






Interpol's Efforts Against Human Trafficking by Non-Procedural Migrant Worker Networks in East Nusa Tenggara: Leveraging Legal Assistance Treaties

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Abstract

This paper delves into the proactive measures adopted by Interpol to counter the pervasive issue of human trafficking, focusing specifically on the activities of non-procedural migrant worker networks in East Nusa Tenggara. Human trafficking remains a grave violation of human rights globally, with vulnerable migrant workers often falling victim to exploitation and abuse. In regions like East Nusa Tenggara, where such networks operate with relative impunity, concerted efforts are necessary to dismantle their operations and bring perpetrators to justice. Interpol plays a crucial role in this endeavor by leveraging legal assistance treaties to



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enhance international cooperation in combating transnational crimes, including human trafficking. Through these treaties, Interpol facilitates information exchange, joint investigations, and coordinated law enforcement actions among member countries, thereby strengthening the collective response to this multifaceted challenge. In East Nusa Tenggara, where the complexities of jurisdiction and cross-border activities complicate law enforcement efforts, Interpol's involvement becomes particularly significant. By collaborating with local law enforcement agencies and leveraging its global network of resources, Interpol can identify, disrupt, and dismantle the networks involved in human trafficking. This paper will explore the mechanisms through which Interpol utilizes legal assistance treaties to support investigations, apprehend perpetrators, and rescue victims of human trafficking in East Nusa Tenggara. Additionally, it will assess the effectiveness of these strategies in mitigating the impact of non-procedural migrant worker networks and advancing the overarching goal of eradicating human trafficking. Through a comprehensive analysis of Interpol's efforts in this context, this paper aims to contribute to the discourse on international law enforcement cooperation and the fight against human trafficking.

KEYWORDS *Migrant Workers, Human Trafficking, Interpol, Mutual Legal Assistance, International Cooperation*

Introduction

Human trafficking, particularly within the context of non-procedural migrant worker networks, presents a multifaceted challenge in East Nusa Tenggara and other regions.¹ These networks often operate clandestinely, exploiting vulnerable individuals through coercion,

¹ Hana Fortuna, Kirana Shasa Sahila, and Muhammad Rizky Novianto. "The Effect of Human Trafficking and People Stuffing on Indonesian Migrant Workers." *LEGAL BRIEF* 11, no. 5 (2022): 3384-3391; Erma Rusdiana, and Boedi Mustiko. "The Improvement of Villager Participation in Handling Human Trafficking Crime through Community Watch." *International Journal of Global Community* 4, no. 1 (2021): 17-32.

deception, or other means. The clandestine nature of these operations makes it difficult for law enforcement agencies to detect and dismantle such networks effectively. As a result, human trafficking persists as a pervasive issue, with victims often subjected to various forms of exploitation, including forced labor, sexual exploitation, and organ trafficking.²

In response to the escalating threat of human trafficking, Interpol has emerged as a key player in coordinating international efforts to combat this crime. With its global reach and collaborative approach, Interpol leverages partnerships with law enforcement agencies, governments, and international organizations to disrupt human trafficking networks and rescue victims.³ Central to Interpol's strategy is the utilization of legal assistance treaties, which facilitate cross-border cooperation and information exchange among member countries.⁴

Legal assistance treaties serve as essential tools in Interpol's arsenal, enabling enhanced cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies across different jurisdictions. These treaties provide a legal framework for sharing intelligence, conducting joint investigations, and facilitating the extradition of suspects involved in human trafficking. By

² Wendy Stickle, Shelby Hickman, and Christine White. *Human Trafficking: A Comprehensive Exploration of Modern Day Slavery*. (London: SAGE Publications, 2019); Maggy Lee, "Introduction: Understanding Human Trafficking." *Human Trafficking*. (UK: Willan, 2013), pp. 1-25.

³ See Rosalva Resendiz, and Lucas E. Espinoza. "the International Law Enforcement Community: Cooperative Efforts in Combatting Human trafficking." *The SAGE Handbook of Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery* (2018): 469; Temitope Francis Abiodun, and Tunde Abioro. "Roles and challenges of international criminal police organization (Interpol) in investigation of crimes and maintenance of global security." *Research Journal of social science and management* 10, no. 3 (2020): 12-34.

