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REPORT ON THE JULY, 1995 CITES IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP IN INDONESIA

Prepared by

Carl L. Mainen, Special Agent and
Walter Osborn, Wildlife Inspector

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Suite 500
4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA

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A PROGRAM OF THE OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States-Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP) of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Office of International Affairs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have joined in partnerships with the wildlife management agencies of five Asian countries to present workshops on the implementation and enforcement of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The CITES Secretariat joined this partnership in India, The Philippines and Indonesia. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS) joined the partnership for the Indonesian workshop. In the Republic of Indonesia, the partnership was formed with the Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (Perlindungan Hutan dan Pelestarian Alam-PHPA).

The purpose of this program was to provide basic, practical training in the provisions of CITES, the reasons why they were developed, and their implementation. An emphasis was placed on CITES administration, wildlife inspection, law enforcement investigation techniques and species identification.

The Indonesia workshop was held at the Safari Garden Hotel, Cisarua, Bogor, Indonesia (July 3 - 7, 1995). The Fish and Wildlife Service instructor team was in Indonesia from June 27 to July 8, 1995. The days prior to initiation of the workshop were spent in Jakarta in meetings with officials of Government of Indonesia agencies responsible for CITES administration and law enforcement; and in meetings with business people involved with export of wildlife and wildlife products; and in workshop preparation. The workshop was attended by 50 individuals drawn from the Ministries of Forestry, Trade, Finance, Communications, Agriculture, and Justice as well as representatives of the Office of the Attorney General, the National Police Department and the faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University.

The workshop was opened by Director General Ir. Soemarsono. The first two days of training focussed on CITES administration, and included the history, structure and objectives of CITES; global, regional and Indonesian trade in CITES specimens; procedures for utilizing Appendices I, II and III; control of trade in artificially propagated and wild collected plants; the permit process; the function of the Management Authority and the use of the Annual Report. Presentations were made, at appropriate times throughout the program, by the Indonesian Management and Scientific Authorities on Indonesia's wildlife legislation and the function and responsibility of the enforcement agencies.

The third day of the program emphasized wildlife inspection techniques and included methods of document analysis; types of document fraud; types of inspections (e.g. passenger baggage, air/ocean cargo and land/border inspection); smuggling techniques, safety techniques for inspectors; inhumane shipments; and disposition and use of confiscated specimens. Following this, a segment was devoted to utilizing the *CITES Identification Guide for Birds*.

The fourth day of the program focussed on law enforcement techniques and included an overview of an investigation program; conduct of a criminal investigation; investigative techniques; case

profiles; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory and assistance it can provide to Indonesia; establishment of an international wildlife law enforcement program; and discussions on international fraud.

The final day of the workshop again included discussions on wildlife inspection and law enforcement techniques. An official of the Indonesian Scientific Authority presented a lecture on identification of key CITES species of Indonesia. At the conclusion of this presentation, the participants visited the Bogor Zoological Museum and Herbarium and the Taman Safari Park. The Taman Safari Park is a National Tourism Site and a center for the reproduction of endangered wildlife.

The workshop concluded with a banquet hosted by the Director General of PHPA for all participants. Closing remarks were made by representatives from the CITES Secretariat, the USDA/APHIS and the Service. The Director General then officially closed the workshop.

On the day following the workshop (July 8), the workshop participants toured the facilities at the Jakarta Soekarno-Hatta International Airport. Presentations were made by Indonesian officials on airport operations, and security and customs operations at the passenger terminal. The group also visited three quarantine stations utilized for shipments of plants, fish and reptiles, and observed Indonesian Customs inspectors at work.

The primary accomplishment of this program in Indonesia was exposure of scientific, administrative and law enforcement agencies with CITES responsibilities to the methods of implementing CITES from a law enforcement perspective. The need for better lines of communication between such agencies to foster effective law enforcement was emphasized.

The U.S. Government benefited from this workshop as Service law enforcement personnel gained insight into Indonesian CITES administration and enforcement perspectives and processes. This will be of significant benefit in future CITES cooperative endeavors with the Government of Indonesia.

This program was made possible by support provided by the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, the CITES Secretariat, USAID's United States-Asia Environmental Partnership, the USDA/APHIS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Law Enforcement Division and Office of International Affairs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank Director General Ir. Soemarsono of the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry for hosting the workshop and the Ministry officials who planned, coordinated and participated in the workshop. The excellent participation of these individuals and the other Indonesian Government agencies made a major contribution to the success of the workshop.

USAID's United States-Asia Environmental Partnership is thanked for funding international travel costs. Environment Canada is recognized for providing their excellent publication, the *CITES Identification Guide to Birds* to each workshop participant. Instructors from the CITES Secretariat are recognized for the quality and comprehensiveness of their portion of the program. The instructor from the USDA/APHIS is recognized for his relevant presentation on an important area of concern within CITES.

Finally, the Service's Office of International Affairs is recognized for their excellent management of the CITES Implementation Program for Asia and for the international coordination of the workshop.

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INTRODUCTION

The United States-Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP) of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Office of International Affairs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have joined in partnerships with the wildlife management agencies of five Asian countries to present workshops on the implementation and enforcement of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The CITES Secretariat joined this partnership in India, The Philippines and Indonesia. In the Republic of Indonesia, the partnership was formed with the Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (Perlindungan Hutan dan Pelestarian Alam-PHPA).

USAEP funded the international travel costs and per diem for two of the Service instructors and one instructor from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS). USAEP also funded shipping costs for student training manuals sent from Washington, D.C. to Jakarta, Indonesia. The Service's Law Enforcement Division funded the salary of their two employees and the USDA/APHIS funded the salary of their employee. Student handouts and audio/visual materials were developed by the Law Enforcement Division and jointly funded by that Division and the Office of International Affairs. The CITES Secretariat funded the travel and per diem costs of their two instructors.

The purpose of the training program in Indonesia was to provide basic, practical training in the provisions of CITES, the reasons why these provisions were developed and their implementation. An emphasis was placed on the day to day functions necessary for the implementation and enforcement of CITES. It was stressed that successful CITES law enforcement requires a high degree of cooperation and coordination among agencies responsible for this function. This included the Indonesian Management Authority, the Customs Service and the National Police.

The Workshop was held July 3-8, 1995, at the Safari Garden Hotel, Cisarua, Bogor, Indonesia. It was conducted by two Service instructors from the Division of Law Enforcement, two instructors from the CITES Secretariat, an instructor from the USDA/APHIS and officials of the Government of Indonesia. Approximately 50 individuals participated in the workshop, representing nine government agencies, non-government organizations and trade representatives from tropical fish, coral and reptile associations. The government agencies participating included the Ministries of Forestry, Trade, Finance, Communications, Agriculture, and Justice as well as representatives of the Office of the Attorney General, the National Police Department and the faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University. All of the Indonesian Government participants were directly or indirectly involved with CITES administration or wildlife law enforcement within Indonesia. Training was conducted by utilizing lectures, videos, slides, overheads, handout materials, and group discussion. In addition to the actual training session, the workshop provided an opportunity for all of the participants to meet and discuss various issues related to the enforcement of wildlife laws (Appendix I).

The Service instructors' expertise and experience provided a well-balanced approach to the instruction team. Carl Mainen has been with the Department of Interior for about 22 years and

the Service for about 18 years. He has a Master's Degree in Criminal Justice and has spent his entire professional career in law enforcement. He was assigned to duty stations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York and is currently a Senior Special Agent in the Arlington, VA. law enforcement headquarters office. His major assignments during his tenure in the headquarters office have related to international law enforcement and he has traveled extensively worldwide in pursuit of these matters.

Walter Osborn started a 14-year federal service career as a Biological Technician with the National Marine Fisheries Service's Division of Law Enforcement. He has spent the last 10 years as a Wildlife Inspector with the Service's Division of Law Enforcement, seven of which have been in a supervisory capacity. As the Supervisory Wildlife Inspector for southern California (Los Angeles/San Diego), his major responsibilities include basic training, implementing effective import/export control and CITES implementation. He currently supervises a staff of 16 Wildlife Inspectors.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Indonesia is made up of 17,500 islands that stretch some 3,500 miles along the equator, south, east, and west of Malaysia. It shares the island of Borneo with Malaysia and Brunei. Its province of Irian Jaya shares the island of New Guinea with the country of Papua New Guinea. The largest non-shared islands are Sumatra, Java, Celebes and Timor. Most islands are not inhabited. Covering about 740,000 square miles, Indonesia totals about one fifth of the United States and is the world's largest archipelago. Although Indonesia covers only about 1.3 per cent of the Earth's land, it supports great marine and terrestrial biodiversity.

Indonesia is the world's third largest developing country and possesses one of the largest populations in the world at 190 million. Growing at almost 2% a year, Indonesia's population is expected to increase to 224 million in the next five years. Approximately 80 percent of the population is rural, with about 40 million people dependent upon Indonesia's flora and fauna for their livelihood. In that respect, Indonesia's biological resources are economically important and vital to the nation's welfare and economy. As a developing country, Indonesia's economy depends largely on the proper utilization of its vast but fragile natural resources.

Indonesia's vast forest area comprises about 3 percent of the world's tropical forest. This expanse of forest and brush are an important habitat for abundant wildlife species which include more than 500 mammal species. There are more than 200 Indonesian wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered. This includes the Javan rhinoceros, the orangutan and the Komodo dragon (Appendix II).

Indonesia possesses two distinct areas of wildlife populations divided between Asian and Australian fauna. Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java and Bali fauna populations include such Asiatic species as rhinoceros, clouded leopards, and sambar deer. East of Bali, the fauna changes dramatically and includes marsupials and Australian birds such as lories and cockatoos with few big cats and primates.

Indonesia's immense territorial water area includes an abundant reef system and supports a significant fisheries industry of critical importance as a food source for the Indonesian population. Coastal waters provide sanctuary for a dugong population and swamp lands provide habitat for estuarine crocodiles.

INDONESIAN WILDLIFE LEGISLATION AND CITES IMPLEMENTATION

Indonesia acceded to the CITES Convention on March 28, 1979. Indonesia does not currently have legislation that specifically implements CITES, however existing legislation does allow the provisions of CITES to be implemented.

The Wildlife Protection Ordinance and Wildlife Protection Regulation of 1931 provided the foundation of wildlife law in Indonesia (Appendix III). This ordinance generally prohibited hunting, capture, trade, transit and export of wildlife, including products, that were designated as protected. The regulation elaborated upon the provisions of the ordinance and established a list of protected species including birds, mammals and the Komodo dragon. Subsequent decrees issued by the Minister of Agriculture expanded this protected list and established permit requirements that eventually included taking and transporting of protected and unprotected fauna and flora. The Indonesian Constitution which followed in 1945 stressed the need to use Indonesia's natural resource base wisely (Appendix IV: Article 33).

In 1990, Indonesia expanded the 1931 Ordinance to create the Act of the Republic of Indonesia on Conservation of Living Resources and Ecosystems (Appendix V and VI). The Indonesian Government realized that in order to manage their abundant natural resources and maintain the country's biodiversity, it was necessary to create a strong legal mechanism that ensured its viability. It was recognized that the various laws and regulations dating back to Dutch colonial times were not sufficient to accommodate the current level of Indonesian development. It was surmised that sustainable use of living resources was of primary significance. The Act therefore incorporated the aforementioned Wildlife Protection Ordinance, Act No. 5 of 1967 concerning Basic Provisions for Forestry, Act No. 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for the Management of the Living Environment, Act No. 20 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for the Peaceful Defense of the Republic of Indonesia and Act No. 9 of 1985 concerning the fisheries resource.

This comprehensive legislation stressed the need for the conservation of biological resources so that they could be utilized to increase the prosperity of the Indonesian people. The Act also provided for the preservation of plant and animal species diversity and their ecosystems. It also provided for the establishment of nature reserves, wildlife sanctuaries and nature conservation areas. Enforcement and penalties for violations were strengthened and a protected species list was created that currently lists in excess of 540 species.

By Presidential Decree, the PHPA is the Management Authority for CITES and is responsible for implementation of domestic wildlife laws. Under the new legislation, the role of the PHPA was strengthened as far as authority to issue permits and monitor trade in Indonesia's fauna and flora.

Wildlife law enforcement, permit administration and oversight are the responsibility of Indonesia's Management Authority. Indonesian Customs also has a major responsibility in the interdiction of illegal imports and exports of wildlife from Indonesia. The Indonesian National Police have recently taken an interest in the illegal wildlife trade and sent two participants to the training

program.

Recent improvements have been made in the administration of CITES. A computer system has greatly enhanced the issuance of CITES permits as well as the ability to keep track of annual quotas for various species. In addition to permits issued for CITES species, Indonesia requires a similar permit for non-CITES species.

Furthermore, Indonesian law enforcement authorities are beginning to appreciate the deleterious consequences of illegal international wildlife trade, especially that part of the trade that impacts Indonesian wildlife. They realize that a cooperative effort is required on their part and the part of the Indonesian Management Authority if the Indonesian Government is to monitor the legal trade and stop the illegal trade.

SCHEDULE

Pre-workshop Meetings: The actual training program was held from July 3 - 8. Other significant meetings took place before and during the workshop program. These meetings involved separate interactions with wildlife traders, non-government organization representatives and Indonesian Government officials.

The U.S. Government representatives met (June 28-morning) with ground and operational personnel at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport in Jakarta. One such meeting with the Chief of Ground Operations was extremely useful and informative. A discussion ensued concerning the air freight system in both Indonesia and the U.S. in relation to the transportation of live wildlife. It was learned that seven inspectors from the Ministry of Forestry worked in conjunction with Indonesian Customs, airport security and quarantine inspectors. A problem with insufficient office space for the Ministry of Forestry inspectors and cross training of security personnel and Customs personnel was identified by Indonesian Government officials.

A meeting (June 28-afternoon) took place with PHPA representatives and the owners of a Jakarta reptile skin tanning business that exported its products to the U.S. A tour of the tanning and finishing factory was conducted and a discussion ensued concerning the CITES export process. During the discussion, a tagging process unique to Indonesia was presented that demonstrated the viability of utilizing a skin registration system. It was learned that only tanned reptile skins were allowed to be exported from Indonesia. Both representatives from this business and PHPA personnel expressed concern about the illegal trade in CITES reptile skins from Indonesia using a neighboring country as a point of re-export. They indicated that there was a lack of concern and cooperation on the part of this neighbor.

Another meeting (June 29-morning) took place between U.S. Government representatives and Indonesian Customs officials at the Jakarta Customs facility. In attendance, was the Head of Intelligence, Director of Prevention and Investigation and several staff members. The Director displayed an impressive series of posters developed by Customs and the PHPA that depicted Indonesia's protected wildlife resource. In addition, various Customs brochures in English were presented that had clear and concise instructions relating to imports and exports of various products, including wildlife (Appendix VII). The Director identified two main problem areas that Indonesian Customs is trying to resolve. One is the inherent difficulty in monitoring Customs related activity over 17,000 islands stretching over a distance of 3,500 miles. Secondly, the heavy seas around the more remote eastern islands often pose a formidable deterrent to effective monitoring of import/export activity. Both PHPA and Customs officials recognized a lack of cross training on the part of both agencies and hoped that the CITES Implementation Workshop would generate more interest in continuing such interaction.

A meeting (June 29-afternoon) was held between the U.S. representatives and a local exporter of tropical fish and corals. A tour of her facility took place followed by discussions with Ministry officials and representatives from the Indonesian Coral, Shell and Ornamental Fish Association. The association members voiced particular concern over the requirement of live coral being

identified to the genus level on CITES permits.

A tour of PHPA facilities was also conducted by the Ministry staff (June 30). A meeting was held with the Director for Nature, Flora and Fauna Conservation and the upcoming workshop was discussed. A presentation was given by the Indonesian CITES Management Authority and the procedures utilized for issuance of CITES permits were discussed. One interesting facet of their permit issuance function involves the monitoring of quotas. A computer program was demonstrated that tracks and monitors the trade in those wildlife species covered under the quota system. A meeting then took place with Ministry officials relating to the scheduling and content of the CITES implementation training. The agenda was organized and put in final form.

July 1 was spent en route to the Safari Garden Hotel in Cisarua-Bogor, the site of the training workshop. While en route, a stop was made at Pt. Vivaria, a tropical fish and reptile exporter and Pt. Bekal Eska Gemilang, a tropical fish exporter. Tours were given at both facilities and discussions concerning U.S. CITES implementation took place. Of particular concern to the Indonesian exporters was their inability to export Scleropages formosus, the Asian bonytongue or arawana, to the U.S. The Indonesian population is considered by CITES to be Appendix II and subject to export quotas by Indonesia. However, it was explained to them that the provisions of the U.S. Endangered Species Act lists all populations of this species as endangered and therefore are prohibited from import into the U.S. for commercial purposes.

A meeting (July 5-evening) was held with the TRAFFIC East Asia representative. Issues concerning the Indonesian wildlife trade and the east Asian wildlife trade in general were discussed. The TRAFFIC representative was extremely enthusiastic about the training program and expressed his desire in seeing more training endeavors in other east Asian countries.

A meeting was held (July 6-evening) with officials from the Indonesian National Police. It was indicated that they were relatively inexperienced in investigating wildlife crime, however they did want to become more involved. They hoped that the training program would provide some insight into how the U.S. investigated such criminal activity.

The Workshop: The formal program began July 3 with a short registration session in which detailed information packets were distributed to all participants. During this process, a number of impressive displays were exhibited that contained photographs, posters and other items depicting Indonesia's vast flora and fauna resource. Following registration, an official opening ceremony was held. In attendance were about one hundred individuals representing various government agencies, academia, the press, non-government organizations and representative from various trade associations. Opening remarks were given by the Director General of PHPA, the CITES Secretariat and the Service instructors.

The CITES Secretariat presented their program for the first two days of the training session, July 3 - 4. Aspects of CITES implementation from the perspective of the Secretariat were covered in great detail. This segment of the program was open to all participants including representatives from the trade community.

Part of the third and fourth day (July 5 - 6) was devoted to presentations by the Indonesian Management and Scientific Authorities. This segment of the program consisted of an overview of Indonesia's wildlife legislation and the function and responsibility of the enforcement agencies.

The Service presented its program on wildlife inspection on July 5. This segment comprised a detailed discussion concerning import/export documentation requirements followed by a lecture on the utilization of these documents and the methods of detecting discrepancies and potential CITES violations. Overheads of various documents were presented to demonstrate discrepancies that indicated possible fraudulent activity. A slide presentation was shown to demonstrate methods of wildlife inspection, safety precautions and inhumane shipping practices. This segment concluded with a description of the methods used to determine the identification of live wildlife and products made from wildlife. Following this, a segment was devoted to utilizing the *CITES Identification Guide for Birds*. An exercise was given that tested the participants skill in identifying questioned birds by using the aforementioned *CITES Identification Guide for Birds*.

The fourth day (July 6) opened with a presentation by the USDA/APHIS representative on the illegal trade in flora. Following this, the Service resumed their segment of the workshop. The rest of the day was devoted to wildlife law enforcement issues. Topics covered were the role of the Division of Law Enforcement, training of Special Agents, the enforcement of environmental regulations and statutes, case profiles, the National Fish and Wildlife Forensic Laboratory and the function of Interpol. All presentations by Service representatives were restricted to participants from Indonesian Government agencies.

A discussion ensued on the morning of the fifth day (July 7) concerning wildlife inspection and law enforcement techniques. Following this, a joint presentation was given involving representatives from the Service, USDA/APHIS, the CITES Secretariat and the Indonesian Management Authority. A lecture followed this segment on identifying key CITES species of Indonesia. This was given by an official of the Indonesian Scientific Authority. A question and answer session followed. At the conclusion of this presentation, the participants visited the Bogor Zoological Museum and Herbarium and the Taman Safari park. The Taman Safari Park is a National Tourism Site and a center for the reproduction of endangered wildlife.

That evening, the Director General of PHPA hosted a banquet for all participants. Closing remarks were made by representatives from the Service, USDA/APHIS and the CITES Secretariat. The Director General then officially closed the workshop.

Prior to break up of the workshop participants on July 8, the participants and instructors toured the facilities at the Jakarta Soekarno-Hatta International Airport. A presentation was given by airport authority personnel concerning airport operations. The group visited three quarantine stations that were utilized for shipments of plants, fish and reptiles. Indonesian Customs inspectors were observed examining freight being delivered for export at the Garuda Airlines warehouse. Lastly, a presentation on security and customs operations at the passenger terminal was given.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following are the accomplishments of this workshop:

- Training in CITES administration, law enforcement and wildlife inspection was provided to 50 individuals representing nine Indonesian government agencies.

- The attention of Indonesian Government officials was focussed on the implementation of CITES from a law enforcement perspective. It is significant that representatives of the Indonesian Customs and the Indonesian National Police were in attendance. This should further communication among scientific, administrative and law enforcement agencies.

- An opportunity was provided for a diverse group of Indonesian agency representatives to discuss their CITES role and to identify areas of possible cooperation with other organizations having related missions.

- U.S. representatives gained insight into the mechanisms utilized by Indonesia to enforce CITES. This has laid the groundwork for additional international dialog.

