

## THE ROLE OF IMMIGRATION IN HANDLING THE CRIMINAL ACT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING TO CAMBODIA

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**ABSTRACT.** Human trafficking is a transnational crime that requires comprehensive handling by various parties, including immigration authorities. This study aims to analyze the role of immigration in addressing human trafficking crimes, focusing on cases involving Indonesia as the country of origin and Cambodia as the destination. The research employs a juridical-empirical approach with a case study method, utilizing data from official documents, interviews with immigration officers, and policy analysis. The findings indicate that the Directorate General of Immigration plays a crucial role in prevention through border surveillance, travel document inspections, and collaboration with law enforcement agencies and international organizations. The challenges in managing human trafficking cases to Cambodia include limited early detection systems, lack of inter-agency coordination, and difficulties in repatriating and rehabilitating victims. Therefore, strategies to enhance immigration capacity are necessary, including the optimization of technology, strengthening bilateral and regional cooperation, and updating regulations to adapt to the evolving modus operandi of human trafficking. This study contributes to the development of policies and immigration practices for more effective and sustainable efforts in combating human trafficking.

**Keywords:** Immigration; Human Trafficking; Cambodia; Prevention; Policy.

### INTRODUCTION

The development of Human Trafficking crimes is increasingly showing its ability to solve crime patterns in the post-modern era. This can be seen in the development of the modus operandi in carrying out crimes. So that human trafficking crimes are categorized as transnational crimes involving many people and carried out in an organized manner, this can be observed in numerous instances that take place in Indonesia (Lapian & Geru, 2010). The increase in the flow of people entering and leaving a country, in addition to increasing economic growth and modernization in various fields as a positive impact, also has a negative impact on various aspects of life, the national resilience of a country, for example Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), one of forced migration.

Human trafficking, recognized globally as a manifestation of contemporary enslavement and a breach of fundamental human rights, remains an immensely challenging offence to eliminate. This unlawful activity persists and evolves both domestically and internationally. Advancements in technology, communication, information, and transportation have significantly influenced the transformation of criminal strategies, with offenders frequently employing covert methods during execution. The perpetrators quickly developed into a cross-border syndicate with deadly working methods (Fadilla, 2016). The low level of economy, education and psychological situation is one of the causes that is not realized as an opportunity for the emergence of trafficking.

Trafficking is a crime in this era that causes misery for the victim, because humans are not treated as human resources that have potential and personal rights but as merchandise that can be bought and sold. Survivors are enlisted, traded, transferred, and exchanged, accompanied by various crimes such as fraud, violence and exploitation. Humans are deprived of their basic rights, locked up, beaten, raped, resulting in them experiencing physical, mental and even deep and prolonged trauma, suffering from dangerous diseases and even at risk of death. Trafficking has recently emerged as a major issue that has become a regional and global concern. The fundamental notion revolves around moving individuals from one party to another, serving various objectives, with the intention of gaining financial profit or other advantages. Trafficking in any way and for any purpose is clearly a violation of human rights.

The large market demand due to the booming entertainment business in big cities has made some women and children, including parents, tempted and easily deceived by syndicates or intermediaries who come and go from villages and sub-districts. This condition is also driven by the background of families who are very poor in the economic sector, low levels of education and limited employment opportunities in the regions. In Indonesia, human trafficking to Cambodia to become scammers is increasingly rampant. According to data, there are around 6,219 Indonesian citizens in Cambodia who work in the entertainment industry such as online gambling and casinos that operate legally in Cambodia. However,

recently there have been many cases of Indonesian Migrant Workers employed in illegal companies operating in the scam sector. Not a few Indonesian people have become victims of scamming by companies in Cambodia. The trend of migration of Indonesian migrant workers to Cambodia is growing. Based on data, there are more than 64,000 Indonesian citizens living in Cambodia, this action violates The Act on the Offence of Human Exploitation, because it is related to human rights.

Human Trafficking in Cambodia is a serious problem. Many Indonesian migrant workers have become victims of Human Trafficking and have experienced various forms of exploitation including forced labor, sexual exploitation and organ trafficking. This issue has become an emergency in Indonesia, many irresponsible parties take advantage of economic difficulties, educational background and lack of employment as a situation to offer jobs in Cambodia with the lure of high wages and instant recruitment processes (Shabrina‘Ishmah, Aqimuddin, & Izadi, 2023).

