



Reconstruction of Forest Licensing Policy in Preventing Greenwashing Perspectives of Islamic Law and Environmental Law in Indonesia

Indri Septiana*¹, Sunarno², Hasrin Jamrudin³
Universitas muhammadiyah yogyakarta

Corresponding Author: Indri Septiana: indri.septiana.psc24@mail.umy.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Greenwashing,
Forest Licensing,
Islamic Environmental Law

Received : 12 February

Revised : 23 March

Accepted: 17 April

©2026 Septiana, Sunarno,
Jamrudin (s): This is an
open-access article
distributed under the terms
of the [Creative Commons
Atribusi 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



ABSTRACT

Increasing demand for forest resource utilization in Indonesia has intensified environmental pressures and triggered the emergence of *greenwashing* practices within the forestry sector. Forest licensing, which should function as an instrument of environmental control, often operates merely as administrative legitimacy for business activities that do not fully reflect ecological sustainability. This condition reveals a gap between formal legality and ecological integrity in forest governance. Integrating environmental law with Islamic legal principles offers a normative and ethical framework to strengthen sustainable forest governance. This research employs a normative qualitative legal method using statutory, conceptual, and case approaches. Legal materials include legislation on forestry and environmental protection, scholarly literature on *greenwashing* and environmental governance, and Islamic legal sources related to environmental ethics and natural resource management. Data were collected through library research and analyzed qualitatively using legal interpretation and descriptive-analytical techniques. The findings indicate that Indonesia's forest licensing framework is normatively comprehensive; however, its implementation remains dominated by administrative compliance rather than ecological performance, creating opportunities for *greenwashing*. The study suggests reconstructing forest licensing policies by strengthening ecological evaluation, public participation, transparency, and supervision mechanisms grounded in both environmental law and Islamic legal principles to prevent *greenwashing* and ensure sustainable forest governance.

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the issue of environmental sustainability has become a major concern in global and national development policies. The forestry sector as one of the main pillars of the ecosystem and the national economy is facing increasing pressure due to the increasing need for investment and exploitation of natural resources (WIDYASTUTI, 2025). In the midst of efforts to encourage sustainable development, a phenomenon has emerged *greenwashing*, which is a practice when corporations or institutions claim to carry out environmentally friendly activities to gain public and economic legitimacy, even though the activities carried out actually cause ecological damage (SINAGA, 2024). This phenomenon not only damages the environment, but also erodes public trust in state policies in protecting forests and natural resources (Simbolon, 2025).

In the context of Indonesian forestry, the practice of *greenwashing* is often closely related to the forest use licensing system. Permits that are supposed to function as an instrument of environmental control and protection often turn into a tool of administrative legitimacy for activities that are not fully sustainable (Ismail, 2025). Through the ownership of official permits, legality certificates, and EIA documents, companies can build an image as a law-abiding and sustainability-oriented business actor. However, in practice, it is not uncommon to find forest clearing activities, conflicts with local communities, and ecosystem damage that persist even though the licensing requirements have been administratively met. This condition shows that there is a gap between formal legality and ecological integrity in forestry governance in Indonesia (Leblebici Kocer et al., 2025).

Policy transformation through Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation and its derivative regulations has changed the structure of forestry licensing to be more integrated through the Forest Utilization Business Licensing (PBPH) scheme and the risk-based Online Single Submission system (OSS-RBA) (Aronczyk, 2024). This reform aims to accelerate investment and improve bureaucratic efficiency. But on the other hand, simplifying licensing procedures has the potential to widen the space for it to occur *greenwashing* if not balanced with substantive oversight, transparency, and adequate public participation (Zheng & Zhang, 2024). Permits that are too investment-oriented risk ignoring the principles of prudence and environmental protection, so that permits only serve as administrative legitimacy without guaranteeing ecological sustainability (Handayani et al., 2025).