- U.S. trainers were able to talk with representatives from various Indonesian Government agencies during meetings the week before the workshop and during workshop breaks and evenings. This allowed for in-depth discussion of particular issues and suggested methods for dealing with these matters.

- Specific CITES enforcement issues identified by Ministry of Forestry officials as important areas were covered within the workshop.

- Training materials were provided to all participants which will serve as reference materials for future wildlife and CITES enforcement efforts.

- The workshop allowed the Service to enhance its expertise in conducting international training seminars. Only by increased exposure to varying cultures and customs can such training seminars be refined and modified to present topics that will be of interest and benefit to host countries and their participants

Upon return to the U.S., it has been observed that the Indonesian Management Authority has implemented a number of suggestions made both by the CITES Secretariat and the U.S. trainers. It is also significant to note that the Indonesian Government sent a participant to attend the Service's November, 1995, International Wildlife Law Enforcement Training Seminar in Georgia. The acceptance of suggestions by the Indonesian Management Authority and their demonstrated interest in pursuing additional training indicates that the training program was valued by the Indonesian officials.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations of the Fish and Wildlife Service workshop instructors:

- As stated earlier Indonesia acceded to the CITES Convention on March 28, 1979, but does not currently have legislation that specifically implements CITES. Although CITES member nations do function from an enforcement perspective without CITES implementing legislation, it is not an optimum legislative framework. Generally, when a CITES violation is detected, these nations must structure the infraction to fit within existing legislation that was not established to address such matters. Frequently, such legislation pertains to customs, agricultural or commerce matters that are used to accommodate trade in protected wildlife. In these circumstance, CITES violations become grouped within generic prohibitions that may or may not withstand judicial scrutiny. All CITES member nations should be urged to adopt implementing legislation and specific regulations in order to alleviate this problem. Such specific legislation also elevates the significance of illegal wildlife trafficking within the judicial community and provides legal doctrine that is usually better understood by the general public and those involved in the judicial process

- The unique relationship that existed between PHPA officials, specifically those involved with CITES matters, and the various wildlife, fish and plant traders was noted. For example, the Ministry officials used various traders to provide transportation for the training team. On several occasions various trade groups hosted luncheons for the instructors. These luncheons were attended by Ministry officials. Also, traders were invited to attend the training program. These personal relationships likely cloud permit issuance and CITES enforcement efforts and probably hamper effective CITES enforcement and oversight. It is therefore recommended that these relationships and their impacts to effective CITES implementation be reconsidered.

- In similar future training activities it would be helpful to have more front line people from Indonesian Government agencies (e.g. Customs, Forestry and Quarantine inspectors) involved.

- Training sessions presented to audiences for whom English is a second language should not contain more than thirty participants. This is necessary because of the difficulty of communicating to a large audience of this type. It would be appropriate to utilize translators at these sessions. Although most host countries seem to indicate that the participants do understand the English language, it has become apparent that a workshop of this length is very tiring for speakers of English as a second language and their ability to learn may decline in the later portions of the program.

- Translators should also be provided when host country participants make presentations in their own language. This is necessary to maximize the learning process for international instructors.

- Indonesian PHPA officials indicated that budgetary restraints forced them to cancel three days of examining port inspection procedures. For future training programs, this would be an extremely valuable training endeavor for both trainers and participants and should be encouraged and subsidized, if feasible. It would be better to have fewer participants attend and provide a comprehensive workshop that incorporates all segments of the host country's CITES implementation procedures.

CONCLUSION

The CITES implementation training program in Indonesia was a unique opportunity for the Service, the USDA/APHIS and the CITES Secretariat to put on a cooperative training program in an Asian country with a significant fauna and flora resource. Both trainers and students gained a great deal of insight and understanding of CITES implementation procedures from both an administrative and enforcement perspective.

The extent of international wildlife trafficking has increased to alarming proportions and the deleterious environmental consequences of such activity is far reaching with pervasive and serious environmental consequences. In order to combat this illegal trade, nations must develop viable law enforcement programs that specialize in enforcing the provisions of CITES and domestic wildlife legislation. There are three factors necessary to the establishment and success of international wildlife law enforcement programs. They are a strong commitment, good communication and excellent cooperation.

A commitment to enforcing the provisions of CITES must exist at all levels of government. This commitment is not just contingent upon the respective Management Authority and national police and customs agencies but extends to the environmental policies and concerns of national leaders and law makers.

Those agencies committed to a CITES implementation program must establish solid communication mechanisms so that information can be readily transmitted to the proper authorities in a timely manner. Without a constant flow and interchange of information, successful law enforcement intervention is hampered.

Likewise each agency with a role to play in an aspect of flora and fauna protection (e.g. administration, investigation, inspection, etc.) must be willing to cooperate with other agencies having a related mission. This cooperative effort must involve those national police and customs agencies whose missions are directed toward more traditional types of organized criminal activity. These agencies must be made to realize that wildlife crime perpetrators are highly organized with ties to such illegal activity as drug smuggling and weapons trafficking. Unless positive interaction is achieved among these agencies, the effective enforcement of CITES is hampered.

The CITES Implementation Workshop has demonstrated that training is a critical element which must be provided for all CITES enforcement agencies. It is vitally important that all such enforcement personnel receive training that includes identification procedures, methods of smuggling and laundering wildlife, permit fraud, false documentation and other mechanisms used to facilitate the illegal trade in fauna and flora.

It is incumbent upon Management Authorities to ensure that enforcement agencies are kept apprised of all changes in the status of CITES species and those species protected under domestic law. All relevant enforcement agencies should receive copies of CITES notifications and updated trade restriction information.

It is imperative that enforcement agencies keep Management Authorities informed as to their progress, successes and failures regarding CITES enforcement efforts. It is important for Management Authorities be made aware of wildlife trafficking trends those enforcement agencies have detected. Also, flora and fauna export and import data collected by these agencies should be made available to Management and Scientific Authorities as such information may be used in assessing the condition and viability of species being considered for listing and de-listing.

APPENDIX I

PANDUAN LOKAKARYA PELAKSANAAN CITES DI INDONESIA

HAND OUT OF WORKSHOP ON CITES IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA

KERJASAMA ANTARA
DEPARTEMEN KEHUTANAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
CITES SECRETARIAT

HELD UNDER THE COOPERATION OF
THE MINISTRY OF FORESTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
CITES SECRETARIAT

BOGOR, INDONESIA, 3 - 8 JULY 1995

1. Pendahuluan

Dalam Conference of Parties (COP) ke 9 CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna) bulan Nopember 1994 di Florida, Amerika Serikat telah disepakati untuk diselenggarakan Lokakarya Pelaksanaan CITES di Indonesia (Lokakarya on CITES Implementation in Indonesia).

Tujuan lokakarya ini adalah untuk memasyarakatkan CITES di Indonesia terutama bagi para petugas dari instansi yang terkait dengan pelaksanaan CITES di Indonesia. Sasaran yang ingin dicapai dalam lokakarya ini adalah tercapainya pelaksanaan CITES di Indonesia secara lebih efektif.

Dalam menyelenggarakan lokakarya ini, pemerintah Indonesia dalam hal ini Direktorat Jenderal PHPA selaku Management Authority CITES telah melakukan kerjasama dengan Secretariat CITES di Genewa, Swiss, US Fish and Wildlife Service dan USAID - Asia Environmental Partnership. Dengan demikian, diharapkan lokakarya ini benar-benar dapat memberikan manfaat yang positif bagi kemajuan pelaksanaan CITES di Indonesia.

2. Waktu dan Tempat

a. Lokakarya CITES ini akan diselenggarakan mulai tanggal 3 Juli sampai dengan 8 Juli 1995.

b. Tempat penyelenggaraan lokakarya adalah di Hotel Safari Garden, Cisarua, Bogor. Telp. (0251) 253220, 253221, 253222 Fax. 328225, 323225.

3. Penyelenggara.

Lokakarya ini diselenggarakan oleh Direktorat Jenderal PHPA selaku Management Authority CITES di Indonesia, Gedung Manggala Wanabakti Blok VII, lantai 7, Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta Pusat Tel. 021-5720227.

1. Introduction

This Workshop is held based on an commitment between CITES Management Authorities of the USA and the Republic of Indonesia undertaken in the event of the IXth Conference of Parties (COP) of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) in Florida, USA in November 1994.

The Workshop aims to convey the philosophy and objectives of CITES, including the rules and regulation concerning International trades of wildlife mainly to those in charge with CITES implementation in Indonesia. In return, the CITES implementation in Indonesia can, hopefully be more effective.

This workshop is held under the cooperation between the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA) on behalf of the Government of Indonesia as the CITES Management Authoity of Indonesi, CITES Secretariat, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and USAID-Asia Environmental Partnership. Therefore, this Workshop is believed to be able to positively benefit the CITES implementation in Indonesia.

2. Date and Venue

The Workshop on CITES Implementation in Indonesia is held from July, 3rd - 8th, 1995, at Hotel SAFARI GARDEN, Cisarua, Bogor. Telp. (0251) 253220, 253221, 253222; Fax. 328225, 323225.

3. Workshop Organizer

The Workshop is organized by the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA), of the Ministry of Forestry, as the CITES Management Authority of Indonesia. Manggala Wanabakti bld. Block VII, 7th floor, Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta Pusat. Telp. 021-5720227

4. Peserta.

Peserta lokakarya berjumlah 50 orang terdiri dari para pejabat pengambil keputusan pada instansi yang terkait dengan pelaksanaan CITES di Indonesia. Daftar calon peserta lokakarya adalah tertera pada tabel berikut :

A. DEPARTEMEN KEHUTANAN

1. Biro Perencanaan
2. Dit. Perlindungan Hutan
3. Dit. Bina Program
4. Dit. BKPA
5. Setditjen PHPA
6. Biro KLN & PM Setjen
7. Dit. Tertib Peredaran Ditjen PH
8. Pusat Penyuluhan
9. Pusat Diklat
10. Biro Humas

B. DEPARTEMEN PERDAGANGAN

11. Dit. Ekspor/Dalam neg.
12. Sucofindo

C. DEPARTEMEN KEUANGAN

13. Dit. Pemberantasan dan Penyidikan Penyelundupan (Bea Cukai)

D. DEPARTEMEN PERHUBUNGAN

14. Perum Angkasa Pura I,II
15. Ditjen Perhubungan Laut

E. DEPARTEMEN PERTANIAN

16. Pusat Karantina

4. Attendee/ Participant

About 50 participants consisting of the people from the decision maker level of Agencies in charge with CITES implementation in Indonesia. The office of the participants is listed below :

A. MINISTRY OF FORESTRY

1. Bureau of Planning.
2. Directorate of Forest Protection.
3. Directorate of Program
4. Directorate of Management of Conservation Area.
5. Secretariat of Directorate General.
6. Bureau of Foreign Cooperation and Investment.
7. Directorate of Tertib Peredaran.
8. Center for Extension
9. Center for Training and Education.
10. Bureau of Public Relation.

B. MINISTRY OF TRADE

11. Directorate of Foreign Trade.
12. Sucofindo

C. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

13. Directorate of Investigation and Control of Smuggling

D. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION

14. Perum Angkasa Pura.
15. Directorate of Marine Communication.

E. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

16. Center for Quarantine

F. MABES POLRI

17. Dit. Reserse dan Set Inter Pol.

G. KEJAKSAAN AGUNG

18. Bidang Pidana Khusus

H. DEPARTEMEN KEHAKIMAN

I. FAKULTAS KEHUTANAN IPB

5. Penyaji

a. Carl L. Mainen (US Fish and Wildlife Service, Law enforcement Division)
b. Walter Michael Osborn (Supervisory Wildlife Inspector, USA)
c. Don Ray Thomson (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Unit, USA)
d. Jaques Berney (Deputy Secretary General CITES, Switzerland)
e. Jean Peatric Le Duc (Infraction Prevention and information Offiser, Geneva)
f. Tonny Soehartono (DG. PHPA)
g. Drs. Dibyo Sartono (DG. PHPA)
h. Dr. Soetikno Wirjoatmodjo Cs. (LIPI)

6. Instruktur

a. Ir. Wandoyo MSc. (Sub Balai KSDA DKI)
b. Bapak Dradjat (Perum Angkasa Pura)
c. Bapak Bachtiar Ali (Bea dan Cukai)
d. Wakil dari Karantina Pertanian
e. Drs. Boeadi (LIPI)
f. Drs. Jansen Manansang (TSI)
g. Wakil dari HAPFFI
h. Dr. Harry Wiryadinata (LIPI)

7. Akomodasi dan konsumsi

Penyelenggara menyediakan akomodasi konsumsi selama lokakarya dan transportasi untuk satu kali pergi dan pulang dari tempat asal peserta ke Hotel Safari Garden.

F. POLICE DEPARTMENT

17. Directorate of Detective and Secretariat of Interpol.

G. OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

18. Deputy Attorney General for Special Crime

H. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

I. FACULTY OF FORESTRY, BOGOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

5. Presenter

a. Carl L. Mainen (US Fish and Wildlife Service, Law enforcement Division)
b. Walter Michael Osborn (Supervisory Wildlife Inspector, USA)
c. Don Ray Thomson (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Unit, (USA)
d. Jaques Berney (Deputy Secretary General CITES, Switzerland)
e. Jean Peatric Le Duc (Infraction Prevention and information Officer, Geneva)
f. Tonny Soehartono (DG. PHPA)
g. Drs. Dibyo Sartono (DG. PHPA)
h. Dr. Soetikno Wirjoatmodjo, Cs. (LIPI)

6. Instructor

a. Ir. Wandoyo MSc. (Sub Balai DKI)
b. Mr. Dradjat (Perum Angkasa Pura)
c. Mr. Bachtiar Ali (Bea dan Cukai)
d. Representative from Agricultural Quarantine
e. Drs. Boeadi (LIPI)
f. Drs. Jansen Manansang (TSI)
g. Representative from the Industry
h. Dr. Harry Wiryadinata (LIPI)

7. Accomodation, transportation and Meal

Accomodation, transportation and food are provided for the participants.

8. Materi lokakarya

Seluruh materi lokakarya akan disediakan oleh penyelenggara antara lain berupa diktat dan alat-alat tulis.

9. Bahasa pengantar

Mengingat bahwa seluruh penyaji berasal dari luar negeri, maka lokakarya ini akan menggunakan bahasa inggris.

10. Field Trip

Pada akhir dari kegiatan lokakarya akan dilakukan field trip ke bagian ekspor Bandara Soekarno - Hatta, Karantina hewan, ikan dan tumbuhan di Cengkareng, Taman Safari penangkaran satwa, Museum Zoologi.

11. Sertifikat

Bagi peserta yang telah mengikuti seluruh kegiatan lokakarya akan diberikan sertifikat.

12. Agenda lokakarya

Agenda lokakarya pelaksanaan CITES dapat dilihat pada daftar terlampir.

13. Pendaftaran peserta

Pendaftaran peserta dimulai tanggal 23 Juni 1995 dan ditutup pada tanggal 1 Juli 1995. Pendaftaran dialamatkan ke Ditjen PHPA Telp. (021) 5720227 Fax (021) 5720227.

14. Penutup

Demikian panduan lokakarya pelaksanaan CITES tanggal 3 sampai dengan 8 Juli 1995. Hal- hal lain yang belum diatur dalam panduan ini akan diatur kemudian pada saat lokakarya

Panitia Penyelenggara

8. Workshop Material

All materials including stationery and papers are povided for the paticipants.

9. Language

As the presenters are mainly from English speaking countries, the Workshop is conducted in English.

10. Field Trip

A field trip is proposed at the end of the Workshop to the Export Section of Soekarno-Hatta Airport, Quarantine, Safari Garden, Captive Breeding Program and Museum of Zoology.

11. Certificate

Certificate of attendance is provided for participants attending all Wokshop sessions.

12. Workshop Agenda

Workshop agenda is attached.

13. Registrattion

Registration can be done directly to Diectorate General of PHPA, Manggala Wanabakti Building, Block VII, 7th floor, Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta. Telephone : (021) 5720227, Fax : (021) 5720227.

14. Closing Remarks

Any matters which have not been included in this hand out will be arranged further in the Workshop.

Organizing Committee

CITES IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP - INDONESIA
Taman Safari Indonesia, Bogor 3-7 July 1995

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

1. **SUNDAY (July 2nd 1995)**
   - Arrival of Delegates at Safari Garden Hotel.
   - Registration

2. **MONDAY (July 3rd 1995)**

08.30 - 09.00	Registration
09.00 - 09.30	Opening address by Director General of PHPA
09.30 - 09.50	B R E A K
09-50 - 13.00	Presentation by CITES Secretariat : - Jaques Berney (Deputy Secretary General CITES Switzerland) - Jean Patric Le Duc (Infraction Prevention and information Officer, Geneva)
13.00 - 13.30	LUNCH
13.30 - 14.45	Presentation by CITES Secretariat (Cont.)
14.45 - 15.00	B R E A K
15.00 - 16.00	Presentation by CITES Secretariat (Cont.)
19.00	Dinner, hosted by Director General of PHPA

3. **TUESDAY (July, 4th 1995)**

08.00 - 09.30	Presentation by CITES Secretariat (Cont.)
09.30 - 09.50	B R E A K
09.50 - 13.00	Presentation by CITES Secretariat (Cont.)
13.00 - 13.30	LUNCH
13.30 - 14.45	Presentation by CITES Secretariat (Cont.)
14.45 - 15.00	B R E A K
15.00 - 16.00	Presentation by CITES Secretariat (Cont.)
19.00	Dinner

4. **WEDNESDAY (July, 5th 1995)**

08.00 - 09.00	National Legislation of Indonesia presented by Drs Dibyo Sartono (PHPA)
09.00 - 10.00	CITES Management Authority presented by Ir. Tonny Soehartono.MSc
10.00 - 10.15	B R E A K
10.15 - 11.45	CITES Scientific Authority presentation by Dr. Sutikno (LIPI)
11.45 - 12.30	Inspections Presented by Walter Michael Osborne (Supervisory Wildlife Inspector,USA)
12.30 - 13.00	L U N C H
13.00 - 16.00	Inspections (Cont.)
19.00	Dinner

5. **THURSDAY (July, 6th 1995)**

08.00 -	10.00	Inspentions (Cont.)
10.00 -	10.15	B R E A K
10.15 -	12.00	Plant Enforcement Presented by Don Ray Thomson (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Unit , USDA)
12.00 -	13.00	L U N C H
13.00 -	16.00	Law Enforcement Presented by Carl L Mainen (US Fish and Wildlife Service, Law Enforcement Division)
19.00		Dinner

6. **FRIDAY (July 7th, 1995)**

08.00 -	09.30	Identification of key species of Indonesia concern. presented by Puslitbang Biologi LIPI
09.30 -	09.45	B R E A K
09.45 -	11.50	Question and answer session
11.50 -	14.00	L U N C H and F R I D A Y P R A Y E R
14.00		Depart to Museum Zoologi Bogor and Herbarium Bogoriensis

7. **SATURDAY (July, 8th 1995)**

08.00 **FIELD TRIP TO :**
- JAKARTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (Cargo, Quarantine, Bea Cukai/Customs)

19.00 **CLOSSING CEREMONY** by Director General of PHPA

- NOTE :

WEDNESDAY :11.45 - 16.00 AND THURSDAY, PRESENTATION IS EXCLUSIVELY FOR GOVERNMENT ONLY

PENDIX II

IMALS IN INDONSIA
AMMAL)

	English Name	Scientific Name	Law
	4	5	6
	Spiny anteater	*Zaglossus bruijni*	D,Q
	Wallaby	*Dorcopsis muelleri*	B,Q
	Ornata Tree Kangaroo	*Dendrolagus goodfellowi*	J,Q
	Unicolored tree Kangaroo	*Debdrolagus dorianus*	J,Q
	Dustry Tree Kangaroo	*Dendrolagus ursinus*	J,Q
	Grizzied Tree Kangaroo	*Dendrolagus inustus*	J,Q
	Red Legged Padelemon	*Trylogale stigmatika*	J,Q
	Dusky Padelemon	*Thylogale bruijni*	J,Q
	Flying Lemur	*Cynocephalus variegatus*	D,Q
	Slow Loris	*Nicticebus coucang*	D,Q
	Tarsier	*Tarsius bancanus*	A,Q
	Orang Utan	*Pongo pygmaeus*	A,Q
	Klose Gibbon	*Hylobates agilis*	A,Q
	Darsk Handed Gibbon	*Hylobates Agilis*	A,Q
	Silvery Gibbon	*Hylobates moloch*	A,Q
	Grey Gibbon	*Hylobates muelleri*	A,Q
	White handed Gibbon	*Hylobates lar*	A,Q
dae	Proboscis monkey	*Nasalis larvatus*	A,Q
dae	Crested Celebes Macaque	*Macaca nigra*	B,Q
dae	Booted macaque	*Macaca bruescans*	F,Q
dae	Moor Macaque	*Macaca maura*	F,Q
dae	Tonken macaque	*Macaca tonkeana*	F,Q
dae	Mentawai pigtailed Macaque	*Macaca pegensis*	F,Q
ae	Mentawai Langur	*Presbytis potenziani*	F,Q
dae	Marcon Leaf monkey	*Prsebytis rubicunda*	F,Q
dae	Banded leaf Monkey Thomas leaf monkey	*Presbytis thomasi*	F,Q
idae	Javan leaf monkey	*Presbytis aygula*	J,Q
idae	White fronted leaf Monkey	*Presbytis frontata*	J,Q
idae	Pigtailed Langur, Snubnosed Monkey	*Simias concolor*	C,Q