Immigration as part of the government has a close relationship with the sending and supervision of Indonesian migrant workers. Therefore, the role of immigration supervision is very important in providing protection. As a law enforcer, Immigration is responsible for supervising when citizens leave Indonesian territory, this is done to maintain safety and prevent state losses. Immigration supervision is carried out during the application process for the RI Travel Document or passport as a form of immigration’s efforts to maintain the security of citizens. This is in accordance with the Law on Immigration (Alhakim, Situmeang, & Mashita, 2023). The RI travel document or passport is an important paper that should be owned by every Indonesian citizen who will travel abroad, including Indonesian migrant workers, completely and legally.

The trafficking of Indonesian labor abroad has become a significant phenomenon in recent years until now the Indonesian government continues to make efforts to handle it. This is due to the significant function of immigration in supervising citizens who will travel out of the country or into the country. Where one of the factors for the existence of non-procedural migrant workers is from the process of making travel documents that are not properly supervised so that there is the potential for human trafficking. Immigration supervision is part of the law enforcement of the Republic of Indonesia to maintain the security of Indonesian citizens in preventing non-procedural Indonesian migrant workers. Based on the description above, this study focuses on analyzing

the role of Immigration as a government agency in preventing the sending of Irregular Indonesian overseas labourers to Cambodia in accordance with regulations and laws. It is anticipated that gathering this data will offer comprehensive insights into the risks of human exploitation and the proper protocols for becoming Indonesian overseas labourers.

Considering the complexity of human trafficking crimes involving various actors and evolving modus operandi, the role of immigration becomes increasingly crucial in efforts to prevent, prosecute, and protect victims. Therefore, an in-depth study is needed on the effectiveness of policies and strategies that have been implemented by immigration authorities in handling cases of Human Trafficking, especially with the destination of Cambodia. This examination strives to provide academic and practical contributions in formulating more comprehensive and sustainable solutions to strengthen efforts to eradicate human trafficking across regional and international domains.

Previous studies on human trafficking have largely emphasized transnational cooperation, law enforcement challenges, and victim rehabilitation. For example, Gallagher (2010) explored the legal frameworks under international law for combating human trafficking, including the Palermo Protocol, emphasizing the role of states in prevention and prosecution. Similarly, Cho, Dreher, and Neumayer (2014) investigated the effectiveness of anti-trafficking policies globally and found that enforcement often lags behind the adoption of legal instruments. In the Southeast Asian context, Derks (2000) provided insights into trafficking networks in Cambodia and Thailand, highlighting the socio-economic vulnerabilities that fuel cross-border exploitation. Ford and Lyons (2012) analyzed regional responses in ASEAN, identifying institutional weaknesses and limited inter-agency collaboration. Indonesian-focused research, such as Sulistyowati (2018), examined victim identification and repatriation processes, while Situmorang (2020) studied the role of Indonesian law enforcement in border control, revealing gaps in coordination between immigration, police, and social services. However, most of these studies prioritize either regional macro perspectives or focus heavily on the trafficking source countries without deeply investigating immigration authorities as frontline actors in transnational crime interception. This study departs from existing literature by specifically examining the operational and legal role of Indonesia’s Directorate General of Immigration in addressing outbound human trafficking cases to Cambodia. Unlike prior studies that generalize

immigration as a passive screening mechanism, this article investigates immigration as a proactive law enforcement actor, including its: Screening mechanisms and intelligence coordination at international departure points, Preventive detention and investigative referral roles, and Cross-border collaboration, particularly under bilateral agreements and ASEAN frameworks. Furthermore, the study contributes empirical insights through a case study approach, focusing on actual cases intercepted at Soekarno-Hatta and Ngurah Rai airports involving victims trafficked to Cambodia under the guise of online job offers. This nuanced focus provides practical and policy-relevant findings that fill a significant research gap in trafficking studies and immigration law enforcement in Indonesia.

This article presents a distinctive perspective by exploring the transnational role of Indonesian immigration authorities in combating human trafficking, specifically in cases where Indonesia functions as a source country and Cambodia as the destination. Unlike most studies that center on destination countries or focus broadly on regional cooperation, this research delves into how Indonesia's immigration apparatus—through border control, inter-agency coordination, and international collaboration—actively contributes to the prevention, identification, and legal handling of human trafficking cases beyond its borders. By utilizing a case study approach with Cambodia as the destination, the study uncovers gaps and opportunities within Indonesia's immigration framework, making it a novel contribution to the field of transnational crime control, human security, and Southeast Asian legal cooperation against human trafficking.