⁴ Mónika Herczeg, "The Role of INTERPOL in the European Integrated Border Management." *Belügyi Szemle* 71, no. 3 (2023): 97-111; Saskia Hufnagel, and Carole McCartney. "Police cooperation against transnational criminals." *Routledge Handbook of Transnational Criminal Law*. (London: Routledge, 2014), pp. 107-120.

leveraging these treaties, Interpol can overcome the challenges posed by transnational criminal networks and effectively disrupt their operations.⁵

In the context of East Nusa Tenggara, where non-procedural migrant worker networks thrive, the application of legal assistance treaties becomes particularly critical. These networks often exploit gaps in legal frameworks and jurisdictional boundaries to evade law enforcement authorities. However, through the strategic use of legal assistance treaties, Interpol can bridge these gaps and strengthen collaboration between countries affected by human trafficking. This collaborative approach is essential for dismantling trafficking networks, prosecuting perpetrators, and ensuring the protection of victims' rights.⁶

In the further context, the law serves as a fundamental safeguard for society, with its role encompassing both punishment for wrongdoers and protection for the innocent. This dual function is particularly evident in criminal law, which intersects with various aspects of societal conduct and justice. Criminal law plays a pivotal role in addressing offenses and acts that threaten the safety and well-being of individuals and communities. It provides a framework for identifying, prosecuting, and sanctioning individuals who engage in criminal behavior, thereby upholding social order and promoting accountability.

However, the application of criminal law requires careful consideration and adherence to legal principles to ensure fairness and justice. While the law serves to punish those who violate its provisions, it

⁵ Frank Laczko, and Marco A. Gramegna. "Developing better indicators of human trafficking." *The Brown Journal of World Affairs* 10, no. 1 (2003): 179-194; Janie Chuang, "Beyond a snapshot: Preventing human trafficking in the global economy." *Global Legal Studies* 13, no. 1 (2006): 137-163; Anne T. Gallagher, *The International Law of Human Trafficking*. (Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press, 2010).

⁶ See Penny Naluria Utami, "Penanganan Kasus Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang oleh Pemerintah Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur." *Jurnal HAM* 10, no. 2 (2019): 195-216; Gede Dendi Teguh Wahyudi, Dewa Gede Sudika Mangku, and Ni Putu Rai Yuliartini. "Perlindungan Hukum Tenaga Kerja Indonesia Ditinjau dari Perspektif Hukum Internasional (Studi Kasus Penganiayaan Adelina TKW Asal NTT di Malaysia)." *Jurnal Komunitas Yustisia* 2, no. 1 (2019): 55-65; Everd Scor Rider Daniel, Nandang Mulyana, and Budhi Wibhawa. "Human Trafficking di Nusa Tenggara Timur." *Share: Social Work Journal* 7, no. 1 (2017): 21-32.

must also protect the rights and liberties of individuals accused of wrongdoing. This balance between punishment and protection underscores the importance of due process, legal safeguards, and the presumption of innocence in criminal proceedings. Moreover, the law must be applied impartially and consistently to prevent arbitrary or discriminatory enforcement.⁷

Criminal law serves as a vital framework aimed at ensuring societal security and well-being by addressing intentional acts that cause harm and meet specific criteria.⁸ In its implementation, criminal law is often regarded as a double-edged sword, which means that criminal law exists for society with the aim of protecting legal interests such as life, property, property and honor. However, if there is someone who intends to endanger the interests of the law, then he will be present to punish and give grief to that person.⁹

⁷ See Andrew Ashworth, and Jeremy Horder. *Principles of Criminal Law*. (Oxford, USA: Oxford University Press, 2013); George P. Fletcher, *Basic concepts of criminal law*. (Oxford, USA: Oxford University Press, 1998).

⁸ Sudarto Sudarto. *Hukum Pidana I*. (Semarang: Yayasan Sudarto, 2018). Furthermore it is emphasized that criminal law is a fundamental component of legal systems worldwide, designed to maintain order and protect individuals and communities from harm. It defines various behaviors as criminal offenses, specifying the conditions under which individuals can be held accountable for their actions. These conditions typically include elements such as intent, wrongful conduct, and harm caused to others or society. By establishing clear guidelines and consequences for prohibited conduct, criminal law aims to deter criminal behavior, punish offenders, and promote justice and public safety. Additionally, criminal law provides mechanisms for investigating crimes, prosecuting offenders, and administering appropriate penalties or sanctions, which may include fines, imprisonment, probation, or other forms of punishment. Overall, criminal law plays a crucial role in upholding societal norms, safeguarding individual rights, and fostering a sense of security and well-being within communities. See Andi Hamzah, *Hukum Pidana Indonesia*. (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2017).

