

RINGKASAN

Inka Fitriani
NIM 220510111

**PENEGAKAN HUKUM TINDAK PIDANA
MEMPERNIAGAKAN SATWA LIAR YANG
DILINDUNGI JENIS HARIMAU DAN BERUANG
MADU DI WILAYAH HUKUM KABUPATEN
ACEH UTARA.**

**(Dr. Muhammad Hatta, S.H., LL.M., Dan Prof. Dr.
Faisal, S. Ag., S.H., M. Hum.)**

Penelitian ini melatarbelakangi maraknya kasus perdagangan ilegal satwa liar yang dilindungi, khususnya Harimau Sumatera dan Beruang Madu di Kabupaten Aceh Utara. Meskipun instrumen hukum nasional seperti Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2024 tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya (KSDAHE) telah diterapkan dan vonis berat telah dijatuhkan melalui Putusan PN Lhoksukon Nomor 18/Pid.Sus-LH/2025/PN Lsk, perniagaan ilegal tetap masif terjadi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis proses penegakan hukum dan efektivitas lembaga penegak hukum dalam menanggulangi perniagaan satwa liar dilindungi tersebut.

Jenis penelitian yaitu penelitian hukum yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan peundang-undangan dan pendekatan sosiologis. Data diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan (*library research*) dan penelitian lapangan (*field research*). Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif (*descriptive analysis*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penegakan hukum oleh aparat penegak hukum telah berjalan secara represif hingga penjatuhan sanksi pidana penjara dan denda materiil. Dalam penerapannya, proses hukum berfokus pada delik perniagaan atau kepemilikan bagian tubuh satwa mati di sektor hilir (Pasal 40A ayat (1) huruf e UU No. 32 Tahun 2024). Pembuktian dakwaan lebih difokuskan pada pemenuhan unsur transaksi dan kepemilikan satwa, meskipun fakta persidangan menunjukkan adanya keterlibatan terdakwa pada tindakan penjeratan di hutan.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa penegakan hukum perniagaan satwa liar di Aceh Utara telah terpenuhi secara prosedural, namun memerlukan penguatan pada strategi penindakan dan pencegahan. Diharapkan ke depan dapat diterapkan formulasi dakwaan yang menggabungkan pasal perburuan dan perniagaan untuk menjangkau seluruh tahapan tindak pidana. Selain itu, diperlukan peningkatan kerja sama lintas sektor, optimalisasi patroli siber, serta program pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat di sekitar kawasan hutan guna menekan pemicu perburuan liar.

**Kata kunci : Penegakan Hukum, Tindak Pidana, Satwa Liar Dilindungi,
Harimau, Beruang Madu.**

SUMMARY

Inka Fitriani
NIM 220510111

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTED WILDLIFE
TRAFFICKING OF TIGER AND SUN BEAR
SPECIES (A RESEARCH STUDY IN NORTH ACEH
REGENCY)**

**(Dr. Muhammad Hatta, S.H., LL.M., and Prof. Dr. Faisal,
S. Ag., S.H., M. Hum.)**

This study is motivated by the increasing cases of illegal wildlife trade, particularly Sumatran Tigers and Sun Bears in North Aceh Regency. Even though national legal instruments like Law Number 32 of 2024 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems (KSDAHE) have been implemented and heavy sentences have been handed down through the Lhoksukon District Court Ruling Number 18/Pid.Sus-LH/2025/PN Lsk, illegal trading still happens on a large scale. This study aims to analyze the law enforcement process and the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in tackling the trade of these protected wild animals.

The type of research is empirical juridical legal research with a statutory approach and a sociological approach. Data is obtained through library research and field research. Data analysis is done descriptively.

Research results show that law enforcement by the authorities has been carried out repressively, including imposing prison sentences and monetary fines. In practice, the legal process focuses on business offenses or possession of parts of dead animals in the downstream sector (Article 40A paragraph (1) letter e of Law No. 32 of 2024). Evidence for the charges is more focused on fulfilling the elements of transactions and animal ownership, even though court facts show the defendant's involvement in snaring actions in the forest.

This study concludes that the enforcement of wildlife business laws in North Aceh has been procedurally fulfilled, but needs strengthening in enforcement and prevention strategies. It is hoped that in the future, a formulation of charges that combines hunting and business articles can be applied to cover all stages of criminal acts. In addition, there is a need to improve cross-sector collaboration, optimize cyber patrols, and implement community economic empowerment programs around forest areas to reduce the triggers of illegal hunting.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Criminal Acts, Protected Wildlife, Tigers, Sun Bears.