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Trenggiling	Manidae	Scaly anteater, Pangolin	*Manis javanica*	A,Q
31.	Bajing Tanah, Tupai Tanah	Sciuridae	Threestriped ground Squirrel	*Lariscus insignis*	C,Q
32.	Jelarang	Sciuridae	Black giant squirrel	*Ratufa bicolor*	D,Q
33.	Cukbo, bajing terbang	Sciuridae	Spotted giant Flying Squirrel	*Petaurista elegants*	D,Q
34.	Bajing terbang ekor merah	Sciuridae	Red tailed flying Squirrel	*Iomys horsfieldii*	J,Q
35.	Kelinci Liar Sumatera	Leporidae	Sumatran Shorteared Rabbit	*Nesolagus netscheri*	C,Q
36.	Bajing Tanah bergaris empat	Sciuridae	Fourstriped Ground Squirrel	*Lariscus hosei*	J,Q
37.	Kuskus	Phalangeridae	Spotted Cuscus	*Phalanger maculatus*	J,Q
38.	Kuskus	Phalangeridae	Common phalanger	*Phalanger orientalis*	J,Q
39.	Kuskus	Phalangeridae	Bear phalanger	*Phalanger ursinus*	J,Q
40.	Kuskus	Phalangeridae	Celebes Phalanger	*Phalanger celebensis*	J,Q
41.	Kuskus	Phalangeridae	Black spotted	*Phalanger atrimaculatus*	J.Q
42.	Kuskus	Phalangeridae	Gray phalanger	*Phalanger gymnotis*	J,Q
43.	Landak	Hystricidae	Porcupine	*Hystrix brachyura*	J,Q
44.	Sigung, Toledu	Mustelidae	Malay Stink Badger	*Mydaus javanensis*	J,Q
45.	Pulusan	Mustelidae	Hognose Badger	*Arctonyx collaris*	J,Q
46.	Beruang Madu	Ursidae	Malayan Sun Bear	*Helarctos malayanus*	D,Q
47.	Musang air	Viverridae	Otter civet	*Cynogale bennetti*	C,Q
48.	Musang Congkok	Viverridae	Banded Linsang	*Prionodon linsang*	J,Q
49.	Musang Sulawesi	Viverridae	Celebes Palm Civet	*Macrogalidea musschenbrockii*	J,Q
50.	Binturung	Viverridae	Binturung	*Arctictis binturong*	J,Q
51.	Harimau Jawa	Felidae	Javan Tiger	*Panthera tigris sondaica*	B,Q
52.	Harimau Sumatera	Felidae	Sumatran Tiger	*Panthera tigris sumatrae*	C,Q
53.	Macan Kumbang, macan tutul	Felidae	Leopard Panther	*Panthera pardus*	B,Q
54.	Harimau dahan	Felidae	Clouded Leopard	*Neofelis nebulosa*	D,Q
55.	Kucing hutan, Meong coongklok	Felidae	Leopard Cat	*Felis bengalensis*	D,Q
56.	Luwak	Felidae	Marble Cat	*Felis marmorata*	D,Q
57.	Kucing merah	Felidae	Bornean bay Cat	*Felis badia*	J,Q
58.	Kucing emas	Felidae	Golden Cat	*Felis temminckii*	J,Q
59.	Kucing dampak	Felidae	Flat headed Cat	*Felis planniceps*	J,Q
60.	Kucing bakau	Felidae	Fishing Cat	*Felis viverrinus*	J,Q
61.	Ajag	Canidae	Asiatic Wild Dog	*Cuon alpinus*	J,Q
62.	Gajah	Elephantidae	Asian Elephant	*Elephas maximus*	A,Q
63.	Tapir, Cipan, Tanuk	Tapiridae	Malay Tapir	*Tapirus incidius*	
64.	Badak Sumatera	Rhinocerotidae	Sumatran Rhino	*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*	A,Q
65.	Babi rusa	Suidae	Babyrusa	*Babyrousa babirussa*	A,Q

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1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Badak Jawa	Rhinocerotidae	Javan Rhino	*Rhinoceros sondaicus*	A,Q
67.	Rusa	Cervidae	Deer	*Cervus timorensis*	A,Q
68.	Sambar	Cervidae	Sambar	*Cervus unicolor*	A,Q
69.	Rusa Bawean	Cervidae	Bawean deer,Kuw's Deer	*Hylelaghus kuhlii (Axis kuhlii)*	B,Q
70.	Kijang	Cervidae	Barking deer	*Muntiacus muntjak*	A,Q
71.	Kancil, Napu, Pelanduk	Tragulidae	Smaller Mouse deer	*Tragulus javanicus*	A,Q
			Large Mouse deer	*Tragulus napu*	
72.	Banteng	Bovidae	Banteng	*Bos javanicus*	A,Q
73.	Anoa dataran rendah	Bovidae	Lowland Anoa	*Bubalus depressicornis*	A,Q
74.	Anoa pegunungan	Bovidae	High land Anoa	*Bubalus quarlesi*	A,Q
75.	Kambing Sumatera	Bovidae	Sumatran Serow	*Capricornis sumatrensis*	A,Q
76.	Lumba-lumba timah	Stonidae	Plumboeus Dolphin	*Sotalia plombea*	E,Q
77.	Lumba-lumba borneo	Stonidae	Indonesian White Dolphin	*Sotalia borneensis*	E,Q
78.	Lumba-lumba Cina	Stonidae	Chinese White Dolphin	*Sotalia chinensis*	E,Q
79.	Lumba-lumba gigi kasar	Stonidae	Rugh toothed Dolphin	*Steno bredanensis*	E,Q
80.	Lumba-lumba Malaya	Stonidae	Malayan Dolpin	*Stenella malayana*	E,Q
81.	Lumba-lumba Delpis	Delphinidae	Common Dolphin	*Delphinus delphis*	E,Q
82.	Lumba-lumba perut merah	Delphinidae	Red fellied Dolphin	*Delphinus roseirostris*	E,Q
83.	Lumba-lumba Irawadi	Delphinidae	Irrawady Dolphin	*Orcelia brevirostris*	E,Q
84.	Lumba-lumba Botol	Delphinidae	Bottle nose Dolphin	*Trusiops spp.*	
85.	Pesut	Delphinidae	Mahakam Dolphin	*Orcella sp.*	E,Q
86.	Lumba-lumba gromphus	Delphinidae	Bottle nosed Gramphus	*Gramphus griscus*	E,Q
87.	Lumba-lumba pemangsa kecil	Delphinidae	Little Killer	*Peponocephala electra*	E,Q
88.	Paus Paruh Angsa	Ziiphiidae	Cuvier's Whale	*Ziphius cavirostris*	E,Q
89.	Lumba-lumba tak bersirip punggung	Phocoenidae	Black Finless Porpoise	*Neophocaena phocaenoides*	H,Q
90.	Paus Biru	Balaenopteridae	Blue Whale	*Balaenoptera musculus*	H,Q
91.	Paus bersirip	Balaenopteridae	Fin Whale, Razorback	*Balaenoptera physalis*	H,Q
92.	Paus Bongkok	Balaenopteridae	Humpback Whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	H,Q
93.	Duyung	Dugongidae	Dugong	*Dugong dugon*	H,Q
94.	Paus	Balaenopteridae	Whale's (all species)	*Cetacea*	C,Q
95.	Monyet Hitam Sulawesi	Ceropithaecidae	Celebes crested macaque	*Cynopithecus niger*	B,Q

PROTECTED ANIMALS IN INDONESIA
(BIRD)

No.	Local Name	Family	English Name	Scientific Name	Law
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Kasuari Kerdil	Cassuaridae	Dwarf Cassowary	*Casuarius bennetti*	I,Q
2.	Kasuari Gelambir Ganda	Cassuaridae	Double Wattled Cassowary	*Casuarius casuarius*	B,Q
3.	Kasuari Gelambir Tunggal	Cassuaridae	Single Wattled Cassowary	*Casuarius unappendiculatus*	I,Q
4.	Undan Kacamata	Pelecanidae	Australian Pelican	*Pelecanus conspiculatus*	A,Q
5.	Undan Putih	Pelecanidae	Easterm White Pelican	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	A,Q
6.	Undan Paruh Botol	Pelecanidae	Spot Billed Pelican	*Pelecanus roseus*	A,Q
7.	Gangsa Batu Abotti	Sulidae	Abbott's Booby	*Sula abbotti*	I,Q
8.	Gangsa Batu Muka Biru	Sulidae	Blue Faced Booby	*Sula dactylatra*	I,Q
9.	Gangsa Batu Coklat	Sulidae	Browned Booby	*Sula leucogaster*	D,Q
10.	Gangsa Batu Kaki Merah	Sulidae	Red Footed Booby	*Sula sula*	I,Q
11.	Pecuk Ular	Anhingidae	Orientel Darter	*Anhinga melanogaster*	D,Q
12.	Bintayung P. Christmas	Freaitidae	Christmas Island Frigate bird	*Fregata andrewsi*	I,Q
13.	Kuntul Besar	Ardeidae	Greater Egret	*Egretta alba*	A,Q
14.	Kuntul Sedang	Ardeidae	Lesser Egret	*Egretta intermedia*	A,Q
15.	Kuntul kecil	Ardeidae	Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	A,Q
16.	Kuntul China	Ardeidae	Chinese Egret	*Egretta eulophotes*	A,Q
17.	Kuntul Karang	Ardeidae	Pacific Reef - Egret	*Egretta eulophotes*	A,Q
18.	Kuntul Kerbau	Ardeidae	Cattle Egret	*Bubulcus iblis*	A,Q
19.	Kowak Merah	Ardeidae	Rufous night heron	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	A,Q
20.	Bangau Hitam	Ciconiidae	Wolly necked stork	*Ciconia episcopus*	A,Q
21.	Bluwok Putih	Ciconiidae	Milky stork	*Ibis cinerus*	A,Q
22.	Bangau Tongtong	Ciconiidae	Lesser Adjutant stork	*Leptoptilos javanicus*	A,Q
23.	Bluwok berwarna	Ciconiidae	Painted stork	*Ibis leucocephalus*	K,Q
24.	Ibis Putih Kepala Hitam	Threskiernithedae	Black headed ibis	*Threskiornis melanocephalus*	A,Q
25.	Ibis bahu putih	Threskiernithedae	White Shouldered ibis	*Pseudibis davisoni*	I,Q
26.	Roko-roko-Ibis hitam	Threskiernithedae	Glossy ibis	*Plegadis falcinollus*	A,Q
27.	Alap-alap	Accipitridae	Shikra Goshawk	*Accipiter badius*	B,Q
28.	Alap-alap berkalung	Accipitridae	Moluccan sparrow hawks	*Accipiter erythreuchen*	B,Q
29.	Alap-alap Coklat	Accipitridae	Brown goshawk	*Accipiter fasciatus*	B,Q
30.	Alap-alap Sulawesi	Accipitridae	Celebes Crested Goshawk	*Accipiter grisciceps*	B,Q

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1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Alap-alap Kepala Putih	Accipitridae	White headed sparrow hawk	*Accipiter henicogramus*	B,Q
32.	Alap-alap punggung hitam	Accipitridae	Black mantled sparrow hawk	*Accipiter melanochlamys*	B,Q
33.	Alap-alap meyer	Accipitridae	Meyer's goshwak	*Accipiter meyerianus*	B,Q
34.	Alap-alap kecil Sulawesi	Accipitridae	Celebes Little sparrow hawk	*Accipiter nanus*	B,Q
35.	Alap-alap Putih	Accipitridae	White goshawk	*Accipiter novaehollnadiae*	A,Q
36.	Alap-alap kepala kelabu	Accipitridae	Grey Headed sparrow hawk	*Accipiter poliocephalus*	A,Q
37.	Alap-alap Sulawesi	Accipitridae	Vinous breasted Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter rhodogaster*	B,Q
38.	Alap-alap China	Accipitridae	Chinise Goshwak	*Accipiter soleonsis*	B,Q
39.	Alap-alap Jambul	Accipitridae	Crested Goshwak	*Accipiter trivingatus*	B,Q
40.	Alap-alap ekor Bintik	Accipitridae	Spottailed Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter trinotatus*	B,Q
41.	Alap-alap burung	Accipitridae	Asiatic sparrowhawk	*Accipiter virgatus*	B,Q
42.	Alap-alap Kadal Jambul	Accipitridae	Crested Lizard Hawk	*Aviceda jerdoni*	B,Q
43.	Alap-alap Kukuk	Accipitridae	Cuckeo Falcon Hawk	*Avicerda subscriastata*	B,Q
44.	Elang Kelabu	Accipitridae	Gray Faced buzzard	*Butastur indicus*	B,Q
45.	Elang Coklat	Accipitridae	Cinoamon winged buzzard	*Bustatur liventer*	B,Q
46.	Elang Rawa	Accipitridae	Western march harrier	*Circus aeruginosus*	B,Q
47.	Elang Tutul	Accipitridae	Spotted harrier	*Circus assimulis*	B,Q
48.	Elang Tikus	Accipitridae	Black Winged Kite	*Elanus caeruleus*	B,Q
49.	Elang China	Accipitridae	Pied harrier	*Circus melanoleucus*	B,Q
50.	Elang laut perut putih	Accipitridae	White bellied sea eagle	*Haliaetus leucogaster*	B,Q
51.	Elang Bondol, Wulung	Accipitridae	Brahminy kite	*Haliastur indus*	B,Q
52.	Elang Siul	Accipitridae	Whistling Kite	*Haliaetus spenurus*	B,Q
53.	Elang Irian	Accipitridae	New Guinea Haspy Eagle	*Harpyopsis novaeguineae*	B,Q
54.	Elang	Accipitridae	Hawk Eagle	*Henicopernis longicauda*	B,Q
55.	Elang Kecil	Accipitridae	Ruffous Bellied Eagle	*Hieractus kionerii*	B,Q
56.	Elang Kecil Australi	Accipitridae	Little Eagle	*Hieractus morphoides*	B,Q
57.	Elang Laut Kelabu	Accipitridae	Grey Headed Fishing Eagle	*Ichthyophaga ichtyaetus*	B,Q
58.	Elang Laut Kecil	Accipitridae	Lesser Fishing Eagle	*Ichthyophaganana*	B,Q
59.	Elang Jambul Hitam	Accipitridae	Black Eagle	*Ictinaetus malayensis*	B,Q
60.	Alap-alap Kelelawar	Accipitridae	Bat Hawk	*Machaerhamphus alcinus*	B,Q
61.	Alap-alap Doria	Accipitridae	Doria's Goshawk	*Magatriorochis deriae*	B,Q

1	2	3	4	5	6
62.	**Alap-alap Malam**	Accipitridae	Black Kite	*Milvus migrans*	B,Q
63.	**Alap-alap Belang**	Accipitridae	Parred Honey Buzzard	*Pernis celebensis*	B,Q
64.	**Alap-alap Madu**	Accipitridae	Asiatic Honey Buzzard	*Pernis ptilorhynchus*	B,Q
65.	**Elang Ular**	Accipitridae	Crested Serpent Eagle	*Spilornis cheela*	B,Q
66.	**Bido Sulawesi**	Accipitridae	Celebes Serpent Eagle	*Spilornis rufipactus*	B,Q
67.	**Bido Andaman**	Accipitridae	Andaman Serpent Eagle	*Spilornis elgini*	B,Q
68.	**Elang Jawa**	Accipitridae	Java Hawk Eagle	*Spizaetus bartelsi*	B,Q
69.	**Elang Hitam**	Accipitridae	Changeable Hawk Eagle	*Spizaetus cirrhatus*	B,Q
70.	**Elang Gurne**	Accipitridae	Hawk Eagle	*Spizaetus gurneyi*	B,Q
71.	**Elang Hitam Putih**	Accipitridae	Black and White Hawk Eagle	*Spizaetus alboniger*	B,Q
72.	**Elang Sulawesi**	Accipitridae	Hawk Eagle	*Spizaetus nipalensis*	B,Q
73.	**Elang Sulawesi Jambul**	Accipitridae	Celebes Shorterested Hawk Eagle	*Spizaetus lanceolatus*	B,Q
74.	**Elang Biliton/Elang Wallace**	Accipitridae	Wallace's Hawk Eagle	*Spizaetus nanus*	B,Q
75.	**Garuda Australia**	Accipitridae	WedgeTailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	B,Q
76.	**Garuda Irian**	Accipitridae	Gurney's Eagle	*Aquila gurneyi*	B,Q
77.	**Elang Ikan**	Pandionidae	Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	B,Q
78.	**Sikap Elang**	Falconidae	Peregine Falcon	*Falcio peregrinus*	B,Q
79.	**Alap-alap Macan**	Falconidae	Oriental Bobby	*Falcio severus*	B,Q
80.	**Alap-alap**	Falconidae	Common Kostrel	*Falcio tinnunculus*	B,Q
81.	**Alap-alap kecil**	Falconidae	Little Falcon	*Falcio lengipennis*	B,Q
82.	**Alap-alap Irian**	Falconidae	Nanken Kestrel	*Falcio cenchroides*	B,Q
83.	**Alap-alap Menara**	Falconidae	Spotted Kestrel	*Falcio nolvecensis*	B,Q
84.	**Elang Belalang**	Falconidae	Black Legged Falconet	*Microhierax fringillarius*	B,Q
85.	**Elang Kecil Borneo**	Falconidae	Bornean Falconed	*Microhierax latifrons*	B,Q
86.	**Maleo**	Magapodidae	Maleo	*Macrocephalon maleo*	B,Q
87.	**Burung Gosong**	Magapodidae	Incubator Bird	*Megapodius reinwardt*	B,Q
88.	**Burung Gosong**	Magapodidae	Waffled Brush Incubstro Bird	*Megapodius arfakisnus*	K,Q
89.	**Burung Gosong**	Megapodidae	Bryn's Brush Incubator Bird	*Megapodius bruijni*	K,Q
90.	**Burung Gosong**	Megapodidae	Mollucan Srub Hern	*Eulipoa wallacei*	K,Q
91.	**Gosong**	Megapodidae	Incubator Bird	*Megapodius freycinet affinis*	K,Q
92.	**Gosong**	Megapodidae	Incubator Bird	*Megapodius nicobarensis*	K,Q

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1	2	3	4	5	6
93.	Gosong	Megapodidae	Incubator Bird	*Megapodius tenimberensis*	K,Q
94.	Kamur	Megapodidae	Black Billed brush	*Telogalla fuscirostris*	K,Q
95.	Umgran	Megapodidae	Brown Collared Brush Turkey	*Telogalla jobiensis*	K,Q
96.	Kuao	Phasianidae	Great Argus Pheasant	*Argusianus argus*	B,Q
97.	Merak	Phasianidae	Green Peafowl	*Pavo muticus*	D,Q
98.	Merak Kerdil	Phasianidae	Malaysian Peacock Pheasant	*Polyplectron malacense*	K,Q
99.	Beleang Bulwor	Phasianidae	Bulwer's Wattled Pheasant	*Lophura bulweri*	I,Q
100.	Jenjang	Gruidae	Sarus Grane	*Grus antigone*	K,Q
101.	Mandar Sulawesi	Ballidae	Celebes Rails	*Aramidopsis plateni*	C.Q
102.	Trulek Jawa	Charairiidae	Javan Wattled Lapwing	*Venellus tricolor*	I,Q
103.	Blekek Asia	Scolopacidae	Asia Dowitcher	*Limnodromus semipalmatus*	I,Q
104.	Gegajahan Besar	Scolopacidae	Buraskan Curlew	*Numenius arquata*	K,Q
105.	Gegajahan Sedang	Scolopacidae	Wimbrel	*Numenius shcopus*	K,Q
106.	Gegajahan Paruh Besar	Scolopacidae	Curlew	*Numenius madagascariensis*	K,Q
107.	Gegajahan Kecil	Scolopacidae	Litle Curlew	*Numenius minutus*	K,Q
108.	Trinil Asia	Scolopacidae	Spotted Greenshak	*Tringa guttifer*	I,Q
109.	Trulak Lidi	Recurvirestridae	Black Winged Stilt	*Himantopus himantopus*	K,Q
110.	Wili-wili	Burhinidae	Great Reef Thick Knee	*Esacus magnirostris*	A,Q
111.	Dara Laut Berjambul	Laridae	Chinese Crested Tern	*Sterna ziumermani*	I,Q
112.	Camar Coklat	Laridae	Brown Noody	*Anous stolidus*	A,Q
113.	Camar Kerudi Putih	Laridae	White Capped Noody	*Anous minutus*	A,Q
114.	Camar Hitam	Laridae	Black Noody	*Anous tenuirostris*	A,Q
115.	Dara Laut Kumis	Laridae	Whishered Tern	*Childonias hybrida*	A,Q
116.	Dara Laut Sayap Hitam	Laridae	Black Tern	*Childonias niger*	A,Q
117.	Dara Laut Sayap Putih	Laridae	White Winged Tern	*Childonias leucopterus*	A,Q
118.	Dara Laut Paruh Hitam	Laridae	Gull billed Tern	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	A,Q
119.	Camar Putih Mata Cincin	Laridae	White Tern	*Gygis alba*	A,Q
120.	Dara Laut Kecil	Laridae	Little Tern	*Sterna albifrons*	A,Q
121.	Dara Laut Kendal	Laridae	Bridled Tern	*Seterna anacthetus*	A,Q
122.	Dara Laut Jambu Kecil	Laridae	Lesser Crested Tern	*Sterna bengalensis*	A,Q
123.	Dara Laut Jambu Besar	Laridae	Greater Crested Tern	*Sterna bergii*	A,Q
124.	Dara Laut Dougalii	Laridae	Roseate Tern	*Sterna dougalltii*	A,Q
125.	Dara Laut Hitam	Laridae	Sooty Tern	*Sterna uscata*	A,Q
126.	Dara Laut Hirunda	Laridae	Common Tern	*Sterna hirundo*	A,Q
127.	Dara Laut Tengkuk Hitam	Laridae	Black Naped Tern	*Sterna sumatrana*	A,Q
128.	Junai Emas	Columbidae	Nicobar Pigeon	*Caloenas nicobarica*	A,Q
129.	Mambruk Skop Makeri	Columbidae	Grounded Pigeon	*Goura scheepmakeri*	A,Q

