

## QURANIC QUOTATION

(41:    ).

“Mischief has appeared on land and sea because of (the meed) that the hands of men have earned, that (God) may give them a taste of some of their deeds: in order that they may turn back (from Evil).”

*(Al-Qurān, 30:41)*



الجامعة الإسلامية العالمية ماليزيا  
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA  
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT :  
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDONESIAN AND MALAYSIAN  
FORESTRY LEGISLATIONS

BY  
NASRULLAH

Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah Of  
Laws

International Islamic University

JUNE  
2007

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT :  
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDONESIAN AND MALAYSIAN  
FORESTRY LEGISLATIONS

BY  
NASRULLAH

Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah Of  
Laws

International Islamic University

JUNE  
2007

## **ABSTRACT**

Tropical forests—a resource of great value to humanity—are now in jeopardy. Tropical deforestation has been accelerated dramatically in the last three decades. In 1991, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that more than fifty percent of tropical forests were cut. In estimation, our planet loses 100 acres of tropical forest every minute, meaning that 40 to 50 million acres (11 million hectares) annually. Due to its potential adverse impact on social, economic, cultural and ecological aspects of human lives and other living species on the earth, deforestation has become a critical global concern. So far, no legally-binding treaty is available on the conservation and sustainable use of all types of forests and on combating deforestation. However, international community has adopted ‘The Forest Principles’ and Chapter 11 of Agenda 21 at Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992, which were followed by several international initiatives such as Intergovernmental Panel on Forest (IPF) and Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). All of these initiatives aim at minimizing the rate of deforestation and managing tropical forests in a sustainable manner. Hundreds of years ago, Islam has also placed a very high emphasis on the conservation of natural resources, including forests. Meanwhile, Indonesia and Malaysia have formulated certain forest legal regime—containing both preventive and punitive measures—to deal with deforestation. Through library-based, descriptive, and comparative approaches, this research attempts to analyze how forest management is regulated and enforced in Indonesia and Malaysia. It also endeavors to examine whether Indonesian and Malaysian legal regimes are in compliance with global and Islamic principles. The results of the research are expected to facilitate mutual learning of both the countries for the improvement of their legal regime and the enforcement of sustainable forest management in the future.

## ملخص البحث

تمثل الغابات الاستوائية أحد الموارد القيمة العظيمة للإنسانية، وهي الآن في خطر. إن عملية اختفاء الغابات الاستوائية تسرعت بشكل كبير في العقود الثلاثة الأخيرة. ففي عام 1991، ذكرت منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة (FAO) أن أكثر من خمسين في المائة من الغابات الاستوائية قد جرى استئصالها. ويقدر أن كوكبنا الأرضي يفقد مائة فدان من الغابات الاستوائية كل دقيقة، ومعنى ذلك أنه يفقد أربعين إلى خمسين مليون فدان (11 مليون هكتار) سنوياً. ونظراً للآثار السلبية لذلك في المجالات الاجتماعية، والاقتصادية، والثقافية والبيئية للحياة الإنسانية ولحياة الأنواع الحية الأخرى على الأرض، فإن تراجع الغابات أصبح محط اهتمام العالم. وحتى الآن ليس هناك معاهدة ملزمة قانونياً للحفاظ على كل أنواع الغابات وترشيدها واستخدامها. إلا أن المجموعة التولية قد تبنت ما يُسمى بـ 'مبادئ الغابات' وكذلك 'فصل رقم 11 من جدول أعمال 21' في قمة الأرض بـريو دي جانيرو في 1992. وقد تبع ذلك بعدة مبادرات دولية مثل لجنة الغابات الدولية (IPF) والشراكة التعاونية للغابات (CPF). وتهدف هذه المبادرات كلها إلى تقليل كمية إزالة الغابات وإدارة الغابات الاستوائية بطريقة تضمن استمرارها. على أن الإسلام منذ مئات سنين قد أولى اهتماماً كبيراً للمحافظة على الموارد الطبيعية ومن ضمنها الغابات. وفي هذا السياق كانت إندونيسيا وماليزيا قد صاغتا نظاماً قانونياً خاصاً بالغابات – يحتوي على إجراءات وقائية وتدابيرية –، فيما يتعلق بالتعامل مع إزالة الغابات. اعتماداً على المنهج الاستقرائي والوصفي والمقارن، هذا البحث يحاول أن يحلل كيفية إدارة الغابات في النظم القانونية في كل من إندونيسيا وماليزيا. وهو من ثم ينظر في مدى ضبط وتنظيم قضايا الغابات في إندونيسيا وماليزيا. كما يسعى البحث بيان ما إذا كانت النظم القانونية لإندونيسيا وماليزيا قد التزمت بالمبادئ الإسلامية والعالمية في هذا الشأن. ويطلع البحث إلى أن تستحث نتائجه مزيداً من تبادل الخبرات والتعاون بين البلدين بغية تطوير نظمهما القانونية وتنفيذه بصورة مستمرة لتحقيق إدارة رشيدة للغابات في المستقبل.

