

Research Article

Optimization of Strategic Policy for the Prevention and Law Enforcement of the Criminal Act of People Smuggling Indonesian Workers Abroad

Rizkan Zulyadi^{1*}, Maswandi², Kusbianto³, Tarmizi⁴, Wenggedes Frensh⁵, DinyAtrizka⁶

¹Universitas Medan Area, Medan, Indonesia. Email: rizkan@staff.uma.ac.id

²Universitas Medan Area, Medan, Indonesia. Email: maswandi@staff.uma.ac.id

³Universitas Dharmawangsa, Medan, Indonesia. Email: kusbianto@dharmawangsa.ac.id

⁴Universitas Amir Hamzah, Medan, Indonesia. Email: tarmizidoktor@gmail.com

⁵Universitas Medan Area, Medan, Indonesia. Email: wenggedesfrensh@staff.uma.ac.id

⁶Universitas Medan Area, Medan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia. Email: diny.dinyrizk@gmail.com

*Correspondence: rizkan@staff.uma.ac.id

Submitted: 02 February 2025 | Revised: 10 April 2025 | Accepted: 12 June 2025 | Published: 30 June 2025

Abstract: Indonesia is recognized as the fourth most populous country globally. The continual growth of its population has posed various employment challenges for the Indonesian government, which has, in turn, contributed to an increase in the smuggling of Indonesian workers to foreign countries. This study aims to develop an optimized strategic policy for the prevention and legal management of the criminal act of smuggling Indonesian workers abroad. To achieve this objective, a secondary qualitative methodology alongside a normative legal approach was employed. The findings primarily emphasize the threats and consequences associated with the smuggling of Indonesian workers, the legal instruments in Indonesia designed to monitor such criminal activity, and the governmental role in addressing it. The Indonesian government has enacted Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, which provides essential guidance for individuals seeking employment abroad. Additional legal frameworks applied to combat people smuggling include Law No. 6 of 2011, Government Regulation No. 31 of 2013, Law Number 12 of 2006, Law No. 5 of 2009, Law No. 14 of 2009, and Law No. 15 of 2009. Despite these efforts, challenges persist due to the inadequate enforcement of existing legislation. Consequently, there is a need to establish a more targeted legal framework specifically addressing the smuggling of Indonesian workers.

Keywords: People Smuggling; Indonesia; Law Enforcement; Strategic Policy; Criminal Act

1. Introduction

Indonesia is recognised as one of the countries with the largest populations worldwide. [Woldometer \[1\]](#) reports that Indonesia holds the position of the fourth most populous nation globally, with its population projected to exceed 285.7 million by 2025 ([Figure 1](#)). This demographic size surpasses that of several developed countries, including England, Korea, Japan, and Russia [\[2\]](#) Consequently, the Indonesian government encounters multiple challenges in meeting the employment demands of its expanding population.

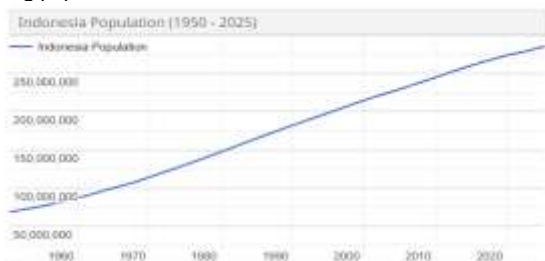


Figure 1: The Continuously Increasing Population of Indonesia [Woldometer \[1\]](#)

According to [World-Economics \[3\]](#), Indonesia's working-age population is projected to constitute 68.2% of the total population in 2025, indicating a relatively high proportion of individuals of employable age. This situation presents a significant challenge for the Indonesian government in providing adequate employment opportunities and livelihoods in accordance with Article 27 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution [\[4\]](#). The government faces numerous obstacles in ensuring a decent standard of

living for its citizens, while globalisation has intensified competition in the labour market, thereby limiting domestic employment prospects. To address this issue, the Indonesian government has implemented policies facilitating the employment of citizens abroad, with a strong emphasis on the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (IMWs). This framework is established under Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers [\[2\]](#), enabling IMWs to access employment and remuneration outside Indonesian territories.