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130.	Mambruk Biasa	Columbidae	Grounded Pigeon	*Goura cirstata*	A,Q
131.	Mambruk Viktoria	Columbidae	Victoria Crowded Pigeon	*Groura victoria*	A,Q
132.	Kakatua Putih Besar Jambul Kuning	Psittacidae	Greater Sulphur Crested Cockatoo	*Cacatua galerita triton*	I,Q
133.	Payap	Psittacidae	Eciectus Parrot	*Lorius roratus*	C,Q
134.	Serindit Sulawesi	Psittacidae	Celebas spoted Hanging Parrot	*Loriculus exilis*	K,Q
135.	Nuri Merah Kepala Hitam	Psittacidae	Black Naped Lory	*Lorius domicellus*	C,Q
136.	Nuri Merah Kepala Hitam Dada Biru	Psittacidae	Black Capped Lory	*Lorius lory*	I,Q
137.	Kakatua Raja, Kakatua hitam	Psittacidae	Palm Cockatoo	*Probosciger aterrimus*	B,Q
138.	Kasturi Raja	Psittacidae	Peacguet's Parrot	*Prittrichas fulgidus*	I,Q
139.	Nuri Sulawesi	Psittacidae	Muller's Parrot	*Tanygnathus sumatranus*	K,Q
140.	Kasturi Sulawesi	Psittacidae	Orrate Lorikeet	*Trichogloscus ornatus*	K,Q
141.	Celepuk Biak	Strigidae	Biak Scops Owl	*Otus manadensis beccarii*	I,Q
142.	Kasumba	Trogonidae	Diardi's Trogon	*Harpactes diardii*	A,Q
143.	Kasumba Punggung Ungu	Trogonidae	Scarlet Rumped Trogon	*Harpactes duvaucelli*	A,Q
144.	Kasumba Kepala Merah	Trogonidae	Red Head Trogon	*Harpactes erythrochephalus*	A,Q
145.	Kasumba Merah	Trogonidae	Red Naped Trogon	*Harpactes kasumba*	A,Q
146.	Kasumba Dada Oranye	Trogonidae	Orange Breasted Trogon	*Harpactes oreskios*	A,Q
147.	Kasumba Tananggang Cinnamas	Trogonidae	Cinnamon Remped Trogon	*Harpactes orrophaeus*	A,Q
148.	Kasumba Ekor Biru	Trogonidae	Blue Tailed Trogon	*Harpactes reinwardtii*	A,Q
149.	Kasumba Kalimantan	Trogonidae	White Head's Trogon	*Harpactes white headi*	A,Q
150.	Raja Udang Sungai	Alcedinidae	River Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	A,Q
151.	Raja Udang Biru Kecil	Alcedinidae	Small Blue Kingfisher	*Alcedo coerulesceus*	A,Q
152.	Raja Udang Binti	Alcedinidae	Brond Zoned Kingfisher	*Alcedo euryzone*	A,Q
153.	Raja Udang Meninting	Alcedinidae	Malaysian Kingfisher	*Alcedo meninting*	A,Q
154.	Raja Udang Biru	Alcedinadae	Azure Kingfisher	*Ceyx azurea*	A,Q
155.	Raja Udang Kuku Tiga	Alcedinidae	Indian Forest Kingfisher	*Ceyx eritharus*	A,Q
156.	Raja Udang Kerdil Sulawesi	Alcedinidae	Kingfisher Celebes Pygmy	*Ceyx fallax*	A,Q
157.	Raja Udang Elok	Alcedinidae	Dwarf Kingfisher	*Cexy lepidus*	A,Q
158.	Raja Udang Kecil	Alcedinidae	Little Kingfisher	*Ceyx pusillus*	A,Q
159.	Raja Udang Hut. Punggung Merah	Alcedinidae	Malay Forest Kingfisher	*Cexy rufidorsus*	A,Q
160.	Raja Udang Sul. Telinga Biru	Alcedinidae	Celebes Blue Eared Kingfisher	*Cittura cynanotis*	A,Q
161.	Raja Udang Paruh Sendok	Alcedinidae	Shovel Billed Kingfisher	*Clytoceyx pex*	A,Q

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162.	Raja Udang Besar Paruh Merah	Alcedinidae	Red Bellied Great Kingfisher	*Dacelo gaudichaudi*	A,Q
163.	Raja Udang Irian Sayap Biru	Alcedinidae	Blue Winged Kookabura	*Dacelo leachii*	A,Q
164.	Raja Udang Aru Besar	Alcedinidae	Aru Giant Kingfisher	*Dacelo tyro*	A,Q
165.	Raja Udang Timor	Alcedinidae	King Fisher	*Halcyon Australasia*	A,Q
166.	Raja Udang Kalung Putih	Alcedinidae	White Colared Kingfisher	*Halcycon chloris*	A,Q
167.	Raja Udang Kalung Coklat	Alcedinidae	Chestnut Colared Kingfisher	*Halcyon concreta*	A,Q
168.	Raja Udang Merah	Alcedinidae	Red Kingfisher	*Halcyon coromanda*	A,Q
169.	Raja Udang Biru Jawa	Alcedinidae	Javan Kingfisher	*Halcyon cyanoventris*	A,Q
170.	Raja Udang	Alcedinidae	Kingfisher	*Halcyon funebris*	A,Q
171.	Raja Udang	Alcedinidae	Kingfisher	*Halcyon fulgidus*	A,Q
172.	Raja Udang Hutan	Alcedinidae	Forest kingfisher	*Halcyon macleayii*	A,Q
173.	Raja Udang Punggung Paruh Kuning	Alcedinidae	Mountain Yellow	*Halcyon megarhynchus*	A,Q
174.	Raja Udang	Alcedinidae	Kingfisher Molucean	*Halcyon monacha*	A,Q
175.	Raja Udang Biru Hitam	Alcedinidae	Blue Black Kingfisher	*Halcyon nigrocyanea*	A,Q
176.	Raja Udang Kuduk Hitam	Alcedinidae	Black Capped Kingfisher	*Halcyon pileata*	A,Q
177.	Raja Udang Leher Putih	Alcedinidae	White Threated Kingfisher	*Halcyon smynensis*	A,Q
178.	Raja Udang	Alcedinidae	Kingfisher	*Halcyon princepa*	A,Q
179.	Raja Udang	Alcedinidae	Sacred Kingfisher	*Halcyon sancta*	A,Q
180.	Raja Udang Kepala Putih	Alcedinidae	White Headed Kingfisher	*Halcyon saurophaga*	A,Q
181.	Raja Udang Paruh Kuning Kecil	Alcedinidae	Lesser Yellow Billed Kingfisher	*Halcyon torotoro*	A,Q
182.	Raja Udang	Alcedinidae	Kingfisher	*Halcyon laruli*	A,Q
183.	Raja Udang Pita	Alcedinidae	Banded Kingfisher	*Lacedo pulchella*	A,Q
184.	Raja Udang Paruh Bengkok	Alcedinidae	Hook Billed Kingfisher	*Melidora macrorhina*	A,Q
185.	Raja Udang Paruh Bango	Alcedinidae	Stork Billed Kingfisher	*Pelargopsis capensis*	A,Q
186.	Raja Raja Udang Perut Hitam	Alcedinidae	Kingfisher Black Billed	*Pelargopsis melanochyncha*	A,Q
187.	Raja Udang Numfor	Alcedinidae	Numfor paradise Kingfisher	*Tanysiptera corolinae*	A,Q
188.	Raja Udang Kafiau	Alcedinidae	Kofiau Paradise Kingfisher	*Tanysiptera ellioti*	A,Q
189.	Raja Udang Ekor Panjang	Alcedinidae	Common Paradise Kingfisher	*Tanysiptera galatea*	A,Q
190.	Raja Udang Aru	Alcedinidae	Aru Paradise Kingfisher	*Tanysiptera hydrocharis*	A,Q
191.	Raja Udang kemerah-merahan	Alcedinidae Kingfisher	Pint Breasted Paradise	*Tanysiptera nympha*	A,Q
192.	Raja Udang Biak	Alcedinidae	Biak Paradise Kingfisher	*Tanysiptera riedelli*	A,Q

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193.	Raja Udang Ekor Putih	Alcedinidae	White Tailed Paradise Kingfisher	*Tanysiptera sylvia*	A,Q
194.	Raja Udang Punggung Coklat	Alcedinidae	Brown Backed Paradise Kingfisher	*Tanysiptera dane*	A,Q
195.	Raja Udang	Alcedinidae	Kingfisher	*Tanysiptera dane*	A,Q
196.	Rangkok Buton	Bucerotidae	Hornbill	*Rhyticeros cassidix*	A,Q
197.	Kangkareng	Bucerotidae	Hornbill	*Rhyticeros coronatus*	A,Q
198.	Rangkok Sumba	Bucerotidae	Sumba Hornbill	*Rhyticeros everetti*	A,Q
199.	Burung Tahun	Bucerotidae	Wrinkled Hornbill	*Rhyticeros leuococephalus*	A,Q
200.	Burung Lipat	Bucerotidae	Blyth's Hornbill	*Rhyticeros plicatus*	A,Q
201.	Enggang Musim	Bucerotidae	Wieated Hornbill	*Rhyticeros undulatus*	A,Q
202.	Enggang jambul putih	Bucerotidae	White Crowned Hornbill	*Berenicornis comatus*	A,Q
203.	Enggang Konde	Bucerotidae	Bushy Crested Hornbill	*Anorrhinus guleritus*	A,Q
204.	Enggang Hitam	Bucerotidae	Black Hornbill	*Anthracoceros malayanus*	A,Q
205.	Rangkok Kecil	Bucerotidae	Great Pied Hornbill	*Anthracoceros malabaricus*	A,Q
206.	Rangkok Badak	Bucerotidae	Rhinoceros Hornbill	*Buceros rhinoceros*	A,Q
207.	Rangkok Papan	Bucerotidae	Great Hornbill	*Buceros bicornis*	A,Q
208.	Enggang Gading	Bucerotidae	Helmeted Hornbill	*Rhinoplax vigil*	A,Q
209.	Rangkok Irian	Bucerotidae	Papuan Hornbill	*Rhyticeros plicatus*	A,Q
210.	Rangkong Sulawesi	Bucerotidae	Celebas Hornbill	*Penelopides exarhatus*	A,Q
211.	Maruku	Capitonidae	Brown Throaled Barbet	*Magalaima corvina*	K,Q
212.	Tulum Tumpuk	Capitonidae	Java Barbet	*Magalaima javensis*	K,Q
213.	Cangkarang	Capitonidae	Blue Crowned Barbet	*Magalaima armillaris*	K,Q
214.	Paok Kepala Biru	Pittidae	Blue Headed Pitta	*Pitta baudi*	A,Q
215.	Paok Sayap Biru	Pittidae	Blue Winged Pitta	*Pitta brachyura*	A,Q
216.	Paok Besar Biru	Pittidae	Giant Pitta	*Pitta caerulea*	A,Q
217.	Paok Dada Merah	Pittidae	Red Breasted Pitta	*Pitta erythrogaster*	A,Q
218.	Paok Garnet	Pittidae	Garnet Pitta	*Pitta garnatina*	A,Q
219.	Paok Ekor Biru	Pittidae	Bandet Pitta	*Pitta guajana*	A,Q
220.	Paok Halmahera	Pittidae	Greater Pitta	*Pitta maxima*	A,Q
221.	Paok Maluku	Pittidae	Moluccan Blue	*Pitta mollucensis*	A,Q
222.	Paok Schneideri	Pittidae	Schneide's Pitta	*Pitta schneideri*	A,Q
223.	Paok Topi	Pittidae	Hooded Pitta	*Pitta sordida*	A,Q
224.	Paok Biru	Pittidae	Blue Banded Pitta	*Pitta arcuata*	A,Q
225.	Paok	Pittidae	Hoisy Pitta	Pitta versicolor	A,Q
226.	Burung Kipas Biru	Muscicapidae	Rueek's Blue Flycather	*Moscivapa rueeki*	A,Q
227.	Burung Kipas	Muscicapidae	Pied Faintail	*Rhipidura Javanica*	K,Q
228.	Burung Kipas Ekor merah	Muscicapidae	Red Tailed Fantail	*Rhipidura phoenicura*	D,Q
229.	Burung Kipas Gunung	Muscicapidae	White Beilled Fantail	*Rhipidura euryura*	D,Q
230.	Burung Gelatik	Aegithalidae	Pygmy Tit	*Psaltria exilis*	K,Q
231.	Burung Madu Sangir	Nectariniidae	Duyrebode's Sunbird	*Aethopyga doyvenhodei*	K,Q
232.	Burung Madu	Nectariniidae	Khul's Sunbird	*Aethopyga eximialis*	K,Q
233.	Burung Madu Merah	Nectariniidae	Scarlet Sunbird	*Aethopyga mystacalis*	K,Q

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234.	Burung Madu Merah jingga	Nectariniidae	Crimson Sunbird	*Aethopyga siparaja*	A,Q
235.	Burung Madu	Nectariniidae	Brown Threated Sunbird	*Anthreptes Malacensis*	A,Q
236.	Burung Madu / Jantingan	Nectariniidae	Red Threated Sunbird	*Anthreptes rhodolaema*	A,Q
237.	Burung Madu Pipi merah	Nectariniidae	Ruby Checked Sunbird	*Anthreptes singalensis*	A,Q
238.	Burung Jantung Kelabu	Nectariniidae	Grey Breasted Spiderhunter	*Aracnothera affinis*	A,Q
239.	Burung Jantung Kecil	Nectariniidae	Lesser Yellow Eared Spiderhunter	*Arachnothera chrysogenys*	A,Q
240.	Burung Madu Paruh Tebal	Nectariniidae	Thick Billed Spiderhunter	*Arachnothera crassirostris*	A,Q
241.	Burung Jantung Besar	Nectariniidae	Greater Yellow Cared Spiderhunter	*Arachnothera flavigaster*	A,Q
242.	Burung Jantung Besar	Nectariniidae	Long Billed Spiderhunter	*Arachnothera robusta*	A,Q
243.	Burung Madu	Nectariniidae	Little Spiderhunter	*Arachnothera longirostris*	A,Q
244.	Burung Madu Kuduk Ungu	Nectariniidae	Purple Naped Sunbird	*Nectarinia hypogramica*	A,Q
245.	Burung Madu tenggorokan Ungu	Nectariniidae	Purple Threated Sunbird	*Nectarinia sperata*	A,Q
246.	Burung Madu Tenggorokan Pirang	Nectariniidae	Copper Threated Sunbird	*Nectarinia chalcostetha*	A,Q
247.	Burung Madu Kuning	Nectariniidae	Yellow Breasted Sunbird	*Nectarina jugularis*	A,Q
248.	Burung Madu Hitam	Nectariniidae	Black Sunbird	*Nectarina sericea*	A,Q
249.	Burung Kacamata leher abu-abu	Zosterropidae	Javan Grey Throated White Eye	*Lophozosterops javanicus*	A,Q
250.	Burung Madu Dada Coklat	Meliphagidae	Rufous Breasted honey Eater	*Conophila albogularis*	A,Q
251.	Burung Madu Mata Biru	Meliphagidae	Blue Faced Honey Eater	*Entomizen eater*	A,Q
252.	Burung Madu Mata Putih	Meliphagidae	White Eye Honey Eather	*Glycichaera Fallax*	A,Q
253.	Burung Madu kuping Putih	Meliphagidae	White Eared Honey Eater	*Lichmera alboouricularis*	A,Q
254.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey Eater	*Lichmera flavicans*	A,Q
255.	Burung Madu Hijau	Meliphagidae	Plain Olive Honeyeather	*Lichmera argentaurus*	A,Q
256.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Money Eater	*Lichmera deningeri*	A,Q
257.	Burung Sedap Madu Coklat	Meliphagidae	Brown Honey Eater	*Lichmera indistincta*	A,Q
258.	Burung Madu lombok	Meliphagidae	Lombok Honey Eater	*Lichmera lombokia*	A,Q
259.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey Heater	*Lichmera monticola*	A,Q
260.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey Heater	*Lichmera notabilis*	A,Q
261.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey Heater	*Lichmera squamata*	A,Q
262.	Burung Madu Belford	Meliphagidae	Belford's Honey Eater	*Melidectes beredi*	A,Q
263.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Soety Honey Eater	*Melidectes fuscus*	A,Q
264.	Burung Madu Muka Putih.	Meliphagidae	White Fronted Honey Eater	*Melidectes leucoatephes*	A,Q
265.	Burung Madu Gunung	Meliphagidae	Mid Mountain Honey Eater	*Melidectes achromelas*	A,Q

1	2	3	4	5	6
266.	Burung Madu Kumis	Meliphagidae	Long Bearded Honey Eater	*Melidectes princeps*	A,Q
267.	Burung Madu Kumis	Meliphagidae	Short Bearned Honey Eater	*Melidectes nouhsyi*	A,Q
268.	Burung Madu Dada Coklat	Meliphagidae	Linnamen Bearted Honey Eater	*Melidectes torguatus*	A,Q
269.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Long Billed Honey eater	*Melidectes megarhynchus*	A,Q
270.	Burung Madu Bercak Putih	Meliphagidae	White Marked Honey Eater	*Meliphaga albonotata*	A,Q
271.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Memic Honey eater	*Meliphaga analoga*	A,Q
272.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Puff Bethed Honey eater	*Meliphaga aruensis*	A,Q
273.	Burung Madu Kuning	Meliphagidae	Yellow Gadep Honey Eater	*Meliphaga flavirictus*	A,Q
274.	Burung Madu Paruh Langsing	Meliphagidae	Sleder Billed Honey Eater	*Meliphaga gracilis*	A,Q
275.	Burung Madu Besar	Meliphagidae	Large Spot Breasted eater	*Meliphaga mimikae*	A,Q
276.	Burung Madu telinga Putih	Meliphagidae	White eared Honey eater	*Meliphaga montana*	A,Q
277.	Burung Madu Dada Tutul	Meliphagidae	Small Spot Breasted Honey Eater	*Meliphaga orientalis*	A,Q
278.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Singing Honey eather	*Meliphaga virescens*	A,Q
279.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Common Melipetes	*Meliphaga fumigatus*	A,Q
280.	Burung Madu Arfak	Meliphagidae	Arfak Melipetes	*Meliphaga gymnops*	A,Q
281.	Burung madu Sulawesi	Meliphagidae	Celebes Honey eater	*Myza calebensis*	A,Q
282.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey eater	*Myza sarasinorum*	A,Q
283.	Burung Madu Gunung Merah	Meliphagidae	Mountain Red Headed Honey Eater	*Myzomela adolphinae*	A,Q
284.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey eater	*Myzomela blassii*	A,Q
285.	Burung Madu merah	Meliphagidae	Red Honey eater	*Myzomela cruentata*	A,Q
286.	Burung Madu rawa	Meliphagidae	Mangrove Red Headed	*Myzomela crythrocephala*	A,Q
287.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	red Spot Honey eater	*Myzomela equea*	A,Q
288.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey eater	*Myzomela Kuehni*	A,Q
289.	Burung Madu Hitam	Meliphagidae	Black Honey eater	*Myzomela nigrita*	A,Q
290.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Dusky Honey eater	*Myzomela obscura*	A,Q
291.	Burung Madu Hitam Merah	Meliphagidae	Black and Red Honey eater	*Myzomela rosenbergii*	A,Q
292.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey eater	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	A,Q
293.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey eater	*Myzomela vulnerata*	
294.	Burung Madu Pigmi	Meliphagidae	Pygmy Honey eater	*Oedistoma pygmae*	A,Q
295.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey eater	*Oedistoma iliolophum*	A,Q
296.	Burung Madu Pipi Merah	Meliphagidae	Orange Checked Honey	*Orecornis chrysogenys*	A,Q
297.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Obscure Honey eater	*Orecornis abscurus*	A,Q