## **APPROVAL PAGE**

I certify that I have supervised and read this study and that in my opinion it conforms to acceptable standards of scholarly presentation and is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as dissertation for the degree of Master of Comparative Law.

.....  
Abdul Haseeb Ansari  
Supervisor

I certify that I have read this study and that in my opinion it conforms to acceptable standards of scholarly presentation and is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as dissertation for the degree of Master of Comparative Law.

.....  
Maizatun Mustafa  
Examiner

This dissertation was submitted to the Department of Public Law and is accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Comparative Law.

.....  
Khairil Azmin Mokhtar  
Head Department of Public Law

This dissertation was submitted to the Kulliyah of Laws and is accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Comparative Law.

.....  
Zaleha Kamaruddin  
Dean, Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of  
Laws

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own investigations, except where otherwise stated. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted as a whole for any other degrees at IIUM or other institutions.

N a s r u l l a h

Signature.....

Date.....

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

**DECLARATION OF COPY RIGHT AND AFFIRMATION  
OF FAIR USE OF UNPUBLISHED RESEARCH**

Copyright © 2007 by Nasrullah. All rights reserved.

**SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY  
OF INDONESIAN AND MALAYSIAN FORESTRY LEGISLATIONS**

No part of this unpublished research may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the copyright holder except as provided below.

1. Any material contained in or derived from this unpublished research may only be used by others in their writing with due acknowledgment.
2. IIUM or its library will have the right to make and transmit copies (print or electronic) for institutional and academic purposes.
3. The IIUM library will have the right to make, store in a retrieval system and supply copies of this unpublished research if requested by other universities and research libraries.

Affirmed by Nasrullah.

.....  
Signature

.....  
Date



*To my late father and my respectful mother  
M. Yahya (Maayah) & Syamsinar*

*To my beloved wife and sons,  
Vita Sumarni, 'Aqil Syahru Akram & Muhammad Alim Kamil*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, praise be to Allah SWT., the Creator and Sustainer of the world; only due His grace and mercy, this study has been completed on time. Next, I am indebted to several persons and institutions that made me competent to undertake this study.

My greatest intellectual debt is to my supervisor, Prof. Dr. Abdul Haseeb Ansari, Department of Public Law, Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws, IIUM, for his supervision and constructive criticism, supports, and motivations throughout discussions as well as teaching activities. My special thanks are due to Prof. Dr. Nik Ahmad Kamal Nik Mahmud, Prof. Dr. Razali Nawawi, Prof. Dr. Anwarul Yaqin, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Daud Bakar, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rabiah Adawiah, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Najibah Mat Din, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nora Abdel Haq, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Rahman bin Awang, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhamad Arifin, for their invaluable knowledge through their lectures at MCL Program, Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws, IIUM. My special appreciation also goes to Dr. Maizatun Mustafa for her best comment and assessment to this dissertation.