The decision of individuals to become IMWs is influenced by various cultural, social, and economic factors. Nevertheless, many IMWs are vulnerable to organised and transnational criminal activities, such as people smuggling. In response, the Indonesian government has prioritised strengthening law enforcement mechanisms. Despite this, limited measures have been adopted to address official complicity and corruption within trafficking crimes. The 2007 Law serves a critical role in criminalising all forms of labour trafficking and prescribes penalties ranging from three to fifteen years of imprisonment for offenders [\[5\]](#). Furthermore, inadequate awareness of trafficking issues among judicial and law enforcement officials adversely affects prosecution outcomes. Trafficking cases are also pursued under multiple legal instruments, including the 2014 Child Protection Law and the 2017 Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Law [\[6\]](#). The effectiveness of these enforcement efforts is further constrained by poor coordination among agencies and the absence of a centralised database. Consequently, the total number of trafficking cases rose to 1,061 in 2023, of which 603 were labour trafficking incidents [\[7\]](#). The exact number of prosecuted traffickers remains unclear, although charges were likely pursued under the 2017 migrant worker legislation.

From the discussion above, several key challenges emerge for this research, including differentiating between people smuggling and human trafficking, understanding the threats posed by people smuggling to Indonesian workers, and examining the governmental role in mitigating such crimes, particularly for Indonesians employed abroad. To address these issues, this study aims to optimise a strategic policy for the

prevention and enforcement of laws against the criminal act of smuggling Indonesian workers. This research is anticipated to enhance understanding of the importance of law enforcement in preventing people smuggling offences. It further underscores the necessity of expanding domestic employment opportunities to curb the smuggling of Indonesian workers abroad. Additionally, the study highlights the urgent requirement for the formulation and implementation of legislation specifically targeting people smuggling, which may contribute to the optimisation of policies designed to prevent these criminal acts in Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

2.1 The Crime of People/ Workers Smuggling Abroad

Article 3 of the 2000 UN Convention on Human Pirating defines human smuggling as the act of deriving material benefit from facilitating an individual's unlawful entry into a country where that person is not a legal resident [8]. In this context, illegal entry refers to crossing national borders without adhering to the entry permits or other legal requirements established by the relevant state. Labour smuggling shares several characteristics with human trafficking, including objectives, methods, and processes [9]. The process element involves the physical movement of individuals, whereas the method element concerns the absence of coercion or force in the transfer. Typically, prospective migrants engage smugglers to cross international borders illegally to achieve specific objectives. The objective element centres on obtaining financial gain, particularly through unlawful border crossing [10].

The primary distinction between human smuggling and human trafficking lies in consent. In human trafficking, consent is obtained through fraud, coercion, or violence, whereas in human smuggling, individuals voluntarily agree to be transferred. Exploitation is a defining outcome of human trafficking, whereas human smuggling is primarily concerned with the illegal movement of individuals. Human smuggling constitutes a temporary relationship between the client and the service provider, which usually dissolves once the individuals reach the destination country [8].

Despite these similarities, several differences exist between the two phenomena. Human smuggling focuses principally on the cross-border movement of individuals and the illegality of that movement, whereas human trafficking is concerned with the abuse, utilisation, and exploitation of victims. Exploitation often involves intimidation and violence [11], which are not characteristics of human smuggling. From a geographical standpoint, exploitation occurs within public boundaries, whereas smuggling involves the movement of individuals across national borders. Additionally, exploitation may occur under legal or illegal circumstances, while human smuggling is invariably unlawful. Labour smuggling violates the legislative frameworks of the countries involved, rendering it a criminal act [12]. Figure 2 illustrates the defining characteristics of both human trafficking and human smuggling. Additionally, Article 3(a) of the UNODC provides a formal definition of human smuggling as:

"The business of obtaining, directly or indirectly, financial or another material benefit from the unlawful entry of a person into a State Party of which that person is not a national or has a residence permit" [13].

Conversely, human trafficking is defined under Indonesia's Law No. 21 of 2007 as:

"Human trafficking is the act of recruiting, transporting, harbouring, sending, transferring, or receiving a person by threat of violence, use of force, abduction, harbouring, falsification, deception, abuse of power or vulnerable position, debt bondage or giving payments or benefits, to obtain the consent of the person who has control over the other person, whether carried out within the country or between countries, for exploitation or resulting in exploitation" [13].