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1	2	3	4	5	6
298.	Burung Madu Kerongkokangan Hitam	Meliphagidae	Brass's Friar Bird	*Philemon brassi*	A,Q
299.	Burung Madu Besar/ Cikus-kua	Meliphagidae	Nossy, Friar Bird	*Philemon brassi*	A,Q
300.	Burung Madu Kerongkokan Kuning	Meliphagidae	Yellow Theated Friar Bird	*Philemon citreogularis*	A,Q
301.	Burung Madu Besar	Meliphagidae	Friar Bird	*Philemon fuscipilus*	A,Q
302.	Burung Madu Besar	Meliphagidae	Grigolo Friar Bird	*Philemon gilolansis*	A,Q
303.	Burung Madu Besar	Meliphagidae	Timor Friar Bird	*Philemon inornatus*	A,Q
304.	Burung Madu Besar	Meliphagidae	Meyer's Friar Bird	*Philemon meyer*	A,Q
305.	Burung Madu Besar Maluku	Meliphagidae	Moluccan Friar Bird	*Philemon molluecensis*	A,Q
306.	Burung Madu Irian	Meliphagidae	New Guinea Friar Bird	*Philemon novaeguineae*	A,Q
307.	Burung Madu Besar Seram	Meliphagidae	Seram Friar Bird	*Philemon subcorniculstus*	A,Q
308.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey eater	*Ptiloprora erythopleura*	A,Q
309.	Burung Madu Punggung Merah	Meliphagidae	Red Backed Honey eater	*Ptiloprora guisei*	A,Q
310.	Burung Madu Bergaris	Meliphagidae	Meek's Stresked Honey eater	*Priloprora meekiana*	A,Q
311.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Honey eater	*Ptiloprora pertriata*	A,Q
312.	Burung Madu	Meliphagidae	Leaders Honey eater	*Philemon Plumbea*	I,Q
313.	Burung Madu Kelabu	Meliphagidae	Grey Honey eater	*Pygnopygius cinerus*	I,Q
314.	Burung Madu Coklat	Meliphagidae	Brown Honey eater	*Pygnopygius ixoides*	I,Q
315.	Burung Madu Paruh	Meliphagidae	Yellow Billed eater	*Toxorhampus novaeguineae*	I,Q
316.	Burung Madu Pipi Kelabu	Meliphagidae	Slaty Chinned Long	*Toxorhumpus poliopterus*	I,Q
317.	Burung Madu Kerudung Setrip	Meliphagidae	Streak Capped Honey	*Pygygius stictocephalus*	I,Q
318.	Burung Madu Perut	Meliphagidae	Grey Billed Long Bill	*Toxorhampus iliolophus*	I,Q
319.	Burung Madu Gunung	Meliphagidae	Mointan Straight Billed Honey eater	*Timeliopsis fellvigula*	I,Q
320.	Burung Madu Paruh Lurus	Meliphagidae	Lowland Straight Billed Honey eater	*Timeliopsis griseigula*	I,Q
321.	Burung Madu Sederhana	Meliphagidae	Modest Honey eater	*Ramsayornis modestus*	I,Q
322.	Beo Nias	Sturnidae	Nias Talking Mynah	*Gracula relligosa robusta*	I,Q
323.	Jalak Putih Bali	Strunidae	Rotschild's Starling	*Leucopsar rothschildi*	B,Q
324.	Jalak Putih	Sturnidae	Black Winged Starling	*Sturnus melanoptera*	K,Q
325.	Burung Kucing Telinga Putih	Ptilonorhynchidae	White Tared Cat Bird	*Ailuroedes buccides*	I,Q
326.	Burung Kucing Telinga Hitam	Ptilonorhynchidae	Black Tared Cat Bird	*Ailuroedes melanetis*	I,Q
327.	Burung Serambi	Ptilonorhynchidae	Gardener tared Bower Bird	*Amblyornis inornatus*	I,Q

1	2	3	4	5	6
328.	Burung Namdur Jumbai	Ptilonorhynchidae Bower Biird	Yellow fronted Golden	*Amblyornis flavifrons*	I,Q
329.	Burung Namdur Jambul	Ptilonorhynchidae	Crested Garderner	*Amblyornis maegregoriae*	I,Q
330.	Burung Namdur Hitam	Ptilonorhynchidae	Archcold's Bower Bird	*Archboldia papuensis*	I,Q
331.	Burung Namdur Coklat	Ptilonorhynchidae	Brown Broasted Bower	*Clamydera cervinivebtris*	I,Q
332.	Burung Namdur Kuning Muda	Ptilonorhynchidae	Lauterbach's Bower Bird	*Clamydera lauterbachi*	I,Q
333.	Burung Namdur Emas	Ptilonorhynchidae	Golden Bower Bird	*Sericulus aurens*	I,Q
334.	Burung DewataEkor Panjang	Paradisaeidae	Arfak Astrapia Bird of Parradise	*Astrapia nigra*	A,Q
335.	Burung Dewata	Paradisaeidae	Splendid Astrapia Bird of Paradise	*Astrapia splendidissima*	A,Q
336.	Burung Raja	Paradisaeidae	King Bird of Paradise	*Cincinurus ragius*	A,Q
337.	Burung Dewata Raja Kecil	Paradisaeidae	Magnifecent Bird of Paradise	*Diphyliodes magnificus*	A,Q
338.	Burung Dewata Waigeo	Paradisaeidae	Waigeo Bird of Paradise	*Diphyllodes republica*	A,Q
339.	Burung Dewata Paruh Panjang	Paradisaeidae	Black Sickled Billed Billed Bird of Paradise	*Drapanornis albertsii*	A,Q
340.	Burung Dewata Paruh Sabit Putih	Paradisaeidae	White Sickle Billed Billed Bird of Paradise	*Dreparnonis*	A,Q
341.	Burung Dewata Paruh Sabit Coklat	Paradisaeidae	Brown Sickle Billed Bird of Paradise	*Epimachus mayeri*	A,Q
342.	Burung Dewata Paruh Sabit Hitam	Paradisaeidae	Black Sickle Billed Bird of Paradise	*Epimachus fastatus*	A,Q
343.	Burung Dewata Berpial	Paradisaeidae	Wattle Billed Bird of Paradise	*Laboparadisae sericea*	A,Q
344.	Burung Dewata Superba	Paradisaeidae	Superba Bird of Paradise	*Lophorina superba*	A,Q
345.	Burung Dewata Loria	Paradisaeidae	Loria's Bird of Paradise	*Loria loriae*	A,Q
346.	Burung Gagak Surga	Paradisaeidae	Paaradise Crown	Lycocorax pyrrhopterus	A,Q
347.	Burung Dewata Topeng	Paradisaeidae	Macgregor's Bird of Paradise	*Macgregoria pulchara*	A,Q
348.	Burung Dewata Jobi	Paradisaeidae	Jobi Manucode	*Manucodia ater*	A,Q
349.	Burung Dewata hijau	Paradisaeidae	Crinkled Collared Manucode	*Manucodia chalybatus*	A,Q
350.	Burung Dewata	Paradisaeidae	Glossy wanted Manucode	*Manucodia ater*	A,Q
351.	Cendrawasih Berpial	Paradisaeidae	Long Tailed Paradigalla	*Paradigalla carumculata*	A,Q

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1	2	3	4	5	6
352.	Cendrawasih Berpial Ekor Pendek	Paradisaeidae	Short Tailed Paradigalla	*Paradigalla brevicauda*	A,Q
353.	Cendrawasih Kuning Besar	Paradisaeidae	Greater Bird Paradise	*Paradisae apoda*	A,Q
354.	Cendrawasih Kuning Kecil	Paradisaeidae	Lesser Bird of Paradise	*Paradisae minor*	A,Q
355.	Cendrawasih Merah	Paradisaeidae	Red Bird of Paradise	*Paradisae rubra*	A,Q
356.	Cendrawasih Jingga	Paradisaeidae	Count Rangi's Bird	*Paradisae raggiana*	A,Q
357.	Burung Dewata Bulu Enam Putih	Paradisaeidae	Queen Carol's sis-waret of Paradise	*Parotia corolea*	A,Q
358.	Burung Dewata Bulu Enam	Paradisaeidae	Arfak Six Wired Bird of Paradise	*Parotia sefilate*	A,Q
359.	Burung Dewata Pembawa	Paradisaeidae	Enammebled Bird's of	*Pteridophora alberti*	A,Q
360.	Burung Dewata Trumpet	Paradisaeidae	Trumpet Bird	*Phonygammus keraudrenii*	A,Q
361.	Cendrawasih Memenjat	Paradisaeidae	Magnifecent Rifle Bird	*Ptiloris magnificus*	A,Q
362.	Burung Dewata Duabelas kawat	Paradisaeidae	Twelve Wired Bird ofParadise	*Seleucidis melanoleuca*	A,Q
363.	Burung Plat	Paradisaeidae Wing	Wailace's Standar	*Semioptera wallasei*	A
364.	Burung Dewata Ekor Panjang	Paradisaeidae Tail	Faise Lobel long	*Preudastrapia lobata*	A
365.	Burung Dewata Elliot	Paradisaeidae	Elliot'sBird of	*Astrapimachus elliotti*	A
366.	Brecet Wergan	Timaliidae	Java nun Babler	*Alcippe pyrrhoptera*	K
367.	Burung Matahari	Timaliidae	Spotted Sibig	*Crocias albonofatus*	K
368.	Burung Kuda	Timaliidae	Red Fronted Laughing Thrush	*Garrulax rufifrons*	K
369.	Burung Tepus Dada Putih	Timaliidae	WhitenBrested Tree Babler	*Stachyris grammiceps*	K
370.	Burung Tepus Pipi Perak	Timaliidae	Pearl Cheek Tree Babler	*Stachyris melanothorax*	K
371.	Itik Liar		White-Winged (Wood) Duck	*Cairina scutulata*	C
372.	Burung Kipas Biru		Rueck's Blue Flycatcher	*Niltiva ruecki* (= Musciscapa ruecki)	C
373.	Bangau Putih Susu, Bluwok	Ciconiidae	Milky Stork	Mycteria cinerea	J
374.	Trulek Jawa, Trulek Ekor Putih	Charairiidae	Javan Wattled Plowe, Sunda Plover	Vanellus macropterus	J
375.	PergamRaja		Imperial Pigeon	Ducula whartoni	J
376.	Burung Hantu Biak		Biak Cops Owl	Otus beccari (=Otus magicus beccarii)	j

1	2	3	4	5	6
377.	Bluwok Berwarna	Ciconiidae	Painted Stork	Mycteria (=ibis) leucocephala	K
378.	Burung Kaca Mata Leher Abu-abu		(Javan) Grey-Throated White Eye	Lophozosterops javanica	K

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PROTECTED ANIMALS IN INDONESIA (REPTILE)

No.	Local name	Family	English name	Scientific name	Law
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tuntong	Emydidae	River terropin	*Batagur baska*	H,Q
2.	Kura-kura	Emydidae	Aquatio tortoise	*Orlitia borneensis*	H,Q
3.	Kura-kura Irian	Corottochelidae	Irian tortoise	*Carettachelys insculpta*	H,Q
4.	Kura-kura Irian Leher Pendek	-	New Gunea Snapper	*Elseya noveaeguicae*	M,Q
5.	Kura-kura Irian Leher Panjang	Chelyiae	Long neeked tortoisa	*Chelodina navaeguinea*	H,Q
6.	Penyu Belimbing	Dermochelydae	Leather baok turtle	*Darmochelys coriacea*	H,Q
7.	Penyu Ridel	-	Grey Olive longgerhead	*Lepidochelys olivaceae*	H,Q
8.	Penyu Tempayan	-	Red Brown longgerhead	*Caretta caretta*	H,Q
9.	Labi-labi Besar	Trioychdae	Giant fresh water Turtle	*Chotra indica*	H,Q
10.	Buaya Siam	Crocodylidae	Siamese crocodile	*Crocodylus siamensis*	H,Q
11.	Buaya Air Tawar Irian	Crocodylidae	New Guinea fresh water crocodile	*Crocodylus novaeguineae*	H,Q
12.	Buaya Muara	Crocodylidae	Marsh crocodile	*Crocodylus porosus*	H,Q
13.	Buaya Capit Senyu long	Crocodylidae	Malayan Gavial, False Gavial	*Tomistoma schlegellii*	H,Q
14.	Bunglon Sisir Bunglon Raksasa	Agamidae	Giant chameleon	*Gonyocephalus dilophus*	H,Q
15.	Soa-soa	Agamidae	Fintaited lizard	*Hydrasaurus ambonensis*	D,Q
16.	Biawak Komodo	Varanidae	Komodo Dragon	*Varanus komodoensis*	A,Q
17.	Biawak Maluku	Varanidae	Indian Water monitor	*Vareanus indicus*	H,Q
18.	Biawak Toglan	Varanidae	Togian Monitor	*Varanus salvator togianus*	H,Q
19.	Biawak Coklat	Varanidae	Brown Monitor	*Varanus gouldii*	H,Q
20.	Biawak Abu-abu	Varanidae	Grey Monitor	*Varanus bangalensis*	H,Q
21.	Biawak Hijau	Varanidae	Green Monitor Lizard	*Varanus parasinus*	M,Q
22.	Biawak Timor	Varanidae	Timor Lizard	*Varanus timorensis*	M,Q
23.	Biawak Kalimantan	Varanidae	Cantarus Lizard	*Varanus borneansis*	M,Q
24.	Soa Payung	Agamidae	Collar skin flapped Lizard	*Chlamydosaurus kungi*	M,Q
25.	Ular Kaki Empat, Biawak Panama	Scincidae	Giant skink	*Tiligua gigas*	H,Q
26.	Sanca Bodo	Boidae	Rock Python	*Python molurus*	H,Q
27.	Sanca Hijau	Boidae	Green Python	*Chondropython viridis*	M,Q
28.	Sanca Timor	Boidae	Timor Python	*Python timorensis*	M,Q

PROTECTED ANIMALS IN INDONESIA (FISH)

No.	Local name	Family	English name	Scientific name	Law
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Payang Malaya		Asian Bonitangue	*Schlerophages formosus*	M,Q
2.	Peyang Irian		Dawson River Salmon	*Schlerophages leichardti*	M,Q
3.	Pari Sentani		Sentani Shark	*Pristis sp*	M,Q
4.	Selusur Maninjau		Maninjau Loach	*Homaloptera gymnogaster*	M,Q
5.	Wader Goa		Maninjau Loach	*Puntius microps*	M,Q
6.	balida Jawa		Maninjau Loach	*Notopterus Sp*	M,Q

PROTECTED ANIMALS IN INDONESIA (INSECT)

No.	Local name	Family	English name	Scientific	law
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kupu Sayap Burung Goliat	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Ornithoptera goliath*	L,Q
2.	Kupu Sayap Burung Surga	Papilionidae	Paradise Birdwing Butterfly	*Ornithoptera paradisca*	L,Q
3.	Kupu Sayap Burung Peri	Papilionidae	Chimaera Birdwing Butterfly	*Ornithoptera chimaera*	L,Q
4.	Kupu Raja Miranda	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides miranda*	L,Q
5.	Kupu Raja Hipolitus	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides hypolitus*	L,Q
6.	Kupu Raja Halifrom	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides haliphinon*	L,Q
7.	Kupu Raja Radaman	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides rhadamantus*	L,Q
8.	Kupu Raja Odromas	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides andromane*	L,Q
9.	Kupu Raja Amprisus	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides amparysus*	L,Q
10.	Kupu Raja Plato	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides plato*	L,Q
11.	Kupu Raja Ridel	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides reideli*	L,Q
12.	Kupu Raja Helena	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides helena*	L,Q
13.	Kupu Raja Vandepel	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides vadepolli*	L,Q
14.	Kupu Raja Neoris	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides meoris*	L,Q
15.	Kupu Raja Kriton	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Troides oriton*	L,Q
16.	Kupu Tragon	Papilionidae	Trogon Butterfly	*Trogonotera brookiana*	L,Q
17.	Kupu Bidadari	Papilionidae	Nympa Butterfly	*Cethosia myrina*	L,Q
18.	Kupu Burung Rotsil	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Ornithoptera rotschildi*	M,Q
19.	Kupu Burung Fiton	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Ornithoptera tithonus*	L,Q
20.	Kupu Burung Priamus	Papilionidae	Birdwing Butterfly	*Ornithoptera priamus*	M,Q

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PROTECTED ANIMALS IN INDONESIA (CORAL)

No.	Local name	Family	English name	Scientific name	Law
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Akar Bahar, Koral Hitam		Black Coral	*Antiphates sp*	N,Q
2.	Kima Raksasa		Giant Clam	*Tridaona gigas*	N,Q
3.	Kima Selatan		Shoutern Giant Clam	*Tridaena derasa*	N,Q
4.	Kima Cina		Cina Clam	*Hippopus porcellanus*	N,Q
5.	Kima Kunia, Lubang		Saffron Coloured/ Boring Claim	*Tridaena crocea*	N,Q
6.	Kima Sisik (Kima Seruling)		Scaly Clam	*Tridacna squamosa*	N,Q
7.	Kima Besar		Small Giant Clam	*Tridacna maxima*	N,Q
8.	Kima Telapak Kuda Kima Pasir (Kima Kuku Beruang)		Horse Hoof (Bear's Paw Clam)	*Hippopus hippopus*	N,Q
9.	Triton Terompet		Triton Thrumpet	*Cheronia tritonis*	N,Q
10.	Ketam Kelapa		Coconut Crab/Robber	*Birgus latro*	N,Q
11.	Ketam Telapak Kuda		Horse Shoe Crab	*Tachypleus gigas*	N,Q
12.	Kepala Kambing		Giant Helmet Sheel	*Cassis cornuta*	N,Q
13.	Troka, Susu Bundar		Mother of Pearl/ Top Shell	*Trochus niloticus*	N,Q
14.	Batu laga, Sipuy Hijau		Green Snail	*Turbo marmoratus*	N,Q
15.	Nautilius Berongga		Pearly/ Chambered nautilus	*Nautilus pompillius*	N,Q
16.	Mimi		King Crab	*Tachypleus tridentatus*	N,Q

Wildlife Conservation Law :

A = Peraturan Perlindungan Binatang Liar 1931 No. 266.
B = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 26 Agustus 1970 No. 421/Kpts/Um/8/1970
C = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 19 Juli 1972 No. 327/Kpts/Um/7/1972
D = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 14 Pebruari 1973 No. 66/Kpts/Um/2/1973
E = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 29 Januari 1975 No. 35/Kpts/Um/1/1975
F = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 21 Pebruari 1977 No. 90/Kpts/Um/2/1977
G = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 7 Desember 1977 No. 537/Kpts/Um/12/1977
H = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 29 Mei 1978 No. 327/Kpts/Um/5/1978
I = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 2 Desember 1978 No. 742/Kpts/Um/12/1978
J = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 5 April 1979 No. 247/Kpts/Um/4/1979
K = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 5 Desember 1979 No. 757/Kpts/Um/12/1979
L = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 6 Agustus 1980 No. 576/Kpts/Um/8/1980
M = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 4 Oktober 1980 No. 716/Kpts/Um/10/1980
N = SK. Menteri Kehutanan Tanggal 12 Januari 1987 No. 12/Kpts/II/1987
O = SK. Menteri Pertanian Tanggal 5 Pebruari 1972 No. 54/Kpts/Um/2/1972
P = Red Data Book (IUCN, 1978)
Q = SK. Menteri Kehutanan Tanggal 10 Juni 1991 No. 301/Kpts-II/1991

APPENDIX III

WILDLIFE PROTECTION ORDINANCE 1931
State Gazette 1931 No. 134

Applicable in the whole country of Indonesia.

Summaries of Articles in this Ordinance.

Article 1	Prohibited acts against species of wildlife and eggs and their nests	Page 73
Article 2	Definition of Export	Page 74
Article 3	Where and when such prohibitions in Article 1 are not applicable (waived)	Page 74
Article 4	Regarding documents about owning wildlife and objects which have been obtained legally prior to this ordinance	page 75
Article 5	Regarding exemption (dispensation) by President	Page 75
Article 6	Regarding penalties applicable and what shall the seized wildlife or its parts be used for	page 75
Article 7	Regarding investigatory employees	page 76
Article 8	Regarding the title of and time this Ordinance becomes effective	page 76

Article 1

It is prohibited to:

a. hunt species of wildlife specified by Government regulation, which are endangered with extermination and the survival of which is considered necessary for scientific purposes or for other purposes based on the public's interest, and also prohibited to capture, kill and trade dead or alive, or have in possession wildlife included in such species;

b. export species of wildlife specified by Government regulation, from any parts in Indonesia to any destination in or outside of Indonesia;

c. to trade or have in possession, hides, feathers and other parts of bodies or products made therefrom from wildlife specified by Government regulation, and to export such objects from any port in Indonesia to a destination in or outside of Indonesia;

d. to take, destroy, trade, have in possession or export eggs or nests of species of wildlife specified by Government regulation.