I owe my deepest thanks and appreciation to Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY), especially Dr. H. Khoiruddin Bashori, Rector; Ir. H. Darmawan Suryo Sudarsono, M.P., and Ir. H. Gunawan Budianto, M.P., Deputy Rector and former Deputy Rector of Academic Affairs; Ir. H. Riang Endarto Bs., MS., Deputy Rector of Administration and Treasury; Dewi Nurul Lestari, S.H., M.H., and Isti'anah ZA, S.H., M.H., Dean and former Dean of Faculty of Law of UMY for giving me opportunity and support to study abroad.

I express my sincere appreciation to Prof. Dr. Zaleha Kamaruddin, Dean of Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws; Prof. Dr. Aris Othman, former Dean of IRKHS; Prof. Dato' Dr. Azmi Omar, Deputy Rector Academic Affairs of IIUM; Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Akhyar Adnan, Asst. Prof. Dr. Iqbal Abdul Wahab, and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Rani Kamarudin, for their supports and motivation.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Prof. Dr. Ichlasul Amal, MA. the former Rector of Gadjah Mada University; Prof. Dr. Amin Abdullah, Rector of State Islamic University (UIN) Yogyakarta and the former vice chairman headquarter of Muhammadiyah Islamic Movement; Dr. Rifyal Ka'bah, Judicial Justice of Supreme

Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Prof. Dr. Burhan Tsani, S.H.,MH. for their kind recommendation for me to proceed my study at the IIUM, Malaysia.

My special gratitude and condolence goes to the late Prof. Dr. Koenadi Hardjasoemantri, S.H., LL.M., my past lecturer, former Rector of Gadjah Mada University and prominent environmental law expert in Indonesia, who was a victim of Garuda Indonesia plane crash at Yogyakarta, March 7, 2007. Your motivation and assistance will be eternal in my memory.

I gratefully acknowledge Prof. Dr. Koesnadi Hardjasoemantri's Library; Br.Bagus Utomo and CIFOR Librarian; Dr. Nunung Nuryartono, M.S. and the librarian of Forestry Faculty of Gadjah Mada University; Dr.Budi Riyanto, S.H., Dr. Harjanto Wahyu Sukotjo at the Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta, Dr. Dodik Ridho Nurrochmat and the librarian of the Institute of Forest Policy, Economics, and Social of IPB, Bogor, Indonesia, and the librarians of IIUM's library for their kind assistance.

To my colleague Shuaib Hussein Zakariyya (Male, Maldives) and family, I express my special thanks for his sincere brotherhood and assistance.

My thanks are due to H. Herdaus, S.H. (Assistance of Immigration Attaché of Indonesian Embassy, Kuala Lumpur) and Family, Bapak Imran Hanafi (Education and Culture Attaché of Indonesian Embassy, Kuala Lumpur), H. Erman Yatim and Family, H. Yunus and Family, Rahman and Family, Hanafi and Family, Mulyadi and Family, Sulton and Farah at Sungai Chinchin, Gombak Kuala Lumpur, Ibu Aisah and family and Ibu Indi and family at Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, as well as H. Nelson and family in Bogor, for their assistance and support.

Special thanks to brother Iwan Satriawan, SH. MCL, my colleagues at Administrative Law Department: Ahmad Husni MD, SH., M.H., Sunarno, SH., M.H., Johan Erwin SH., M.H., Nurwigati, SH., M.H., Bagus Sarnawa SH.,M.H., and Beni Hidayat, SH.,M.H, all my colleagues at Indonesian Advocates Association (IKADIN) Yogyakarta, my colleagues at Center for Consultation and Legal Aid (PKBH UMY), my colleagues Eddie OS.Hiariej, Yaury GP Tetanel, Abdullah and others at Parwi Foundation, my colleagues Dr. Denny Indrayana, SH. LL.M., Hasrul Halili, S.H., Wasingatu Zakiyah, and others at Indonesian Court Monitoring (ICM), my seniors and colleagues at Gunung Merah Foundation (YGM) Yogyakarta, and Sulit Air Sepakat (SAS)Yogyakarta; and also to my colleagues Dr. Masyhudi Muqarrabin, Muhammad Khoiruddin, MCL, Ustadz Muntoha, Andi Sandi ATT, S.H., LL.M

