

Illegal Animal Trade by Crime Groups between Indonesia and Australia Becomes a Phenomenon that Threatens Global Issues

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ABSTRACT

This research explains the phenomenon of illegal animal trade, which is one of the organized transnational crimes in the current era of globalization. Australia and Indonesia are countries affected by the illegal animal trade, making it a global threat that cannot be overcome easily. The research question is why illegal animal trade between Australia and Indonesia has become a strong network at the international level and threatens a global issue. The aim of this research is to analyze one case of TOC, namely the illegal animal trade that occurred between Indonesia and Australia, because this issue is a phenomenon that threatens global issues and has become a strong network at the international level. Data was collected through various literature sources and literature studies, and document review techniques were used for the data collected in this research. Data analysis uses analysis with a descriptive and qualitative approach. The amount of literature used in this research was 12 journal articles, 8 newspapers and reports, five repositories, two theses, and three books. The results of the analysis found several findings and answers from this research, namely that this phenomenon involves two countries, apart from that this crime causes other crimes, and the perpetrators are part of an organized crime group that has many networks at the international level to carry out illegal animal trade on the international black market.



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1. Introduction

Many studies on globalization and its developments, which have brought significant changes today, are closely related to the development of Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) (Prasetio & Suhito, 2022). Globalization with various processes has also led to new forms of global threats that have developed over time, types of transnational crimes such as human smuggling, human organ trafficking, money laundering, terrorism, illegal wildlife sales, and other crimes that are currently occurring, in the current era of globalization. Under certain conditions, it is straightforward for transnational groups to carry out illegal trade, such as trading in weapons, animals, and other illegal things that can be traded. Globalization is also beneficial for organized crime today, not only as a facility for international trade, but globalization can also increase the difficulty in regulating illegal trade activities and law enforcement to eradicate illegal trade. Professor Phil Williams said that current globalization can also have a negative impact; globalization can also harm many parties and cause inequality throughout the world, causing groups or individuals to be involved with organized crime or other criminal acts (Supardan, 2005).

Globalization also benefits transnational criminal organizations; these groups take advantage not only at the regional level but also in the international realm by expanding their networks. The development of technology and information has also made criminal activities develop over time because this progress has facilitated all business, service, financial, and free movement of groups or individuals. Australia and Indonesia are two countries that are experiencing illegal wildlife trade. Wildlife poaching is one of the organized crime problems behind the illegal wildlife trade (Zakariya, 2021). Illegal wildlife trade is one of the illicit trades developing rapidly globally. In reports of transnational crimes in the world, illegal wildlife trade is in fifth place below other crimes such as drugs, counterfeiting, and human and oil trafficking, according to a portal presenting data specifically on illicit trade in the world.

Tabel 1 Order of transnational crime categories in the world

ORDER OF CATEGORIES OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIME IN THE WORLD			
DRUGS	\$	320,000,000,000	
COUNTERFEITING	\$	250,000,000,000	
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	\$	31,600,000,000	
OIL	\$	10,800,000,000	
WILD LIFE	\$	7,800,000,000	s/d \$ 10,000,000,000
	\$	19,000,000,000	
TIMBER	\$	7,000,000,000	
FISH	\$	4,200,000,000	s/d \$ 9,500,000,000

Source: *The principal investigative agency of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Homeland Security Investigations, n.d.)*

Table 1 shows that wildlife trafficking is ranked fifth after drugs, counterfeiting, human trafficking, and oil. Every year, the illegal wildlife trade has been predicted to reach US\$ 19 billion; the European Union also released that illegal wildlife trade transactions have reached US\$ 2 and 20 billion every year. The value cannot be considered low at this time. Currently, the phenomenon of wildlife trade has become a significant challenge for every conservation effort carried out in recent decades; this is a severe threat that can potentially bring extinction to rare and protected animal species (Homeland Security Investigations, n.d.).

For example, Indonesia and Australia are among the countries involved in the current illegal sale of wild animals. The author tries to explain the TOC phenomenon so that this crime is also part of a global issue. The illegal wildlife trade has not only become a concern for environmental problems but has also been included in the TOC category, which is of great concern to the international world. In this case, Indonesia has a high number of animals, almost extinct animals.