⁹ See Gabriela Quijano, and Carlos Lopez. "Rise of mandatory human rights due diligence: a beacon of hope or a double-edged sword?." *Business and Human Rights Journal* 6, no. 2 (2021): 241-254; Rianda Prima Putri, "Pengertian dan Fungsi Pemahaman Tindak Pidana dalam Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia." *Ensiklopedia Social Review* 1, no. 2 (2019): 129-134.

The function of criminal law does not only apply at the regional or national level, it also applies at the international level with several different arrangements. Criminal arrangements at the international level are referred to as International Criminal Law, regulating several matters related to crimes on a larger scale. International Criminal Law focuses on prosecution of international or transnational crimes, such as Human Trafficking, Illegal Fishing, Money Laundering, Narcotics, Piracy.

Entering the current era of globalization, social security at the international level is starting to become a special concern, this is due to the rise of crimes against humans at the international level. When talking about international security, there will be two elements that are fundamental to the creation of international security itself, namely state security and human security. Security is a condition in which an area is free from all forms of threats, danger, anxiety and fear. Security itself is divided into two models, the first is traditional security and the second is non-traditional security. In short, traditional security is a form of threat to state security in the military aspect or physical threats originating from outside, while non-traditional security is state safety in non-military aspects.¹⁰

In the process of development, the concept of security is now experiencing a shift from the term traditional security which is attached to issue-based crimes relating to military threats which are starting to mix with non-traditional security. With the concept of non-traditional security, the crime of human trafficking (Human Trafficking) is now starting to bloom in Indonesia. This crime becomes a crucial issue when it is linked to the Indonesian state which has entered the era of

¹⁰ Uni Wahyuni Sagena, "Memahami Keamanan Tradisional dan Non-Tradisional di Selat Malaka: Isu-isu dan Interaksi Antar Aktor." *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional Interdependence* 1, no.1 (2019): 72-91. See also Adam Titovich, and Vadim Atnashev. "Development Trends of the Strait of Malacca Countries in the Field of Countering Non-traditional Threats to National Security in the Context of the Indo-Pacific Region in 2010s–2020s." *Proceedings of Topical Issues in International Political Geography*. Springer International Publishing, 2021; Zarina Othman, Nur Ruhana Nasuha Abdullah Jian, and Abdul Halim Mahamud. "Non-Traditional Security Issues and the Stability of Southeast Asia." *Jurnal Kajian Wilayah* 4, no. 2 (2016): 150-164.

globalization, by linking and involving the security of several other countries.

The crime against human trafficking is a result of globalization in a country, the crime of human trafficking itself does not have a specific pattern in infecting its victims. However, in general, the victims of this human trafficking crime include women and children, this is certainly not without reason. The closeness of women and children in weak words makes women and children the targets of human trafficking crimes, besides that there are several accesses that make it easier for perpetrators of human trafficking to target these people.

In addition to women and children who are often targeted specifically for acts of human trafficking, the condition of developing countries that are experiencing economic progress, as well as the poverty that befell a country, are increasingly triggering the existence of this criminal practice of human trafficking. High poverty certainly causes a crime rate in a country to get worse, it is like a law of cause and effect.¹¹

Law enforcement against human trafficking in Indonesia remains suboptimal, evident from media reports highlighting numerous cases where victims are identified but perpetrators evade capture. The complex nature of these crimes, often orchestrated by individuals or organized networks, poses significant challenges to law enforcement agencies. Securing convictions becomes increasingly arduous due to stringent legal procedures outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code, which mandate substantial evidence and judicial scrutiny. Consequently, the assistance of international organizations like Interpol becomes indispensable, especially in cases involving cross-border elements or fugitive perpetrators. Collaborative efforts with Interpol provide vital support in tracking down suspects who flee to other jurisdictions, bolstering Indonesia's capacity to combat human trafficking effectively. Such interventions demand

¹¹ Agung Sulistiyo, "Perlindungan Korban Kekerasan Kejahatan Perdagangan Manusia dalam Sistem Hukum Pidana Indonesia." *Pandecta Research Law Journal* 7, no. 2 (2012): 156-170. See also Iskandar Zulkarnaen, *Human Trafficking dalam Perspektif Yuridis dan Sosiologis Kemasyarakatan*. (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2015).

specialized attention to ensure thorough and precise handling of cases throughout the investigative and prosecutorial processes.¹²

