



The Effectiveness of International Law in Eradicating Human Trafficking in Indonesia: Analysis of Implementation and Challenges

Hertantyo Rizki Gumilar; Joko Setiyono

Master of Law Program, Faculty of Law, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

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Abstract

Human trafficking has developed into a highly organized transnational crime. This act is one of the worst atrocities because it not only violates human rights, but also violates international law. This study aims to explore and evaluate the effectiveness of the role of international law in efforts to combat human trafficking in Indonesia using a normative legal research approach. The research found that various international legal regulations have an important role in overcoming human trafficking, especially women, especially those regulated in CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) and the UN Protocol which focuses on the Prevention, Eradication and Punishment of Human Trafficking practices, especially against women and children. In addition, Indonesia has passed domestic regulations through Law Number 21 of 2007 which regulates the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking, as a legal effort to combat this crime. Even though Indonesia has ratified various international regulations related to human trafficking, especially women's trafficking, and has also implemented them through domestic regulations, obstacles to socialization in society are still the main obstacle. This causes the effectiveness of government regulations in combating human trafficking to be less than optimal. There needs to be more intensive efforts in disseminating information and understanding at the community level so that existing regulations can be implemented better.

Keywords: *Human Trafficking; International Law; National Legal System*

Introduction

As Indonesian citizens, we all have the same and equal status before the law. This means that we are all entitled to equal protection and treatment under the law, regardless of our background or social status. Article 4 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights confirms that the right to life, the right not to be tortured, the right to personal freedom, thought and conscience, the right to religion, the right not to be enslaved, the right to be recognized as a person and equality before the law, and the right not to be prosecuted based on laws that apply retroactively is a

fundamental human right and cannot be reduced under any circumstances and by anyone. This means that everyone, without exception, has the right to enjoy these rights without discrimination.¹

The rapid development of information, communication and transportation technology in the era of globalization opens up opportunities for criminals to exploit people. They took advantage of ease of access and communication to disguise the practice of slavery and servitude into a new form known as human trafficking. Trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and children, is a serious form of human rights violation and is difficult to eradicate. Known as a form of modern slavery, human trafficking robs victims of their dignity and dignity through various forms of exploitation, such as sexual exploitation, forced labor and slavery.

The human trafficking syndicate network spans various regions, both nationally and internationally, with various goals, ranging from sexual exploitation, labor, to drug trafficking. The problem of human trafficking continues to occur, not only in urban areas, but also in rural areas, many victims are tempted by the lure of easy work abroad, and ultimately fall into this type of modern slavery. Poverty and lack of knowledge are the main factors that make them vulnerable to human trafficking, especially women. Lack of access to information and education about the dangers of human trafficking, as well as the lack of decent work opportunities, make them easily tempted by the false promises of human traffickers.

Human trafficking encompasses various forms of exploitation, from recruitment and transportation, to coercion and threats that trap victims in situations that benefit the perpetrator. These practices include forced labor, slavery, sexual exploitation, child abuse, and exploitation of migrant workers and adoption. All of this is done to gain profits for one side, both legally and illegally.

The crime of human trafficking, especially involving women and children as victims, is a form of modern slavery that emerged as a result of various crises that hit Indonesia. Human trafficking has become an increasingly critical global issue, this activity is like a very profitable business for criminals. This despicable activity continues to grow like mushrooms during the rainy season, not only in the number of victims, but also in the complexity of the methods. Every year, an estimated 2 million people become victims, with the majority of them being women and children.²

Muhammad Kamal in his book entitled *Human Trafficking: Eradicating the Crime of Human Trafficking in Indonesia* reveals that human trafficking is a form of modern cruelty that is very inhumane. Through these actions, victims lose their basic rights, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation by perpetrators. Statistical data shows that human trafficking is like a monster that grips certain groups. Women and children become easy prey for cruel exploitation, a reality that wrenches the heart and invites sorrow.