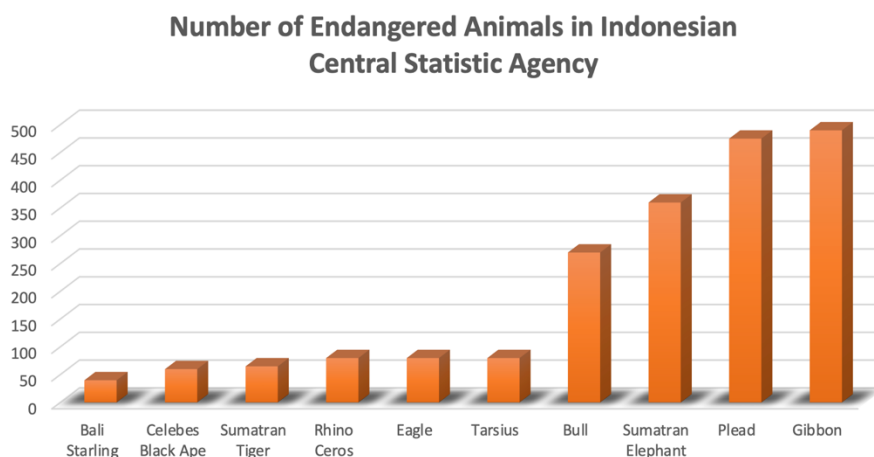


Figure 1 Number of endangered animals in Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2018)

Figure 1 shows that many animals in Indonesia are threatened with extinction, but until now, some individuals have carried illegal trade in Indonesian wildlife to Australia. In this case, Indonesia and Australia are linked to the illegal wildlife trade. Both countries continue to strive to eradicate the illegal wildlife trade, but this has challenges for both countries. The illegal wildlife trade has threatened the current global issue. It can be seen that it is still weak. The laws between the two countries mean that the wildlife trade is still ongoing. As a form of argument, TOC is currently very influential on global issues affected by globalization, making it easier for individuals to trade in wild animals. Today, TOC is an essential phenomenon because of how each country handles global issues. A research question that can be formulated is: Why has the phenomenon of illegal animal trade between Australia and Indonesia become a strong network at the international level and threaten a global issue?

This article aims to analyze one case of TOC, namely the illegal wildlife trade that occurred between Indonesia and Australia, the online method of selling wild animals, which is currently widespread in the era of globalization, makes it easier for individual sellers of wild animals to carry out their actions, this one has an impact on the government's efforts to eradicate cases of human trafficking between Indonesia and Australia, this issue is also a phenomenon that threatens global issues and has become a strong network at the international level. Using the Transnational Crime approach as a conceptual framework according to Della Porta (2020) and Massari (2004) that the growing transnationalization of the contemporary world is followed by the phenomenon of transnational crime emerging from many global dimensions such as drug, weapons, and human trafficking which significantly contributes to more frequent interactions between transnational crime groups, markets dark within every relevant state border.

Apart from that, the concept and theory of transnational crime still includes crimes or criminal acts that involve more than one country and cross national borders and are carried out in an organized manner, influenced by many aspects. According to Finckenauer (2012), transnational crime today is facilitated by globalization and technological developments. By applying the concept and approach of transnational crime which explains that the phenomenon of illegal animal trade is part of current transnational organized crime, the author also believes that the phenomenon of illegal animal trade is one part of organized crime which is facilitated by advances in technology and globalization which create networks. This is widespread and involves two countries, namely Indonesia and Australia.

2. Methods

I used a qualitative approach to analyze and answer the questions in this paper. According to Strauss and Corbin (1998), qualitative research does not carry out procedures that refer to statistics or other forms of data search using other forms of calculation. Data leads to descriptive data analysis in which data will be obtained from observations and documents to show the process of illegal animal sales, which is a phenomenon and a strong network at the international level and threatens a global issue. This research explains several causes of the illegal animal trade between Indonesia and Australia and how the illegal animal trade occurs, one of which is disseminated through online marketplaces.