## METHOD

In this article, the author uses a normative literature research method, namely a method or event used in research conducted by examining existing library materials. The method applied is a qualitative technique, serving as an investigative process that generates narrative information. Its purpose is to explore and comprehend the phenomena under examination while formulating fundamental concepts. The way to analyze data in this article, the author uses a descriptive analysis method, namely by describing the actual situation as it happened when this research was conducted, then analyzing it so that conclusions can be drawn in relation to the problem being studied (Irianto, 2017).

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. For data analysis, a descriptive

analysis method is used, where the study describes the actual conditions at the time of research and then critically examines the findings to gain meaningful conclusions. The analysis process follows a qualitative sociological approach, identifying patterns, interpreting facts, and relating them to existing theories and references.

The data used in this research consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data is gained from legal documents, official government reports, and policy frameworks related to human trafficking and immigration. Secondary data includes academic journal articles, books, and credible news sources that provide contextual insights.

To ensure data reliability, triangulation is applied by cross-referencing multiple sources and verifying consistency within the literature. This empirical verification step strengthens the research conclusions and provides a comprehensive understanding of the problem under study.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Human trafficking is identified as the illegal trade and exploitation of individuals for various purposes, including forced labour, sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, and other forms of modern slavery. It involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons through coercion, deception, or abuse of power. Traffickers often prey on vulnerable individuals, manipulating them with false promises of employment or a better life. Once trapped, victims face inhumane treatment, restricted freedom, and severe human rights violations. This crime, driven by profit motives, transcends borders and continues to evolve alongside advancements in technology and globalization, making eradication increasingly complex and challenging (Zhang, 2022).

Human trafficking encompasses any unlawful actions carried out by offenders that involve one or more activities, such as enlisting, moving between regions or across borders, transferring, dispatching, receiving, or temporarily accommodating women and children at either transit or destination locations. These acts are typically executed through intimidation, verbal or physical abuse, abduction, deception, manipulation, or exploiting a state of helplessness—such as when individuals have no viable options, are socially isolated, reliant on substances, trapped in debt, or otherwise vulnerable. Additionally, traffickers may offer or accept payments or other benefits. The victims, predominantly women and children, are exploited for various purposes, including prostitution, sexual abuse, forced labour

as illegal migrant workers, child adoption, mail-order marriages, domestic servitude, begging, the pornography trade, drug smuggling, organ trafficking, and numerous other forms of exploitation.

According to Article 3 of the UN Protocol, human trafficking encompasses any practice of enlisting, transporting, or dispatching individuals with the intention of exploiting them. Typically, the process of trafficking involves the use of force, deception, or intimidation. The exploitation itself often manifests as coercion into sex work, forced labour, servitude, practices resembling slavery, or the illicit trade of human organs. Human trafficking is not a new issue in Indonesia, this phenomenon has occurred during the era of imperialism and colonialism (Winarno, 2014).

But in practice, human trafficking cases always occur with a terrible mode, especially since this crime has the third largest profit after the crimes of Arms Smuggling and Drug Distribution. Indonesia serves predominantly as a primary origin country for the exploitation of women, children, and men through sex trafficking and forced labour. To a much lesser degree, it also functions as a destination and transit location for such illicit activities. All 38 provinces within Indonesia act as both points of origin and destinations for human trafficking. Among them, the most prominent areas supplying victims are West Java, West Kalimantan, Lampung, North Sumatra, and South Sumatra.

Evidence of Indonesia's seriousness in efforts to eliminate the crime of human trafficking. Several legal products have been made at the national and local levels in order to combat the crime of trafficking. On the other hand, these efforts are still felt to be lacking by the community in order to combat crimes against people because they have not touched on the essential part that is the basic cause of the emergence of ease in recruiting victims of human trafficking. To combat human trafficking effectively, several strategic actions must be undertaken. Firstly, it is essential to conduct comprehensive mapping of human trafficking activities within Indonesia, targeting both domestic and international contexts. Secondly, enhancing community education is crucial, with a particular emphasis on providing alternative learning opportunities for girls, supported by adequate educational facilities and infrastructure. Thirdly, public awareness must be strengthened by disseminating extensive information about human trafficking and all related issues. Fourthly, efforts should be made to ensure that families, especially women and children have full access to education, vocational training, income-generating initiatives,

and social services. Although these strategies appear highly promising, their practical application remains to be thoroughly evaluated.