In Indonesia, victims of human trafficking are not solely exploited in China; some are also dispatched to other nations like Gabon, Africa. In a case from early March 2018, approximately 30 Indonesian citizens were reportedly ensnared in trafficking networks in Gabon. This information surfaced from crew members stationed in Gabon, revealing a grim reality of modern slavery. However, further communication suggested that the number of victims might surpass the initial count of 30. Additionally, perpetrators of human trafficking have been known to dispatch their victims to Malaysia, where they are coerced into prostitution. This nefarious scheme, orchestrated by networks spanning Aceh, Batam, and Malaysia, initially entices victims, predominantly Acehnese women, with promises of lucrative job opportunities in Malaysia. Seduced by these false promises, victims embark on the journey only to find themselves trapped in exploitative conditions upon arrival in Malaysia.¹³

In another prevalent case, victims of human trafficking are often coerced into traveling to China. One such incident occurred in September 2018, involving a 21-year-old woman identified as Er. Hailing from Bandung Regency, she recounted her harrowing experience as a victim of human trafficking, having been married off to a Chinese man. Despite not enduring physical or sexual violence, she faced psychological torment, enduring verbal abuse from her spouse. The perpetrator, driven by the desire for Indonesian offspring, compelled her to consume fertility drugs regularly. Feeling trapped and deceived, Er expressed a fervent desire to

¹² Yuda Prasetya, "Legal Analysis Of Human Trafficking Case as a Transnational Organized Crime that is Threatening State Security." *Lex Scientia Law Review* 4, no. 1 (2020): 134-141; 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 (2022): 10-21070; Ridwan Arifin, Yehezkiel Lemuel, and Ngaboawaji Daniel Nte. "International Legal Instruments in Responding to Human Trafficking." *Lentera Hukum* 8, no. 3 (2021): 417-446.

¹³ See Nathalina Naibaho, "Victim Protection and The Dynamic Situation of Human Trafficking: Indonesia Experience." *Indonesian Journal of International Law* 20, no. 4 (2023): 697-718.

return to her homeland, fearing the implications of bearing children with her captor, which could further deter her repatriation. Allegedly, three individuals were involved in this scheme, each playing distinct roles as recruiters and intermediaries in facilitating Er's relocation to China.¹⁴

In this study, a qualitative empirical method was used. This is because the issues and problems raised are something that happens in society which is a phenomenon¹⁵, then qualitative in this case is intended so that this paper has an output regarding the quality of what this phenomenon is happening like. Then also the sources of this research were obtained from literature studies in the form of previous research, books, and articles that are related to the current research topic.¹⁶

Human Trafficking in East Nusa Tenggara: Caused and the Legal Challenges

Human trafficking, pervasive in Southeast Asia and notably in Indonesia, is often labeled the '*international shame*' due to its widespread prevalence. This contemporary manifestation of slavery has garnered significant attention from governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, and public figures, all united in their resolve to combat this severe infringement of human rights. Despite sustained efforts, human trafficking persists as a deeply entrenched issue, undermining societal norms and necessitating urgent and coordinated global intervention.¹⁷

Article 1 of Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (referred to as *UU TPPO*) defines human trafficking as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, sending,

¹⁴ Anggie Rizqita Herda Putri, and Ridwan Arifin. "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Korban Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang di Indonesia (Legal Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia)." *Res Judicata* 2, no. 1 (2019): 170-185.

¹⁵ Christopher McCrudden, "Legal research and the social sciences." *Legal Theory and the Social Sciences*. (London: Routledge, 2017), pp. 149-167.

¹⁶ Aikaterini Argyrou, "Making the case for case studies in empirical legal research." *Utrecht Law Review* 13, no. 3 (2017): 95-113.

¹⁷ Yvonne Rafferty, "Children for sale: Child trafficking in Southeast Asia." *Child Abuse Review: Journal of the British Association for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect* 16, no. 6 (2007): 401-422.

transfer, or reception of a person.¹⁸ The modus operandi of human trafficking syndicates manifests itself in various forms, namely kidnapping, use of force, confinement, deception, forgery, abuse of power, giving payments to debt bondage. In simple terms, human trafficking can be understood as a form of intimidation against the value and freedom of basic human rights. The definition of human trafficking according to the United Nations Palermo Protocol: "*Human Trafficking/Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation*".¹⁹

Trafficking thrives in areas that require a lot of work,²⁰ and are rife with prostitution. Areas of developing countries such as ASEAN need a lot of jobs so they are prone to human trafficking.²¹ As a country with a large population, of course Indonesia needs a large number of jobs. Related to this, threats, fraud, and coercion in order to employ people have repeatedly occurred in Indonesia. IOM notes that Indonesia is the 13th country with the most trafficking cases handled by this organization (International