Figure 2: Characteristics of Human Trafficking and Smuggling Liu [13]. Human smuggling frequently violates fundamental human rights. Migrants are often subjected to poor treatment, travelling under harsh

conditions and confined within overcrowded transport. Such circumstances frequently result in fatal accidents. Upon arrival in the destination country, individuals with an irregular legal status are frequently coerced into performing labour for others. These migrants are commonly exploited by various parties for financial gain. The human smuggling industry generates an estimated revenue of between USD 5 and 10 million [8]. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the incidence of people smuggling is rapidly increasing, a trend that has also affected Indonesia. In recent years, the movement of individuals through smuggling networks has grown, with Indonesia emerging as a target country for a significant number of smuggling operations.

2.2 People Smuggling Legislation in Different Nations

Previous studies have indicated that immigration-related issues are frequently linked to heightened levels of crime and societal disruption. First-generation immigrants have been observed to engage in criminal activities at higher rates than native populations [14]. Certain extremist viewpoints also suggest that immigrant groups aim to undermine the traditions and cultural norms of host countries, seeking to replace them with their own values. Consequently, human smuggling has emerged as a widespread phenomenon globally and is notably prevalent in Indonesia. The United Nations Commission on Prevention and Criminal Justice has similarly identified human smuggling as an escalating concern across multiple nations [15].

Statista [16] reports that the number of individuals involved in human trafficking and smuggling increased from 30,000 to 134,000 between 2008 and 2023. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), while many refugees and migrants utilise legal channels to move within Southeast Asia, others rely on migrant smuggling networks. Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia are recognised as key destination regions for such smuggling activities. In response, several Asian countries have enacted specific legislation to combat people smuggling, aligning these laws with international protocols aimed at reducing human trafficking and smuggling. For example, Bangladesh introduced the Human Trafficking Deterrence and Suppression Act in 2012, which prohibits both human trafficking and people smuggling [17]. Similarly, Cambodia ratified the 2008 Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation under the UN Trafficking Protocol of 2007 [18]. In China, offences related to human trafficking and people smuggling are addressed under Articles 240–242 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China [19]. Indonesia introduced a comprehensive people-smuggling law in 2011, formulated in accordance with international conventions to tackle transnational organised crime. According to Zulyadi [8], people smuggling constitutes a significant problem in Indonesia, necessitating rigorous law enforcement measures for its eradication.

3. Methodology

This study aims to optimise strategic policies for the prevention and enforcement of laws against the criminal act of smuggling Indonesian workers abroad. To achieve this objective, an interpretivist research methodology was adopted, which facilitated the integration of qualitative research techniques. Additionally, a normative legal approach Kusumaningrum and Kuswardani [20] was employed to assess the effectiveness of law enforcement and relevant legislation in addressing people smuggling in Indonesia. Data were collected from a combination of primary and secondary sources. Primary sources encompassed various pieces of legislation concerning people smuggling in Indonesia, including Law Number 18 of 2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, Law Number 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, Presidential Regulation Number 22 of 2021 on the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, and Law No. 6 of 2011. Secondary sources included books, scholarly journal articles, online resources, and news reports related to the enforcement of laws against the smuggling of Indonesian workers abroad. Following data collection, a detailed content analysis was conducted. This approach facilitated the identification of key themes, meanings, and patterns pertinent to the research topic [21].

4. Findings and Discussion

Based on the analysis conducted, this section has been organised into several sub-sections, which examine the threats and consequences of the criminal act of smuggling Indonesian workers abroad, the legal frameworks in Indonesia for addressing people smuggling, and the role of

the Indonesian government in managing and preventing such activities.

4.1 Threats and Impacts of the Criminal Act of People Smuggling Indonesian Workers Abroad

Indonesia's strategic location attracts millions of foreign tourists, while other countries offer more lucrative employment opportunities and economic stability. Consequently, the number of IMWs has risen rapidly. Various requirements and conditions for becoming an IMW are stipulated under Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, which assigns the Indonesian government the responsibility for the placement and protection of IMWs abroad [22]. The continuous growth in IMWs has coincided with an increase in transnational and organised crimes, providing opportunities for perpetrators to exploit this situation. Many intermediaries attract IMWs to work overseas but charge excessive fees and conduct the process illegally. The primary destination countries for IMWs include Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Singapore, which offer higher wages relative to other nations. However, the majority of Indonesian international migrants are low-skilled workers, making them particularly vulnerable to crimes such as people smuggling. Consequently, the number of IMWs declined from 645,000 to 276,500 in 2019 due to widespread reports of exploitation and abuse [23].