Various cases of forest destruction, land conflicts, and ecological disasters such as floods and landslides in a number of regions in Indonesia show that the weakness of the licensing system is still a fundamental problem (Handayani et al., 2025). Permits issued without adequate ecological verification contribute to deforestation and environmental degradation, while also opening up opportunities for corporations to build sustainability narratives that do not conform to factual conditions on the ground (Velasco Molpeceres et al., 2023). Thus, the practice *greenwashing* in the forestry sector, it cannot be separated from the weakness of licensing policies that have not fully integrated the principles of

good environmental governance (*good environmental governance*) and the principle of prudence (*precautionary principle*)(Aeschlimann, 2025).

In addition to the perspective of environmental law and state administrative law, forest management issues and practices *greenwashing* It is also relevant to be analyzed through the perspective of Islamic law. In Islamic teachings, human beings are positioned as *khalifah fil ardh* who have the responsibility of maintaining the balance of nature and preventing environmental damage. The Qur'an expressly prohibits the act of destroying the earth after it has been created properly, which shows that the exploitation of natural resources that cause ecological damage is contrary to the basic principles of sharia(Santoso & Khisbiyah, 2021). Unsustainable forest management, as well as practices *greenwashing* which displays false sustainability claims, can be seen as a form of deviation from trust and justice in the use of natural resources(Kusuma et al., 2023).

Principle *maqasid al-shariah* emphasizing the importance of safeguarding the lives, property, and sustainability of future generations, which in the modern context can be interpreted as protecting the environment. Thus, the integration of Islamic law perspectives in forest licensing policy analysis is important to strengthen the ethical and normative dimensions of environmental governance. This approach allows licensing to be understood not only as an instrument of administrative legality, but also as a mandate to safeguard the public benefit and ecosystem sustainability(Choudhury, 2015).

Based on these conditions, efforts are needed to reconstruct forest licensing policies that are able to close the *greenwashing* gap and ensure that every permit issued truly reflects a commitment to ecological sustainability and justice values. This reconstruction is not only related to the normative aspects of laws and regulations, but also concerns the integration of environmental ethical values in Islamic law, transparency, accountability, and public participation. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the weaknesses of existing forest licensing policies and formulate a more resilient licensing policy model in preventing *greenwashing* practices in Indonesia through environmental law and Islamic law approaches.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Studies on *greenwashing* and forestry governance have developed in the environmental law and public policy literature, especially in the context of sustainable development and natural resource management. Conceptually, *greenwashing* is understood as a practice when a corporation or institution displays an environmentally friendly image through sustainability claims, certifications, or social responsibility reports, but the activities carried out do not fully reflect a commitment to environmental protection. This phenomenon creates a gap between formal legality and ecological integrity, and has the potential to undermine public trust in legal systems and environmental policies.

In the Indonesian context, a number of studies have highlighted the linkages between *greenwashing* and weaknesses in natural resource licensing governance. emphasizing the importance of integrating economic law and environmental law in preventing *greenwashing* in the plantation sector, the need

for *collaborative governance* in forest destruction control (Zhang et al., 2025). Other studies show that weak licensing oversight, lack of transparency, and dominance of administrative approaches in issuing permits are the main factors that open up space for practice *greenwashing* in the forestry and environmental sectors. Shaw and Sands also revealed that the disparity between environmental regulations and implementation on the ground is a global challenge in realizing effective environmental governance (Pandjaitan et al., 2023).

On the other hand, the literature on forest licensing policies within the framework of state administrative law places licensing as an instrument of state control over the use of natural resources. Licensing not only serves to provide business legality, but also serves as a preventive mechanism to ensure that forest utilization activities run in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and environmental protection. However, in practice, licensing systems are often more oriented towards meeting administrative requirements than evaluating ecological substances. This condition causes permits to potentially become a means of formal legitimacy for activities that are not fully sustainable.

Although much has been done on *greenwashing* and forestry governance, much of the research still focuses on positive legal and public policy perspectives. Normative approaches that integrate Islamic legal perspectives in *greenwashing* analysis and forest licensing policies are still relatively limited. In fact, Islamic law has fundamental principles related to environmental and natural resource management that are relevant to the concept of sustainable development and ecological justice.