¹⁸ Liliya Wetangterah, "Fragile agency: the lived religion of human trafficking victims in East Nusa Tenggara Indonesia." *Practical Theology* 16, no. 6 (2023): 761-772; Evelyn Bellatrix Sumbi, et al. "Legal Protection of Child Victims of Human Trafficking (Human Trafficking) District in South Central Timor Review of Law Number 35 Year 2014 Regarding Child Protection." *YUSTISIA MERDEKA: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 7, no. 2 (2021): 91-105; Indra Yohanes, and Beatriks Novianti Bunga. "Motif, dampak psikologis, dan dukungan pada korban perdagangan manusia di Nusa Tenggara Timur." *Jurnal Psikologi Ulayat* 6, no. 1 (2019): 83-101.

¹⁹ Arie Kusuma Paksi, and Amalia Nurul Hutami. "Counter-Human Trafficking in East Nusa Tenggara: The Urgency of Strengthening NGOs Role through Multilevel Collaborative Governance." *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional* 19, no. 1 (2023): 25-38.

²⁰ Rebecca Surtees, "Traffickers and trafficking in Southern and Eastern Europe: Considering the other side of human trafficking." *European Journal of Criminology* 5, no. 1 (2008): 39-68; Lucia Ovidia Vreja, "Human Trafficking in South Eastern Europe." *Connections* 4, no. 4 (2005): 49-62.

²¹ Sallie Yea, *Human Trafficking in Asia: Forcing Issues*. (London: Routledge, 2014).

Organization of Migration). Data from the Ministry of Social Affairs stated that in 2014, NTT was ranked second nationally in terms of cases of human trafficking (Institute Resource Governance and Social Change.²² Data compiled from various sources indicates that the number of human trafficking victims in NTT in 2014 reached 1,021, with some cases resulting in fatalities. The escalating incidence of human trafficking in NTT necessitates expert intervention to offer comprehensive support to returning victims (survivors), encompassing legal, social, and psychological assistance.

The crime of human trafficking is a very serious global issue, because many actors are interrelated, both as countries of origin, or as countries of destination and as countries of transit. Therefore, various efforts must be made in combating this crime of human trafficking and must also involve many parties including the government, law enforcers, civil society, the media, migrant workers, as well as transit countries and countries that are the destination of these migrants.²³

Crimes and threats related to human trafficking have become a pressing issue in NTT. In recent years, NTT has consistently been identified as the primary source of victims of human trafficking. Efforts to combat human trafficking in NTT have garnered significant attention from various stakeholders. The Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia has signaled that the plight of Indonesian migrant workers in NTT has reached a critical level, prompting urgent measures to address the situation. While the overall number of migrant workers from NTT may not be the highest in Indonesia, data from Police of Indonesia

²² Syugianto Syugianto. "Penanggulangan Human Trafficking di Indonesia." *Jurnal Administrator: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* 4, no. 1 (2022): 11-22; Sabungan Sibarani, "Policies Adopted by the Government of Indonesia in the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (Human Trafficking)." *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research* (2020): 19-24.

²³ Joanna Apap, Peter Cullen, and Felicita Medved. "Counteracting human trafficking: protecting the victims of trafficking." *European Conference on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Brussels*. 2002; LeRoy G. Potts Jr, "Global Trafficking in human beings: Assessing the success of the United Nations protocol to prevent trafficking in persons." *The George Washington International Law Review* 35, no. 1 (2003).

indicates that NTT has the highest number of human trafficking cases in the country. Since February 2014, cases of human trafficking have been a focal point of protests within the civil society movement in NTT.²⁴

Human trafficking in NTT can be said to be an emergency because there are so many NTT residents, especially women aged 15 years and over who are used as migrant workers abroad, especially Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan and other countries. Data from the Institute of Resource Governance and Social Change (IRGSC) from January to December 2015, there were 941 victims, allegedly there were seven corporate and individual networks involved. In 2015 there were 1,667 TKW from NTT who were victims of human trafficking. Meanwhile, in 2016, from January to July, there were around 726 TKW who had problems or indicated the practice of human trafficking.²⁵ The East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Regional Police (Polda) noted that 1,667 prospective female workers (*Tenaga Kerja Wanita*, TKW) from NTT were sent out of the area illegally. The prospective migrant workers are planned to be sent by a number of trafficking networks to work in Medan and Malaysia.²⁶ Under these conditions, the practice of human trafficking has become a new phenomenon which is quite surprising because previously, nationally, NTT had never been included in the highest rankings list of human trafficking cases in Indonesia.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) noted, in the period March 2005 to December 2014, the number of human trafficking in Indonesia reached 6,651 people. Of that number, 82 percent are women who work inside and outside the country as informal workers and 18 percent are men, the majority of whom experience exploitation when

²⁴ Dean A. Shepherd, et al. "Organizing the exploitation of vulnerable people: A qualitative assessment of human trafficking." *Journal of Management* 48, no. 8 (2022): 2421-2457.