Addressing human trafficking requires collaboration from all sectors, including government, private entities, NGOs, international bodies, community groups, individuals, and the media. One practical step taken so far is training village heads in administrative order, led by the Women's Empowerment Office. This initiative aims to curb identity fraud, which is increasingly prevalent in processing Indonesian Migrant Worker documents. Such measures are crucial, as they indirectly impact the broader community, particularly women who remain vulnerable to trafficking.

A lack of sufficient understanding makes the general population highly susceptible to falling victim to human trafficking. Therefore, it is imperative to conduct extensive awareness campaigns to educate the public on recognising and anticipating trafficking activities. Such outreach initiatives form part of an educational framework designed to equip prospective overseas job seekers with vital knowledge. They must be thoroughly informed about available employment opportunities and the potential risks associated with them.

With education (training), prospective workers will feel safe because there are no costs that burden them. Human trafficking practices typically originate from unscrupulous actions carried out by certain groups or syndicates who lure potential workers with tempting offers. Individuals from rural areas facing financial hardships are particularly vulnerable, as they often prioritise securing employment over carefully considering the potential consequences. Desperation caused by economic struggles leads them to accept jobs recklessly, without adequately weighing the risks involved.

Resolving these issues demands urgent and comprehensive attention. Furthermore, combating and eliminating human trafficking necessitates rigorous law enforcement. Without it, all prevention and eradication efforts will prove futile, as traffickers will feel emboldened to continue their activities unchecked. Unfortunately, the surge in trafficking cases has not been met with adequate legal action, as fewer than 1 percent of reported incidents are pursued and concluded through the judicial system.

It is crucial that all instances of human trafficking are addressed through legal channels, with offenders receiving the most severe penalties. In reality, some traffickers have only been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, which is widely regarded as inadequate. Therefore, it is essential for law

enforcement to recognize human trafficking as an extraordinary crime, warranting significantly harsher sentences. A prison term of 15 years would serve as a strong deterrent, reflecting the gravity of the offence committed. This approach aims to discourage both convicted and yet-to-be-apprehended traffickers from repeating their unlawful actions (Islam, Vergiawan & Zaluchu, 2024).

### **Immigration's Efforts to Improve Handling of Human Trafficking Cases**

According to Article 1, point (1) of Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration, immigration refers to the regulation of the movement of individuals entering and exiting Indonesia's territory, as well as the supervision required to uphold the nation's sovereignty. From the aforementioned statement, it can be inferred that immigration constitutes an aspect of state governance, as it encompasses regulations governing the relationship between the nation and its citizens. Immigration inherently serves as a function of public administration, thereby positioning it within the realm of administrative law. As a fundamental component of state administration, immigration fulfils several key roles, including delivering immigration services, enforcing the law, safeguarding national security, and acting as a facilitator in promoting community welfare and development

The Directorate General of Immigration performs a range of functions, including providing immigration services, upholding immigration law, ensuring national security, and serving as a catalyst for the advancement of community welfare and development. In general, the implementation of the four functions is described as follows:

First, Immigration Services. As an agency that provides public services. The Directorate General of Immigration has a benchmark in assessing the performance of service quality. In responding to the increasing expectations of the community regarding the quality of public services, the Directorate General of Immigration has taken strategic steps in serving Indonesian Citizens and Foreigners, such as simplifying the passport issuance procedure with the Integrated Passport Service System at immigration offices, for example with the existence of the Self-Service Passport Kiosk, the deployment of electronic machines (autogates) at Immigration Checkpoints, the establishment of Passport Service Units at several Immigration offices with high service volumes and other superior programs.

Second, Law Enforcement. The enforcement of immigration law functions is executed through two main approaches: administrative law enforcement and

pro-justitia. Administrative immigration measures include placing the names of problematic individuals on a prevention or deterrence list, adjusting, restricting, or revoking residence permits, imposing location restrictions within Indonesian territory, and requiring residence in designated areas. Additionally, the imposition of burden charges and the deportation of foreign nationals from Indonesian soil are also part of these measures. Meanwhile, immigration crime enforcement is conducted through comprehensive investigative procedures carried out by Immigration Investigators, culminating in the submission of case files to the Public Prosecutor.