Although the process of becoming an IMW is relatively straightforward and does not require specialised qualifications, the low cost and simplified procedures have inadvertently facilitated human smuggling. This enables workers to leave the country without adhering to legal border protocols, often involving the falsification of personal data, allowing third parties to assume control of their permits. Non-procedural IMWs face risks both for themselves and for the state, as they are deprived of legal protection and may be classified as victims, perpetrators, or suspects in people smuggling crimes [24]. People smuggling is an organised transnational crime involving multiple actors, motivated primarily by financial gain, who transport individuals without legal authority to enter or leave Indonesia [25]. Smugglers frequently employ counterfeit travel documents, and such operations typically require accomplices, as they cannot be conducted alone.

The difficulties associated with becoming an IMW, due to socio-economic challenges, create opportunities for smugglers to target individuals with limited education, particularly those in rural areas who are more susceptible due to their lack of awareness. Transnational organised crime has become a critical global concern requiring coordinated attention from both international and domestic authorities [2]. Monitoring cross-border movement alone is insufficient to address people smuggling; it is essential to determine whether individuals have engaged in organised criminal activities while crossing national borders. The Palermo Protocol was developed to prevent, punish, and prosecute individuals involved in human trafficking and smuggling. In Indonesia, Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons has been enacted to protect individuals from trafficking and smuggling [5]. Additionally, Presidential Regulation Number 22 of 2021 on the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons was introduced to coordinate responses to such offences [26]. This regulation mandates the involvement of twenty-seven institutions and ministries in addressing trafficking and smuggling issues in Indonesia.

4.2 Legal Standards in Indonesia to Trace People Smuggling

Understanding the relationship between working conditions, vulnerability, and labour demand is essential for reducing human smuggling. Key measures to combat and prevent people smuggling include enhancing the rights and protections of workers, alongside the implementation of robust law enforcement mechanisms [27]. The Indonesian government has also undertaken initiatives aimed at improving the welfare and protection of labourers. The interplay between the domestic sector, people smuggling, and labour involves a complex dynamic encompassing working conditions, susceptibility to smuggling, and labour demand. A rising demand for labour across domestic sectors such as garments, services, construction, manufacturing, and agriculture can contribute to an increase in people smuggling. The growing need for low-skilled and inexpensive labour often results in smuggling, exploitation, and forced labour [28]. Furthermore, the informal sector, which operates outside regulatory frameworks, frequently facilitates people smuggling and trafficking, thereby exposing vulnerable individuals to exploitation.

To address the legal aspects of people smuggling, Indonesia has formulated and implemented several legislative instruments, including: (a)

Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration; (b) Government Regulation No. 31 of 2013 on the Implementing Regulations of Law No. 6 of 2011 on Immigration; (c) Law Number 12 of 2006 on Citizenship; (d) Law No. 5 of 2009 on the Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime; (e) Law No. 14 of 2009 on the Ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime; and (f) Law No. 15 of 2009 on the Ratification of the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime [13].



Figure 3: Legal Standards to Trace People Smuggling in Indonesia Liu [13]

4.3 Role of the Indonesian Government in Handling the Criminal Act of People Smuggling Indonesian Workers Abroad

The continually increasing movement of individuals across national borders underscores the importance of state sovereignty. Each country establishes its own regulations governing the entry and exit of individuals. Indonesia has implemented a Selective Policy, which permits only those who are deemed beneficial to the nation and do not pose a threat to its security to enter the country [2]. Under this policy, immigration is regarded as a critical element in upholding state sovereignty and ensuring effective law enforcement. Indonesia has also emerged as a transit point for individuals seeking better employment opportunities abroad. Article 27, paragraph (2) of the 1945 Law of the Republic of Indonesia affirms that:

"Every citizen has the right to work and a living that is worthy of humanity" [2].

In accordance with this provision, the Indonesian government recognises the right of every citizen to a decent standard of living. Despite implementing measures to expand employment opportunities, the country continues to experience elevated unemployment rates. Many individuals lack essential skills, compelling them to seek work overseas. The growing number of IMWs has, however, led to the use of illegal channels for migration, contributing to higher rates of people smuggling. Consequently, the government must implement policies to improve the migration process while ensuring the protection of IMWs. Individuals persuaded by smugglers often fail to meet employment expectations, leaving many Indonesian workers vulnerable to smuggling and trafficking. High levels of poverty further drive citizens to migrate illegally, often facilitated by third parties who connect them with prospective employers. These migrants typically lack legal protection and valid work permits.

The Indonesian government has acknowledged this issue and undertaken measures to address such transnational crimes. This concern was highlighted in the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (Palermo Convention), which focuses on three protocols: protection, prosecution, and prevention. Indonesia has

actively sought to ratify this protocol and, in 2007, enacted Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) [26]. Despite the existence of multiple laws and regulations targeting human smuggling and trafficking, challenges remain in law enforcement. Immigration officers are authorised to withhold passports from suspected illegal or smuggled workers, and the accuracy of their assessments is crucial in regulating the departure of non-procedural IMWs. Malaysia represents one of the primary destinations for such non-procedural IMWs (Figure 4) [13].



Figure 4: Number of People Smuggling Cases of IMWs in Malaysia Liu [13]

A significant proportion of IMWs rely on illegal channels to enter Malaysia. In 2022, the Indonesian Navy Base reported that approximately 52 non-procedural IMWs attempted to travel to Malaysia via the Asahan River, while an additional 34 non-procedural IMWs were intercepted attempting to reach Malaysia through a clandestine route in the Tanjung Tiram District using KM Kayla, a motorised boat [2]. The frequency of such incidents has been rising monthly, prompting the Indonesian government to implement measures aimed at preventing these criminal activities, including people smuggling and trafficking. Efforts have been directed towards optimising existing legislation and policies to address people smuggling effectively. The Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency (BP2MI) plays a central role in monitoring IMWs and ensuring their safety [2]. Furthermore, the government has established a dedicated task force to prevent and reduce instances of people smuggling within Indonesia.

5. Recommendations

Several key recommendations can be considered to optimise strategic policies for the prevention and enforcement of laws against the criminal act of smuggling Indonesian workers abroad. These recommendations include the following:

A dedicated legal framework should be established that specifically addresses people smuggling. The provisions of this framework should prioritise the protection and rights of Indonesian workers seeking employment overseas. Simultaneously, the Indonesian government must implement stringent measures to ensure effective enforcement of this legal framework.

Various law enforcement and governmental agencies in Indonesia should take proactive steps to strengthen the implementation of laws aimed at preventing people smuggling. In this regard, effective coordination between governmental bodies and law enforcement agencies is crucial.

Comprehensive safeguarding policies should be formulated and executed to protect IMWs from smuggling. The Indonesian government may also establish bilateral or multilateral agreements with countries such as Malaysia, South Korea, and Taiwan to ensure the safety and protection of IMWs. This strategy is essential for reducing the incidence of people smuggling.

Furthermore, BP2MI should maintain transparency in its reporting concerning non-procedural IMWs. Such transparency will facilitate the identification of the primary factors driving workers to migrate illegally, providing the government with opportunities to implement measures that address the needs of these workers. This approach is likely to play a significant role in reducing cases of people smuggling involving Indonesian workers.

6. Conclusion

The steadily increasing population in Indonesia has contributed to a reduction in domestic employment opportunities, compelling many

individuals to seek a decent standard of living abroad. This situation creates opportunities for perpetrators of people smuggling. Consequently, the number of non-procedural IMWs has been rising rapidly, raising concerns about the effectiveness of Indonesia's existing laws and policies in safeguarding the rights of IMWs. Malaysia accounts for the largest proportion of illegal and smuggled Indonesian workers. Despite efforts by the Indonesian government to prevent the unlawful migration of its workers, the enforcement of relevant laws remains insufficient, potentially contributing to an escalation in people smuggling cases. To address this issue, the government should consider developing a dedicated legal and regulatory framework specifically focused on the protection and rights of IMWs. In parallel, rigorous enforcement of existing legislation and regulations concerning people smuggling and trafficking is essential to reduce the incidence of such criminal activities.