This research takes many data from secondary data sources, such as books, theses, journal articles, and online articles, which correlate with the topic taken in this research. The amount of literature used in this research was 12 journal articles, eight newspapers and reports, five repositories, two theses, and three books. To be able to answer the problem formulation and prove the arguments in this research using qualitative descriptive analysis and also utilizing an approach, which is a conceptual framework, to strengthen the data and arguments in this research. The author uses analysis by reading all the research and every available source when talking about transnational crime which can threaten global issues and become strong in international networks using what Della Porta (2020) and Finckenauer (2012) said about transnational crime.

3. Results and Discussion

There have been several previous studies to obtain information regarding the illegal animal trade that occurs between crime groups in Indonesia and Australia. This is needed to analyze the points of the research questions in this study. Therefore, the author tries to refer to related research. With these references, you can contribute to completing the research, become a reference for the writer, and do good research. Setyawan (2024) argues that the form of legal protection provided by the government is by ratifying CITES into Law (U.U.) No. 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their ecosystems to protect wild animals and rare plants in Indonesia. Agreeing with the statement from Setyawan (2024), Hanim et al. (2020) said that the government's preventive efforts are in the form of issuing laws, establishing supervisory bodies, and international scale cooperation, which is repressive in providing sanctions against perpetrators who have been caught.

This was also confirmed and conveyed by Zakariya (2021), who stated that there is an urgency to strengthen cross-border or state cooperation to eradicate animal trafficking and law enforcement that has not been optimal as an effort to improve the provisions in CITES, improve the governance of CITES authorities in Indonesia and strengthen cooperation between ASEAN countries. From all the research that the author has disclosed, several things must be used as a basis for the author to conduct this research. The first is the laws of the Indonesian government and CITES, which shows that the laws of the Indonesian government still need to be stronger. The second relates to the perpetrators who have been arrested, but other criminal groups commit this crime, so this crime is still global and has become a strong network at the level. International. From these two things, the author found that there are factors that make the organ trade occur into a global and robust network at the international level. Therefore, the novelty offered by the author is to see the weak laws of the two countries as relatively strong factors by analyzing various factors from aspects of globalization and technology that can be used as solid reasons for this phenomenon.

3.1 Results

3.1.1 Indonesia-Australia Illegal Animal Trade Becomes a Phenomenon that Threatens Global Issues and Strong Networks at the International Level

Currently, the world is experiencing a global crisis; one part of the global crisis is the occurrence of TOC, which is increasingly occurring between interrelated countries. This is said to be a threat because it not only involves countries or international organizations but also creates other crime interconnected crimes to become a powerful crime at the international level. One of the crimes currently happening is the illegal trade of animals, which is detrimental to many parties, including the animals themselves. This crisis has become increasingly wild in recent years and also when the Covid-19 pandemic surged. Crimes are occurring, and the increasing threat faced by many animal species in the world is because humans need them for life and economic needs. This also happens because of local conflicts and conflicts that occur in a country and the spread of illegal trade.

Following the concept of transnational crime by Della Porta (2020), this situation or phenomenon can be seen in the animal trafficking case between Indonesia and Australia. Even though the number of animals traded is not high, crimes like this can be a threat because they involve many parties, cause other crimes, and show how weak the existing laws are in Indonesia and Australia. Many scientists say this phenomenon is exploitation, biodiversity is threatened, and all aspects are threatened. Therefore, this case is a global threat because it has become a threat in all aspects involving many things. Starting from human needs, living habitat, population growth, and interactions between humans and animals to the spread of natural diseases or viruses caused by wild animals due to illegal trade, which does not guarantee the health of the traded animals. The multi-million dollar industry and illegal trade in animals to produce food and medicine are also major global threats today. Even though the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Animals and Plants (CITES) has been established, there are legal obstacles from a country, according to scientists from the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) in a research paper in the Annual Review of Environment and Resources (Injaya, 2013).

The author is of the opinion that with individuals between Indonesia and Australia continuing to trade animals illegally, they are still trying to carry out their strategy, so this has become a phenomenon that threatens a global issue. The flow of wildlife trade with online-based trading modes and illegal trade perpetrators who never deter, as explained in the following discussion, the author sees that this issue is a threat because it is related to other aspects. Following the concept of transnational crime, according to Della Porta (2020), the growth of transnationalization in the contemporary world is currently followed by transnational crime emerging from many global dimensions. This shows that illegal animal trade is one of the many transnational crime phenomena in the contemporary world and can influence other global dimensions. The illegal animal trade that occurs between Indonesia and Australia can be said to be a strong network at the international level and can threaten global issues because many perpetrators carry out trade through online marketplaces, as explained in the discussion above, whose crimes cannot be easily detected so that the perpetrators can expand. Its network quickly reaches the international level, which makes it a global threat because it harms many parties, especially the two countries.