(UGM), Abu Saim Md.Shabuddin, Emir Sutan Hidayat and Najiha, Didi Supandi, Ali Muhammad, Ronald Rulindo and Ami, Wahiburrahman, and Masykuri Qurtubi. I sincerely appreciate your support and valuable discussions.

Last but not least, I would like to express my deepest and heartfelt thanks to my beloved wife, Vita Sumarni, my beloved sons ‘Aqil Syahru Akram and Muhammad Alim Kamil, as well as my beloved mother Syamsinar, my sister Yustinar, my brother Alghozali, my uncle Amril Bustami, my cousin Syamsul Fakhri,BA. and Syafril Panuh in Muaradua, my brother Yanman and my cousin Ibnu Hadis in Solok, my brother Herman in Lampung, my cousin Misnaryati in Jakarta, my mother in law Hj.Upik, my sister and brother in law Evin Endang Yuliarti and Abdul Hakim, Vita Yanti and Nurhamidi, and all family members in South Sumatera, Lampung, Jakarta, West Sumatera, and Bangkinang, Riau. Without their sincere love, patience, moral supports and prayer, this dissertation could not have been completed.

Kuala Lumpur, 15 April 2007

Nasrullah

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract .....	ii
Abstract in Arabic.....	iii
Approval Page.....	iv
Declaration Page.....	v
Copyright Page.....	vi
Dedication.....	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
List of Tables.....	xiv
List of Statutes.....	xv
List of Abbreviations.....	xvii
Transliteration.....	xxi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
Background to the study.....	1
Statement of problem.....	6
Hypothesis.....	7
Objectives of research.....	9
Literature review.....	9
Scope and limitations of study.....	15
Methodology.....	16
Approaches to the study.....	16
Source of data.....	17
Method of data collection.....	18
CHAPTER TWO: INTERNATIONAL REGIME ON SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST.....	19
Introduction.....	19
Meaning of sustainable forest management.....	20
International concerns and initiatives on sustainable forest management.....	22
Existing global regimes.....	22
International Tropical Timber Agreement.....	22
Convention on Biological Diversity.....	23
Other global treaties.....	24
Regional treaties.....	24
'Soft law'.....	25
Forests Principles.....	26
Agenda 21.....	28
International Organizations and Non-Governmental Agencies and their initiatives on SFM.....	29
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).....	29
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).....	31
The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).....	33

International Organization for Standardisation (ISO) .....	33
Intergovernmental Panel on Forest (IPF).....	34
Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF).....	35
National concern and initiatives on sustainable forest management	38
ITTO-based national initiatives.....	38
Forest Stewardship Council national initiatives.....	39
ISO 14001-based national initiatives.....	39
Austrian ban: An attempt to use embargo to promote sustainable forest management .....	39
Sustainable management of wetland and mangrove forests.....	41
Preventive and punitive measures used for achieving sustainable forest management .....	43
Forest ownership.....	44
Indigenous people and local communities' participations.....	44
Licensing & forest concession .....	45
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) & Social Impact Assessment (SIA).....	45
Certification/eco-labelling.....	47
Forest planning.....	47
Monitoring.....	47
Forest fires abatement.....	48
Punitive measures.....	48
Conclusion.....	48