²⁵ Beate Andrees, Alix Nasri, and Peter Swiniarski. *Regulating labour recruitment to prevent human trafficking and to foster fair migration: Models, challenges and opportunities*. (Geneva: ILO, 2015).

²⁶ Toby Fenton, et al. "Toward a better understanding of human security risks: developing a risk assessment methodology for human trafficking at the onset, during and after conflict." *Journal of Human Trafficking* 7, no. 3 (2021): 268-290.

working as Ship Crews (*Anak Buah Kapal*, ABK).²⁷ According to the Indonesian Overseas Workers Union (SPILN) in 2015, the majority of victims targeted by human trafficking syndicates are Indonesian Migrant Workers (BMI), also known as Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI). The primary factor driving these workers into exploitation is economic hardship. Given their vulnerable circumstances, migrants are often susceptible to promises of better opportunities or false assurances of welfare by individuals or organized crime syndicates involved in human trafficking. The pervasive nature of human trafficking poses significant concerns, as threats and risks associated with it increasingly permeate social landscapes.²⁸

²⁷ See Muhammad Dwibagus Lisandro, "Perbudakan Terhadap Anak Buah Kapal Penangkap Ikan Asing di Indonesia." *Jurnal Kriminologi Indonesia* 1, no. 1 (2018): 39-51. See also Reynold EP. Hutagalung, *Perbudakan Modern Anak Buah Kapal Ikan (ABKI) Asal Indonesia: Penanganan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang dalam Perspektif Kepolisian*. (Jakarta: Lembaga Kemitraan Pembangunan Sosial-LKPS, 2019); R. Kurniaty, and A. Kurniawan. "Another threat to the Sovereignty of Indonesia's territorial waters: Human trafficking in the fisheries industry." *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*. Vol. 493. No. 1. IOP Publishing, 2020; Ika Dewi Sartika Saimima, Clara Ignatia Tobing, and Mochammad Syafruddin Rezky Sanaky. "Human trafficking on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing cases as transnational crime on Indonesia coastal boundary." *Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities* 2, no. 2 (2022): 51-65.

²⁸ Furthermore, it is emphasized that law enforcement agencies worldwide face significant challenges in combatting human trafficking, a crime that transcends borders and involves complex networks of perpetrators. One of the foremost obstacles is the transnational nature of human trafficking operations, which often span multiple countries and jurisdictions. Coordinating investigations and sharing information across borders can be cumbersome, requiring collaboration between law enforcement agencies from different countries, each operating under its own legal framework and procedures. The complexity of human trafficking cases adds another layer of difficulty for law enforcement. These cases typically involve intricate networks of traffickers, recruiters, facilitators, and buyers, making it challenging to gather evidence and build strong cases against the perpetrators. Moreover, victims of human trafficking may be subjected to various forms of coercion, deception, and manipulation, hindering their ability to cooperate with law enforcement and testify in court. Identifying victims of human trafficking poses yet another challenge for law enforcement agencies. Victims may be hidden in plain sight, working in legal industries such as hospitality, agriculture, or domestic service,

Whereas based on research in one source stated that economic, family, social, and coercion motives are the main motives that encourage women to become illegal migrant workers and become victims of human trafficking. This research also found that feelings of sadness and helplessness, shame, and maladaptive work behavior are some of the long-term psychological impacts felt by victims of human trafficking in NTT.²⁹

There is a universal aspect behind the problem of human trafficking experienced by countries around the world. The causes are: poverty,