The development of a multidisciplinary strategy, including social, economic, and political factors, and a scientific approach also invites non-governmental, governmental, national, and international institutions to make changes through public education campaigns and strengthening conservation institutions. Illegal animal hunting can also threaten food security because certain species are excessively hunted. This has a significant impact because 300 million poor people depend on forests to meet their daily needs (Marwiyah, 2014). Many forest mammals will quickly become extinct if nutritional security in a forest is not addressed,

and these areas will lose animals due to illegal trafficking and capture. Illegal animal trade is also a threat because of the hunting and catching of illegal animals, which can threaten the balance of the ecosystem and damage food security. Loss of animals causes long-term changes in populations, growth, spatial distribution, and dynamics of life. Massive infrastructure, especially road construction, also encourages the trade of wild animals to city markets that are far away. The development also makes forest areas more accessible and can create opportunities for every village area to trade animal products to distant city markets. The impact of illegal animal trade carries a significant threat because it can form other crimes and have different impacts in each country, but the crimes that occur involve illegal hunting and cultivating by trading animals between Indonesia and Australia, which have weak legal supervision and a criminal justice system. Most can transit animals between these two countries to hide their proper destination. Illegal animal trafficking is a crime similar to other crimes that can provide significant profits. Transnational animal crime syndicates consist of separate networks or several actors that have their expertise.

As a form of global threat, wildlife trafficking can easily involve money laundering methods resulting from profits, abuse of the official financial sector, undercover companies, and the mixing of legal and illegal funds. A widely tested method for profiting from the wildlife trade uses financial institutions, which play an essential role. Specifically, countries also participate in this because they have used formal financial institutions, which the state can easily threaten. Many of these illegal activities involve shell companies and pseudonyms used by perpetrators on a small to large scale to facilitate the transfer of funds to syndicate members, sellers, and buyers and to accommodate existing assets (Ilya & Syahraki, 2020). The weak supervision that occurs in Indonesia and Australia can be seen from the existence of companies that have been established so that they can take advantage of legal weaknesses in both countries in financial and business centers. In the current era of globalization, technology has a role in facilitating the illegal animal trade, which has been categorized as a threat to global issues. Technology currently has a vital role as a means of communication. However, it does not always have a good impact on phenomena, especially the illegal animal trade, so it is easy for perpetrators to make transactions without meeting face to face. The use of technology is currently used by everyone, especially on communication platforms; offers made via the internet are easy to track, so without regulation, law enforcers must be able to rely on technology companies to track wildlife trafficking activities because this can threaten national security.

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1 Indonesia-Australia Illegal Animal Trade

According to Della Porta, the concept of transnational crime is the growth of transnationalization of interactions carried out by transnational crime groups through the black market in each interrelated country, such as Indonesia, which is one of the countries with a large number of wild animal husbandry, thus attracting illegal individuals to carry out illegal wildlife trade businesses. Australia is one of the countries that has involvement with Indonesia regarding wildlife, and there is an illegal network that has spread from one country to another countries. Based on this, illegal wildlife trade is a serious threat because it involves the international community. One of the animals traded illegally by Indonesia and Australia is turtles; these animals were caught on the eastern tip of the island of Java, and the DNA test results found on dozens of turtles are evidence of the capture while in Bali, which confirms that some of the Australians migrated and looking for food in the waters of East Java (Yasin, 2023).