Article 2.

Export as stated in the above article is considered performed as soon as the wildlife or objects, the export of which is prohibited, have left the shore for a destination anywhere in or outside of Indonesia.

Article 3.

(1) Prohibitions stated in Article 1 shall not apply to:

a. the hunting, capturing or killing of animals and taking or destroying its eggs, or nests which are present on, or attached to or in a house or yards or grounds which are surrounded by walls, fences or moats;

b. the trading, having in possession or exporting dead or live animals, eggs, nests, hides, feathers or other parts of bodies, and products made therefrom, if the owner could produce satisfactory information that such animals or objects had been legally obtained prior to the promulgation of this Ordinance, either by himself or from the previous owner;

c. persons specified by the Minister of Agriculture, for the purpose of science or education or in other cases as deemed appropriate by the Minister, are allowed to perform acts as stated in Article 1 with respect to specific species which are specified clearly by the Minister, subject to the requirements stated by such Minister;

d. persons who have obtained permits which are still valid as meant in the following two articles:

(2) of the wildlife belonging to the protected species according to this Ordinance appear to have caused damage in an area designated by the Minister of Agriculture, then the Minister of Agriculture may empower an official to issue permits to perform acts as stated in Arteicle 1, for such wildlife. These permits are only valid for those areas designated by him and for a certain period as determined by such Minister.

(3) within the area outside of Java and Madura whereby "Jachtordonantie 1940" is not valid, the Governor can issue permit and determine the conditions to perform acts stated in Article 1, for wildlife which are included in species of protected wildlife by virtue of this Ordinance, as far as these species are specified clearly in Government regulation, and with the understanding that export as meant in Article 1, subparagraphs b, c and d, is not included in such acts. Such permits are only valid for area designated by Governor and for a certain period as determined by Government Regulation.

Article 4.

Those who own wildlife or objects as meant in Article 3, paragraph 1, subparagraph b, who can give satisfactory information to the authorities appointed by the Head of Region, that the wildlife or objects were legally obtained by themselves or from its previous holder before the Ordinance is in force, upon their request, the authority can give a letter of information to the effect that such is the case and which specifies all of the wildlife or objects.

Article 5.

In extraordinary circumstances the President can waive the stipulations of this Ordinance.

Article 6.

(1) Violations of any prohibitions stated in Article 1 shall be punished with imprisonment at the most 3 months or fine at the most 500 rupiahs.

(2) Objects used to perform violations or obtained by violating any prohibitions as stated in the above paragraph, as far as such objects are the property of the person convicted, may be confiscated.

(3) Acts punishable with punishment as stated in paragraph 1 of this Article are considered as criminal offenses.

(4) Punishments charged in paragraph 1 of this Article can be doubled if the offense is performed within a period less than 2 years after the sentence is given as a result of violating act charged with punishment as stated in the paragraph of Article 14(1) of Jachtordonantie 1940 or regulations issued based on such law--becomes permanent cannot be appealed.

(5) Live wildlife which are confiscated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article shall be released, unless it is considered preferable to kill them for humanitarian reasons. The dead wildlife, hides, feathers and other parts of the wildlife' bodies, eggs and nests which upon confiscation become the property of the State shall be given to the zoological museum of the Botanical Garden in Bogor if they can be preserved, or completely destroyed if they cannot be preserved.

Article 7.

Besides the officials generally in charge with examining punishable acts, also in charge of examining violations of this Ordinance within their jurisdictions, are civil servants, appointed by the Regional Government, local forestry officials, other officials from the Forestry Department appointed by such local forestry officials, members of Game Committee as meant in the Jachtordonantie 1940 and officials of the Customs and Excise Office.

Article 8.

(1) This law is titled The Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1931.

(2) This law is effective as of 1 July 1931.

"DIERENBESCHERMINGS VERORDENING 1931"

(WILDLIFE PROTECTION REGULATION YEAR 1931)
State Gazette 1931 No. 266, jis 1932 No. 28
and 1935 No. 513

Applicable in the whole country of Indonesia
Summaries of Articles in this Regulation

Article 1. The species of wildlife to which the prohibition stipulations as stated in Article 1 of Wildlife Protection Ordinance (Dierenbeschermings Verordening) are valid for - page 79.

Article 2. Regarding categories of wildlife and its part which export are prohibited - page 80.

Article 3. Regarding prohibition to trade and own hides, feathers and other parts of body or products made therefrom of species of wildlife stated in Article 1 - page 81.

Article 4. Regarding the prohibition to take, destroy, trade, own, etc., eggs and birds' nests and Comodo reptile from Comodo and Flores (Varanus komodoensis) - page 81.

Article 5. Regarding species of animal stated in Article 1 which can be hunted in the outside area of Java and Madura based on permits which can be granted by the local government - page 81.

Article 6. The title of this regulation and area of applicability of this regulation - page 82.

Article 7. The date this regulation becomes effective - page 82.

Article 1.

a. The prohibition to hunt, capture, kill, trade, dead or alive, or own, as meant in Article 1 paragraph a of Wildlife Protection Ordinance Year 1931 (Dierenbeschermings ordonantie 1931), applies to*:

*Picture No. 84-158: page 59, 65, 71, 77, 83, 89, 95, 101.

1. binatang hantu, singa puar, kukang (Tarsius type);
2. orang hutan, marwas, (Simia satyrus);
3. semua djenis owa, kera tak berbuntut (Hylobatidae);
4. kahaudari Kalimantan (Nasalis larvatus);
5. badak (Rhinoceros sondaicus dan R. sumatrensis);
6. tapir, tjipan, tenuk (Tapirus indicus);
7. kambing hutan dari Sumatera (Nemorhaedus sumatrensis);
8. trenggiling peusing (Manis javanica);
9. burung dara laut (Sternidae);
10. willi, uar, bebek laut (Esacus magnirostris);
11. marabu bangau tongtong (Leptoptilos javanicus);
12. bluwok Walangkadak (Ibis cinereus);
13. bangau hjitam, sandanglawe (Ciconia episcopus);
14. gansa laut (Pelicanidae);
15. kuntul, bangau putah (djenis-Egretta dan Bulbulcus ibis);
16. ibis putih, platuk besi (Threshkiornis aethiuopica);
17. ibis hitam, roko-roko (Plegadis falcinellus);
18. kowak merah (Nycticorax caledonicus);
19. alap-alap putih, alap-alap tikus (Elanus hypoleucus);
20. burung dara mahkota, burung titi, mambruk (djenis Goura);
21. djunai, burung mas, minata (Caloenas nicobarica);
22. burung udang, radja udang (Alcedinidae);
23. djulang, anggang, rangkong, kangkareng dsb. (Bucerotidae);
24. kasumba,suruku, burung luntur (Trogonidae);
25. burung paok, burung tjatjing (Pittidae);
26. bukrung tjanderawasih (Paradiseidae);
27. burung madu, djantingan, klatjes (Nectariniidae);
28. burung sesap, pengisap madu (Meliphagidae);
29. biawak besar dari Flores dan Komodo (Varanus komodoensis); AND IN THE AREA OUTSIDE OF JAVA AND MADURA, WHEREBY :Jachtordonantie 1940" IS NOT VALID, ALSO APPLIES TO:
30. gadjah (Elephas indicus);
31. banteng (Bos sondaicus);
32. sapi hutan, anoang (djenis Anoa);
33. babirusa (Babirussa);
34. mendjangan, rusa, sambar (djenis-djenis Cervus dan Rusa);
35. kidang, muntjak (Muntiacus muntjak);
36. kantjil, pelanduk, napu (djenis Tragulus)

Article 2.

(1) The prohibition to export as meant in Article 1 paragraphs b and c of Wildlife Protection Ordinance (Dierenbeschermings Ordonantie) valid for all wildlife which are included in the categories of wild mammals and wild birds, their hides and feathers and giant reptiles from Flores and Komodo (Varanus komodoensis).

(2) The prohibition to export also valid for all parts of the body and products made therefrom of wildlife belonging into category of wildlife stated in Article 1 of this Regulation under No. 1 to 29 also for elephant tusk weighing less than 5 kg and, as far as in Java and Madura also for deer horn.

(3) This prohibition to export is not valid for:

a. live wildlife which are included in the categories of wild mammals and wild birds, as far as they are not the species of wildlife stated in Article 1 of this Regulation under Nos. 1 to 33, if not more than two of the same species of mammal and/or four of the same species of bird exported together to one destination.

b. hides or other part of body of wild beast, porcupine and wild boar except babirusa.

c. hides of deer as far as it is exported from an area outside of Java and Madura.

d. Animals destined for public exhibit which are imported beforehand into Indonesia.

Article 3.

The prohibition to trade or own which is meant in Article 1, paragraph c of Wildlife Protection Ord., valid for hides, feathers and other parts of body also products made therefrom, of species of wildlife stated in Article 1 of this Regulation under Nos. 1 to 29.

Article 4.

(1) The prohibition to take, destroy, trade, own or export as meant in Article 1, paragraph d of Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1931, also valid for eggs and nests of all species of birds stated in Article 1 of this Regulation and for eggs and nests of giant reptile from Flores and Komodo (Varanus komodoensis).

(2) The prohibition meant in the first paragraph is not valid for collecting eggs of tern (dara laut) which is done in a certain period, at the most two consecutive months in a year, which period is decided by the head of local government*, and subject to other specific stipulations imposed by them.

Article 5.

(1) In area outside of Java and Madura, whereby "Jachtordonantie 1940" is not yet valid, the Head of Regency can issue permits as meant in the Article 3 paragraph 3 of Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1931 for the following species of wildlife:

1. elephant (Elephas indicus)
2. banteng (Bos sondaicus)
3. Sapi hutan, Anoang (Anoa)
4. Babi rusa (Babirussa)
5. deer, rusa (Cervus and Rusa)
6. Kidang Muntjak (Muntiacus muntjak)
7. Kantjil, pelanduk, napu (Tragulus)

(2) As far as for the species of wildlife meant in the first paragraph under No. 1-4 permits can only be granted for a period of at the most six months within a year and for the species of wildlife mentioned under No. 5-7 in the first paragraph, permit can be granted for a period at the most for one year.

Article 6.

This ordinance is titled Wildlife Protection Regulation 1931.

Article 7.

This Regulation is effective as of 1st July 1931.

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*Head of Local Government = Governor in Java and Madura and Head of Regency (Governor?) for outside of J and M.

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APPENDIX IV

THE 1945 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

CONTENTS

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THE DJAKARTA CHARTER

(„Piagam Djakarta")

Whereas Independence is the natural right of every nation, colonialism must be abolished in this world because it is not in conformity with Humanity and Justice.

And the struggle of the movement for the independence of Indonesia has now reached the hour of rejoicing by leading the People of Indonesia safe and sound to the gateway of an Indonesian State which is free, united, sovereign, just and prosperous.

Thanks to the blessing of God Almighty, and impelled by the noble desire to lead their own free national life, the People of Indonesia hereby declare their Independence.

Following this, in order to set up a government of the State of Indonesia which shall protect the whole of the Indonesian People and their entire native land of Indonesia, and in order to advance the general welfare, to develop the intellectual life of the nation and to contribute in implementing an order in the world which is based upon independence, abiding peace and social justice, the structure of Indonesia's National Independence shall be formulated in a Fundamental Law of the Indonesian State which shall have the structural state form of a Republic of Indonesia with sovereignty of the People, and which shall be based upon: Belief in God, with the obli-

gation of practising the laws of Islam for the ac ents of that religion, in accordance with the principles of just and civilised humanity; the unity of Indonesia, and democracy which is guided by the inner wisdom in the unanimity arising out of deliberation amongst representatives, meanwhile creating a condition of social justice for the whole of the People of Indonesia.

Djakarta, 22-6-2605.

Ir.Sukarno
Drs. Mohammad Hatta
Mr A. A. Maramis
Abikusno Tjokrosujoso
Abdulkahar Muzakir
H. A. Salim
Mr Achmad Subardjo
Wachid Hasjim
Mr Muhammad Yamin.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

THE 1945 CONSTITUTION

THE OPENING TO THE CONSTITUTION

Whereas Independence is the natural right of every nation, colonialism must be abolished in this world because it is not in conformity with Humanity and Justice.

And the struggle of the movement for the independence of Indonesia has now reached the hour of rejoicing by leading the People of Indonesia safe and sound to the gateway of the Independence of an Indonesian State which is free, united, sovereign, just and prosperous.

Thanks to the blessing of God Almighty and impelled by the noble desire to lead their own free national life, the People of Indonesia here by declare their independence.

Following this, in order to set up a government of the State of Indonesia which shall protect the whole of the Indonesian People and their entire native land of Indonesia, and in order to advance the general welfare, to develop the intellectual life of the nation and to contribute in implementing an order in the world which is based upon independence, abiding peace and social justice, the structure of Indonesia's National Independence shall be formulated in a Constitution of the Indonesian State which shall have the structural state form of a Republic of Indonesia with sovereignty of the People, and which shall be based upon: Belief in the One, Supreme God, just and civilised Humanity, the unity of Indonesia, and

democracy which is guided by the inner wisdo. In the unanimity arising out of deliberation amongst representatives, meanwhile creating a condition of social justice for the whole of the People of Indonesia.

THE CONSTITUTION

Chapter I. Form and Sovereignty.

Article 1.

(1) The State of Indonesia shall be a unitary state which has the form of a Republic.

(2) Sovereignty shall be in the hands of the People and shall be exercised in full by the Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat.

Chapter II. The Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat.

Article 2.

(1) The Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat shall consist of members of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat augmented by delegates from the regional territories and the groups in accordance with regulations prescribed by statute.

(2) The Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat shall sit at least once in every five years in the capital of the State.

(3) All decisions of the Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat shall be determined by majority vote.

Article 3.

The Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat shall determine the Constitution and the broad lines of the policy of the State.

Chapter III. The Powers of Government of the State.

Article 4.

(1) The President of the Republic of Indonesia shall hold the power of government in accordance with the Constitution.

(2) In exercising his duties, the President shall be assisted by a Vice-President.

Article 5.

(1) The President shall hold the power to make statutes in agreement with the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat.

(2) The President shall determine the Government Regulations necessary to implement statutes.

Article 6.

(1) The President shall be a native-born Indonesian.

(2) The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat by majority vote.

Article 7.

The President and Vice-President shall hold office for a term of five years and shall be eligible for re-election.

Article 8.

Should the President die, cease from executing or be unable to execute his duties during his term of office, his office shall be taken by the Vice-President until the expiry of that term.

Article 9.

Before assuming the duties of office, the President and Vice-President shall take an oath according to the requirements of religion, or shall make a solemn promise, before the Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat or the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat, as follows :

Oath of the President (Vice-President).

"I swear before God that, to the best of my ability, I will fulfil as justly as possible the duties of the President (Vice-President) of the Republic of Indonesia; that I will hold faithfully to the Constitution and conscientiously implement all statutes and regulations, and that I will devote myself to the service of Country and Nation".

Promise of the President (Vice-President).

"I solemnly promise that, to the best of my ability, I will fulfil as justly as possible the duties of the President (Vice-President) of the Republic of Indonesia; that I will hold faithfully to the Constitution and conscientiously implement all statutes and regulations, and that I will devote myself to the service of Country and Nation".

Article 10.

The President shall hold the highest authority over the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

Article 11.

The President, with the agreement of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat, declares war, makes peace and concludes treaties with other states.

Article 12.

The President declares the state of emergency. The conditions governing, and the consequences of, the state of emergency shall be prescribed by statute.

(1) The Presiden appoints diplomatic representatives and consuls.

(2) The President receives the diplomatic representatives of other states.

Article 14.

The President grants grace, amnesties, abolitions and restoration of rights.

Article 15.

The President grants titles, decorations and other marks of honour.

Chapter IV. The Supreme Advisory Council.

Article 16.

(1) The structure of the Supreme Advisory Council shall be prescribed by statute.

(2) This Council shall submit replies to issues raised by the President and shall have the right to submit proposals to the Government.

Chapter V. The Ministers of the State.

Article 17.

(1) The President shall be assisted by Ministers of the State.

(2) These Ministers shall be appointed and dismissed by the President.

(3) These Ministers shall lead the Government Departments.

Chapter VI. Local Government.

Article 18.

The division of the area of Indonesia into large and small regional territories together with the structures of their administrations, shall be prescribed by statute, with regard for and in observance of the principle of deliberation in the governmental system of the State, and the traditional rights in the regional territories which have a special character.

Chapter VII. The Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat (The Legislative Body).

Article 19.

(1) The structure of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat shall be prescribed by statute.

(2) The Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat shall sit at least once a year.

Article 20.

(1) Every statute shall require the agreement of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat.

(2) Should a draft law not obtain the agreement of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat, that draft may not be submitted again during the same session of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat.

Article 21.

(1) Members of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat shall have the right to submit draft laws.

Chapter XI. Religion.

Article 29.

(1) The State shall be based upon Belief in the One, Supreme God.

(2) The State shall guarantee freedom to every resident to adhere to his respective religion and to perform his religious duties in conformity with that religion and that faith.

Chapter XII. Defence.

Article 30.

(1) Every citizen shall have the right and the duty to participate in the defence effort of the State.

(2) Conditions concerning defence shall be regulated by statute.

Chapter XIII. Education.

Article 31.

(1) Every citizen shall have the right to obtain an education.

(2) The Government shall establish and conduct a national educational system which shall be regulated by statute.

Article 32.

The Government shall advance the national culture of Indonesia.

Chapter XIV. Social well-being.

Article 33.

(1) The economy shall be organised as a common endeavour based upon the principle of the family system.

(2) Branches of production which are important for the State and which affect the life of most people shall be controlled by the State.

(3) Land and water and the natural riches contained therein shall be controlled by the State and shall be made use of for the people.

Article 34.

The poor, and destitute children, shall be cared for by the State.

Chapter XV. Flag and Language.

Article 35.

The Flag of the Indonesian State shall be the Honoured Red and White.

Article 36.

The Language of the State shall be the Indonesian Language.

Chapter XVI. Alterations to the Constitution.

Article 37.

(1) In order to alter the Constitution, at least two-thirds of the total members of the Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat must be in attendance.

(2) A decision shall be taken with the agreement of at least two-thirds of the total number of members who are in attendance.

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(2) Should those drafts, although agreed to by the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat, not be ratified by the President, those drafts may not be submitted again during the same session of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat.

Article 22.

(1) Should exigency compel, the President shall have the right to determine Government Regulation in lieu of statutes.

(2) Those Government Regulations must obtain the agreement of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat in its next session.

(3) Should that agreement not be obtained, the Government Regulation shall be revoked.

Chapter VIII. Finance.

Article 23.

(1) The estimates of revenue and expenditure shall be fixed each year by statute. Should the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat not agree to the estimates proposed by the Government, the Government shall work to the estimates of the previous year.

(2) All kinds of taxes for the needs of the State shall be based upon statutes.

(3) All kinds and values of the currency shall be prescribed by statute.

(4) Further matters of the finances of the State shall be regulated by statute.

(5) In order to investigate the accountability for state Finances, a Body for the investigation of finance shall be set up, the regulations for which shall be prescribed by statute.

The results of that investigation shall be made known to the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat.

Chapter IX. The Judicial Powers.

Article 24.

(1) The judicial powers shall be exercised by a Supreme Court and other courts of law in accordance with statute.

(2) The structure and powers of those courts of law shall be regulated by statute.

Article 25.

The conditions for becoming a judge and for being dismissed shall be prescribed by statute.

Chapter X. Citizens.

Article 26.

(1) Citizens shall be persons who are native-born Indonesians and persons of other nationality who are legalised by statute as being citizens.

(2) Conditions with regard to citizenship shall be prescribed by statute.

Article 27.

(1) Without any exception, all citizens shall have equal position in Law and Government and shall be obliged to uphold that Law and Government.

(2) Every citizen shall have the right to work, and to a living, befitting for human beings.

Article 28.

Freedom of association and assembly, of expressing thoughts and of issuing writing and the like, shall be prescribed by statute.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Clause I.

The Preparatory Committee for Indonesia's Independence shall regulate and execute the transfer of government to the Indonesian Government.

Clause II.

All existing institutions and regulations of the State shall continue to function so long as new ones have not been set up in conformity with this Constitution.

Clause III.

The President and Vice-President shall be elected for the first time by the Preparatory Committee for Indonesia's Independence.

Clause IV.

Before the Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat, the Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat and the Supreme Advisory Council have been set up in conformity with this Constitution, all their powers shall be exercised by the President with the assistance of a National Committee.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. Within six months after the end of the Greater East Asia War, the President of Indonesia shall regulate and implement all things which are stipulated in this Constitution.
2. Within six months after the Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat has been set up, the Madjelis shall sit in order to determine the Constitution.

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7. ELUCIDATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDONESIA

GENERAL.

