

Legal Protection For Victims Of Trafficking In Persons From The Perspective Of National And International Law

Citra Sonia¹

Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat, Indonesia

Email: citrasonia03@gmail.com

Abstract

Trafficking in persons (TIP's) is a serious problem in Indonesia that has been going on for a long time, with the majority of victims being women and children. This research analyzes legal protection for victims as well as sanctions against perpetrators based on Law Number 21 of 2007 and the Palermo Protocol. The method used is a normative approach through analysis of literature and legislation. The results show that legal protection for victims includes medical, psychological, and social rehabilitation, repatriation, and compensation, but its implementation has not been effective due to lack of coordination between institutions, weak law enforcement, and low public awareness. The Palermo Protocol strengthens this protection through international frameworks, such as confidentiality of victims' identities, rehabilitation, and access to justice. Meanwhile, sanctions against perpetrators include imprisonment, fines, and aggravated sentences, especially for crimes involving children or committed in an organized manner. The Palermo Protocol also provides international standards for handling perpetrators and prevention efforts. This research emphasizes the importance of strengthening the implementation of national and international laws to ensure the comprehensive protection of victims' rights and provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators of TIP's in Indonesia.

Keywords: Human Trafficking Crime, Legal Protection, Legal Sanctions.

¹ Law Student Muhammadiyah University of West Sumatera



A. Introduction

In Indonesia and around the world, human trafficking poses a significant threat to human rights. This crime involves the exploitation of individuals through coercion, deception, or manipulation, often resulting in slavery or sexual exploitation. According to statistics collected by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the number of TPPO cases in Indonesia is on the rise, with the majority of affected individuals being children and women². This shows that human trafficking is a worldwide problem that requires substantial action from various stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations.

Trafficking in persons is defined as follows in Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons: the act of recruiting, transporting, accommodating, sending, transferring, or receiving a person by threat of violence, physical violence, abduction, harboring, falsification, deception, exploitation of power or vulnerability, debt bondage, or the provision of payments or benefits. This is done intentionally or unintentionally with the intent to gain or lose, or to gain the advantage of a person in control of another person.

In 2007, Indonesia passed Law No. 21 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (PTPPO Law) in response to this problem. Perpetrators will face severe penalties under this law, which is designed to protect victims. However, while the legal framework is in place, implementation often faces challenges, such as limited resources, lack of training for law enforcement officials, and coordination issues between agencies. To ensure these laws are properly implemented and victims are adequately protected, it is important to evaluate the success of TPPO prevention programs and law enforcement efforts.

The government took action to tackle the rampant issue of human trafficking by passing Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, known as the PTPPO Law. Women's rights and human rights activists have urged the government to make anti-trafficking legislation a top priority. This demand is largely rooted in the fact that Indonesia is one of the main centers of trafficking in Southeast Asia.³

In the context of international law, the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) is the first global database to provide harmonized information on human trafficking from counter-trafficking organizations around the world. Established to

² Maslihati Nur Hidayati, "Efforts to Eradicate and Prevent Trafficking in Persons Through International Law and Indonesian Positive Law," *Al-AZHAR INDONESIA JOURNAL SOCIAL PRANATA SERIES* 1, no. 3 (April 4, 2012): 163-75.

³ Neni Nuraeni and Dede Kania, "Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in the Perspective of Islamic Law," *Al-'Adalah* 14, no. 1 (December 29, 2018): 131-56, <https://doi.org/10.24042/adalah.v14i1.1866>.