Green turtles are caught and traded in Bali; analysis results have shown that the DNA of these turtles is close to turtle populations spread across nesting locations in Indonesia and

Australia (Jensen et al., 2013). The feeding area where these turtles are most likely also caught is essential because it is a residence for green turtles that come from nesting populations in various areas. One of the triggers for the escape of the turtle trade is that residents no longer pay much attention to the existence of smuggled animals. This will be even greater if many escape and can be traded illegally, judging from the discovery of intact turtles (Auliya et al., 2016). Three types of turtles have been released: Olive Ridley Turtles, Green Turtles, and Hawksbill Turtles. These turtles have various sizes ranging from 55-111 cm (Susanti, 2024). There are many cases and incidents containing 23 items of evidence. As a result of criminal cases disclosed by the Bali Police's Directorate of Air and Water, the illegal animal trade, especially with turtles, is increasingly widespread. Currently, illegal traders have been on the wanted list and have been arrested; not only the traders have been arrested, but also the buyers have been arrested. The most significant demand is for purchasing turtles for consumption, traditional ceremonies, and processed traders. Based on Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources, turtles are one of the marine reptile species that are protected (Iqbal, 2023). One form of cooperation between Australia and Indonesia is the collaboration between the Australian government and the Bali Zoo.

Bali Singapadu Zoo collaborates with Peel Zoo Perth, Australia, which develops various types of endangered animals, a collaboration that has been built to support the Indonesian government's program to overcome the illegal trade in animals, a collaboration that benefits both parties for other results (Antara News, 2009). Illegal wildlife trade is also a significant practice, and illegal trade is also seen as a major threat to the global issue. Trade in wild animals is also a major cause; in Indonesia and Australia, there is much poaching of wild animals by communities and hunting groups, according to Sunarto, a researcher at the Institute for Sustainable Earth and Resources, University of Indonesia, who also explained that the amount of illegal wildlife trade is closely related to illegal trade (Mangunjaya, 2006). The Indonesian and Australian governments have implemented policies to regulate trade and collaborate well to eradicate illegal animal trade. However, the author believes this is not enough to eradicate transnational crime because the illegal animal trade has become widespread in international networks, which is to the concept of transnational crime. The greater the poverty gap between rich and poor countries, the more the trigger for the illegal animal trade is because most of the flow of illegal animal trade also comes from poor countries supplying animals to rich countries. Illegal or legal wildlife trade is a circle that will never be broken because one party and another party commit this crime for many reasons, such as economics. A comprehensive legal and regulatory framework is designed to prevent losses from illegal traders.

Illegal animal trade between Indonesia and Australia occurs because of high consumer appetite because they are satisfied with this. For some people, keeping endangered animals has a different sensation from keeping other animals. Some consumers still believe in myths, such as that animal bodies can cure several diseases that cause ecosystems to be damaged due to human activities. This triggers humans to carry out illegal animal business, which humans carry out as a major crime in the world. Many illegal endangered animals are bought and sold and caught and then smuggled in cruel ways. One example is the yellow-crested cockatoo, which is smuggled in plastic bottles; this method has been widely used by cunning rare animal traders in recent years from Indonesia to Australia (Puspitasari, 2022). Illegal animal trading is a criminal act that impacts living ecosystems; according to the wildlife protection organization Pro Fauna Indonesia, more than 95% of animals sold in domestic and international markets are native catches from nature, not captive-bred animals (Veronica, 2022). In addition to the collaborative efforts made by the two countries, the Australian government is making efforts to destroy imported bags made from animal products that do not have permits to Australia, many luxury bags in several boutiques in France, apart from that, many bags were also confiscated by Australian immigration officers in Perth so that they were

not many bags can easily enter Australia. The maximum penalty for a wildlife trafficking offense in Australia is ten years and a fine of A\$222,000 or 2 billion (Australian government, 2021). However, the author sees that the punishments given by both countries still do not have a deterrent effect on perpetrators of illegal animal trafficking because, up to now, the actual perpetrators are still carrying out illegal animal transactions with buyers who are also perpetrators of transnational crimes.