Human trafficking is often driven by various social problems such as limited job opportunities, economic difficulties, and low levels of education. The beautiful dream of changing one's fate by becoming an Indonesian worker (TKI) abroad ended in tragedy for some people. Indonesia, as one of the main countries providing labor, cannot escape this bitter reality. Many fall into cruel exploitation in manual and domestic labor sectors in Asia, far from their initial hopes of changing their fate.

The problem is, the skills possessed by the majority of Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) are often different from other workers. The lack of knowledge about work procedures abroad does not dampen the hopes of individuals to achieve a better life. Human traffickers take advantage of this

¹Disemadi, Hari Sutra., & Prananingtyas, Paramita. (2019). Legal Protection for Banking Customers Using CRM (Cash Recycling Machine). *Udayana Master of Law Journal (Udayana Master Law Journal)*, 8(3), 286-402

²Rachmad Syafaat, *Human Trafficking, cet.1*, (Jakarta: Lappera Pustakia Utama, 2003),p.1

loophole by promising convenience through Indonesian Employment Service Provider Companies (PJTKI) which are claimed to be able to accommodate labor needs.³

Human traffickers are like wolves in sheep's clothing, using various tricks to ensnare their prey. Sweet promises of tempting rewards in foreign currency become alluring bait, making victims willing to follow the instructions of the perpetrators. In the end, many victims are tempted to follow the perpetrator's wishes and evil plans. Ironically, female victims who fall into the trap of Human Trafficking often face truly dire conditions. Among them, they are forced to be involved in the world of prostitution, forced labor, and even become slaves in various other forms. Human traffickers manipulate victims with the promise of high salaries, but in reality the salaries they receive are much lower than the initial promise. Victims are not only exploited financially, but also experience prolonged physical and mental abuse.⁴

Therefore, the crime of human trafficking requires serious attention and needs to be addressed. In relation to stakeholder involvement, this occurs in a very narrow scope, especially within the nuclear family, then to the surrounding community, even to the regional government, and then to the central government.

Combating human trafficking requires comprehensive and integrated solutions. The formation of a task force is one example. Apart from that, the role of international law, such as multilateral agreements and cooperation agreements between countries, is also crucial. This solution can be implemented by the government based on domestic and international treaty laws and regulations applicable in Indonesia.

As a country that upholds the values of Pancasila and humanity, Indonesia firmly opposes the practice of human trafficking. This was proven by ratifying the Palermo Protocol on March 5 2009 with Law Number 14 of 2009. This ratification is a concrete step for Indonesia to combat human trafficking which still frequently occurs, both within the country and in the outside world. The Palermo Protocol provides a strong legal basis for Indonesia to take action against perpetrators of human trafficking and protect victims.

Indonesia's commitment to ratifying the Palermo Protocol is strengthened by the existence of a special declaration in Article 5 paragraph (2) letter (c) and reservations to Article 15 paragraph (2). This declaration and reservation shows that Indonesia continues to consider its country's sovereignty in dealing with the issue of human trafficking, but remains in line with the principles of humanity and social justice. In short, the ratification of the Palermo Protocol is clear evidence of Indonesia's commitment to eradicating human trafficking and upholding human values.

In early 2009, Indonesia took important steps in combating transnational organized crime and human trafficking. On January 12, Law Number 5 of 2009 was passed, ratifying the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. This was followed by Law Number 15 of 2009 on March 16, which strengthened Indonesia's commitment by including a Protocol for the Prevention, Eradication and Punishment of Human Trafficking. This law places a special focus on the protection of women and children, and groups most vulnerable to human trafficking.

Even though various regulations have been passed, Indonesia is still faced with the harsh reality of human trafficking, especially that which affects women. Unfortunately, increasingly intensive law enforcement efforts have not been able to completely stem the rate of this issue. The weakness of political will and the seriousness of law enforcement officials in providing adequate protection for citizens from the clutches of human trafficking is a ghost that still haunts us.

³Muhammad Kamal, Human Trafficking: Overcoming the Crime of Human Trafficking in Indonesia, Accessed from: <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=UJ67DwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>, On May 19 2024, at 15.43

⁴Ibid.