In Islamic law, the management of natural resources is based on the concept of *khalifah fil ardh*, which is the responsibility of humans as guardians of the earth who are obliged to maintain the balance of the ecosystem and prevent damage. The Qur'an emphasizes the prohibition of doing damage to the earth and the importance of maintaining the balance of nature as part of the mandate that must be accounted for. This principle is in line with the concept of sustainability in modern environmental law which emphasizes a balance between economic, social, and ecological interests (Amelia et al., 2025).

In addition, the concept *maqasid al-shariah* provide a normative framework that emphasizes the protection of the lives, property, and sustainability of future generations. (Nurhasanah et al., 2024) In the context of forest management, this principle can be interpreted as an obligation to preserve the environment and prevent overexploitation that can cause ecological damage. Practice *greenwashing* that display false sustainability claims is also contrary to the principle of honesty (*sidq*), justice (*adl*), and prohibition of fraud (*tadlis*) in muamalah (Mufidah et al., 2025). Thus, the perspective of Islamic law can enrich the analysis of environmental governance and provide an ethical dimension in the control of practices *greenwashing*.

Based on the literature review, there is a research gap in integrating the perspectives of environmental law and Islamic law in the analysis of forest licensing policies. This research seeks to fill this gap by examining the practice of *greenwashing* in the forest licensing system through the approach of

environmental administration law and Islamic legal principles. The integration of these two perspectives is expected to make a theoretical contribution to the development of environmental law studies based on ethical values, while offering a more fair, transparent, and sustainable model for forest licensing policy reconstruction.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a normative legal research method with a qualitative approach that focuses on the analysis of legal norms, legal principles, and concepts related to forest licensing policies and *greenwashing practices*. Normative research was chosen because it aims to examine the compatibility between the applicable legal framework and its implementation in preventing *greenwashing practices*, as well as to examine the relevance of Islamic legal values in environmental governance and natural resource management.

The approaches used include several types. First, the statute approach, which is carried out by examining various laws and regulations related to forestry and the environment, such as Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, as well as other derivative regulations including Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 and risk-based licensing policies through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system (Handayani et al., 2025). This approach aims to analyze the normative framework of forest licensing policies in the national legal system.

Second, the conceptual approach, which is used to study concepts *greenwashing*, sustainable development, *good environmental governance*, as well as the principle of prudence (*precautionary principle*) in environmental law. This approach also integrates concepts in Islamic law, such as *maqasid al-shariah*, *maslahah*, *khalifah fil ardh*, as well as the principles of justice and trust in the management of natural resources. The integration of this conceptual approach aims to support normative analysis that is not only based on positive law, but also ethical and moral values in Islamic law (Kostruba et al., 2023).

Third, the case approach, which is carried out through the study of various phenomena of forest destruction, land use conflicts, and practice indications *greenwashing* in the forestry sector in Indonesia related to the licensing system. This approach is used to identify gaps between normative provisions and implementation on the ground, as well as to assess the effectiveness of licensing policies in preventing environmental damage (Mendes et al., 2025).

The legal materials used in this study consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include laws and regulations related to forestry, environment, and licensing governance. Secondary legal materials are books, scientific journal articles, and academic publications that discuss *greenwashing*, environmental law, and Islamic law related to environmental and natural resource management. Meanwhile, tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other relevant supporting documents.

The collection of legal materials is carried out through library *research*, then analyzed qualitatively using legal interpretation techniques and descriptive-analytical analysis. The analysis was carried out by examining the relationship between positive legal norms, principles of good environmental governance, and Islamic legal values in preventing *greenwashing practices*. The results of the analysis are then used to formulate a reconstruction of forest licensing policies that are more accountable, transparent, and oriented towards ecological sustainability and public benefit

RESULTS

Normative Framework for Forest Licensing Policy in the Environmental and Forestry Law System in Indonesia

The regulation of forest licensing policies in Indonesia is an integral part of the environmental and forestry legal system that aims to control the use of forest resources in order to remain in line with the principles of sustainable development. Within the framework of national law, forest licensing not only functions as an administrative instrument to provide business legality, but also as a tool for state control over forest use so as not to cause ecological damage (Chandra, 2025). Therefore, the forestry licensing system in Indonesia is regulated through various interintegrated laws and regulations, especially Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, as well as derivative regulations such as Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management.

Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry is the main basis for forest management in Indonesia which emphasizes that forests are controlled by the state and their management must be aimed at maximizing the prosperity of the people while still paying attention to the preservation of environmental functions. In this framework, every use of forest areas by business actors is required to obtain a permit from the government as a form of control over activities that have the potential to cause forest damage. Forestry permits are positioned as an administrative legal instrument that allows the state to supervise, coach, and enforce the law against permit holders in the event of violations of sustainable forest management provisions (Najicha & Handayani, 2017).

Furthermore, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management strengthens the licensing function as an instrument to prevent environmental damage through the obligation of Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA) or UKL-UPL for every activity that has the potential to cause environmental impacts. This law affirms that environmental permits are the main prerequisites before the issuance of business licenses or forest use permits (Herlina & Duana, 2022). Thus, forestry licensing cannot be separated from environmental protection mechanisms that emphasize the principles of prudence, pollution prevention, and community participation in the decision-making process.

The latest developments in forestry licensing policy occurred after the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation which changed

the licensing structure of the forestry sector to be more integrated through the Forest Utilization Business Licensing (PBPH) scheme (Lestari & Djanggih, 2019). This scheme brings together different types of forest use permits into a single licensing nomenclature that is integrated with the risk-based Online Single Submission (OSS-RBA) system. Through this system, the level of risk of business activities becomes the basis for determining licensing requirements, so that activities with high risks to the environment are still required to meet strict requirements such as EIA and environmental approvals (Handayani et al., 2025).

In addition, Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 provides more detailed arrangements regarding the implementation of environmental protection and management, including environmental licensing procedures, environmental approvals, and administrative law supervision and enforcement mechanisms. This regulation emphasizes that risk-based licensing must still ensure environmental protection through the application of the principles of prudence and accountability. Thus, although the licensing system has been simplified to support investment, the aspect of environmental protection remains a fundamental requirement in the issuance of forest use permits (Effendi et al., 2021).

Overall, the legal framework for forest licensing in Indonesia shows the integration of forestry law and environmental law in regulating sustainable forest use. However, in its implementation, there are still various challenges, such as overlapping authority, weak supervision, and dominance of the administrative approach in issuing permits. This condition shows that although normatively forest licensing policies have been comprehensively regulated, their effectiveness in maintaining forest sustainability still depends heavily on the consistency of law enforcement and the integrity of governance in the forestry sector.

Greenwashing in the Forest Licensing System and the Urgency of Forest Policy Reconstruction in Indonesia

Practice Greenwashing in the forestry sector in Indonesia is increasingly a serious concern because it has the potential to weaken the function of environmental law as an instrument of ecological protection. Greenwashing in the context of forest licensing is not only interpreted as a misleading marketing strategy, but also as a form of abuse of administrative legality to build an image of sustainability that is not in line with the ecological conditions on the ground (Parsaulian, 2020). In practice, companies can obtain forest use permits formally in accordance with legal procedures, but their operational activities lead to deforestation, forest degradation, and conflicts with indigenous peoples. This condition suggests that administrative legality often does not reflect true ecological integrity (Najicha & Handayani, 2017).

The potential for greenwashing in Indonesia's forest licensing system appears at several crucial points. First, at the stage of preparing environmental documents such as EIAs, which are often formalistic and do not fully represent environmental conditions in the field. Second, at the stage of issuing permits, which emphasizes administrative completeness rather than the evaluation of ecological substances. Third, at the stage of post-permit supervision which is still

weak so that violations of environmental commitments are not immediately acted upon firmly. In these conditions, permits that should function as a control instrument have turned into legitimacy for unsustainable forest exploitation practices. This phenomenon is seen in various cases of large-scale forest clearing that are formally permitted, but substantially cause environmental damage and social conflict.