I. The written Constitution, a part of Fundamental Law.

The written Constitution of a state is only a part of the Law which is the basis of that state. The Constitution is that part of the Fundamental Law which is written down, while beside that Constitution there also prevails Fundamental Law which is not written down, namely, the basic rules which arise and are maintained in the practice of running a state, although they are not written down.

Certainly, in order to study the Fundamental Law (Droit Constitutionnel) of a state, it is not enough only to study the articles of its written Constitution (Loi Constitutionnel) alone, but one must also study how it is applied and what is the spiritual background (gestlichen Hinterground) of that written Constitution.

The Constitution of any state whatsoever can not be understood if merely its text is read alone. Truly to understand the meaning of the Constitution of a state, we must also study how that text came into being, we must know the explanations made of it and we must also know under what conditions that text was made.

APPENDIX V

PRESIDENT REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

ACT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 5 OF 1990

CONCERNING

CONSERVATION OF LIVING NATURAL RESOURCES AND

THEIR ECOSYSTEMS

WITH THE BLESSING OF GOD ALMIGHTY

Considering:

A. That Indonesia's living natural resources and their ecosystems, which were bestowed by God Almighty, play an important role in human welfare and must be managed and utilized sustainably and harmoniously and in a balanced manner for the welfare of the Indonesian people in particular and for all humankind in general, for present and future generations;

B. That the development of living natural resources and their ecosystems is generally an integral part of sustainable national development based upon "Pancasila" (The Five Principles);

C. That all elements of living natural resources and their ecosystems are interdependent and influence one another, so that deterioration and extinction of one element damages the whole ecosystem;

D. That continued sustainable utilization of living natural resources depends on conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems in balance with development;

E. That the existing laws and regulations, which are a legacy from the Colonial Government, are not comprehensive, and must be revoked because they are not in line with existing legal developments and national policy;

F. That the existing national laws and regulations do not fully accommodate and regulate conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems;

G. That due to the above statements, it is deemed necessary to enact legislation concerning conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems in a new Act;

Recalling:

1. Article 5 Paragraph (1), article 20 paragraph (1), and article 33 of the Constitution of 1945;

2. Act No. 5 of 1967 Concerning Basic Provisions for Forestry (State Gazette 1967-number 8, Supplement to State Gazette number 2823);

3. Act No. 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for the Management of the Living Environment (State Gazette 1982 number 12, Supplement to State Gazette-number 3215);

4. Act No. 20 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for State Defense and Security of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette 1982-number 51, Supplement to State Gazette number 3234) as revised by Act No. 1 1988 (State Gazette year 1988-No. 3, Supplement to State Gazette-No. 3368);

5. Act No. 9 of 1985 concerning Fisheries (State Gazette 1985-No. 46, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3299).

With the approval of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, decides to enact the:

ACT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA FOR CONSERVATION OF LIVING RESOURCES AND THEIR ECOSYSTEMS.

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1

As defined under this Act:

1. Living natural resources shall be living elements in nature, plants and animals which together with surrounding non-living elements constitute an ecosystem.

2. Conservation of living natural resources shall mean the management of living natural resources, the wise utilization of which will ensure their continued survival and protect and maintain their value and diversity.

3. An ecosystem shall be the inter-dependent and interacting natural elements, both animate and inanimate.

4. A plant refers to any species of the plant kingdom living in either a terrestrial or aquatic environment.

5. An animal is any species of the animal kingdom living in a terrestrial, and/or aquatic, and/or aerial environment.

6. A wild plant is a plant living either in the wild environment or under cultivation, which still possesses the pure characteristics of its wild species.

7. A wild animal is an animal, either in its natural environments or in captivity, which still possesses wild characteristics.

8. A habitat is an environment in which plants and animals are able to live and develop naturally.

9. A Nature Sanctuary shall be a specific terrestrial or aquatic area having protection as its main function to preserve the biodiversity of plants and animals as well as their ecosystem and which also acts as a life support system.

Article 3

Conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems is intended to conserve living natural resources and maintain ecosystems in order to enhance human welfare and quality of human life.

Article 4

Conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems shall be the responsibility and obligation of The Government and the people.

Article 5

Conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems shall be brought about through the following activities:

A. Protection of life support systems;

B. Preservation of the diversity of plant and animal species together with their ecosystems;

C. Sustainable utilization of living natural resources and their ecosystems.

Chapter II

PROTECTION OF LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

ARTICLE 6

A life support system is a natural process of various animate and inanimate elements of natural resources which ensures the continued existence of living organisms.

ARTICLE 7

The protection of life support systems is intended to maintain ecological processes which support continued existence of living organisms for enhancing human welfare and the quality of human life.

ARTICLE 8

(1) To realize the objective as defined in Article 7, The Government shall:

A. Designate specific areas as areas to protect life support systems.

B. Enact basic guidelines for establishing areas which protect life support systems.

C. Enact procedures for utilization of areas which protect life support systems.

(2) The further provisions as defined in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

ARTICLE 9

(1) Every holder of land rights or rights over aquatic systems within a life support system shall be responsible for maintaining the continued protective function of the area.

(2) In undertaking protection of life support systems, The Government shall regulate and carry out law enforcement to control land use and land management, and concession rights in aquatic systems within protected life support systems, as defined in Article 8.

(3) Law enforcement as defined in paragraph (2) shall be conducted based upon current legislation.

ARTICLE 10

Degradation within a life support system area due to natural processes or utilization or other causes, shall be followed by planned and continuous rehabilitation efforts.

Chapter III

PRESERVATION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES DIVERSITY INCLUDING THEIR ECOSYSTEMS

ARTICLE 11

The preservation of plant and animal species diversity including their ecosystems shall be achieved through the following activities:

A. Preservation of plant and animal diversity within their ecosystems.

B. Preservation of individual plant and animal species.

ARTICLE 12

The preservation of plant and animal diversity and their ecosystems shall be achieved by maintaining the natural sanctuary reserves in their original condition.

ARTICLE 13

(1) The preservation of plant and animal species shall be implemented both within and outside natural sanctuaries.

(2) The preservation of plant and animal species within sanctuary reserves shall be achieved by non-interference to maintain populations of plants and animals in natural balance with their habitats.

(3) The preservation of plant and animal species outside the sanctuary reserves shall be achieved by protection and promoting breeding programs of plant and animal species to prevent their extinction.

Chapter IV

SANCTUARY RESERVES

ARTICLE 14

Sanctuary reserves, as defined in Article 12, shall consist of:

A. Strict Nature Reserves

B. Wildlife Sanctuaries

ARTICLE 15

Besides their main function as areas for preservation of plant and animal species diversity and their ecosystems, sanctuary reserves shall also act as areas protecting life support systems as defined in Article 8 paragraph (1).

ARTICLE 16

(1) The management of sanctuary reserves shall be implemented by The Government in an effort to preserve the diversity of plant and animal species and their ecosystems.

(2) Subsequent Government Regulations will be needed for the establishment and utilization of an area as a sanctuary reserve and for declaring the adjacent area as a buffer zone.

ARTICLE 17

(1) Activities permitted within a strict nature reserve are research and the development of science, education, and other activities protecting breeding stock.

(2) Activities permitted within a wildlife sanctuary are research and development, science, education, limited tourism, and other activities supporting breeding stock.

(3) Further provisions pertaining to paragraph (1) and (2) of this article shall be regulated by Government Regulations.

ARTICLE 18

(1) Within the framework of international conservation and for those activities defined in Article 17, sanctuary reserves and other specified areas can be established as Biosphere Reserves.

(2) Subsequent government regulations shall regulate the establishment of a conservation area or other area as a Biosphere Reserve.

ARTICLE 19

(1) Any and all persons are prohibited from carrying out any activity which leads to a change of the integrity of a sanctuary reserve.

(2) The prohibitions defined in paragraph (1) of this article shall not include prohibition of habitat management activities carried out for maintenance of wildlife populations within the wildlife sanctuary.

(3) A change in integrity of a nature sanctuary, as defined in paragraph (1) of this article, covers a reduction or loss of function and area of the nature sanctuary, also introduction of exotic plant and animal species.

Chapter V

PRESERVATION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES

ARTICLE 20

(1) Plants and animal are classified into:

A. Protected plant and animal species

B. Plant and animal species which are not protected.

(2) Protected plant and animal species, as defined in paragraph (1), are classified into:

A. Endangered species

B. Rare species

(3) Further provisions pertaining to paragraph (2) of this article shall be established by Government Regulations.

ARTICLE 21

(1) Any and all persons are prohibited from:

A. Collecting, felling, possessing, destroying, exterminating, keeping, transporting, and trading protected plants or parts thereof, whether live or dead.

B. Exporting protected plants or parts thereof, whether live or dead, from one place to another, inside or outside Indonesia.

(2) Any and all persons are prohibited from:

A. Catching, injuring, killing, keeping, possessing, rearing, transporting, and trading living protected animals.

B. Keeping, possessing, transporting, and trading dead protected animals.

C. Exporting a protected animal from one place to another, inside or outside Indonesia.

D. Trading, keeping or possessing skins, bodies or other parts of a protected animal, or goods made of parts of the animal, or exporting these from one place to another, inside or outside Indonesia.

E. Taking, destroying, exterminating, trading, keeping , or possessing an egg and/or a nest of a protected animal.

ARTICLE 22

(1) Any exception from the prohibition as defined in Article 21 can only be permitted for purposes of research, science, and/or safeguarding those plants or animals.

(2) Safeguarding efforts as defined in paragraph (1) shall include the delivery or exchange of plant or animal species with foreign institutions, with permission from The Government.

(3) An exception to the prohibition to catch, to injure, or to kill a protected animal can only be permitted in the case of the animal endangering human life.

(4) Further provisions pertaining to paragraph (1), (2), and (3) of this article shall be regulated by The Government Regulations.

ARTICLE 23

(1) If necessary, it is permitted to introduce exotic wild species, both plant and animal, into Indonesian Territory.

(2) Further provisions as defined in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

ARTICLE 24

(1) The Government shall confiscate any protected wild species, either plant or animal, kept in violation to the provisions of Article 21.

(2) The confiscated protected species or its parts is to be returned to its habitat or to be handed over to institutions dealing with wildlife conservation except when its condition is such that it is not likely to be useful, in which case it should be destroyed.

ARTICLE 25

(1) Preservation of protected species of plants and animals may only be carried out by keeping or breeding in captivity and by institutions established for this purpose.

(2) Further provisions pertaining to Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be established by government regulation.

Chapter VI

SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF LIVING NATURAL RESOURCES AND THEIR ECOSYSTEMS

ARTICLE 26

The sustainable utilization of living natural resources and their ecosystems shall be accomplished by the following activities:

A. Utilization of the environmental condition of the nature conservation area itself.

B. Utilization of wild species of plants and animals.

ARTICLE 27

Utilization of the nature conservation area shall be carried out with strict maintenance of the conservation function of the area.

ARTICLE 28

Utilization of wild species both of plant and animal shall be carried out with attention to their long-term potential, supportability, and species diversity of plants and animals.

Chapter VII

NATURE CONSERVATION AREA

ARTICLE 29

(1) Nature Conservation Areas as defined in Article 1 Paragraph (13) consist of the following areas:

A. National Park
B. Grand Forest Park
C. Nature Recreation Park

(2) Further provisions regarding the designation and procedures for Nature Conservation Areas and the establishment of their buffer zones shall be established by subsequent Government Regulations.

ARTICLE 30

The functions of a Nature Conservation Area are the protection of life support systems, preservation of species diversity of plants and animals, and sustainable utilization of living natural resources and their ecosystems.

ARTICLE 31

(1) Activities relating to research, education, breeding enhancement, culture and nature tourism are allowed in National Parks, Grand Forest Parks and Nature Recreation Parks.

(2) Activities as defined in Paragraph 1 must be carried out without diminishing the main function for each area.

ARTICLE 32

A National Park is managed through a zoning system which may consist of a Core Zone, a Utilization (intensive use) Zone, and other zones depending on necessity.

ARTICLE 33

(1) Any and all persons are prohibited from carrying out activities which may modify the integrity of the National Park's Core Zone.

(2) Activities which modify the integrity of the Core Zone of the National Park as defined in Paragraph (1) include the reduction or loss of the function or area of the Core Zone, as well as introduction of exotic species of plants and animals.

(3) Any and all persons are prohibited from carrying out activities which are inconsistent with the function of the Utilization Zone and other Zones of the National Park, Grand Forest Park and Nature Recreation Park.

ARTICLE 34

(1) The National Parks, Grand Forest Parks and Nature Recreation Parks will be managed by The Government.

(2) Tourism facilities may be developed in the Utilization Zone of the National Park, Grand Forest Park and Nature Recreation Park, based on the management plan.

(3) For tourism and recreation activities, The Government may grant concession rights in the Utilization Zone of the National Park, Grand Forest Park, and Nature Recreation Park. The concession development shall be done with participation of the local community.

(4) Further provisions as defined in paragraph (1), (2) and (3) shall be established by government regulation.

ARTICLE 35

Under certain conditions and under extreme necessity for the maintenance or recovery of living natural resources and their ecosystems, The Government may halt utilization activities and close for a defined period, part or all of the National Park, Grand Forest Park and Nature Recreation Park.

CHAPTER VIII

UTILIZATION OF WILD SPECIES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

ARTICLE 36

(1) Utilization of wild species of plants and animals may be carried out in the following manner:

A. Species Analysis, research and development;
B. Breeding;
C. Hunting;
D. Trading;
E. Exhibition;
F. Species Exchange;
G. Cultivation of medicinal plants;
H. Hobbies.

(2) Further provisions as defined in Paragraph (1) shall be regulated by government regulation.

CHAPTER IX

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

ARTICLE 37

(1) The Government will lead and mobilize its citizens to participate in conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems in an efficient and effective manner.

(2) In pursuing community participation as defined in Paragraph (1) The Government will encourage and develop awareness for the need to conserve living natural resources and their ecosystems, through education and extension programs.

(3) Further provisions as defined in paragraph (1) and (2) shall be regulated by government regulation.

CHAPTER X

DELEGATION OF DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ARTICLE 38

(1) In accordance with Act Number 5 of 1974 concerning Local Government, the Central Government may delegate to the local government part of the duties and responsibilities for implementation of conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems.

(2) Further provisions pertaining to Paragraph (1) of this Article shall be regulated by government regulation.

CHAPTER XI

INVESTIGATION

ARTICLE 39

(1) As stated in Act Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Justice, in addition to a Police Investigator of the Republic of Indonesia, a designated Civil Servant in the environmental department whose duty is related to the management of conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems is given the authority to investigate criminal action regarding conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems.

(2) The authority of an Investigator pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Article is defined in Act Number 5 of 1983 concerning the Exclusive Economic Zone of Indonesia and Act Number 9 of 1985 concerning Fisheries.

(3) Pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Article the Investigator is authorized:

A. To examine and to confirm reports of alleged criminal activity related to conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems.

B. To investigate persons suspected of criminal activities related to conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems.

C. To examine any identity card belonging to persons found in the Nature Sanctuary and Nature Conservation Area.

D. To search for and confiscate evidence related to criminal activities which are related to conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems.

E. To request information and evidence from persons or institutions in connection with the criminal activity related to conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems.

F. To prepare and to sign the record of the investigation.

G. To stop the investigation should there be insufficient evidence to prove the criminal case as related to conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems.

(4) The Investigator as defined in Paragraph (1) of this Article shall report the initiation and the result of the investigation to the Public Prosecutor through the Police Investigator of the Republic of Indonesia (in accordance with Article 107 of Act Number 8 of 1982 concerning Criminal justice).

CHAPTER XII

PROVISION OF PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

ARTICLE 40

(1) Whosoever intentionally violates the provisions pertaining to Paragraph (1) of Article 19 and Paragraph (1) of Article 33 shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment up to a maximum of 10 years and a fine up to a maximum of Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah).

(2) Whosoever intentionally violates the provisions pertaining to Paragraph (1) and (2) of Article 21, Paragraph (3) of Article 33 shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment up to a maximum of 5 years and a fine up to a maximum of Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

(3) Whosoever, through negligence, violates the provisions pertaining to Paragraph (1) of Article 33 shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment up to a maximum of one year and a fine up to a maximum of Rp. 1000,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

(4) Whosoever, through negligence, violates the provisions pertaining to Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 21 and Paragraph (3) of Article 33 shall be liable to punishment by imprisonment up to a maximum of one year and a fine up to maximum of Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

(5) Actions as defined in Paragraph (1) and (2) of this Article shall be defined as a criminal act whereas actions as defined in Paragraph (3) and (4) of this Article shall be defined as a Violation.

CHAPTER XIII

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 41

Forest Sanctuary Reserves and Nature Recreation areas which are already designated and established under previous legislation shall remain in effect under the new Act.

ARTICLE 42

All other existing legal regulations pertaining to the conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems shall remain in effect, insofar as they do not conflict with this Act.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 43

At the time this Act takes effect, the following Legislation shall be abolished;

1. Hunting Ordinance 1931 State Gazette 1931 Number 133 (Jachtordonnantie 1931 Staatblad 1931 Nummer 133).

2. Protection of Wild Animals Ordinance 1931 State Gazette 1931 Number 134 (Dierenbeschermingsodornnantie 1931 Staatblad 1931 Number 134).

3. Hunting Ordinance for Java and Madura 1940 State Gazette 1940 Number 733 (Jachtordonnantie Java en Madoera 1940 Staatsblad 1939 Nummer 733).

4. Protection of Nature Ordinance 1941 State Gazette 1941 Number 167 (Natuurbeschermingsordonnantie 1941 Staatsblad 1941 Nummer 167).

ARTICLE 44

This Act shall be named as The Act for the Conservation of Living Natural Resources.

ARTICLE 45

This Act takes effect as of the date of its proclamation. In order that the public be informed thereof, it is hereby ordered that this Act be published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Ratified in Jakarta
on August 10, 1990

The President of The Republic of Indonesia

Soeharto.

Proclaimed in Jakarta
on August 10, 1990

The Minister/State Secretary of
The Republic of Indonesia

Moerdiono

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 1990 NUMBER

CLARIFICATION OF THE ACT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 5 OF 1990 CONCERNING CONSERVATION OF LIVING RESOURCES AND THEIR ECOSYSTEMS

GENERAL

Indonesia has been granted richness by God Almighty in the form of natural resources including those on the land, in the waters, and in the air as a capital base for all kinds of development. That capital base has to be protected, maintained, conserved, and utilized in optimal and sustainable form for Indonesian welfare in pacticular, and the quality of human life, in general. This maintenance and use must be based on assuring, harmony, and the balance of relationships between human beings and their creator, between human beings and their communities, and between human being and their ecosystems. Therefore, management of living resources and their ecosystem as a part of the capital base is an integral part of national sustainable development and an implementation of Five Principles (Pancasila).

Living resources and their ecosystems are the most important part of natural resources, which consists of fauna, flora, and natural phenomena , and each individually or collectively, have many functions and advantages which cannot be replaced. Since they cannot be replaced and have important positions and significance for human life, conservation efforts of the living resources and their ecosystems is a responsibility of every generation. Any activity resulting in damage nature reserves, and other conservation areas, or any activity contrary to regulation for conservation of protected plants and animals, will receive severe punishment either as criminal sanction or fine. Sanctions are necessary since the damage or extinction of one living resource element will result in great public disadvantages, whereas recovery to orginal conditions is impossible.

Because of its wide scope and dealing with public interest in general, conservation efforts for living resources and their ecosystems are both a government and a public responsibility. Public participation will be initiated and directed by the government thorugh effective and efficient activities. To do that the government has to promote public education and extension in the context of conservation awareness.

The success of a program for conservation of living resources and their ecosystem is closely related to the achievement of three conversation targets as follows :

1. to guarantee continuation of ecological processes which are the life support system for continued development and peoples welfare (life buffer system protection);
2. to maintain genetic resources diversity and their ecosystem so as to be able to support development, science, and technology in order to satisfy human needs for utilizing living natural resources for their welfare (germ plasm resource preservation).
3. to direct methods of utilizing living natural resosources to assure their sustainability. The consequences of unwise application of science and technology, inharmonious land utilization and uses, and failure to reach optimal conservation targets both on land in the aquatic world can result to genetic erosion, pollution, and decreasing living natural resource potential (sustainable utilization)

Since Indonesia is a nation based on law, the management of living resources and their ecosystems must have a clear, strong and comprehensive

legal basis to assure the legal aspects of resource management efforts.

Currently, the facts indicate that no State Act concerning living resources and their ecosystems has been gazetted.

Many kinds of regulation dating from the Dutch colonial times no longer correspond to current development and level of need of Indonesia.

Some changes which relate to government role, population growth, science, and the success of development at present, require State Act concerning living resources and their ecosystems which corresponds to aspiration of Indonesia. Sustainable use as one aspect of the conservation of living resources and their ecosystems has not been yet developed consistent with the need. Likewise, conservation areas management in the form of national park, grand forest park, and natural recreation park which integrate the functions of life support system, preservation of plant and animal species diversity, and their ecosystems, and sustainable uses, has not be utilized as much as its need justifies.