More than 1.8 million people in Indonesia were caught in the trap of modern slavery in 2021, according to the 2023 Global Slavery Index (GSI) estimates quoted on the walkfree.org website, a figure equivalent to 6.7 people out of every thousand inhabitants. This bitter reality places Indonesia in the top 10 countries with the prevalence of modern slavery in the Asia Pacific region, and in 62nd place out of 160 countries in the world.

As a country with a large population, Indonesia is also included in the list of 10 countries with the largest estimated number of modern slaves. This data is a reminder that modern slavery is still a serious problem in Indonesia. Women, children and migrants are the groups most vulnerable to being entangled in this cruel practice. Serious and sustained efforts from governments, non-governmental organizations and society at large are needed to combat modern slavery and free its victims. Victims not only suffer physical and sexual exploitation, but also face violence, torture, and violations of labor rights, with many of them not receiving the wages they are entitled to.

Cases of human trafficking continue to soar because the profits achieved by the perpetrators are very tempting. According to UN data, this crime is said to be one of the largest in the world, with total revenues estimated to reach around \$9.5 million annually. This crime is also often closely related to money laundering activities.⁵

Even though Indonesia has implemented anti-human trafficking laws through the adoption of international agreements, the reality on the ground shows that the implementation, respect and protection of women's rights is still far from expectations. Various reports regarding trafficking in persons, especially women, in Indonesia still frequently appear in the media, both television and print media. This fact illustrates that the government's efforts to combat human trafficking, especially women, are still not optimal. Even though various regulations have been implemented to combat human trafficking, violations of these regulations are still widespread, and the perpetrators often escape punishment. This shows weaknesses in law enforcement, where strict sanctions are not applied consistently to violators.

This research focuses on evaluating the role of international law in eradicating human trafficking in Indonesia. We want to know whether current legal measures are effective enough in combating this problem. The aim of this research is to examine the effectiveness of international law in efforts to eradicate human trafficking in Indonesia. The method used in this research is the normative legal method. This method involves a literature review, with a focus on legal theory, legal principles, legal rules, and legislation related to human trafficking.⁶ This research adopts a descriptive analytical approach, namely a method that describes and analyzes various existing problems. As a type of library research, this research is presented descriptively. The main focus of this research is to explore the role of international law in efforts to eradicate human trafficking.

Problem Formulation

- 1) How are international laws effective as an Effort to Eradicate Human Trafficking in Indonesia?
- 2) How Implementation and Challenges of International Law in Eradicating Human Trafficking in Indonesia?

⁵ Sanofta DJ Ginting, Legal Policy in Overcoming the Crime of Human Trafficking. Journal of the University of North Sumatra Vol.2, No.1, (2013): 5.

⁶Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji. Normative Legal Research, (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo, 1994), p. 13

Discussion

A. International Law as an Effort to Eradicate Human Trafficking in Indonesia

According to Sugeng Istanto, international law is a set of rules that are recognized and upheld by the global community. Broadly speaking, international law is a collection of norms that regulate the behavior of members of the international community. In a legal context, international law includes provisions that ensure the behavior of people within a community is orderly, and its legitimacy is enforced by external authorities of that community. As one part of a broader legal system, the main objective of international law remains consistent with other laws in general, namely to create order and justice in global society.⁷

Initially, human trafficking cases were not seen as a violation of human rights, but as a form of "slavery and prostitution of other people". In the course of history, acts of slavery have existed and been recorded since the era of feudalism. At that time, there was a saying that said, "the strongest rules." This means that the group that has dominant power will be in control, while the weaker group will be subject to and exploited by the stronger one without getting compensation or wages for their work.

Slavery and the practice of prostitution have been part of Indonesian history, including during the era of the Javanese Kingdom. Women were often treated as merchandise and property by the aristocrats and feudal ruling class. The nobles, especially kings, were seen as very dignified and noble, as evidenced by the many women who became their concubines. In addition, many of these concubines were daughters of nobles who lived in the royal palace. Concubines for kings were not only a sign of loyalty, but also a status symbol for families who were willing to give up their daughters to elevate their social status. Interestingly, a concubine could be appointed from various levels of society, from aristocratic circles to lower classes. Families in the lower strata often sacrifice their daughters to improve their social and economic status. Moreover, concubines were sometimes diplomatic gifts from other kingdoms, although stories of concubines of foreign origin remain more in the realm of legend than clear historical documents.⁸

After World War II, and along with the ratification of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN in 1948, the issue of human rights became increasingly relevant and was often linked to various aspects of humanity, including slavery and prostitution. These two problems developed into the topic of human trafficking crimes and human rights violations in 1967.