Goods made from animal skin and allowed to enter Australia, these products are strictly regulated by the International Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Plants and Animals or CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) (Hanım et al., 2020), the government also closely monitors what comes in and out of Australia to prevent illegal wildlife trade. The Australian and Indonesian governments continue to strive to detect cases of illegally imported wildlife being sold. However, thanks to globalization, the government has also been able to create an anti-wildlife trafficking application. Even though the case of wildlife trafficking between Indonesia and Australia is not as serious as between Indonesia and Africa or Indonesia and other Asian countries, this is still a significant concern. Many species, such as reptiles and birds, have become the most sought-after animal commodities on the illegal black market. According to John Scanlon, the Secretary General of CITES also said that the illegal animal trade in Australia also focuses on pets; many of the animals obtained by illegal animal traders in Australia are imported from Indonesian illegal animal traders who collaborate to sell the bodies of these animals mostly like parrots, parrots, snakes, and lizards (Maher & Wyatt, 2017). According to Scanlon (Wyatt, 2021), most of these animals are trafficked through direct delivery using methods such as hiding them in luggage or tied together with the courier's body. Cases of reptile sales in Australia are smuggled and hidden in teddy bears. This illegal animal trade occurs in two directions, some selling abroad and entering the country, as well as sales of animal skulls and ivory. However, the scale of wildlife trade between Indonesia and Australia is still a small compared to other illegal animal trade practices, the volume of which is relatively high, and the trade is carried out using containers. In several areas, we see poaching on an industrial scale and smuggling carried out to gain high profits and have neatly arranged transit routes.

3.2.2 Online-Based Illegal Animal Sales Mode

The era of globalization has been very influential in sales marketing and long-term communication regarding the illegal animal trade between Australia and Indonesia. Online trading platforms such as Facebook and other marketplaces also play an essential role in the illegal animal trade. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) conducted a joint study with the Indonesian Wildlife Conversation Society (WCS) program from April 2021 to March 2022, and there were 996 advertisements from 421 seller accounts offering wild animals or animal body parts on e-commerce platforms (Zulbahri, 2019). According to the Policy Analysis of the Directorate of Species and Genetic Diversity Conservation, Krismando Padang said that Facebook ranks first in finding the most advertisements and illegal animal sales accounts (Ministry of the Environment and Forestry, 2020). Most illegal animals traded online are protected animals, and 45 out of 60 types of animals are also protected. Accounts of sellers who have introduced wild animals are also spread across 21 provinces in Indonesia (Ministry of the Environment and Forestry, 2023). The three provinces that have the accounts with the most sellers are DKI Jakarta (161 accounts), West Java (80 accounts), and Central Java (55 accounts). Some marketplaces and social media collaborate as a forum for placing advertisements (Wicaksono, 2023).

In accounts that use the marketplace to carry out the modus operandi and tactics of trade transactions, account holders who sell wild animals usually use letter and number codes to identify the animals. The account holders also include a WhatsApp number so that it is easier to interact further, and they use a joint account to carry out animal buying and selling

transactions. The e-commerce platform is a widely respected platform for illegal animal traders. Each illegal animal seller uses two platforms to trade illegal animals without obstacles. According to the author's analysis, it can be seen from the rise in online sales of illegal animals that it has also made it very easy to open a more comprehensive network for other individuals to be able to commit these crimes so that the perpetrators cannot be identified easily because they do it using online methods. Juridical analysis of regulations relating to illegal animals, based on Law (U.U.) No. 5 of 1990, concerning the conservation of biological resources and ecosystems, does not yet regulate the existence of online forms of wildlife trade as one of the *modus operandi* of crimes against wildlife that has been protected (Setiawan, 2020). Illegal animal trafficking has various modes, especially online-based, which is not easy to eradicate or legally ensnare. 2012-2016, Bareskrim Polri handled many cases, with 26 police reports. Many modes have been found, such as free trade in certain areas, the rise of animal markets, communities under the guise of animal lovers, and smuggling outside and within the country, such as airports, ports, and other transportation places.

These modes often occur nowadays due to the progress of globalization, as explained by James O. Finckenauer, that transnational crime can expand due to advances in technology and globalization, which have had a significant impact, especially the ease of illegal animal trade using online platforms between illegal animal traders. Australia and Indonesia trade routes currently make it easier for animal traders to market their animals. The current mode of illegal animal trade continues to develop in a neat and organized manner following existing developments and conditions, other more specific modes such as including invalid information, mixing several types of legal and illegal animals, using passenger ships to smuggle animals to be traded, using women as couriers, hiding wild animals among antiques and making wild animals into jewelry. If you look at a situation like this, the author sees that online platforms are the most significant forum because the whereabouts of the perpetrators are not traced, so it is difficult to find traces of the perpetrators. If seen from the concept of transnational crime, the beginning of illegal animal trade transactions can be through various methods and media, starting from advertising in the mass media, animal exhibitions, direct and mobile sales, communication through word of mouth, communication between every animal lover community to electronic stores on social media. In response to developments in technology and information, there are various reasons why the trend of wildlife trade via online trading in Indonesia and Australia is increasing. The online animal trading situation is considered safer for traders because the animals do not always have to be present.

