

PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM SATWA LIAR MENURUT HUKUM INTERNASIONAL

(Studi Kasus Kelangkaan Ikan Pari Kekeh dan Pari Kikir di Indonesia)

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ABSTRAK

Kelangkaan ikan pari kekeh dan pari kikir di Indonesia sejak tahun 1980 dapat dikaitkan dengan beberapa faktor utama yang berhubungan dengan aktivitas manusia dan perubahan lingkungan. Salah satu faktor utama adalah penangkapan ikan secara berlebihan yang disebabkan oleh permintaan tinggi akan daging ikan pari untuk konsumsi manusia, serta sebagai objek perdagangan internasional dalam industri akuarium dan obat-obatan tradisional.

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang pengaturan satwa liar menurut hukum internasional serta perlindungan hukum terhadap kelangkaan ikan pari kekeh dan Pari Kikir di Indonesia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian yuridis normatif yang menggunakan pendekatan dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan kasus. Spesifikasi penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analitis, sumber data sekunder dengan metode penyajian melalui uraian yang sistematis dan logis kemudian dianalisis menggunakan metode analisis data yuridis kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan instrumen yang mengatur satwa liar dalam hukum internasional adalah Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) 1973 khususnya pada Artikel II, Artikel IV, dan Artikel VIII, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992 khususnya Artikel 6 dan Artikel 10, dan Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) 1979 khususnya Artikel II, Artikel IV, dan Artikel V. Upaya perlindungan hukum pari kekeh dan pari kikir di Indonesia yang telah dilakukan mencakup penetapan kawasan konservasi laut yaitu taman nasional laut seperti Taman Nasional Wakatobi dan Raja Ampat yang mencakup terumbu karang, padang lamun, dan mangrove sebagai habitat penting ikan pari, patroli pengawasan untuk mencegah penangkapan ikan ilegal, restorasi ekosistem pesisir, dan kerja sama dengan Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) terkait pelaporan tangkapan spesies yang dilindungi, termasuk ikan pari.

Kata kunci : hukum internasional, ikan pari kekeh, ikan pari kikir, konservasi laut Indonesia, perlindungan satwa liar

**Legal Protection Of Wildlife Under International Law
(Case Study of The Giant Guitarfish and Wedgefish Rarity in Indonesia)**

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ABSTRACT

The rarity of giant guitarfish and wedgefish in Indonesia can be attributed to several main factors related to human activities and environmental changes. One of the main factors is overfishing caused by the high demand for stingray meat for human consumption, as well as as an object of international trade in the aquarium industry and traditional medicine. Uncontrolled fishing practices and the use of fishing gear that damages the habitat, such as trawl nets and insensitive fishing, weaken the condition of the stingray population.

This study examines the regulation of wildlife under international law and the legal protection concerning the extinction of giant guitarfish and wedgefish in Indonesia. It employs a normative legal research method with a statutory approach and a case approach. The research is characterized by a descriptive-analytical method, utilizing secondary data sources. This research are systematically and logically presented and analyzed using a qualitative juridical analysis method.

The study reveals that the key international legal instruments governing wildlife include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) 1973, particularly Articles II, IV, and VIII; the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992, specifically Articles 6 and 10; and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) 1979, notably Articles II, IV, and V. Regarding legal protection against the extinction of giant guitarfish and wedgefish in Indonesia, various conservation efforts have been undertaken. These measures include the designation of marine conservation areas, such as Wakatobi National Park and Raja Ampat National Park, which encompass coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangrove forests as critical habitats for these species. Additional efforts involve surveillance patrols to prevent illegal fishing, coastal ecosystem restoration, and collaboration with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) to report the capture of protected species, including giant guitarfish and wedgefish.

Keywords : giant guitarfish, Indonesian marine, conservation, international law, wildlife protection, wedgefish