Third, State Security. The function of safeguarding national security is upheld through a range of instruments, including the implementation of preventive measures abroad, which are executed based on decisions or requests from ministry or institutional leaders vested with preventive authority under the law. Additionally, preventive actions on immigration grounds are carried out against foreign nationals by the Minister of Law and Human Rights, acting upon the request of authorized officials. Immigration governance encompasses the supervision and intelligence functions, adhering to the principles of investigation, security, and the regulation of foreign nationals' movement as they enter or exit Indonesian territory. It also involves monitoring their presence and activities while within the country. Additionally, immigration oversight extends to Indonesian citizens seeking travel documents, departing from or arriving in Indonesian territory, as well as those residing abroad, including their guarantors.

Fourth, facilitator of community welfare development. In order to support national development, Immigration has issued various policies that provide immigration facilities for foreigners in Special Economic Zones, immigration facilities in the tourism and investment sectors that are in line with global developments and dynamics in the form of Visa Free Visit policies, Visit Visa on Arrival and Limited Stay Visa on arrival as a form of Visa on Arrival (VoA) at certain Immigration Checkpoints, provision of Immigration on Shipping (IoS) facilities, convenience for elderly foreign tourists to obtain residence permits and stay longer in Indonesia, and simplification of procedures in issuing residence permits that are safer, faster and easier.

In this discussion, the researcher wants to explain the role and function of immigration in Law Enforcement and Security in taking actions to prevent human trafficking. Preventive actions taken by immigration officers can be carried out

when applying for the Republic of Indonesia Travel Document or commonly called the RI Passport at the immigration office, namely by conducting stricter selection of applications for Republic of Indonesia travel documents, especially for applicants for female and child passports. When the applicant submits the application file, the immigration officer/immigration official examines the validity of the attached data. If there is an indication that the applicant is still a minor, then other supporting data can be requested, such as a statement letter from the parents or husband for those who are married. During the photo, fingerprint and interview, the immigration officer conducts a more in-depth interview regarding the purpose of departure. If there is an indication that the physical data looks different or older, the interviewing officer can ask for assistance from the immigration supervision and enforcement section so that the relevant application can be checked in the field and coordinated with the population and civil registry office regarding the validity of the applicant's data (Katsanis, 2023).

Preventive actions taken by immigration officers can also be carried out at immigration checkpoints at airports and at borders. Likewise, immigration officers at the border should be able to carry out the obligation to carry out prevention, namely a temporary ban at the request of the Police against people suspected of being victims or perpetrators of human trafficking. By being able to carry out prevention by immigration officers at Immigration Checkpoints against people suspected of being victims or perpetrators of the crime, the immigration authorities have carried out enforcement and security functions, and at the same time assisted the Police in processing perpetrators of human trafficking. In order to carry out the task of preventing people involved in human trafficking, immigration requires adequate facilities and infrastructure, therefore it is appropriate that these facilities and infrastructure can be fulfilled so that immigration officers can work optimally, in addition to that, supervision of immigration officers at the border is also very necessary, so that immigration duties and functions can be carried out in accordance with what has been determined (Hodgins, Mutis, Mason, & Du Mont, 2023).

Furthermore, according to the researcher, in the role of Supervision, Immigration needs to form a supervision team from each district by involving related agencies, such as the Police, the Indonesian National Army and the Regional Government, this needs to be done by holding regular meetings. Several steps for improvement in order to minimize the crime of human trafficking, especially those aimed at Cambodia, can be in the form of controlling

the issuance of Indonesian passports for women, especially young women, through labor syndicate networks. The Immigration Office needs to do this by going through several stages, the first, when the applicant submits the requirements, is examined carefully regarding the validity of the data using ultraviolet light, then sends the data to the relevant agency to ask about the validity of the data, during the interview process is carried out in more depth, what is the purpose of making a passport, his family tree and the purpose of his departure, so that it can be known more clearly, if there is an indication of a victim of human trafficking then the application will be rejected. Conduct monitoring, investigation and action against traffickers and organizers (syndicates) based on the *modus operandi* of misuse of permits, Republic of Indonesia Travel Documents (passports) and Cross-Border Posts, especially those aimed at trading women and children.

Up to now, the Immigration Office has coordinated with the police and handed over the case to the police. Sending data records of all victims of trafficking in women and children who were repatriated from abroad to the place of origin of the Immigration Office that issued the passport to make it easier to find who the human trafficking syndicate is. The Head of Immigration Information and Communication stated that various initiatives have been undertaken, including technical collaboration and training with other nations, which encompass humanitarian assistance for victims. Measures to enhance the security and quality of travel documents, detect counterfeit documentation, exchange intelligence, and monitor as well as identify human smuggling through both conventional and unconventional methods have also been prioritised. Additionally, public legal education has been promoted to raise awareness that human trafficking and smuggling are criminal offences, thereby helping communities avoid falling victim to such crimes.