#### CHAPTER THREE: THE ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE ON SUSTAINABLE

FOREST MANAGEMENT.....	50
Introduction.....	50
Islam and environment.....	50
Ecological balance.....	53
Relation between man and nature: <i>khilafa</i> and <i>amana</i> (stewardship and trust).....	54
Islam and sustainable development.....	57
Islam and sustainable forest management.....	60
Preventive and punitive measures.....	64
Conclusion.....	67

#### CHAPTER FOUR: INDONESIAN LEGAL REGIME: PREVENTIVE AND PUNITIVE MEASURES TO COMBAT DEFORESTATION AND TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

69	
Introduction.....	69
Constitutional position.....	69
Forest-related laws or regulations.....	70
International regime and initiatives compliance.....	73
Indigenous people and local communities' rights and their participations inSFM.....	74
Licensing & forest concession.....	77
Environmental impact assessment (EIA) and social impact assessment (SIA).....	79

Certification/eco-labelling .....	81
Monitoring .....	82
Measures of forest fires abatement .....	83
Measures to combat illegal logging .....	86
Punitive measures .....	88
Forest law enforcement .....	89
Conclusion .....	91

**CHAPTER FIVE: MALAYSIAN LEGAL REGIME: PREVENTIVE AND PUNITIVE MEASURES TO COMBAT DEFORESTATION AND TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN MALAYSIA...** 93

Introduction .....	93
Constitutional position .....	93
Forestry law and forest related regulations .....	94
Compliance with international regime and initiatives .....	96
Indigenous people and local communities' rights and their participations inSFM .....	97
Licensing & forest concessions .....	99
Environmental impact assessment (EIA) and social impact assessment (SIA) .....	101
Certification/eco-labelling .....	104
Monitoring .....	105
Measures of forest fires abatement .....	106
Measures to combat illegal logging .....	107
Punitive measures .....	109
Forest law enforcement .....	111
Conclusion .....	112

**CHAPTER SIX: INDONESIAN AND MALAYSIAN LEGAL REGIME TO CONTROL DEFORESTATION AND TO ATTAIN SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT: A COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT** ..... 113

Introduction .....	113
State of Indonesian and Malaysian forests .....	114
Constitutional Position .....	117
Forest-related laws and regulations .....	119
Indigenous people and local communities' rights and their participations inSFM .....	121
License & forest concession .....	127
Environmental impact assessment (EIA) and social impact assessment (SIA) .....	131
Certification & eco-labelling .....	135
Monitoring .....	138
Measures of forest fires abatement .....	139
Measures to combat illegal logging .....	143
Punitive measures .....	148
Law enforcement .....	149
International regime compliance .....	152
Islamic perspective compliance .....	154
Conclusion .....	157

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION.....	159
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	170



## LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
2.1	CPF Focal Agencies and Collaborating Agencies	37
5.1	The illegal logging activities in Peninsula Malaysia from 1987-2003	109
6.1	Comparison of mandatory EIA within forestry sector between Indonesia and Malaysia	133
6.2	Forest offences by category in Peninsula Malaysia from 1996-1999	147