making it difficult to recognize their exploitation. Victims may also fear retaliation from traffickers or may be psychologically manipulated into believing that they are complicit in their own exploitation, further complicating efforts to rescue and assist them. Furthermore, corruption within law enforcement agencies or complicity with traffickers presents a significant obstacle to effective law enforcement efforts. In some cases, officials may turn a blind eye to trafficking activities or may actively collude with traffickers in exchange for bribes or other forms of compensation. This undermines trust in law enforcement and erodes efforts to hold traffickers accountable for their crimes. Resource constraints, including limited funding, personnel shortages, and inadequate training, further impede law enforcement agencies' ability to combat human trafficking effectively. Investigations into human trafficking cases require specialized knowledge and expertise, as well as sufficient resources to support victim services, witness protection, and prosecution efforts. To address these challenges, law enforcement agencies must prioritize collaboration, capacity-building, and victim-centered approaches. International cooperation, information-sharing mechanisms, and capacity-building initiatives can strengthen law enforcement responses to human trafficking and enhance efforts to protect victims, hold traffickers accountable, and prevent future exploitation. See Bradley W. Orsini, "Law enforcement considerations for human trafficking." *Human Trafficking*. (London: Routledge, 2022), pp. 340-357; Julia Deeb-Swihart, Alex Endert, and Amy Bruckman. "Understanding law enforcement strategies and needs for combating human trafficking." *Proceedings of the 2019 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*. 2019; Amy Farrell, "Environmental and institutional influences on police agency responses to human trafficking." *Police Quarterly* 17, no. 1 (2014): 3-29.

²⁹ Bahy Frederick J. Eryansan, et al. "Sosialisasi Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang di Desa Silawan Sebagai Tindakan Pencegahan Terhadap Maraknya Perdagangan Orang di Wilayah NTT." *Journal of Human and Education (JAHE)* 3, no. 2 (2023): 600-606; Adara Khalfani, "Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang Studi Kasus di NTT." *Nusantara: Jurnal Pendidikan, Seni, Sains dan Sosial Humaniora* 1, no. 1 (2022): 1-14.

globalization, the sex tourism industry, women's rights, and general global education levels.³⁰ Cameron and Newmann identify several underlying causes of human trafficking, shedding light on the complex web of factors that contribute to this pervasive issue. One significant driver is economic factors, encompassing the broad impacts of globalization, deep-rooted poverty, economic downturns, and patterns of migratory movements. Economic disparities often push vulnerable individuals into desperate situations, making them susceptible to exploitation by traffickers who promise economic opportunities or financial relief.³¹

Alongside economic factors, social dynamics play a crucial role in perpetuating human trafficking. Social inequities, including unequal access to resources and opportunities, exacerbate vulnerabilities, particularly among marginalized groups. Gender discrimination and the low societal status of certain demographics further compound these vulnerabilities, creating fertile ground for traffickers to prey on the marginalized and disenfranchised.³²

³⁰ Diana L. Betz, "Human Trafficking in Southeast Asia Causes and Policy Implications". *Thesis*. (Monterey, California. Naval Postgraduate School, 2009); Wahyurudhanto, A. "Kerjasama Antar-Negara dalam Penanganan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang (TPPO)(Studi Kasus Kerjasama Indonesia-Malaysia)." *Jurnal Ilmu Kepolisian* 13, no. 1 (2019): 69-84. See also Anis Widyawati, "Legal Protection Model for Indonesian Migrant Workers." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 3, no. 2 (2018): 291-304; Angkasa Angkasa, et al. "Development of a Restitution Model in Optimizing Legal Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking in Indonesia." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 8, no. 1 (2023): 93-128.

³¹ See Eric Pianowski, "Eric Pianowski on Trafficking in Humans: Social, Cultural and Political Dimensions edited by Sally Cameron and Edward Newman. New York: United Nations University Press, 2008. 284 pp." *Human Rights & Human Welfare* 8, no. 1 (2008); Erinn C. Cameron, et al. "Indicators of gender inequality and violence against women predict number of reported human trafficking legal cases across countries." *Journal of Human Trafficking* 9, no. 1 (2023): 79-93.

³² Thema Bryant-Davis, and Pratyusha Tummala-Narra. "Cultural oppression and human trafficking: Exploring the role of racism and ethnic bias." *Women & Therapy* 40, no. 1-2 (2017): 152-169. See also Benni Yusriza, "The Narrative of Unfree Labour: Analysing Labour Dynamics of Production Networks in the Case of Trafficked Fishermen in Maluku, Indonesia." *Thesis* (Lund, Sweden: Graduate School of Lund University, 2016).