At that time, the Commission on the Status of Women was preparing a report on the Declaration Against Discrimination, and the report was then submitted to the UN council.⁹ After holding various international conferences, the UN finally ratified the report and in 1979 an important organization was formed called the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CEDAW). With the presence of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, it became a revolutionary milestone in respecting and fighting for women's rights in all sectors of life. One of the revolutionary steps was the inclusion of Article 1 in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). This declaration confirms that women's rights in decision making are recognized as an integral part of universal human rights.

CEDAW, or the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, is a form of international treaty that focuses on eradicating gender discrimination. Through the

⁷Sugeng Istanto, *International Law Revised Edition*, (Yogyakarta: Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, 2014), p.5

⁸Mumammad Kamal, *Human Trafficking: Overcoming the Crime of Human Trafficking in Indonesia*, Accessed from: <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=UJ67DwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>, On May 19 2022, at 16.43

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 13.

establishment of Law Number 7 of 1984, as a sign that Indonesia has ratified the convention on July 24 1984, making it a valid and legally binding part of this country.

The implementation of Law Number 7 of 1984 concerning the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is a concrete form of Indonesia's commitment to implementing the principles of international conventions against trafficking in women. In the regulations contained in Article 6, it is emphasized that participating countries must take adequate legal action, including regulating legislation, to eliminate all forms of human trafficking and prostitution exploitation of women. Therefore, it can be concluded that this article is a legal product related to human trafficking of women. Although Article 6 focuses on prohibiting trafficking in women, this article is also an important basis for creating various other legal instruments that discuss the prohibition of such trafficking and the elimination of all forms of human trafficking and slavery.

Indonesia, as a country that adheres to Pancasila and respects human values, has taken major steps in combating human trafficking. In response to increasing cases of human trafficking in the country and in global efforts to eradicate the crime.

Furthermore, Indonesia ratified the Palermo Protocol on March 5 2009 with Law Number 14 of 2009. In addition, Law Number 5 of 2009 concerning the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime came into force on January 12 2009. Furthermore, on March 16 In 2009, Indonesia also passed Law Number 15 of 2009 concerning Protocol with the aim of Preventing, Eradicating and Punishing Acts of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, to complement the efforts regulated in the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime.

Indonesia is fighting against increasing human trafficking using various progressive policies and laws, demonstrating its involvement and responsibility in eradicating this crime on a local and global scale. In particular, the recently passed law places special emphasis on the protection of women and children who are the groups most vulnerable to human trafficking.¹⁰

The objectives of Ratifying the Palermo Protocol by Indonesia are as follows:¹¹

- 1.Prevention and Handling of Crime: This protocol was adopted as a response to prevent and deal with acts of trafficking and sale of human beings, especially women and children. It is felt that this process really requires a very comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin and destination of human trafficking, which includes steps to deal with Human Trafficking. This aims to provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators and protect victims, including protecting internationally recognized human rights.
- 2.Vacuum in Global Regulation: Although there are various international legal instruments that regulate steps or strategies to deal with human exploitation, especially women and children, there is no single global instrument that regulates all aspects related to Human Trafficking.
- 3.Heartbreaking Fragility: The lack of holistic tools leaves many people, especially women and children, at the risk of the threat of human trafficking.

The provisions in Article 4 of the Palermo Protocol outline the Scope of Application, stating that this protocol must be implemented to prevent, investigate and prosecute the crimes outlined in Article 5,

¹⁰Masvisii Nur Hidayati, Efforts to Eradicate and Prevent Trafficking in Persons Through International Law and Indonesian Positive Law, *Al-Azhar Indonesia Journal Social Institutions Series*, Vol. 1, No. 3, (2012):8

¹¹ibid

unless stated otherwise. It focuses on crimes that cross national borders and are committed by organized syndicates, and emphasizes the protection of the rights of victims.