This problem shows that Indonesia's forest licensing system still faces a gap between administrative compliance and ecological compliance. Therefore, it is necessary to reconstruct forest licensing policies that are not only oriented towards ease of investment, but also place the principles of prudence, transparency, accountability, and public participation as the main foundations. The reconstruction of the policy must be directed at strengthening the function of permits as an instrument to prevent greenwashing through the integration of substantive ecological assessments, technology-based supervision, and community involvement in the supervision process.

In addition, strengthening coordination between government agencies, increasing transparency of licensing data, and implementing strict administrative sanctions against environmental violations are important steps in preventing greenwashing practices. The reconstruction of forest licensing policies also needs to take into account global developments related to environmental governance and international market demands for sustainable, deforestation-free products. Thus, the forest licensing system not only functions as a tool of business legality, but also as a mechanism for environmental protection and ecological justice.

Through the reconstruction of forest licensing policies oriented towards ecological integrity and good governance, it is hoped that the practice of greenwashing can be minimized and the function of environmental law as an instrument of development control can run effectively. This approach is important to ensure that forest management in Indonesia not only meets the aspects of administrative legality, but also ensures the sustainability of ecosystems and the welfare of communities in a sustainable manner.

Reconstruction of Forest Licensing Policy in Preventing Greenwashing through the Integration of Environmental Law Principles and Islamic Law

The reconstruction of the ideal forest licensing policy in preventing the practice of greenwashing requires the strengthening of a normative framework that is not only oriented to administrative legality, but also to ecological integrity and ethical values in the management of natural resources (WIDYASTUTI, 2025). In Indonesia's environmental law system, forest licensing should function as an instrument of state control over forest use to be in line with the principles of sustainable development, the precautionary principle, transparency, and accountability. However, the dominance of administrative approaches in the issuance of permits often opens up space for greenwashing practices, where formal legality is used to build an image of sustainability without being followed by real environmental performance.

The reconstruction of forest licensing policy needs to be directed at strengthening the evaluation of ecological substances at every stage of licensing, from planning, issuance of permits, to post-permit supervision. The licensing

process is not enough to assess the completeness of administrative documents such as EIA or environmental approvals, but must ensure that the document reflects actual ecological conditions and is implemented consistently. Strengthening technology-based surveillance systems, disclosure of licensing data, and public participation are important elements in preventing information manipulation that has the potential to cause greenwashing. In addition, the application of strict administrative and criminal sanctions against violations of environmental commitments needs to be strengthened to ensure permit holder compliance.

The integration of Islamic legal perspectives provides an ethical and normative dimension in the reconstruction of forest licensing policies. In Islamic law, natural resource management is based on the concept of *caliph fil ardh*, which is the responsibility of humans as guardians of the earth who are obliged to maintain the balance of the ecosystem and prevent damage. This principle emphasizes that forest use must not cause harm to communities and future generations. Greenwashing practices that feature false sustainability claims are contrary to the principles of honesty (*sidq*), fairness (*adl*), and trust in natural resource management (WIDYASTUTI, 2025).

Furthermore, the concept of *maqasid al-shariah* emphasizes the importance of maintaining the lives, property, and sustainability of future generations, which in the context of the environment can be interpreted as an obligation to preserve the ecosystem (Nurhasanah et al., 2024). Therefore, the ideal forest licensing policy should be oriented towards the public benefit (*maslahah*) and the prevention of damage (*dar' al-mafasid*) (Farida & Handoko, 2021). The integration of these principles can be realized through licensing policies that place ecological sustainability as the main indicator, strengthen the moral responsibility of permit holders, and ensure ecological justice for affected communities.

By integrating the principles of environmental law and Islamic law, the reconstruction of forest licensing policies in Indonesia is expected to be able to close the gap in greenwashing practices and strengthen equitable and sustainable natural resource governance. Licensing is no longer positioned solely as an instrument of business legality, but as a monitoring mechanism and mandate to maintain forest sustainability and community welfare in a sustainable manner. This integration also strengthens the moral legitimacy of environmental policies and encourages the creation of transparent, accountable, and sustainability-oriented forestry governance.

DISCUSSION

The normative framework of forest licensing policy in Indonesia has basically been comprehensively regulated through the integration of the Forestry Law, the Environmental Protection and Management Law, and their implementing regulations. In the environmental law system, licensing functions as an instrument of state control over the use of natural resources so that it remains in harmony with the principles of sustainable development and ecosystem protection. However, in practice, the control function has not run

optimally because the permit issuance process still tends to be oriented towards fulfilling administrative requirements rather than substantive ecological evaluation. This condition shows that there is a gap between the normative legal framework and the implementation in the field that opens up space for *greenwashing practices* in the forestry sector.

The findings of the study show that *greenwashing* practices in forest licensing systems arise from a mismatch between administrative compliance and ecological compliance. Formal legality through licensing documents, certifications, and sustainability reports is often used as legitimacy for business activities that factually still cause forest destruction and social conflict. From the perspective of environmental law, this condition shows the weak supervisory and accountability functions in licensing governance. Licensing, which is supposed to be an instrument to prevent environmental damage, has the potential to become a means of administrative justification for unsustainable activities. Therefore, strengthening the principles of prudence, transparency, and public participation is important in ensuring that licensing truly functions as an instrument of environmental protection.

When analyzed through the perspective of Islamic law, the practice of *greenwashing* in forest licensing can be seen as a form of deviation from the principles of trust and justice in natural resource management. In Islamic teachings, humans are positioned as *caliphs fil ardh* who have the responsibility of maintaining the balance of nature and preventing environmental damage. Any policy related to the use of natural resources must be oriented towards the public benefit and the sustainability of future generations. Therefore, the issuance of permits that are only oriented to economic interests without considering ecological impacts is contrary to the basic values in Islamic law that emphasize moral responsibility in environmental management.

The practice of *greenwashing* can also be associated with the concept of *tadlis* in Islamic law, which is the act of displaying information that does not correspond to reality to obtain profit. Sustainability claims that are not in line with ecological conditions in the field are a form of misinformation that is contrary to the principles of honesty (*sidq*) and justice (*adl*). In the context of forest licensing governance, transparency and accountability are important prerequisites for the resulting policies to be not only legally valid, but also in accordance with ethical and moral values in natural resource management.

Furthermore, the concept of *maqasid al-shariah* provides a normative framework that is relevant in the analysis of forest licensing policies. The main purpose of sharia in protecting the lives, property, and sustainability of future generations can be interpreted as an obligation to preserve the environment and prevent ecological damage. Forest destruction that impacts natural disasters, water crises, and loss of livelihoods shows that failure to manage permits not only impacts the environment, but also on the social and economic well-being of the community. Therefore, the ideal forest licensing policy should be oriented towards the public benefit (*maslahah*) and the prevention of damage (*dar' al-mafasid*).

The integration of environmental law principles and Islamic law in the reconstruction of forest licensing policies is important to strengthen the normative and ethical dimensions in natural resource governance. Licensing must be positioned not only as an instrument of administrative legality, but also as a mandate that contains a moral responsibility to maintain the sustainability of the ecosystem. Strengthening data-based supervision, disclosure of licensing information, and community participation are strategic steps to prevent *greenwashing* practices. Thus, the reconstruction of forest licensing policies that integrate the principles of ecological sustainability and Islamic legal values is expected to be able to realize transparent, accountable, and equitable forestry governance for current and future generations.

CONCLUSION

This research shows that forest licensing policies in Indonesia normatively have a comprehensive legal framework through the integration of forestry law and environmental law. Licensing is designed not only as an instrument of business legality, but also as a mechanism for state control to ensure that forest utilization is in line with the principles of sustainable development. However, in its implementation, there is still a gap between administrative compliance and ecological compliance, so permits are often used as formal legitimacy that opens up space for *greenwashing* practices in forest management.