address challenges in access to data related to human trafficking, the CTDC aims to provide up-to-date and reliable data while safeguarding the privacy and security of victims. The resulting dataset is the largest globally, covering information on more than 206,000 human trafficking cases, presented through interactive dashboards and a worldwide map on the website⁴ The protocol underscores the importance of victim protection, cooperation between countries, and strengthening national legislation. Indonesia ratified the protocol in 2009, but still faces gaps between international standards and implementation at the national level. For example, the Palermo Protocol requires states to provide more integrated protection to victims, including access to health, education, and economic opportunities, which in practice remains difficult to realize in Indonesia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that 3,703 Indonesians fell victim to online fraud between 2020 and 2024, with around 40% of those victims identified as victims of trafficking in persons (TPPO)⁵. Article 18 of the PTPPO Law explains that Indonesia has regulated severe penalties, especially for perpetrators who involve children or carry out large-scale crimes. However, in practice the effectiveness of sanctions for perpetrators is said to be lacking, as law enforcement is often weak. Many perpetrators manage to avoid punishment due to limited evidence or the involvement of unscrupulous individuals in human trafficking networks. In addition, sanctions against corporate perpetrators, such as revocation of business licenses or confiscation of assets, have not been fully implemented.

This data shows that crime patterns continue to evolve, while legal protection has not fully responded to these new dynamics. The crime of human trafficking is on the rise in Indonesia. Therefore, this article will take a closer look at the laws passed to protect victims of human trafficking in Indonesia and the measures used to punish those responsible for this crime. By combining national and international legal frameworks, Indonesia is expected to strengthen prevention, victim protection, and law enforcement efforts against TPPO perpetrators. Evaluating and strengthening the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Law and harmonizing it with the Palermo Protocol are strategic steps to increase the effectiveness of combating human trafficking in Indonesia.

⁴ "The Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative | CTDC," accessed November 9, 2024, <https://www.ctdatacollaborative.org/#no-back>.

⁵ "Strengthening Data and Innovation in Handling Victims of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) | Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture," accessed December 7, 2024, <https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id/penguatan-data-dan-inovasi-dalam-penanganan-korban-tindak-pidana-perdagangan-orang-tppo>.



B. Methods

The normative approach is the method chosen by the author in preparing this article. This method is very closely related to this paper later, because it will require secondary sources and materials from the library. This legal material can be found in various journals, books, magazines, journals and sources from the internet. Library research includes the examination of documents that read, cite, and analyze laws and regulations related to data collection methodology and legal materials used in this research.

C. Discussion

Indonesia is not a new place when it comes to human trafficking. The government and society still face the heavy burden of this crime due to lack of public awareness, inadequate law enforcement, and insensitive government officials. In addition, there is no comprehensive legislation to address this issue. The number of human trafficking victims in Indonesia has reached 3,339 since 2005, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Women make up about 90% of the victims, while children make up about 25%. This data only reflects the reported incidence of human trafficking, not the actual number of incidents⁶. This is of deep concern, as citizens who should be protected are instead caught up in criminal networks that put themselves at risk.

1. Forms of Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking Crime in the Perspective of Law Number 21 Year 2007 and International Law.

Human trafficking is the act of recruiting, transporting, harboring, sending, transferring or receiving a person by threat of violence, use of force, abduction, harboring, falsification, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable position, debt bondage or making payments or benefits, so as to obtain the consent of the person who has control over the other person, whether carried out within the country or between countries, for the purpose of exploitation or resulting in exploitation, this is according to Article 1 paragraph (1) Chapter I on General Provisions of Law number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons.⁷

Legal protection is all efforts to provide rights and assistance to provide security to witnesses and victims. Public protection includes the legal

⁶ Maslihati Nur Hidayati, "Efforts to Eradicate and Prevent Trafficking in Persons Through International Law and Indonesian Positive Law," *AL-AZHAR INDONESIA JOURNAL SOCIAL PRANATA SERIES* 1, no. 3 (April 4, 2012): 163-75.

⁷ "See Article 1 Paragraph (1) Chapter I of Law No. 21/2007 on TPPO," n.d..



protection of crime victims, which can be provided in various forms, such as restitution, compensation, medical care, and legal aid.