The Palermo Protocol covers not only criminal acts that are intentionally committed, but also all attempts, involvement as an accessory to a crime, and those who give orders to someone to commit a criminal act.¹²

To combat human trafficking, the Palermo Protocol has outlined in Article 10, that law enforcement authorities, immigration officials and other authorities should cooperate by sharing information in accordance with their national laws, to enable more effective implementation of their duties.¹³

- a. Those who try to cross international borders with other people's travel documents or without any documents at all (illegal), either as perpetrators or victims of human trafficking.
- b. A type of travel document used by victims or individuals when crossing international borders in the context of human trafficking.
- c. Methods and measures used by organized perpetrator networks to target human trafficking victims, including recruitment methods, transportation of victims, and routes used to carry out their crimes.

Various efforts that can be taken by countries to prevent human trafficking include actions in areas around the border, increasing security and control over documents, as well as verifying the validity of documents from the country to be entered. Furthermore, Article 11 of the Palermo Protocol regulates actions at the border which are related to the prevention and detection of human trafficking as follows:

- 1) *In line with international obligations regarding freedom of movement, countries should, wherever possible, tighten border controls to prevent and detect human trafficking.*
- 2) *Each State Party shall take legal and other measures to prevent, as far as possible, means of transport operated by commercial enterprises from being used to commit violations in accordance with Article 5 of this Protocol.*
- 3) *Where necessary, and without prejudice to applicable international agreements, these measures should include an obligation for commercial carriers, including owners or operators of means of transport, to ensure that all passengers have the necessary travel documents to enter the country of destination. Each State Party must take necessary steps in accordance with its national laws.*
- 4) *Each State Party shall take necessary measures in accordance with its national law, establishing sanctions for violations of the obligations set out in paragraph 3 of this Article.*
- 5) *Each State Party should consider taking appropriate action in accordance with its domestic law, such as refusing entry to or revoking the visas of persons involved in violations regulated by this Protocol.*
- 6) *Without prejudice to Article 27 of the Convention, States Parties plan to increase cooperation between border control agencies, including by establishing and maintaining direct communication channels.*

B. Implementation and Challenges of International Law in Eradicating Human Trafficking in Indonesia

The implementation of the prohibition on trafficking in persons, especially women, in international law is reflected in the adoption of international legal rules into the national legal framework

¹²Helena Bellarina Waworuntu, Thesis: "Judicial Overview of Human Trafficking as a Transnational Crime According to National Law and International Law", (Manado: UNSRAT, 2022), p. 2

¹³Anggie Rizqita Herda Putri & Ridwan Arifin. "Legal Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia (Legal Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia)". Res Judicata Vol.2, No.1, (June 2019):2

of the country concerned, which is the basis for eliminating human trafficking. For example, in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, there is an obligation for countries participating in the convention to take concrete steps, including enacting legislation with the aim of eradicating trafficking in women and exploitation of prostitution.

The Palermo Protocol emphasizes that the most effective efforts to prevent and overcome acts of human trafficking, especially for women and children, must require a comprehensive international approach from the countries of origin, transit and destination of human trafficking practices. The steps taken include preventative measures, action against perpetrators, as well as protection of victims' human rights which are internationally recognized. Although there are various international legal instruments that offer practical guidance to combat human trafficking, no instrument covers all aspects of this problem completely. This gap raises concerns that people vulnerable to human trafficking will not be adequately protected.¹⁴

Article 6: Assistance and protection for victims of human trafficking

Article 7: Status of Human Trafficking victims in recipient countries

Article 8: Repatriation of human trafficking victims

After the status of the Palermo Protocol was proposed by the UN, the Indonesian government created regulations on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Trafficking in Persons (UU PTPPO) as a concrete step to protect victims and prevent people from becoming victims of human trafficking. This law was formulated in Law Number 21 of 2007 and was ratified on April 19 2007. In order to strengthen this commitment, the Indonesian government has also ratified the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) through Law no. 5 of 2009, which came into effect on January 1 2009.