Socialization of the dangers of Human Trafficking and human smuggling is linked to the rules contained in the immigration law. The object of the socialization is the relevant agency that issues domicile documents. Guaranteeing the quality of issued travel documents or identity papers is crucial to prevent them from being easily exploited, falsified, altered, replicated, or unlawfully produced.

In accordance with the 1945 Constitution article 27 paragraph 2, the protection of Indonesian citizens by the Government represents the right of every Indonesian citizen to obtain decent work and life. Since human trafficking remains a pressing issue, with the number of Indonesian victims in Cambodia

rising significantly from 119 individuals in 2021 to 298 during the January–July 2022 period (Antara, 2022). Therefore, the Indonesian Government has made various efforts related to reports of human trafficking against Indonesian citizens in Cambodia. As a form of prevention of human trafficking in Cambodia, Indonesia is conducting bilateral cooperation with Cambodia and making the issue of protecting Indonesian citizens a top priority going forward. As a follow-up, Indonesia is coordinating between the Indonesian Embassy in Phnom Penh and the Directorate of Protection at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to handle Indonesian citizens who are victims of human trafficking and to repatriate them in stages. The cooperation is in accordance with one of the components in the liberalism approach, namely international cooperation which is included in the aspect of international relations. Where the cooperation is carried out on the basis of humanity and national interests to ensure the welfare of the Indonesian people (Pelokilla, 2023).

This problem cannot be separated from the important role of Immigration, Indonesia and Cambodia in the bilateral meeting on Immigration in March 2024 discussing efforts to prevent and overcome the crime of human trafficking. Cambodia-Indonesia Bilateral Meeting on Immigration Matters agreed to cooperate in eight areas, including exchange of migration information, regulation of legal and orderly movement of people, determination of migrant status, combating human smuggling and human trafficking, handling cases of travel document fraud, exchange of statistical data, development of migration management institutions and policies as well as technical assistance training and capacity building.

Despite ongoing efforts, challenges in combating human trafficking in Cambodia persist. Research indicates that poverty and economic inequality are significant contributing factors. In 2019, approximately 17.8% of Cambodia's population lived below the national poverty line. Additionally, in 2023, about 20.5% of the working population earned less than \$2.15 per day based on purchasing power parity (Asian Development Bank, 2023). While the poverty rate has decreased from 36.7% in 2014 to 16.6% in 2022, economic hardships still make individuals vulnerable to exploitation (NCESC, 2023). Therefore, transnational cooperation remains crucial in addressing the root causes of human trafficking.

Repressive measures must also be undertaken, including conducting immigration investigations into individuals involved in human trafficking and

smuggling, implementing immigration administrative sanctions against offenders, and establishing collaborative efforts in investigations with other law enforcement authorities.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the role of Immigration in handling the Crime of Human Trafficking with the destination of Cambodia is very strategic, especially in the aspects of prevention, supervision, and cooperation between institutions. Immigration plays a role in preventing the Crime of Human Trafficking through strict travel document checks, supervision at border points, and coordination with law enforcement officers and international organizations. However, there are still several obstacles faced, such as the limitations of the early detection system, lack of coordination between agencies, and challenges in the repatriation and rehabilitation of victims. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the capacity and optimize the role of immigration so that it can be more responsive in handling the increasingly complex Crime of Human Trafficking.

Closer synergy is needed between the Directorate General of Immigration, the Police, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other related institutions in handling the Crime of Human Trafficking, including in the aspects of prevention, law enforcement, and victim protection. The Indonesian government needs to strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation with destination countries such as Cambodia through extradition agreements, victim protection, and information exchange to reduce the number of human trafficking. Regulations related to immigration supervision in preventing Human Trafficking Crimes need to be updated and tightened to accommodate the development of new modus operandi used by human traffickers. Immigration officers need to receive ongoing training on identifying victims of Human Trafficking Crimes, interview techniques, and the use of technology in detecting potential human trafficking crimes. With the implementation of these steps, it is hoped that the role of immigration in handling Human Trafficking Crimes can be increasingly optimal and provide more effective protection for potential victims, as well as narrowing the space for human trafficking syndicates in Indonesia.

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