

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengevaluasi efektivitas *European Union Seal Regime* (EUSR) terhadap praktik *seal hunt* di Swedia dan Finlandia, dengan latar belakang meningkatnya perhatian global terhadap *animal welfare* dan keberlanjutan lingkungan. Rezim ini dibentuk sebagai respons terhadap kekhawatiran atas praktik perburuan yang dinilai kejam dan mengancam populasi anjing laut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif melalui studi literatur dan analisis dokumen resmi. Evaluasi dilakukan menggunakan tiga dimensi efektivitas: *output*, *outcome*, dan *impact*. Pada dimensi *output* dan *outcome*, EUSR dinilai berhasil karena mampu membentuk regulasi dan mengubah perilaku negara anggota melalui sistem pengawasan dan pelaporan berkala. Namun, pada dimensi *impact*, efektivitasnya masih parsial. Meskipun populasi anjing laut mengalami peningkatan, kebijakan ini menimbulkan dampak negatif terhadap komunitas lokal, terutama masyarakat adat Sami dan nelayan pesisir, yang mengalami hambatan ekonomi dan sosial akibat pembatasan perburuan. Temuan ini menunjukkan adanya ketegangan antara tujuan konservasi lingkungan dan perlindungan hak-hak budaya serta ekonomi masyarakat lokal. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini merekomendasikan penyesuaian kebijakan EUSR yang lebih inklusif dan adaptif agar tujuan ekologis dan sosial dapat dicapai secara seimbang.

Kata Kunci; *European Union Seal Regime*, perburuan anjing laut, efektivitas rezim, kesejahteraan hewan

ABSTRACT

This study evaluates the effectiveness of the European Union Seal Regime (EUSR) on seal hunting practices in Sweden and Finland, against the backdrop of growing global concern for animal welfare and environmental sustainability. The regime was established in response to fears about cruel hunting practices and the threat to seal populations. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach through literature review and analysis of official documents. The evaluation is conducted using three dimensions of effectiveness: output, outcome, and impact. In terms of output and outcome, the EUSR is considered successful, as it has managed to establish binding regulations and change the behavior of member states through structured monitoring and reporting systems. However, in the impact dimension, its effectiveness remains partial. Although seal populations have increased, the policy has caused negative effects on local communities, especially the Indigenous Sami people and coastal fishers, who have experienced economic and social challenges due to hunting restrictions. These findings reveal a tension between environmental conservation goals and the protection of local communities' cultural and economic rights. Therefore, this study recommends policy adjustments that are more inclusive and adaptive, so that the EUSR can achieve ecological and social justice in a balanced manner.

Keywords; European Union Seal Regime, seal hunt, regime effectiveness, animal welfare