## LIST OF STATUTES

1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesia)  
Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 (Peninsular Malaysia)  
Agrarian Basic Act (Law No. 5 of 1960) (Indonesia)  
Basic Forestry Act 1967 (Law No. 5 of 1967) (Indonesia)  
Biodiversity Enactment 2000 (Sabah)  
Conservation of Biological Resources and Their Ecosystem Act (Law No. 5 of 1990) (Indonesia)  
Conservation of Environment Enactment 1996 (Sabah)  
Cultural Heritage (Conservation) 1997 (Sabah)  
Environmental Quality Act 1974 (Act 127) (Malaysia)  
Federal Constitution (Malaysia)  
Forest Rules 1962 (Sarawak)  
Forest Rules 1969 (Sabah)  
Forest Rules 1985 (Peninsula Malaysia)  
Forestry Act, 1999 (Law No. 41 of 1999) (Indonesia)  
Forests (Planted Forest) Rules 1997 (Sarawak)  
Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No.1 of 2004 (Indonesia)/(*Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-undang*).  
Government Regulation on forest management (No. 34 of 2002) (Indonesia)  
Governmental Regulation Concerning Forest Structuring and Making of Forest Management Plans, Utilization of Forests and Use of Forest Areas (Government Regulation No 34 of 2002) (Indonesia)  
Land Code 1958 (Sarawak)  
Land Conservation Act 1960 (Peninsula Malaysia)  
Land Ordinance 1930 (Sabah)  
Land Ordinance 1952 (Sarawak)  
Legislation Making Process Act, 2004 (Law No. 10 of 2004) (Indonesia)  
Malaysian Forestry Research and Development Board Act 1985 (Peninsula Malaysia)  
Malaysian Timber Industry Board Act 1973 (Peninsula Malaysia)  
Mining Basic Act (Law No. 5 of 1967) (Indonesia)  
National Forestry Act 1984 (Act 313) (Malaysia)

National Land Code 1965 (Peninsula Malaysia)  
National Parks Act 1980 (amended 1983) (Peninsula Malaysia)  
Native Code 1992 (Sarawak)  
Native Code Rules 1996 (Sarawak)  
Natural Resource and Environmental Ordinance (Sarawak)  
Natural Resources and Environment Ordinance 1997 (Sarawak)  
Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 (Peninsula Malaysia)  
Ratification of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Law No. 5 of 1994) (Indonesia)  
Regional Autonomy Act (Law No. 22 of 1999) (Indonesia)  
Regional Government Act (Law No. 32 of 2004)  
Sabah Parks Enactment 1984 (Sabah)  
Sarawak Biodiversity (Access, Collection & Research Regulations) 1998 (Sarawak)  
Sarawak Biodiversity Centre Ordinance 1997 (Sarawak)  
Spatial Use Management Act (Law No. 24 of 1992) (Indonesia)  
The *Perpu* was followed by a Presidential Decree (*Keputusan Presiden, Keppres*) No.41/2004  
Water Ordinance 1994 (Sarawak)  
Water Resource Enactment 1998 (Sabah)  
Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1977 (Sabah)  
Wildlife Protection Ordinance and Rules 1998 (Sarawak)  
Wood-based Industries Act 1984 (Peninsula Malaysia)

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
ACA	Anti Corruption Agency
AMAN	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (Indonesia)
AMDAL	<i>Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan</i> (Environmental Impact Document)
ANDAL	Analisis Dampak Lingkungan (Impact Identification and Evaluation Report)
Anon.	Anonymous
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASOEN	ASEAN Senior Official Meeting on Environment
AWP	annual workplans
BPN	<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (National Land Use Agency)
C&I	Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management
C&I	Criteria & Indicators
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFM	Community-based forest management
CEO	chief executive officer
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
CFI	Continuous Forest Inventory
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
CLJ	Current Law Journal
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CoC	Chain of Custody
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DR	<i>Dana Reboisasi</i> (reforestation fee)
e.g.	for example

ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ed.	Editor
eds.	Editors
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EQA	Environmental Quality Act
etc.	etcetera, 'and so on'
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FELDA	Federal Land Development Agency
FERN	Campaigning NGO for environmental and social justice, with a focus on forests and forests peoples' rights, in the policies and practices of the European Union
FLEG	Forest Law Enforcement and Governance
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FMU	Forest Management Unit
P&C	principles and criteria
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FWI	Forest Watch Indonesia
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFS	Global Forestry Services
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GHGs	greenhouse gases (such as nitrous oxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoI	Government of Indonesia
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
Ha	hectare(s)
HCVF	High Conservation Value Forest
HL	Hutan Lindung (watershed forest)
HP	<i>Hutan Produksi</i> (production forest)
HPH	<i>Hak Pengusahaan Hutan</i> (forest concession rights)
HPH	<i>Hak Pengusahaan Hutan</i> (forest concession rights)
HPHH	<i>Hak Pemungutan Hasil Hutan</i> (forest products collection rights)
HPT	Hutan Produksi Terbatas (limited production forest)