7. Research Implications

This study has identified various social and economic factors that compel Indonesian citizens to seek employment abroad. These factors are also associated with the rising incidence of people smuggling involving Indonesian workers. Additionally, the study has outlined the key legal standards employed in Indonesia to address people smuggling, which facilitates the identification of potential regulatory gaps within existing legislation. Such insights are valuable for optimising strategic policies aimed at preventing the smuggling of Indonesian workers. The findings further emphasise the need for the Indonesian government to prioritise enhanced law enforcement strategies to curb people smuggling. Effective coordination between government authorities and law enforcement agencies is critical in this context. Moreover, policymakers play a vital role in formulating and implementing robust policies to safeguard the rights of IMWs.

8. Limitations and Future Research Directions

This study has emphasised the escalating issue of people smuggling in Indonesia, while also recognising certain limitations. Firstly, the research has concentrated exclusively on the impacts and threats of people smuggling within the Indonesian context, without drawing comparisons between Indonesian regulations and international protocols, which may constrain the study's scope. Secondly, no primary data was collected, limiting the ability to assess the issue in real time. Finally, the study did not focus on specific countries to evaluate the prevalence of people smuggling among IMWs. Future research could incorporate a detailed comparison between Indonesian regulations and relevant international protocols to mitigate people smuggling. In addition, primary data could be gathered from policymakers to identify regulatory gaps in Indonesia's anti-smuggling legislation. Finally, future studies could examine the number of non-procedural IMWs in destination countries such as Malaysia, Taiwan, and others.

References

- [1] Woldometer. Indonesia Population. 2025. Retrieved from: [https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/indonesia-population/#:~:text=Indonesia%202025%20population%20is%20estimated%20at%20285%2C721%2C236.list%20of%20countries%20\(and%20dependencies\)%20by%20population](https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/indonesia-population/#:~:text=Indonesia%202025%20population%20is%20estimated%20at%20285%2C721%2C236.list%20of%20countries%20(and%20dependencies)%20by%20population).
- [2] Fortuna H, Sahila KS, & Novianto MR. The Effect Of Human Trafficking And People Stuffing On Indonesian Migrant Workers. LEGAL BRIEF. 2022;11(5):3384-3391 <https://www.legal.isha.or.id/index.php/legal/article/view/672>
- [3] World-Economics. Indonesia's Working Age Population. 2025. Retrieved from: <https://www.worldeconomics.com/Population-Of-Working-Age/Indonesia.aspx>
- [4] UNODC. Migrant Smuggling In Southeast Asia. 2024. Retrieved from: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glosom/Observatory/2024/ObservatorySOM_SEA_ReseachBrief.pdf
- [5] Kurniati Y. Legal Protection For Illegal Indonesian Migrant Workers Victims Of Human Trafficking. Jurnal Info Sains: Informatika dan Sains. 2023;13(02):41-51 <https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/InfoSains/article/view/2687>
- [6] Purnamasari W, Israhandi EI, & Barthos M. Analysis of Laws for the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad. Edunty: Social