After the enactment of Law no. 21 of 2007 concerning the prevention of criminal acts of human trafficking, the Indonesian government is increasingly serious in protecting victims. This action is reflected in CHAPTER V of the law which includes Articles 43 to Article 55 which focuses on the protection of witnesses and victims. This section describes the rights that victims have and the various forms of protection they can obtain after becoming victims of human trafficking. Thus, real efforts are made to ensure their safety and well-being.

To understand more deeply the various forms of assistance that can be provided to victims of human trafficking, here are several models of protection that can be implemented by providing restitution and compensation, counseling services and medical services/assistance, legal assistance and providing information.

With the ratification of the UN Convention, Indonesia has now fully participated in global efforts to fight the criminal act of human trafficking. The implementation of various related laws is an important achievement, because it can be considered very comprehensive and reflects the provisions of the Palermo Protocol. As a signatory to the UN protocol, Indonesia has formed harmony with the international community in viewing human trafficking as a complex problem that requires holistic treatment. This approach involves five crucial steps, namely: 1. Action, 2. Prevention, 3. Social Rehabilitation, 4. Protection for victims, and 5. Cooperation with the active role of the community.

Thus, Indonesia has actualized a concrete step in freeing the world from the trap of human trafficking, especially women, as a follow-up to the signing of the Palermo Protocol. This step is a reflection of Indonesia's commitment to implementing international regulations related to eradicating

¹⁴Julia, R. . Victimology Legal Protection for Crime Victims. (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2010), p.3

human trafficking. Despite efforts to enforce these regulations, challenges remain. One of them is the lack of dissemination of information regarding this regulation to the wider community. As a result, the practice of human trafficking, as well as the phenomenon of slavery in the modern era, is still widespread. Public awareness of participating in eradicating human trafficking practices is also still quite low. Therefore, a more extensive and in-depth campaign is still needed, especially for those who still live in remote areas or who are vulnerable to human trafficking.

As a step to prevent human trafficking, it is important to place human rights values as a top priority. This can be done by ensuring equality and eliminating all forms of discrimination whether based on ethnicity, nation, language, religion, politics or migration status. On the other hand, special attention must be given to marginalized and vulnerable groups, to improve their welfare. Community economic empowerment is also key, together with encouraging active community participation in preventive efforts. No less important, the rights of victims and witnesses need to be guaranteed and fully fulfilled.¹⁵

The implementation of the Law on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Trafficking in Persons (PTPPO) needs to involve the collaboration of various parties. Not only the police and prosecutors, but also related agencies such as the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, legal entities, legal aid institutions, and various related organizations must be active in eradicating human trafficking and enforcing the law. To reduce incidents of human trafficking, the implementation of the PTPPO Law needs to be strengthened. Even though implementation is currently not optimal, we must remain optimistic that law enforcement in Indonesia will get better. As a member of the UN, Indonesia has the responsibility to implement various international legal instruments that have been signed and ratified. This effort is necessary to create prosperity in the life of the nation and state.

Conclusion

Here are the two main points concluded by the author:

1. Global legal rules regarding the prohibition of human trafficking have been regulated in several important conventions. Some of these include *International Convention on the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age*, *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)*, and *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*. Apart from that, there are also *Convention of the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others*. In Indonesia itself, concrete steps were taken with the ratification of Law no. 21 of 2007, which focuses on eradicating criminal acts of human trafficking. In fact, on January 1 2009, Indonesia declared its commitment to fighting transnational organized crime by ratifying the Palermo Protocol (United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime) through Law no. 5 of 2009.
2. Indonesia has taken important steps by ratifying various international regulations related to human trafficking, showing real commitment to fighting human trafficking. However, the legal policies currently implemented are not yet fully effective in eradicating this heinous practice. Minimal socialization to the community is one of the main causes. The lack of public understanding of these efforts makes existing laws seem to have lost their strength.

¹⁵Henny Nuraeny, *Crime of Human Trafficking: criminal law policy and prevention*, (Jakarta: Sinar Graphics, 2011), p. 89

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