

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. CONCLUSION

1. The regulation of wildlife in international law is very important to protect biodiversity, which is increasingly threatened by human activities such as poaching, illegal trade, and habitat destruction. The main instrument regulating wildlife internationally is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), particularly Articles II, IV, and VIII, which govern the trade provisions of endangered species based on three categories in Appendices I, II, and III. Countries that ratify this convention are responsible for regulating international trade to prevent excessive exploitation. Furthermore, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), particularly Articles 6 and 10, emphasizes the importance of biodiversity conservation, including wildlife, with a focus on ecosystem preservation and the equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of biological resources. In addition, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), particularly Articles II, IV, and V, also plays an important role in the regulation and protection of migratory wildlife under the framework of international law. This convention highlights the responsibilities of the contracting parties in protecting species that migrate across national borders.
2. In Indonesia, giant guitarfish and wedgefish are species that are endangered due to overfishing. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) categorizes both species as endangered, and even the giant guitarfish falls into the critically endangered category. National regulations that protect biodiversity in Indonesia, Law No. 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources, include protection for endangered species, including rays. The efforts to protect giant guitarfish and wedgefish in Indonesia include the establishment of marine conservation areas such as marine national parks like Wakatobi National Park and Raja Ampat, which encompass coral reefs, seagrass beds, and

mangroves as important habitats for rays, surveillance patrols to prevent illegal fishing, coastal ecosystem restoration, and cooperation with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) regarding the reporting of catches of protected species, including rays. The establishment of conservation areas protects critical habitats such as coral reefs and mangroves, while sea patrols aided by modern technology help enforce regulations.

B. RECOMMENDATION

States that have ratified CITES and CBD should strengthen domestic law enforcement and develop digital monitoring systems to control the trade and exploitation of endangered species specially for wedgefish and giant guitarfish.