- and Educational Studies. 2023;2(1):163-171
<https://doi.org/10.57096/edunity.v1i05.48>
- [7] USDOS. 2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Indonesia. 2024. Retrieved from: <https://2021-2025.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/indonesia/>
- [8] Zulyadi R. The Criminal Act of Smuggling Indonesian Workers Abroad, Human Smuggling Perspective. Pena Justisia: Media Komunikasi dan Kajian Hukum. 2024;23(1):226-236
<https://doi.org/10.31941/pj.v23i1.3652>
- [9] Lelliott J, & Miller R. The nexus between corruption, migrant smuggling, and human trafficking in Southeast Asia. Migration in Southeast Asia: IMISCOE regional reader: Springer International Publishing Cham; 2023. p. 195-215. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-25748-3_11
- [10] Usman M, Amjad S, & Khan A. Human Trafficking and Smuggling: Intersection with Maritime Law and International Cooperation. International Review of Social Sciences. 2021;9(01):504-510
<https://ssrn.com/abstract=4756395>
- [11] Szablewska N. Human smuggling and human trafficking. International conflict and security law: A research handbook: Springer; 2022. p. 1181-1206. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-6265-515-7_53
- [12] Triandafyllidou A, & Palumbo L. The governance of migrant smuggling and human trafficking: Institutions and networks. Research handbook on the institutions of global migration governance: Edward Elgar Publishing; 2023. p. 214-226. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781789908077.00023>
- [13] Liu TZ. The causes of human smuggling (indonesia-malaysia) and the policies taken by the Indonesian government to overcome it. Journal of Social Political Sciences. 2024;5(2):123-149
<https://doi.org/10.52166/jsps.v5i2.230>
- [14] Aloyo E, & Cusumano E. Morally evaluating human smuggling: the case of migration to Europe. Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy. 2021
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13698230.2018.1525118>
- [15] Demeke S. A human rights-based approach for effective criminal justice response to human trafficking. Journal of International Humanitarian Action. 2024;9(1):4
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s41018-023-00143-4>
- [16] Statista. Human trafficking - statistics & facts. 2025. Retrieved from: https://www.statista.com/topics/4238/human-trafficking/?srsltid=AfmBOop01PC6plnhGck7nE8le6izxYt-m5_ZMxp-oEQ_nGCwORlyTejB
- [17] Hassan CA, Billah M, & Mahub F. The implementation of human trafficking laws in Bangladesh: comparison with Malaysia. ESTEEM Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities. 2024;8(2):103-120
<https://ejssh.uitm.edu.my/>
- [18] Ponlok VN. The Impact of Anti-Human Trafficking Laws on Local Communities in Cambodia: A Case Study of the Phnom Penh Region. Studies in Law and Justice. 2024;3(3):84-89
<https://www.pioneerpublisher.com/slj/article/view/1022>
- [19] Leach R. Ending demand for modern-day slavery: an analysis of human trafficking in the global marketplace. Ind. J. Global Legal Stud. 2022;29:233
https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/ijgl_s29&div=11&id=&page=
- [20] Kusumaningrum A, & Kuswardani K, editors. Human Smuggling from The Perspective of Indonesian Positive Criminal Law (A Study of Decision No. 257/PID/2021/PT BNA and No. 187/Pid. Sus/2023/PN Dum). Proceeding International Conference Restructuring and Transforming Law; 2024. <https://proceedings.ums.ac.id/icrtlaw/article/view/3729>
- [21] Pratamawaty BB, Dewi EAS, & Limilia P. Human Trafficking Countermeasure Efforts of the Indonesian Government on Social Media. Rigeo. 2021;11(5) <https://rigeo.org/menu-script/index.php/rigeo/article/view/733>
- [22] Ma'ruf DMRS. Legal Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Reviewed According to Law Number 18 of 2017 Concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. Rechtsnormen Journal of Law. 2024;2(1):1-8
<https://research.adra.ac.id/index.php/rjl/article/download/496/224>
- [23] OECD. A Review of Indonesian Emigrants. 2022. Retrieved from: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/a-review-of-indonesian-emigrants_48a8a873-en.html#:~:text=Temporary%20labour%20migration%20flows%20from.exploitation%20of%20Indonesian%20migrant%20women
- [24] Utami TK. Regulation of legal sanctions against perpetrators of non-procedural placement of Indonesian migrant workers: a human trafficking perspective. Cogent Social Sciences. 2024;10(1):2421347
<https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2421347>
- [25] Nevia G, & Perkasa AWAP. Strategies For Preventing Exploitation of Non-Procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) Based On Routine Activity Theory. Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities. 2024;4(4):625-634
<https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v4i4.411>
- [26] Saraswati AA. Prevention Strategy for Human Trafficking in the Issuance Process of The Republic of Indonesia Passport for Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers. Eduvest-Journal of Universal Studies. 2024;4(6):5326-5336
<https://doi.org/10.59188/eduvest.v4i5.1470>
- [27] Runturambi AJS, & Arifin R. New Patterns and Trends of Migration: Hybrid-Crimes among Indonesian Migrant Workers in Southeast Asia. Regional Science Policy & Practice. 2025:100215
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rspp.2025.100215>
- [28] Yanni F, Zulyadi R, & Syaputra MYA. Corporate Crime in Smuggling Illegal Foreign Workers in Indonesia. Veteran Law Review. 2023;6(2):133-148
<https://doi.org/10.35586/velrev.v6i2.6390>