The findings of the study confirm that *greenwashing practices* in the forestry sector arise from weak supervision, dominance of administrative approaches in the issuance of permits, and the lack of optimal integration of the principles of transparency, accountability, and public participation in licensing governance. This condition shows that forest licensing has not fully functioned as an instrument to prevent environmental damage. Therefore, the reconstruction of forest licensing policies needs to be directed at strengthening the evaluation of ecological substances, increasing the disclosure of licensing information, and consistent law enforcement against violations of environmental commitments.

From the perspective of Islamic law, the management of forests and natural resources is a mandate that must be carried out fairly and responsibly. The principle of *caliph fil ardh* places humans as guardians of the earth who are obliged to maintain the balance of the ecosystem and prevent environmental damage. The practice of *greenwashing* featuring false sustainability claims is contrary to the values of honesty (*sidq*), justice (*adl*), and the prohibition of misinformation (*tadlis*) in Islamic law. In addition, the concept of *maqasid al-shariah* emphasizes the importance of safeguarding the lives, property, and sustainability of future generations, which in the modern context includes environmental protection and ecological justice.

The integration of environmental law principles and Islamic law in the reconstruction of forest licensing policies provides a stronger normative and ethical dimension in preventing *greenwashing* practices. Licensing should be positioned not only as an instrument of administrative legality, but also as a mechanism of supervision and moral responsibility in safeguarding forests and public welfare.

With policy reconstruction oriented towards transparency, accountability, public participation, and ecological justice values, it is hoped that forest licensing governance in Indonesia will be able to realize sustainable, equitable natural resource management, and in line with the principles of environmental law and Islamic law.

REFERENCES

- Aeschlimann, M. (2025). Banks' climate commitments: a silver lining for climate action or just hot air? First evidence from the Swiss mortgage business. *Climate Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2025.2471342>
- Amelia, N., Mardiyah, B. S., Bella, S., & Kurahman, O. T. (2025). The implementation of the concept of the Fil-Ard Caliph as the basis for the development of green skills for elementary school students. *IQRO: Journal of Islamic Education*, 8(3), 1083–1098.
- Aronczyk, M. (2024). When Corporations Care: A Reassessment of the Debunking Paradigm in Environmental Communication. *Environmental Communication*, 18(1–2), 132–137. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17524032.2023.2296836>
- Chandra, F. (2025). Community-Based Forestry Management of Customary Law in the Framework of a Green Constitution in Indonesia. *Adagium: Scientific Journal of Law*, 3(1), 104–119.
- Choudhury, M. A. (2015). Res extensa et res cogitans de maqasid as-shari'ah. *International Journal of Law and Management*, 57(6), 662–693. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJLMA-07-2014-0046>
- Effendi, H., Mursalin, M., & Sonaji, R. (2021). The dynamics of environmental approval in the perspective of Government Regulation number 22 of 2021 and its derivative regulations. *Journal of Environmental Sustainability Management*, 759–787.
- Farida, A., & Handoko, P. (2021). Normative and islamic theology on the enforcement of COVID-19 health protocol in Indonesia. *HTS Theologiese Studies / Theological Studies*, 77(3). <https://doi.org/10.4102/hts.v77i3.6531>
- Handayani, I. G. A. K. R., Yosiana, C., & Kongrawd, S. (2025). Reform of Environmental Approval Policy for Renewable Energy in Indonesia. *Journal of Sustainable Development and Regulatory Issues*, 3(2), 286–323. <https://doi.org/10.53955/jsderi.v3i2.101>
- Herlina, N., & Duana, R. (2022). Enforcement of environmental laws through non-penal legal remedies according to Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. *Galuh Justisi Scientific Journal*, 10(2), 305–319.
- Ismail, S. W. (2025). Corporate Civil Liability for Environmental Damage: A Case Study of Greenwashing. *Al-Zayn: Journal of Social Sciences & Law*, 3(3), 3093–3105.
- Kostruba, A., Haliantyach, M., Iskra, S., & Dryshliuk, A. (2023). Legal Gaps: Concept, Content, Problems of the Role of Legal Doctrine in Overcoming them. *Statute Law Review*, 44(2). <https://doi.org/10.1093/slr/hmac016>
- Kusuma, A. F., Sahide, M. A. K., Purwanto, R. H., Ismariana, E., Santoso, W. B., Wulandari, E., & Maryudi, A. (2023). Emergent Institutional Issues from