Legal protection, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), is a place of refuge, or an act (thing and so on) that protects. Linguistically, the word protection has elements similar to the act of protecting and the way of protecting. Therefore, the word protects in a certain way .⁸

In the 1945 Constitution, Articles 28D paragraph 2 and 28I paragraph 2 state that everyone is entitled to state guarantees to enjoy all their rights, free from discrimination, and equal in the eyes of the law. This is the same as the Human Rights guidelines, which guarantee that everyone has the right to be protected and that everyone has the right to freedom of life that should not be taken away from them. Similarly, Law No. 31/2014, Article 5 regulates Witness and Victim Protection, which states that victims are entitled to protection and information about the progress of their case. Every victim is entitled to an interpreter during court proceedings to assist them and translate all decisions and information about their case .⁹

The Criminal Code does not explicitly address the protection of trafficking victims, but Articles 14A-14C state that the judge decides and imposes the payment of compensation by the convicted person for the crime caused to the victim. However, it is still abstract - indirect - and can only be done based on the judge's decision - not absolute. According to Human Rights regulations, the victim is entitled to all the rights granted to her as compensation for the harm she has suffered. When it comes to the protection of victims of trafficking crime, the Criminal Code is still incomplete in terms of regulating their protection. The lack of provisions governing victim protection means that victims are often denied the rights they are entitled to. When the investigation of the victim's case is continued as a third party in pre-trial, the victim is given the right to express her objection in Article 80 of KUHAP. In addition, Articles 98-101 of KUHAP state that victims have the right to seek compensation for the harm they have suffered. They also have the right to attend the examination process of the case either as a witness or as a victim claiming compensation. It is only to protect victims by protecting their rights in accordance with the principles of human rights. As the KUHAP is abstract, there are not many articles that specifically address victim protection.

⁸ *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*, Second Edition (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, n.d.).

⁹ Falen Oktavionita and Ahmad Riyadh, "Legal Protection for Victims of Trafficking in Persons From a Human Rights Perspective," *Indonesian Journal of Law and Economics Review* 16 (August 31, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.21070/ijler.v15i0.764>.



Human trafficking has been ongoing in Indonesia for a long period of time.¹⁰ However, this crime remains a significant problem and burden to society and the government due to lack of public awareness, inadequate law enforcement, and insensitivity of government officials. In addition, a comprehensive law does not exist. The number of human trafficking victims in Indonesia has reached 3,339 since 2005, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Almost all victims are women, and among them, more than a quarter are under 18 years old. These figures do not reflect the actual incidence of human trafficking, but rather those that have been documented¹¹.

To provide basic guarantees to victims, victim protection is an important part of law enforcement, as stipulated in Law No. 21/2007. Victims of trafficking in persons shall undergo medical and social rehabilitation, repatriation, and reintegration as stipulated in this law. Victims who experience physical, psychological, and social distress as a result of criminal acts in particular shall receive compensation under this law.

The rights of victims are listed in Articles 43-55 of Law 21/2007, which aims to eradicate human trafficking as a criminal offense. In addition to taking firm action against perpetrators of human trafficking, this protection is achieved by ensuring the fulfillment of victims' rights, which are outlined below:

- a. Victims and their families are entitled to the second level of identity confidentiality (Article 44), in this article it explains that protecting the identity of victims is a very important first step in ensuring the safety of victims and their families. By maintaining identity confidentiality, the risk of threats and intimidation from human traffickers against victims can be minimized. This provides space for victims to participate in the legal process without fear.
- b. The right to be safe from harm to life or property (Article 47), This right to be safe from physical and psychological threats guarantees that the state is responsible for protecting victims from further harm, both during the legal process and afterwards. This includes protection of the victim's life and property.
- c. Subject to the right to compensation (Article 48), compensation is a mechanism designed to mitigate the impact of material losses suffered by victims as a result of exploitation. This right is important in an effort to provide restorative justice, where victims can receive compensation from the perpetrator for the harm they have suffered.

¹⁰ Henny Nuraeny, *Trafficking in Persons: Criminal Law Policy and Its Prevention* (Jakarta: PT Sinar Grafika, 2011).

¹¹ Tri Wahyu Widiastuti, "PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR TRAFFICKING," *Legal Discourse* 9, no. 1 (2010), <https://doi.org/10.33061/wh.v9i1.308>.