HTI	<i>Hutan Tanaman Industri</i> (industrial forest plantations)
HTTF	Haze Technical Task Force
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IFF	Intergovernmental Forum on Forests
IHH/PSDH	<i>Iuran Hasil Hutan</i> (forest products royalty)
IHPH	<i>Iuran Hak Pengusahaan Hutan</i> (forest concession license fees)
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IIUM	International Islamic University Malaysia
IPF	Intergovernmental Panel on Forests
IPK	<i>Izin Pemanfaatan Kayu</i> (log exploitation permit)
IPKR	<i>Ijin Pemanfaatan Kayu Rakyat</i> or Permit to Utilise Community's Timber, the term usually used in Jambi Province, Indonesia.
IPPK	<i>Ijin Pemungutan dan Pemanfaatan Kayu</i> or Permit to Collect and Utilise Timber, the term usually used in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia
ISO	International Standards Organization
ITTA	International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTC	International Tropical Timber Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IUFRO	International Union of Forest Research Organizations
IUPHHK	<i>Izin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu</i> (License for Utilization of Timber Forest Products)
JCP	Joint certification program
<i>Keppres</i>	<i>Keputusan Presiden</i> (Presidential Decree)
KSA-KPA	<i>Kawasan Suaka Alam</i> (protected/conservation forest)
LEI	<i>Lembaga Ecolabel Indonesia</i> (the Indonesian Ecolabel Institute)
MC&I	Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification
MLJ	Malaysian Law Journal
MoF	Ministry of Forestry
MOFEC	Ministry of Forestry and Estate Crops (Indonesia)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTCC	Malaysian Timber Certification Council
MTIB	Malaysian Timber Industry Development Board
NFC	National Forestry Council
NFDC	National Forestry Development Committee
NFP	National Forestry Policy

NFPs	National Forest Programmes
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLC	National Land Council
No.	number
NSC	National Steering Committee for the development of Malaysian Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management
NTFP	non-timber forest product
NWFP	Non-wood Forest Product
O <sub>2</sub>	oxygen
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBB	<i>Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan</i> (land and improvement tax)
pbuh	peace be upon him
<i>Perpu</i>	<i>Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-undang</i> (Government Regulation in Lieu of Act)
PFEs	Permanent Forest Estates
PITC	Integrated Timber Complexes of the States of Perak
PLTB	<i>Pembukaan Lahan Tanpa Bakar</i> (non-fire land preparation technology)
PP	<i>Peraturan Pemerintah</i> (Government Regulation)
PRF	Permanent Reserved Forest
RKL	Rencana Kelola Lingkungan (Environmental Management Planning)
RM	Malaysian Ringgit
RPL	Rencana Pemantauan Lingkungan (Environmental Monitoring Plan)
saw	<i>Sallallahu Ālahi wasallam</i> , peace be upon Him
SFC	Sarawak Forestry Corporation
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SFMLA	Sustainable Forest Management License Agreement (Sabah)
SGS	Société Générale de Sécurité (in English, just SCS)
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SKSHH	Indonesian timber transport permits
SRFA	Sub-Regional Forest Fire Fighting Arrangements
swt	<i>Subhanahu wa taĀala</i> , to Whom be ascribed all perfection and majesty
TFAP	Tropical Forestry Action Plan
TFF	Tropical Forest Foundation
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TPTI	<i>Tebang Pilih dan Tanam Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Selective Cutting & Planting System)

UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environmental and Development
UNCSD	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Commission on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UUD	<i>Undang-Undang Dasar</i> (constitution)
WALHI	<i>Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (The Indonesian Forum for the Environment)</i>
WRI	World Resources Institutes
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature