

**ANALYSIS**  
2022, JUNE

# KERUGIAN NEGARA DALAM KEJAHATAN SATWA LIAR DILINDUNGI

*State Loss in Endangered Animal  
Species Trade*

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Pada Maret 2022, BKSDA Palembang membakar belasan awetan harimau. Kucing besar yang seharusnya berlari bebas di hutan Sumatera itu hidupnya berakhir membeku di tangan pemburu. Kejahatan terhadap satwa liar masih terjadi hingga hari ini. Berbagai tindakan dan modus dilakukan demi mendapatkan rupiah dari satwa liar yang seharusnya menjadi benteng ekosistem.

Mulai dari perdagangan ilegal demi memenuhi keserakahan konsumen terhadap bagian tubuh indah fauna, hingga menjadikan jual beli satwa sebagai modus pencucian uang. Selain menimbulkan dampak terhadap kelangsungan ekosistem, kejahatan satwa juga mengakibatkan kerugian negara yang tidak sedikit.

Kerugian ekologis timbul akibat ketidakseimbangan ekosistem dan rantai makan alami di habitat. Akibatnya, secara kuantitatif produktivitas tanaman

In March 2022, Palembang Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) burnt dozens of stuffed tigers. The lives of the big cats that were supposed to be running around freely in the Sumateran forest ended up frozen in the hands of some hunters. Crimes with regard to wildlife are still going on until today. Any kind of activity and modus operandi is being committed to earn money from wildlife that is supposed to be the ecosystem's fortress.

The type of crimes varies, from illegal trade aimed at serving consumers' greed for part of animals' bodies to making the animals trade as a money laundering scheme. In addition to inflicting the ecosystem's sustainability impact, the crime of wildlife trade also causes significant state loss.

The ecological loss happens as the balance of the ecosystem and natural food chain in the habitat disturbed. As a consequence, productivity



Hasil tangkapan KLHK terhadap kejahatan satwa liar (Sumber foto: Website BRIN)

yang berada di habitat juga akan terganggu dan secara kontinu juga akan menyebabkan terganggunya regenerasi hutan. Berdasarkan data penelusuran Pusat Penelusuran dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan (PPATK) kerugian negara akibat perdagangan satwa liar mencapai tiga belas triliun rupiah tiap tahunnya.

Dalam catatan Financial Action Task Force (FATF), keuntungan akibat perdagangan ilegal satwa liar secara global mencapai miliaran dolar tiap tahunnya. Di Indonesia, kondisi tersebut diperparah dengan perdagangan ilegal satwa liar sebagai modus pencucian uang. Awal tahun ini, Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) Sumatera Utara menyita hewan dilindungi dari rumah pribadi terduga koruptor Terbit Rencana Perangin-angin di Kabupaten Langkat. Penyidik menemukan beberapa jenis satwa liar yang dilindungi UU seperti orangutan sumatera, monyet hitam sulawesi, elang brontok, jalak bali, dan beo (*Gracula religiosa*).

Jauh hari sebelum kasus tersebut sejatinya Kejaksaan telah mendorong pemberlakuan tindak pidana pencucian uang untuk kejahatan terhadap satwa liar. Norma tersebut dikenakan terhadap hasil kejahatan yang ditempatkan melalui rekening atau disamarkan untuk pembelian aset lain. Selain itu penegak hukum juga mendorong Pasal mengenai kepabeanaan dan pemalsuan dokumen yang dapat dipakai apabila terdapat pelanggaran berupa ketidaksesuaian dokumen dalam pengiriman atau perdagangan satwa liar dilindungi.

Dalam lanskap populasi fauna, perdagangan satwa liar juga berdampak negatif. Merujuk pada data CITES, tercatat 175.829 kakatua jambul kuning diperdagangkan sejak tahun 1981 hingga 2019. Beberapa negara tercatat sebagai importir burung berbulu putih ini seperti Jerman, Jepang, Inggris, dan Singapura, importir terbesar burung ini adalah Amerika Serikat. Pada 2019, tercatat 71 ekor kakatua masih diperjualbelikan. Bukan main-main, akibat jual beli ini populasinya turun 80-90 persen sejak tahun 1978. Bahkan populasi beberapa subspeciesnya seperti *Cacatua sulphurea occidentalis* dan *Cacatua sulphurea abbotti* diperkirakan kurang dari 100 ekor.

of the plants in the habitat will also be disrupted quantitatively, and continuously will cause forest regeneration disorder. Based on the data from the Financial Transaction Report and Analysis Center (PPATK), the state loss incurred by wildlife trade reaches Rp 13 trillion each year.

According to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) record, the profit earned by trading wildlife illegally on a global scale reaches as far as billion dollars every year. In Indonesia, the situation is worsened by utilizing the wildlife trade as a scheme for money laundering. Early this year, the North Sumatera BKSDA confiscated endangered animals from the house of Terbit Perangin-angin, a corruption case suspect, in Langkat Regency. The investigators found several endangered wildlife protected by law such as Sumateran orangutan, Celebes black macaque, changeable hawk-eagle, Bali starling, and beo (*Gracula religiosa*).

Long before the case, the Attorney General's Office in fact had been pushing the enforcement of money laundering for crimes with regard to wildlife. Such a norm is imposed on the result of crimes that are placed in an account or disguised as another asset buying. Moreover, the law enforcement also encourages the use of articles on customs and document forgery that are considered useful if there is a violation related to document incompatibility in the shipment or trade of protected animals.

In the fauna population landscape, wildlife trade also has a negative impact. To refer to CITES data, there were 175.829 yellow-crested cockatoos that have been traded since 1981 until 2019. Several countries that have been known as the importers of this bird are, among others, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Singapore. The biggest importer is the United States. In 2019, there were 71 birds traded. And make no mistakes, as a consequence of the trading, the bird population declined 80-90 percent since 1978. Even the population of its subspecies, such as *Cacatua sulphurea occidentalis* and *Cacatua sulphurea abbotti*, are estimated at less than 100

Dengan harga tertinggi bisa mencapai 32 juta rupiah per ekor, kerugian aset negara akibat perdagangan ilegal burung yang dilindungi ini tentu sangat besar.

Secara umum, populasi beberapa spesies burung juga dalam kondisi terancam. Merujuk data yang dihimpun Perhimpunan Pelestarian Burung Liar Indonesia (BirdLife Indonesia Association/ Burung Indonesia), sebanyak 177 spesies burung yang terdapat di belantara Indonesia masuk dalam kategori terancam punah. Selain menjadi red flag bagi populasi fauna, data ini juga menunjukkan Indonesia sebagai negara dengan angka ancaman kepunahan spesies burung terbanyak, yakni mencapai 12 persen dari keseluruhan burung terancam punah di dunia.

Kondisi tersebut diperparah dengan habitat satwa yang makin mengkhawatirkan baik karena kebakaran hutan ataupun pembukaan lahan konsesi. Dalam catatan Auriga Nusantara, saat ini tinggal tersisa 23 lanskap yang di dalamnya dihuni harimau sumatera. Lanskap tersebut terdapat di 8 provinsi di Sumatera, yaitu Aceh, Sumatera Utara, Riau, Jambi, Sumatera Barat, Bengkulu, Lampung, dan Sumatera Selatan. Dari lanskap yang tersebar pada beberapa wilayah, hanya 5 wilayah yang secara kalkulasi area dapat menampung harimau dengan daya tampung yang besar (lebih dari 70 ekor).

Secara ekologis, perdagangan harimau sangat merugikan negara. Dalam kegagalan penyelundupan kulit harimau yang dilakukan Kepolisian di Jambi pada 2021, ditemukan bahwa kulit harimau dijual di pasaran dengan harga 150 juta rupiah. Padahal nilai ekologis dari seekor harimau mencapai 1,2 miliar rupiah. Pada tahun 2019, tercatat populasi Harimau Sumatera berada dalam kisaran 371 individu. Jika hal ini dibiarkan tentu selain merugikan secara ekologis, tindakan-tindakan tersebut juga dapat mengakibatkan kepunahan spesies.

Menghadapi persoalan tersebut maka perlu ketegasan penegak hukum dalam menindak pelaku kejahatan terhadap satwa liar. Masing-masing lembaga yang memiliki kewenangan perlu

birds. With the higher price that may reach Rp 23 million each, asset loss suffered by the country as a result of illegal trade of these protected birds can be huge.

In general, several bird populations are also endangered. According to the data compiled by Birdlife Indonesia Association, there are 177 bird species in the Indonesian forest considered endangered. Aside from the fact that it is a red flag of fauna population, the data also shows how Indonesia has become a country with the most bird species vanishing threat in the world, impacting as much as 12 percent of its bird population.

The situation is made worse by the worrying animals habitat because of forest fire as well as the clearing of concession lands. In Auriga Nusantara notes, currently there are only 23 landscapes inhabited by the Sumateran tiger. The landscapes are located in eight provinces in Sumatera, namely Aceh, North Sumatera, Riau, Jambi, West Sumatera, Bengkulu, Lampung, and South Sumatera. Of the landscapes that are spread in several areas, only five fit to accommodate tigers area calculation-wise, with large capacity (for more than 70 tigers).

Ecologically, tiger trade costs the country. When the police thwarted an attempt to smuggle tiger skin in Jambi in 2021, it was learned that the skins were sold for Rp 150 million. This is far short of the ecological value of a tiger that can reach Rp 1.2 billion. During the same year the recorded population of Sumateran tigers only hovered around 371. If this crime is brushed aside, not only it will inflict ecological loss, but also cause species extinction.

Facing such a problem, it needs the law enforcement's firmness in taking action against the perpetrators of wildlife-related crimes. Each an every authorized institution should work together to conduct

bekerjasama untuk melakukan penegakan hukum secara multidoor. BKSDA, KLHK, Kepolisian, hingga Kejaksaan sudah seharusnya melakukan penindakan secara serius agar tindak kejahatan ini tidak makin merugikan negara, baik secara ekonomis maupun ekologis.

multidoors law enforcement. The BKSDA, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Indonesian National Police, and the Attorney's General Office imperatively should conduct serious action so that this crime does not harm the country, economically as well as ecologically.

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