- d. The guaranteed right to receive government assistance in terms of health and social rehabilitation, repatriation, and reintegration into society (Article 51), This assistance aims to restore the physical, mental, and social condition of victims. Rehabilitation services and reintegration into society help victims overcome trauma and return to a normal life. This assistance also includes returning victims to their home environment with government support.
- e. Victims residing outside Indonesia are entitled to state-funded protection and repatriation (Article 54)¹² , This article provides guarantees for Indonesian citizens who are victims of human trafficking abroad. The state is responsible for providing protection, repatriation, and support to victims regardless of their location.

Victims of human trafficking face various forms of coercion, including monetary, physical, psychological, and social coercion. Victims of human trafficking often experience material deprivation or loss, but the most profound suffering is psychological. Victims of human trafficking are guaranteed certain legal rights as outlined in Law No. 21 of 2007, such as redress, compensation, rehabilitation, counseling, and legal aid. Individuals affected by crime or unfortunate circumstances, Victims of Human Trafficking Crimes, and Judicial Protection are all groups that can benefit from victim empowerment to claim their rights .¹³

The implementation of international law regarding the prohibition of trafficking in persons, especially women, can be seen from the adoption of international law into national law which becomes the basis of reference for the elimination of trafficking in persons. Indonesia has ratified the Palermo Protocol into Law Number 14 of 2009 concerning the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime 2000* .¹⁴

The basis for the establishment of this protocol is rooted in three things, namely:

- 1) Efficient measures to avoid and counter trafficking in women and children require a comprehensive international approach, both in

¹² "Law No. 21 Year 2007," accessed November 10, 2024, <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/39849/uu-no-21-tahun-2007>.

¹³ Yulia Monita, "Legal Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking Crime in the Perspective of Law Number 21 of 2007," *INOVATIVE | Journal of Legal Science* 6, no. 2 (2013), <https://mail.online-journal.unja.ac.id/jimih/article/view/2124>.

¹⁴ Priska Feronica, "THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME IN TACKLING HUMAN TRAFFICKING CRIME CASES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW," *LEX PRIVATUM* 13, no. 5 (July 15, 2024), <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/lexprivatum/article/view/57071>.



countries of origin, transit countries, and target countries. This is closely related to efforts to avoid human trafficking, sanction perpetrators, and maintain the safety of victims including protection for the rights they have recognized worldwide.

- 2) While there are many international instruments that deal with regulations and concrete measures to combat sexual exploitation of women and children, none of them are universal tools that cover all aspects of human trafficking.
- 3) The absence of international instruments means that vulnerable individuals targeted for human trafficking receive little protection.

Assistance and security for victims of human trafficking is specifically outlined in the Palermo Protocol, which provides for the protection of victims of human trafficking. Victim countries in the country providing care, Reuniting victims of human trafficking with their families, Victims of human trafficking require six specific components for support and protection:

1. Make normative rules about their confidentiality to maintain their privacy and identity.
2. Verify that the state law or governance framework of the state party includes (legal) measures relating to victims' rights, including:
 - a. Details on legal proceedings and
 - b. Assistance that allows their point of view to be considered during the offender's involvement with the criminal justice system.
3. Third, State parties are required to engage with non-profit organizations, relevant bodies, and civil society components to create a standardized framework for the physical, emotional, and social rehabilitation of victims:
 - a. Adequate accommodation
 - b. Provide counseling and information in a language they can understand, especially about their rights.
 - c. Financial, emotional and medical support
 - d. Provides the possibility to work, go to school, and attend training.
4. When considering the needs of victims of human trafficking, particularly children, states parties should take into account their age, gender, and special circumstances, such as ensuring they have access to health care, education, and adequate housing.
5. States parties should ensure that victims of human trafficking are physically protected while they are within their jurisdiction.



6. The legal structure of each state party should provide normative measures that enable victims to seek compensation for the harm they have suffered.¹⁵

Therefore, there is still room for improvement in the current victim protection system to ensure that victims of human trafficking are adequately protected by law.

2. Forms of Legal Sanctions Against Perpetrators Who Commit the Crime of Trafficking in Persons.

To effectively combat serious crimes such as human trafficking, severe criminal penalties are necessary. Criminal sanctions serve as a "primary or optimal guarantor" if applied judiciously, carefully, and compassionately.¹⁶

Perpetrators of trafficking in persons committed by corporations may be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of fines as stipulated in Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, with an additional fine of three times. Criminal sanctions that can be imposed on corporations include: a) revocation of business license; b) confiscation of assets obtained through illegal activities; c) termination of legal entity status; d) dismissal of management; and/or e) prohibition of management to establish another corporation in the same industry.¹⁷ Crimes committed by organized groups have penalties that are one-third worse than those stated in Article 2 of this law.¹⁸

A person or business entity is considered a trafficker if he or she commits the crime of trafficking in persons, as stated in Article 1 point 4 of Law No. 21/2007. Articles 2-18 of this law regulate sanctions for traffickers. The following are the categories of traffickers in these articles: first, legal and illegal labor recruitment agencies that pay brokers or agents to recruit victims from rural areas, supervise shelters, verify the identity of victims, arrange medical examinations and training, and finally, place victims in destination countries.

¹⁵ Helena Bellarina Waworuntu, "Juridical Review of Human Trafficking as a Transnational Crime Under National and International Law," *Lex Privatum* 10, no. 2 (April 19, 2022), <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/lexprivatum/article/view/40384>.

¹⁶ Barda Nawawi Arief, *Legislative Policy in Crime Management with Imprisonment* (Yogyakarta: Genta Publishing, 2010).

¹⁷ Herlien C. Kamea, "Criminal Law Enforcement Against Trafficking Crimes According to Law Number 21 Year 2007," *LEX CRIMEN* 5, no. 2 (February 7, 2016), <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/lexcrimen/article/view/11125>.

¹⁸ Q. Zaman, "Criminal Sanctions for Women Trafficking (Comparative Study Between Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons and Islamic Law)," *AT-TURAS: Journal of Islamic Studies* 5, no. 1 (March 15, 2018): 123-56.



Those who break laws and regulations to exploit people for money or other benefits are known as human traffickers. According to Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, offenders face severe penalties under Indonesian law. For those who commit crimes on a large scale or prey on children, the consequences can be severe, including prison sentences and financial fines. The strictness in enforcing these sanctions aims to provide a deterrent effect while protecting the public from the threat of similar crimes.

To ensure the safety of victims, the law passed in 2007 to end human trafficking provides severe criminal sanctions for those who commit this crime. Articles 2-23 of Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons set out criminal provisions. Criminal provisions for those who commit trafficking in persons, either unlawfully or with the cooperation of someone who has power over another person, with the purpose of exploiting that person, are outlined in Article 2.

Article 2 of Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons states: "Any person who commits recruitment, transportation, harboring, sending, transferring, or receiving another person by threat of violence, actual violence, abduction, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or position of vulnerability, debt bondage, or the provision of payments or benefits, even with the consent of a person who has control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least IDR. 120,000,000.00 (one hundred twenty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 600,000,000.00 (six hundred million rupiah). Further punishment for instigators is a fine of at least Rp. 120,000,000.00 (twenty million rupiah). Rupiah and imprisonment for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 6 years and two hundred and forty million Indonesian pesos.

Some registered PJTKs do this, but not all. Second, village neighbors, friends, community leaders, religious leaders, and agents or brokers who may come to the area, even from outside the village. To earn money for each worker they register, agents may work for both registered and unregistered PJTKs at the same time. Third, companies that sexually or physically abuse their employees, fail to pay them a living wage, restrict their freedom at work, or exploit them in other ways. The fourth group are governments that falsify documents, turn a blind eye to irregularities in worker recruitment, and encourage people to cross borders illegally, often with the help of police and immigration officials. Finally, the fifth category includes those involved with



the brothel industry who employ minors, fail to pay their employees, or force women to work beyond their ability or consent .¹⁹

D. Conclusion

To stop trafficking in persons, Law 21/2007 has adopted the principles of the Palermo Protocol, including protection of victims and severe sanctions for perpetrators. However, various obstacles continue to stand in the way of achieving these goals when implemented in Indonesia. The government is often inconsistent, especially when it comes to providing victims with sufficient access to compensation, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society. In addition, victims' supposedly confidential identities can often be leaked, placing them in significant security jeopardy. Although penalties against perpetrators have been firmly established, they have not provided a sufficient deterrent effect, mainly due to a lack of supervision over the implementation of sentences and a lack of efforts to crack down on organized crime networks. Strengthening law implementation, improving law enforcement training, updating policies that focus on victims' rights, and closer cooperation with international agencies are needed to ensure national laws meet international standards.

¹⁹ Brian Septiadi Daud and Eko Sopoyono, "APPLICATION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING OFFICERS IN INDONESIA," *Indonesian Journal of Legal Development* 1, no. 3 (September 24, 2019): 352–65, <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v1i3.352-365>.



Bibliography

Books, Journals, Websites

Ali, Mahrus, and Bayu Aji Pramono. *Trafficking in Persons: Dimensions, International Instruments and Regulation in Indonesia*. Bandung: Citra Aditya, 2011.

Daud, Brian Septiadi, and Eko Sopoyono. "The Application of Criminal Sanctions Against Human Trafficking Offenders in Indonesia." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Development* 1, no. 3 (September 24, 2019).

Feronica, Priska. "The Role of the United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime in Handling Cases of Human Trafficking Crimes According to International Law." *LEX PRIVATUM* 13, no. 5 (July 15, 2024).

Hidayati, Maslihati Nur. "Efforts to Eradicate and Prevent Trafficking in Persons Through International Law and Indonesian Positive Law." *Journal of Al-Azhar Indonesia Social Institutions Series* 1, no. 3 (April 4, 2012).

Kamea, Herlien C. "Criminal Law Enforcement Against Trafficking Crimes According to Law Number 21 Year 2007." *LEX CRIMEN* 5, no. 2 (February 7, 2016).

Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI). Second Edition. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.

Monita, Yulia. "Legal Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking Crime in the Perspective of Law Number 21 Year 2007." *INOVATIVE | Journal of Legal Science* 6, no. 2 (2013).

Nawawi Arief, Barda. *Legislative Policy in Combating Crime with Imprisonment*. Yogyakarta: Genta Publishing, 2010.

Nuraeny, Henny. *The Crime of Trafficking in Persons: Criminal Law Policy and Prevention*. Jakarta: PT Sinar Grafika, 2011.

Nuraeni, Neni, and Dede Kania. "Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons in the Perspective of Islamic Law." *Al-'Adalah* 14, no. 1 (December 29, 2018).

Oktavionita, Falen, and Ahmad Riyadh. "Legal Protection for Victims of Trafficking in Persons From a Human Rights Perspective." *Indonesian Journal of Law and Economics Review* 16 (August 31, 2022).

Strengthening Data and Innovation in Handling Victims of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) | Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture." Accessed December 7, 2024. [https:// www. Kemenkopmk .go .id/](https://www.kemendikbud.go.id/)



[strengthening-data-and-innovation-in-handling-victims-of-trafficking-people-
tppo](#).

The Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative | CTDC." Accessed November 9, 2024.
<https://www.ctdatacollaborative.org/#no-back>.

Widiastuti, Tri Wahyu. "Efforts to Prevent the Crime of Trafficking in Persons." *Legal Discourse* 9, no. 1 (2010).

Waworuntu, Helena Bellarina. "Juridical Review of Human Trafficking as a Transnational Crime Under National and International Law." *LEX PRIVATUM* 10, no. 2 (April 19, 2022).

Zaman, Q. "Criminal Sanctions for Women Trafficking (Comparative Study Between Law No. 21 of 2007 on Eradication of Human Trafficking Crime and Islamic Law)." *AT-TURAS: Journal of Islamic Studies* 5, no. 1 (March 15, 2018).

Legislation

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 Year 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons.