- New Tenure Reforms and Social-Forestry Initiatives in Indonesia: Notes from The Field. *Forest and Society*, 7(2), 450–466. <https://doi.org/10.24259/fs.v7i2.28319>
- Leblebici Kocer, L., Ulucak, Z., & Delice Akca, T. (2025). The role of environmental concern in purchasing decision on organic food and the link to greenwashing. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 27(9), 21305–21328. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-023-04150-8>
- Lestari, S. E., & Djanggih, H. (2019). The Urgency of the Licensing Law and its Enforcement as a Means of Preventing Environmental Pollution. *Legal Issues*, 48(2), 147. <https://doi.org/10.14710/mmh.48.2.2019.147-163>
- Mendes, J. A. J., Oliveira, A. Y., Santos, L. S., Gerolamo, M. C., & Zuin, V. G. Z. (2025). A theoretical framework to support green agripreneurship avoiding greenwashing. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 27(9), 21779–21835. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-024-04965-z>
- Mufidah, F. N., Gofur, M. A., & Soraya, N. (2025). The role of Islamic business ethics in preventing producer fraud and building consumer trust. *Accounting Management Business Research Media*, 1(1), 14–22.
- Najicha, F. U., & Handayani, I. G. A. K. R. (2017). The legal politics of forestry legislation in granting permits for mining activities in forest areas is reviewed from the strategy of equitable environmental management. *Journal of Law and Economic Development*, 5(1).
- Nurhasanah, N., Ridwan, A. H., & Rustiman, U. (2024). Force Majeure from the Perspective of Islamic Economic Law: A Critical Review of Shari'ah Banking's Response to COVID 19 in Indonesia. *Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law and Practice*, 20(2), 137–149. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85201086907&partnerID=40&md5=72a5628d7bfe9e1990eae2ea8a0b7985>
- Pandjaitan, M. B., Safa, R., & Suwarno, P. (2023). Political Analysis of Mineral and Coal Governance Law on Environmental Conservation Peace. *Journal of Industrial Engineering & Management Research*, 4(5), 1–6.
- Parsaulian, B. (2020). Policy analysis in environmental law enforcement efforts in Indonesia. *Journal of Administrative Reform: A Scientific Journal for Realizing Civil Society*, 7(1), 56–62.
- Santoso, M. A. F., & Khisbiyah, Y. (2021). Islam-based peace education: Values, program, reflection and implication. *Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies*, 11(1), 185–207. <https://doi.org/10.18326/IJIMS.V11I1.185-207>
- Simbolon, A. (2025). RECONSTRUCTION OF CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY REGULATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE BASED ON ECOLOGICAL JUSTICE VALUES. Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang.
- SINAGA, J. M. (2024). RECONSTRUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS BASED ON ECOLOGICAL JUSTICE VALUES. Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang.
- Velasco Molpeceres, A., Zarauza-Castro, J., Pérez-Curiel, C., & Mateos-González, S. (2023). Slow Fashion as a Communication Strategy of Fashion Brands on

- Instagram. *Sustainability* (Switzerland), 15(1).
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su15010423>
- WIDYASTUTI, T. V. (2025). *Reconstruction of environmental permit regulations to realize legal harmonization based on ecological justice values*. Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang.
- Zhang, Z., Zheng, X., Lv, Q., & Meng, X. (2025). How institutional pressures influence corporate greenwashing strategies: Moderating effects of campaign-style environmental enforcement. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 373. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123914>
- Zheng, H., & Zhang, J. (2024). The power of crowds: The effect of online platform interactions on greenwashing. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 31(6), 6481–6503.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/csr.2933>