Most of the transactions for purchasing illegal animals use the Cash On Delivery (COD) method, selling wild animals involving the bodies of wild animals, selling illegal animals that are still alive, including newborn baby animals, which are in high demand for keeping (Syahrin & Utomo, 2019). Both the Indonesian and Australian governments have traced every site for buying and selling illegal animals; the syndicates of traders very openly provide descriptions of the animals that will be bought and sold by including information on the types of animals and protected animals, whether protected by the government or international institutions. The total prices set by traders are complete with photos of each animal displayed on social media.

Percentage of Wild Animals Species Most Traded Via Social Media in November 2015- April 2016

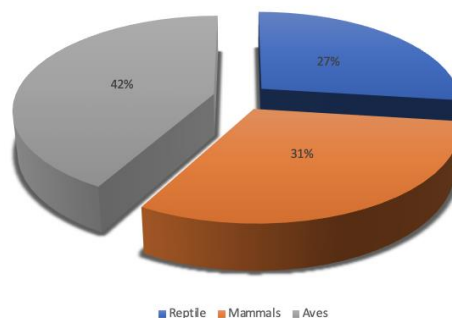


Figure 2 Percentage of Animal Types Traded via Social Media 2015-2016 (Arinta, 2019)

Figure 2 shows that according to WWF Indonesia, the types of animals most in demand and sold online are mammals at 31%, reptiles at 27%, and aves/birds at 42%. The black market for illegal animals in Australia, which are imported and exported to Indonesia, is increasingly worrying today. Not only social media but online commerce sites such as E Bay or Gumtree are also dominated by the black market for animal trafficking, such as the sale of rare and rare reptiles in Australia. Traditional elephant ivory traded by illegal individuals has also appeared on online auction sites in Australia. The ivory can be easily detected and where the ivory comes from, according to Dr Rebecca Johnson, head of the Wildlife Genome Museum in Australia. Australian Federal Investigators also confiscated various ornaments and jewelry made from elephant ivory bone, which had a value of AUD\$80,000 and had been confiscated from two houses in Sydney (Arinta, 2019).

4. Conclusion

Illegal animal trafficking is a part of transnational organized crime that is no less important than other crimes. This crime has become a problematic phenomenon to deal with today. This crime has turned into a dark or illegal business that is detrimental to many parties but profitable for illegal animal trade syndicates. Australia and Indonesia are two countries related to this; they have different cases, but it cannot be denied that this crime has brought a threat to global issues because it has an impact on other aspects such as social, political, economic, ecosystem, and other aspects that are detrimental. The challenges and obstacles felt by the two countries when implementing international cooperation are things that cannot be hidden any longer in the current era of globalization because it makes it easier for syndicates to commit and spread this crime. If we look at several factors, the reason why there are illegal animal trade cases between Indonesian and Indian crime groups is because of their extensive networks and the weak laws that both countries have to deal with this problem. Therefore, the novelty offered by the author is to see the weak laws of the two countries as relatively strong factors by analyzing various factors from aspects of globalization and technology that can be used as strong reasons for this phenomenon. Some recommendations and suggestions can be given by the author regarding the phenomenon of illegal animal trade, namely: 1) the country must be able to collaborate with international organizations and global governance, which can help formulate and assist the country. There is a more significant presence of civil society, which shows that the country cannot overcome this problem alone. Neither the Indonesian nor Australian governments can handle this problem alone; 2) governance is a collective property and does not depend solely on a state. NGOs are a form of global governance with a vast network. According to the author, NGOs can influence and supervise countries in developing

a global governance regime regarding the phenomenon of illegal animal trade; 3) to overcome the crime of illegal animal trade, multilateral cooperation is needed; it cannot only be bilateral or unilateral in order to bring together a new policy and ideology to overcome this crime of illegal animal trade. In order to create a new order and way to eradicate the crime of illegal animal trade, all global actors and governance need to collaborate.

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