity of targeted customs in Asia, South America, and Africa. IWT devastates the environment, social and economic

development, and international security. The US Department of State is funding the current phase of the INAMA Project, which aims to combat IWT by enhancing operational capacity, fostering inter-agency and international cooperation, and improving risk management. The project has conducted online and face-to-face activities, including regional IWT workshops, national risk management technical support missions, and international risk management workshops.[30]

The 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is the last stage of the 2005–2025 National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) and is therefore very important. The RPJMN 2020–2024 will affect the achievement of development targets in the RPJPN, where Indonesia's per capita income will reach a level of welfare equivalent to upper-middle-income countries (MICs) that have better infrastructure conditions, quality of human resources, public services, and people's interest. There are four pillars of the 4th RPJMN 2020–2024, which are mandated by the 2005–2025 RPJPN to achieve the main objectives of the last period of the national development plan. The four pillars are translated into seven development agendas, including priority programs, activities, and projects.[31] One of the priority programs of the fourth RPJMN 2020–2024 is the realization of preserved biodiversity.

Customs and Excise has a role as a community protector and has a vital role in protected flora and fauna export activities through customs supervision, especially law enforcement efforts related to the Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) through a prohibition and restriction monitoring scheme for protected plants and animals. In addition, since 2021, Customs has also played an active role in the WCO INAMA Project to control and supervise the practice of illegal wildlife trade (IWT).

One study conducted in Indonesia showed that crimes against orangutans are increasing rapidly, potentially exceeding the extinction risk of 1-2% of adult orangutans. The decline in the number of all orangutan species in the past decade necessitates the expansion of anti-poaching patrols, criminal investigations, and regular sanctions for law violations. [32]

One problem with enforcing CITES is that it can be hard to distinguish between legal and illegal trade. This is because some species may be protected by national law but not in the CITES Appendices, work may be limited by catch or export limits, or rules may be at odds with each other between different authorities. A precautionary approach is needed to halt biodiversity decline, with a revised burden of proof requiring traders and importers to demonstrate sustainability. Understanding what is being traded, from where, and in what volumes is critical to slowing the loss of species around the world [33]. Another challenge for Customs and Excise in conducting surveillance is that Indonesia is an archipelago with many rat harbors operating.

To overcome these obstacles, the following actions are necessary: Regulations about international commerce in wildlife can be successful if participants uphold and implement them.[16] Additionally, as an example in the Irish maritime customs border, by applying the concept of goods at risk, determining goods at risk requires an innovative approach, which involves three ways: by tariff line, by product or shipment, or by the company if the goods do not fulfill any of these criteria and are considered at risk. [34] Another avenue is global, regional cross-border coordination and cooperation, focusing on the role of trade and center-local relations in developing cross-border networks. [35]

As an extension of the government, Customs in Indonesia is active and consistent in its role as a community protector by keeping an eye on exports, especially those that have to do with the monitoring scheme of protected plants and animals. Data collection on supervision activities carried out at the KPU Bea dan Cukai Tipe a Tanjung Priok.

Table 2 shows that Customs, especially the KPU BC Tanjung Priok, has played an active role in the preservation of biodiversity, especially in supporting the government to carry out the fourth RPJMN 2020-2024, which is the mandate of the 2005-2025 RPJPN in realizing preserved biodiversity. Especially in monitoring export activities for flora and fauna included in the CITES appendix, the modes used in smuggling include HS tariff heading not being appropriate, incorrect notification, and insertion in other goods.

Should Customs be granted greater authority to monitor exports, it is plausible that inexperienced smugglers will be deterred. There will be less smuggling overall since only highly competent smugglers can cross

TABLE 2
CITES CASES PREVENTED BY THE KPU BC TYPE A TANJUNG PRIOK IN 2020-2022

No	Year	Notice	Inspection Result	Smuggling Mode
1	2020	Mop Shell (Rochia Nilotica)	Trochus Niloticus	The HS tariff heading is not appropriate
2	2021	Konjac Dried	Cassis cornuta, charonia tritonis	incorrect notification
3	2021	Sea Shells (Placuna Placenta)	Clam shells and pangolin scales	insertion in other goods
4	2021	Silky Shark (Carcharnicus falciform's), White Spotted Guitarfish (Rhynchobatus Australia), Bouwmouth Guitarfish	Carchamicus Falcifomis, Rhynchobatus Australiae, Rhina Ancylostoma, Glaucostegus Sp.	The HS tariff heading is not appropriate.
5	2022	Dried Sail Fish, Dried Katta Fish, Spotted Sardinella, Dried Cat Fish	Stingray meat, shark meat, dried katta fish, spotted sardinella, and dried reborn prawns	incorrect notification

Source: KPU BC Tipe A Tanjung Priok, 2023, data processed

the border profitably. Border patrol agents' and smugglers' collusion is contingent upon human geography and the bureaucratic climate in the area. The consequences of policy for limiting unauthorized cross-border movements and guarding against border agent corruption must be coordinated. Border enforcement efforts to minimize smuggling can benefit from policies that break up regular contact between border officials and smugglers, such as rotating agents stationed at official border crossings. [36]

One can use computerization in Colombia by analyzing the financial effects of the computerization and rearrangement of import declarations in that country as a point of reference. The findings demonstrate that a rise in the tax base and effective tax rate led to a significant increase in import activity and customs tax collection in the ports that underwent reform. Smuggling decreased due to these reforms, and corruption cases involving DIAN officials significantly reduced. Small and medium-sized importing producers benefited most from this trade facilitation, which led to a progressive and notable increase in value-added, employment, productivity, and export propensity from importing producers. This study emphasizes the potential for e-government interventions to increase efficiency while restricting corrupt-prone contacts and contributes to the limited evidence on the costs of corruption in customs. [37]

Fauna & Flora International has released a new tool to help conservation practitioners conduct situational crime prevention against the illegal wildlife trade and discuss the importance of toolkits. This practical toolkit was created in partnership with academics and professionals in criminology and conservation. Its objectives are to develop, execute, and assess crime prevention tactics that counteract the illegal wildlife trade. Instead of responding to undesirable activities, situated crime prevention takes a proactive stance by making them less appealing. This toolkit focuses on preventing harmful behavior rather than responding to it, addressing the need for a multidisciplinary, evidence-based, and proactive strategy to reduce the illegal wildlife trade. Although the toolkit underlines the need for a more comprehensive approach, it acknowledges local communities and indigenous peoples' role in combating the illegal wildlife trade. [38]

IV. Conclusion

There needs to be work done on customs control, especially law enforcement related to the Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES). This can be done by monitoring the restrictions and bans on protected plants and animals. For example, the regulation of the international wildlife trade can work if members commit to the rules and enforce them.

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the Directorate General of Customs and Excise has an essential role in protected flora and fauna export activities through customs supervision, especially law enforcement efforts related to the Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) through a prohibition and restriction supervision scheme for protected plants and animals. This is supported by data on interceptions carried out by the Tanjung Priok Customs and Excise Commission, which was taken over three years, namely 2020–2022, where interceptions are related to species in the CITES attachment yearly. However, to support these surveillance activities, several steps are needed to make the surveillance carried out by Customs and Excise effective and maximum, among others: the absence of collusion, low-skilled smugglers will be deterred, and only high-skilled smugglers will be able to cross profitably, thereby reducing the overall volume of smuggling, the computerization of services provided by Customs to increase efficiency while limiting corruption-prone interactions, and finally the importance of a toolkit by implementing situational crime prevention against illegal wildlife trade, in collaboration with conservation and criminology practitioners and academics, aiming to design, implement and evaluate crime prevention strategies against illicit wildlife trade.

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