Previous national acts related to the conservation of living resources and their ecosystems such as Act No. 5 of 1967 concerning Basic Provisions for Forestry, Act No. 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for the Management of The Living Environment, Act No. 20 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for the Peaceful Defense of the Republic of Indonesia that has been modified Act No. 1 of 1988, and Act No. 9 of 1985 concerning Fishery have neither completely regulated nor fully used as a legal basis for further controlling living resource management.

A comprehensive act concerning the conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems is necessary as a legal basis for regulating the protection of life buffer system, the preservation of plant and animal species and their ecosystems, and the sustainable use of living resources and their ecosystems in order to assure their utilization for people's welfare and improvement of the quality of life.

This act consists of basic provisions that cover all aspects of the conservation of living resources and their ecosystems, while the implementations will be regulated by Government Regulations.

ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Recital 1

Self-explanatory

Recital 2

Self-explanatory

Recital 3

Self-explanatory

Recital 4

Self-explanatory

Recital 5

Self-explanatory

Recital 6

Self-explanatory

Recital 7

Fish and domesticated animals are not included in the definition of wildlife but they are defined as animals

Recital 8

Self-explanatory

Recital 9

Self-explanatory

Recital 10

Self-explanatory

Recital 11

Self-explanatory

Recital 12

Self-explanatory

Recital 13

Self-explanatory

Recital 14

Self-explanatory

Recital 15

Self-explanatory

Recital 16

Self-explanatory

Article 2

Basically, all natural resources, including living natural resources, must be taken advantage of, by and for people and human welfare consistent with their capability and function. However, their utilization must correspond to this act to assure today's and future sustainable use. Utilization and conservation as stated above must be under taken in harmony and balance as a reflection of the conservation of living resources and their ecosystems bases.

Article 3

Living resources are ecosystem elements that can be utilized to improve people's welfare and quality of life. However, the balance of ecosystem has to be guaranted.

Article 4

Since the conservation of living resources and their ecosystems are very important in improving people's welfare and quality of life, the people themselves also have an obligation and responsibility to promote conservation activities.

Article 5

The conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystem is undertaken through three activities :

a. Protection of life support system

Life is a kind of system consisting of interdependencies and inter-affected processes which, if they should be terminated, will affect life. In order to avoid unexpected changes which severely affect humankind's capability to utilize living resources, ecological processes have to be preserved and protected. The protection of life support systems consists of efforts and activities related to protection of water springs, cliffs, river banks, lakes, preservation of forest hydrological function, beach protection, watershed management, protection of natural uniqueness and scenic beauty, and so on.

b. The preservation of diversity of wild plant and animal species including their ecosystems.Living resources and their ecosystems consist of both organism and inorganic elements (both physic and non-physic). All of these elements are inter-related and inter-dependent. The extinction of one element cannot be replaced by another. Conservation efforts and activities to assure species diversity cover elements protection to avoid extinction and each of them can be functioned in nature, and they can always be utilized for people welfare.

The preservation of plant and animal species may be undertaken within conservation areas (in-situ conservation) or outside (ex-situ conservation).

c. Sustainable use of living resources and their ecosystems.

Basically, sustainable use of living natural resources and their ecosystems means activities of controlling/limiting living natural resource and its utilization, so that continuation of the utilization can be undertaken in to the long-term future.

Article 6

Organic elements are living things including humans, plants, animals, and micro-organisms. Inorganic elements are sunlight, water, air, and land.

The relationship between organic and inorganic elements has to be in balance as a life support system, and thus it must be protected.

Article 7

Self-explanatory

Article 8

Paragraph (1)

The protection of life support system is undertaken by assigning a designated area as a protected area. To regulate the area, the government designates a basic pattern for managing and utilization to assure its protection and conservation functions.

Among areas for life support system protection are protection forest, watershed, river banks, beach areas, designated parts of Indonesian Economic Exclusive Zone,low and high tide areas, cliffs, steep banks, and severely polluted areas.

The utilization of the areas is limited to the legal right holders, however, in implementation of the right, they are subject to government regulation.

In designating an area as a life support system area, research and inventory are required both for those which have or have not yet been designated.

Paragraph (2)

In this Government Regulation, it is necessary to consider the harmonious of interests between rights holders and protection of the life support system.

Article 9

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by concession rights in the aquatic zone is a right granted by the government to utilize the areas natural resources, both of extractive and non-extractive, but not including an actual claim to the area.

What is meant by aquatic zone is Indonesia's fresh-water territory, including deep waters (rivers, lakes, reservoirs, swamps, and other still water areas), Indonesian sea territory, and Indonesian Economic Exclusive Zone.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Included in the definition of regulating land utilization and management, and aquatic zone concession rights is cancellation of land which must be undertaken based on current regulation. In case of land rights cancellation, the rights holder will be compensated based on current regulations.

Article 10

Life support system areas that have been degraded due to natural processes such as land slides, erosion, fire, and eartquake, or due to unwise human utilization , or other reasons must be rehabilitated to regain their function.

In this rehabilitation, people, particularly those who have rights over the areas, have to be involved.

Article 11

What is meant by preservation here is an effort to preserve plant and animal species diversity and their ecosystems from extinction.

Preservation outside assigned areas covers controlling permitted activities on plants and animals as regulated under Article 20 to Article 25 in this Act.

The arrangement outside assigned areas takes

the form of plant and animal species preservation.

Preservation within conservation areas is undertaken in the form of nature reserves and core zone of national park.

Article 12

Preservation efforts of plant and animal species diversity centers on the strict nature reserve, based on its main function to preserve plants and animals species and their ecosystems, so that its complexity and integrity have to be protected from any threats, in order to assure protection of its natural processes.

Article 13

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Article 14

Self-explanatory

Article 15

Self-explanatory

Article 16

Paragraph (1)

Nature reserve management is government responsibility as a consequence of government control of natural resources stated in Article 33 Constitution of 1945.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by buffer zones are areas outside nature reserves, in the form of other forestlands, government lands or lands whose rights have been assigned, which are needed and able to support the reserves integrity.

Buffer zone management is reserved to the rights holder, although management methods have to be followed the Government Regulation.

Article 17

Paragraph (1)

Breeding enhancement function can be undertaken in the form of the utilization reserve's germ plasm for species genetic improvement and breeding. Germ plasm refers to genetic elements that determine species existence.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by limited tourism are activities tourism are activities to visit, to see, and to enjoy natural beauty in the wildlife sanctuary under specific conditions.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Article 18

Paragraph (1)

The purpose of a biosphere reserve is to provide an area for research, science, and education, as well as for observing and evaluating the changes within the reserve. Whenever a nature reserve or other area is designated as a biosphere reserve, it becomes a part of an international conservation network.

However, the government retain full authority on deciding research, science, and education activities, as well as observing and evaluating the changes within the reserve.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory

Article 19

Paragraph (1)
What is meant by changes in nature reserve integrity are destruction to the areas unique characters and their ecosystems, in area wildlife hunting, and exotic species introduction.

Paragraph (2)
What is meant by animal habitat improvement are activities undertaken in the area aimed at promoting the animals' opportunities to survive and to grow in their nature habitats. Example of the activities are grazing area establishment, construction of drinking ponds, and so on.

Paragraph (3)
What is meant by exotic plants and animals species are plant and animal species which are never found in the area.

Article 20

Paragraph (1)
In order to preserve various species, protected plant and animal species are designated.

The objective of plant and animal species protection is to protect such plants and animals from extinction.

The designation may be modified anytime depending upon its necessity which in turn is based on the danger level of the species necessity.

Paragraph (2)
Endangered plant and animal species cover plants and animals that area almost extinct and moving toward extinction. Endemic plant and animal species are plant and animal species whose distribution are limited, whereas endangered plant and animal species are those whose population are very small and whose breeding are very slow due to habitat effects or their ecosystem.

Scarce plant and animal species means that their population are small or scarce so that their breeding are extremely difficult.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory

Article 21

Paragrapg (1)
Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory

Article 22

Paragraph (1)
What is meant by plant and animal species rescue is a necessary rescue activity whenever, in certain conditions, the survival of those plant and animal species is in jeopardy and if they are still in their habitat either in country or abroad.

Paragraph (2)
What is meant by grant or exchange of plants and animals to another party abroad is limited exchange between institutions related to plant and animal conservation, and gifts from the government.

Paragraph (3)
Dangerous here does not mean only actually harming human life but also create threats or uncomfortable condition for human life, or material dis-

advantages such as damaged land or plants or agricultural products.

Paragraph (4)

In the subsequent government regulation, some methods will be provided for managing danger, living capture, driving and translocating the animals, while elimination will only be undertaken if other methods are not effective.

Article 23

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by whenever necessary is for plant and animal species collection for zoological garden, safari park, and plants and animals species improvement.

Bringing in plant and animal species into the Republic of Indonesia's territory has to regulated in order to avoid genetic pollution and to assure existing ecosystems stability to optimize uses for Indonesia.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 24

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by being taken for the state is that beside being taken as regulated in Act. No. 8 of 1981 concerning criminal law, authority is also delegated to an official assigned by the government to manage and save the plants and animals before the court process is held.

Paragraph (2)

Protected plants and animals must be protected in their habitats. Therefore, confiscated plants and animals must be released to their habitats. If releasing to its habitats is not possible since the animal or plant is no longer adapted to its habitat condition and/or it will be used as a proof in the court, the plant or animal may be stored in institution for plant and animal conservation.

If its condition is really poor such as damaged, defective, and it is not posible for it to be kept living, it is better for it to be destroyed.

Organizations in this paragraph may be government or non government organizations, for example, zoological garden, botanical garden, herbarium, safari park, and others which are designated by the government.

Article 25

Paragraph (1)

See explanation of Article 24 paragraph (2)

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 26

What is meant by environmental condition is the characteristic substance of an area in the form of its ecosystem, climate, natural phenomena, plant and animal uniqueness, and cultural heritages in the area.

Article 27

Self-explanatory

Article 28

self-explanatory

Article 29

Paragraph (1)

The area of national park, grand forest park, and nature park cover lands and aquatic zones.

Paragraph (2)

See explanation of Article 16 Paragraph (2)

Article 30
Self-explanatory

Article 31

Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory

Article 32
What is meant by a core zone is a park of a national park which has to be strictly protected and any changes due to human activities are not permitted.
What is meant by utilization zone is a part of a national park which can be developed as a recreation center and a tourist destination.
What is meant by other zones are zones other than these two which due to their function and condition may be assigned as wilderness zone, traditional use zone, rehabilitation zone, and so on.

Article 33

Paragraph (1)
See explanation of Article 19 paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory

Article 34

Paragraph (1)
Basically, nature conservation area management is a government responsibility as a consequence of government control of natural resources as stated in Article 33 Constitution of 1945.

In implementation activities to manage utilization zones of national parks, grand forest parks, and natural recreation parks, the government may grant rights to cooperatives, government owned companies, private companies, and individuals.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)
The definition of public involvement here, is to provide chances for surrounding people to do business.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory

Article 35
What is meant by under certain conditions and really necessary is the condition or situation which might occur in nature conservation areas due to natural disasters (volcanic eruption, released poisoning gases, danger of fire), and destruction due to consecutive utilization that may harm visitors or plants and animals life.

Article 36

Paragraph (1)
Utilization of plant and wildlife species must be undertaken in consideration of the balance of population and its habitat.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory

Article 37

Paragraph (1)
Public participation may be by individuals and groups of people whether organized or not. Through extension, the government has to direct and to mobil-

ize the people by involving groups of people in order to make people actively participate in the conservation of living natural resources.

Paragraph (2)

In order to initiate and to improve conservation awareness among people, understanding and motivation about conservation has to started as early as possible through elementary school and out-of-school channels.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Article 38

Paragraph (1)

Central government may not only delegate certain elements of the authority in the conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems to local government, but may also assign provincial government to deal with these elements as supporting task.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 39

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self -explanatory

Article 40

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory

Article 41

Based on Nature Protection Regulation of 1941 State Gazette of. 1941 No. 167 (Natuurbeschermingsordonantie 1941 Staatsblad 1941 Nummer 167) and Act No. 5 of 1967 concerning Basic Provisions for Forestry, nature reserve and forest park have been regulated. By gazetting this act, nature reserve and forest park are considered as have been regulated.

Article 42

Self-explanatory

Article 43

Self-explanatory

Article 44

Self-explanatory

Article 45

Self-explanatory

SUPPLEMENT TO STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 3419

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APPENDIX VII

INDONESIAN CUSTOMS GUIDE

The owner of the goods or on his behalf has to submit the PIUD to Customs. The PIUD should be completed not only with the approved application for temporary admission issued either by The Director General of Customs and Excise or by the Head of Custom Inspection office concerned but also with a bank guarantee from Government appointed bank which covers the import duty and taxes.

In case of the goods, which are temporarily imported are cars, then the said PIUD should be also completed with a warranty from the Center of Indonesia Motor Association (IMI Pusat) if the purpose if importation is for rally, or with the approval from the Police Department if the purpose of the importation is for tourists. If the said importation does not use Carnet de passage en douane or Triptiek, then the above temporary importation should be applied. If the goods or part of the goods are not reexported or goods are not used in line with the approval application for temporary admission, then the duty and taxes have to be paid.

8. PROHIBITED GOODS

Certain goods are prohibited to be imported or exported e.g.:

- hazardous articles and subtances such as; narcotics and dangerous drugs, flamable, poisons, oxidators, radioactives, etc;
- explosive goods / materials;
- fire-arms and ammunition;
- books, magazine, leaflets, brochures, newspaper written in Chinese letters characters and in the Chinese language;
- transceiver equipment, cordless telephone or telecommunication equipment;
- color photo-copy machine and parts there of;
- certain plant species such as quinine, orchids, agave, etc;
- endangered species or their by products;
- ready-made medicines produced abroad, including chinese traditional medicines;

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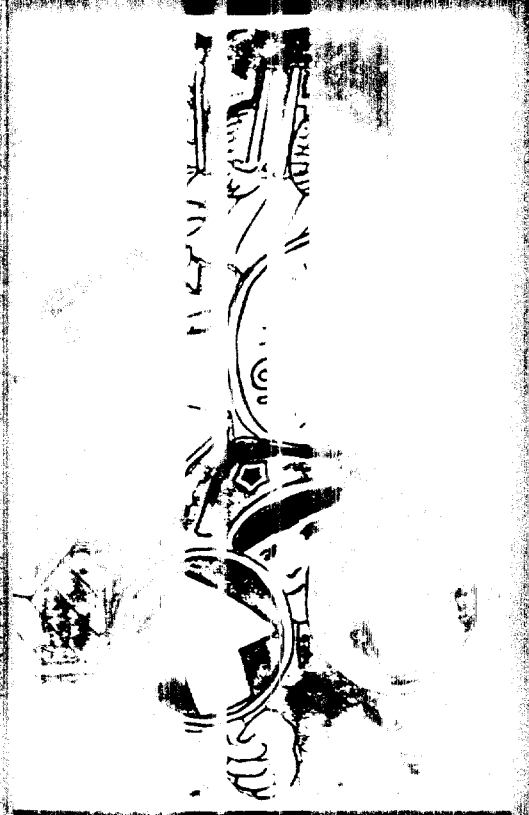
Sistem Pelayanan Pabean Perdagang Indonesia

Customs Fast Release System (CFRS)



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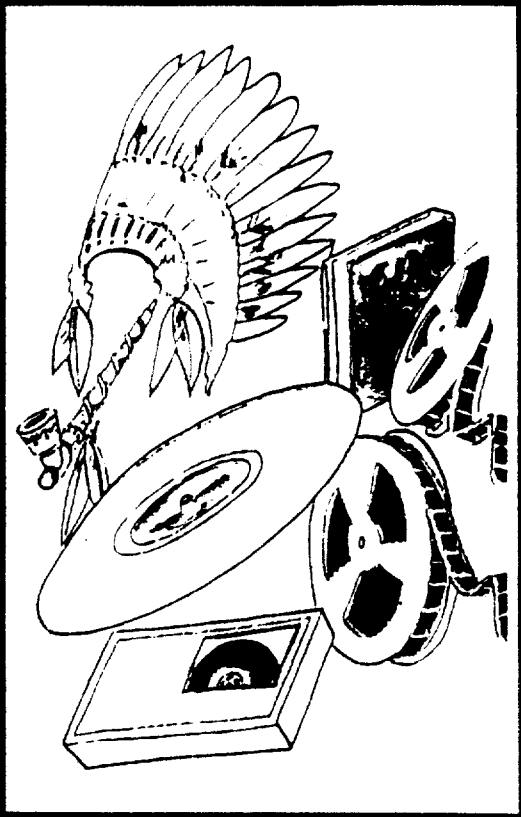
BARANG KIRIMAN

CONSIGNMENTS



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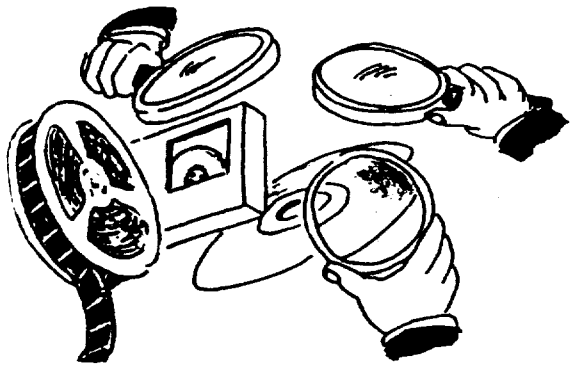
2. **Membawa masuk film, pita video berisi rekaman, video laser disc dan piringan hitam, harus melalui sensor instansi yang berwenang.**
Importing of films, video tapes, video laser disc, long-play should go through authorized censor board.



3. **Bea Masuk dan pungutan impor lainnya akan ditagih apabila Barang Kiriman Hadiah untuk kesejahteraan rohani, tujuan kebudayaan dan amal umum tidak dipergunakan sesuai dengan maksud dan tujuan yang telah ditetapkan.**
Customs duties and other import duties and taxes will be claimed if the gift consignment for religious welfare, cultural and public charity are not used for purposes initially stated.

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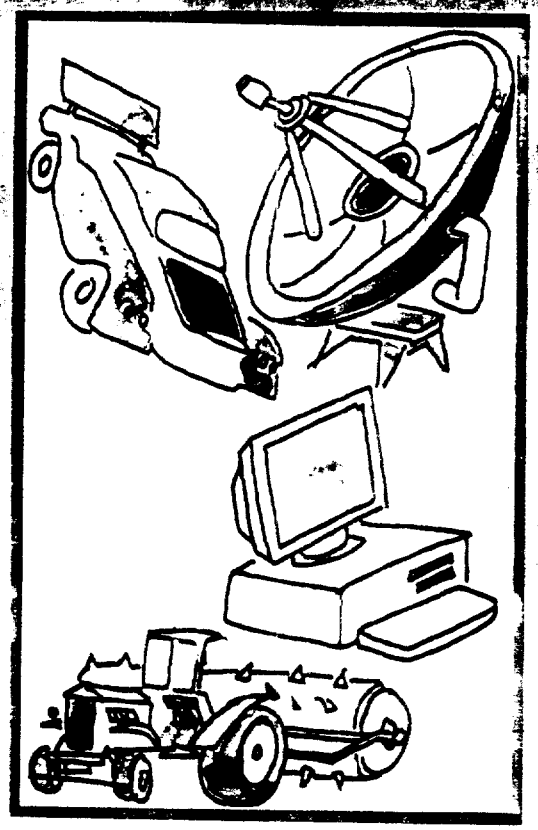
Barang Pindahan

Removal Goods

Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai

PEMASUKAN SEMENTARA

(pasal 23 OB)



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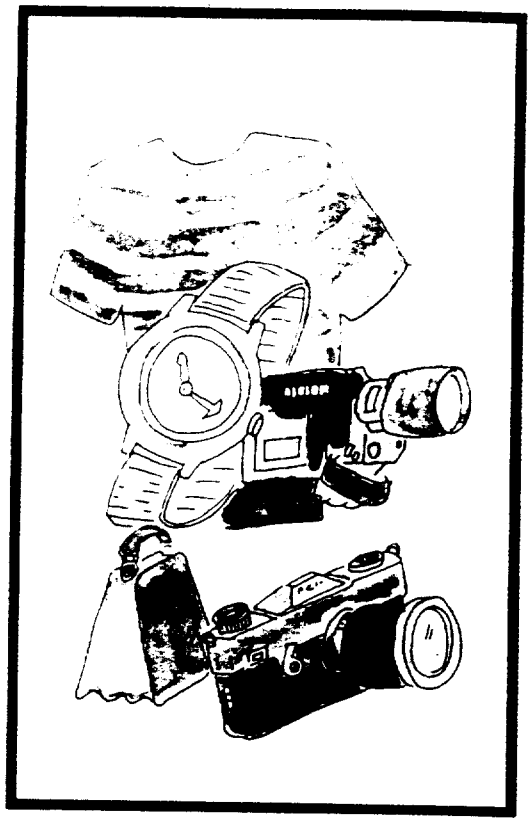
BARANG PENUMPANG

PASSENGER'S GOODS



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