Ideological factors also contribute to the proliferation of human trafficking, as entrenched beliefs and cultural stereotypes perpetuate systems of oppression and exploitation. Racism and gender-based cultural biases fuel narratives that dehumanize certain groups, making them more susceptible to exploitation and trafficking. These ideological constructs not only shape societal attitudes but also influence policy and law enforcement responses to human trafficking.³³

Furthermore, geopolitical factors, such as armed conflict, violence, and military operations, exacerbate the conditions conducive to human trafficking. Regions plagued by instability and unrest often see an uptick in trafficking activity, as displacement, insecurity, and breakdowns in governance create environments ripe for exploitation. Military presence in certain areas can also inadvertently contribute to trafficking networks, further complicating efforts to combat this illicit trade.³⁴

In addition, there are several factors that influence human trafficking, such as:

1. Poverty

Poverty is one of the main factors that encourage people to do anything to get out of the limitations they experience. The following is an overview of the three aspects of poverty; *To understand how this universal issue acts as a cause, it is important to examine three specific aspects of poverty: the supply side, the demand side, and the interaction between these two forces.*³⁵ The poverty factor encourages millions of Indonesians to migrate, domestically and internationally which is

³³ Majeed A. Rahman, "Human Trafficking in the era of Globalization: The case of Trafficking in the Global Market Economy." *Transcience Journal* 2, no. 1 (2011): 54-71.

³⁴ Kimberley L. Thachuk, ed. *Transnational Threats: Smuggling and Trafficking in Arms, Drugs, and Human Life*. (USA: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2007).

³⁵ Bridget Anderson, and Julia O'Connell Davidson. *Trafficking-a Demand Led Problem?*. (Stockholm: Save the Children Sweden, 2004); Gergana Danailova-Trainor, and Patrick Belser. *Globalization and the illicit market for human trafficking: an empirical analysis of supply and demand*. Vol. 53. (Geneva: ILO, 2006).

seen as a way to obtain a good life for themselves and their families.³⁶ The rampant human trafficking in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) is allegedly due to the poverty that hit the eastern part of Indonesia.³⁷

2. Low level of education

In addition to economic factors, the low fulfillment of the right to access to education contributes to the emergence of victims of crime. The high cases of trafficking in NTT are not only due to poverty or economic factors, but also to the minimal level of development of Human Resources (HR) in the education sector. The majority of NTT residents were illegally recruited as TKW-TKI because they did not have an understanding of the dangers and risks. The effect is on a minimal level of education, graduating from elementary school or not even going to school. Minimal knowledge makes them easy to be deceived and tricked so they easily become victims of human trafficking. In this context, it can be said that underdeveloped economic conditions and minimal human resources have made NTT a "*Human Emergency*" province, people who are easily deceived will get good jobs and be lured with high salaries. This situation makes NTT a wetland for scalpers.³⁸

3. Economic factor

Forrel stated "*Traffickers are motivated by money*", human traffickers are motivated by money. This sentence is intended to provide an understanding that economic factors are one of the main causes of crime due to economic disparities and inadequate employment given the large population. It is this urgent matter that encourages someone to look for a job even though they have to leave the area. Poverty and

³⁶ Romli Atmasasmita, "International Cooperation On Combating Human Trafficking Especially Women And Children: A View from Indonesia." *Indonesian Journal of International Law* 1, no. 4 (2003): 673-692.

³⁷ Niken Septia Mardani Suhenri Putri, Arin Fithriana, and Denada Faraswacyen L. Gaol. "Upaya Badan Pelindungan Pekerja Migran (BP2MI) dalam Menangani Kasus Kejahatan Human Trafficking di Nusa Tenggara Timur Periode 2016-2019." *Balcony* 6, no. 1 (2022): 23-32.

³⁸ Deri Wicaksono Surya, and Tubagus Krisna Bayu. "Peran Hukum Internasional dalam Memerangi Perdagangan Manusia: Tinjauan Studi Literatur." *ALADALAH: Jurnal Politik, Sosial, Hukum dan Humaniora* 2, no. 2 (2024): 125-136.

low employment opportunities drive millions of Indonesians to migrate within and outside the country in order to find ways to support themselves and their families. Apart from poverty, the disparity in welfare levels between countries is also a cause of human trafficking. The majority of countries that are listed as recipients of victims of human trafficking from Indonesia have a better level of welfare and economy, such as Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Saudi Arabia. Economic prosperity is the goal for them to migrate to other countries.³⁹

4. Unemployment

Unemployment is one of the causes of the rise of victims of human trafficking in NTT. Various sources noted that social problems had a major influence on the complexity of crime in NTT. Some of the victims are those who cannot afford it, or are categorized as vulnerable groups in society.⁴⁰

Therefore, the root causes of human trafficking in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) are multifaceted, with poverty standing out as a primary driver. Economic hardship compels millions of Indonesians to seek better opportunities domestically and internationally, making them vulnerable to exploitation. Additionally, the low level of education exacerbates this vulnerability, as many lack awareness of the risks and are easily deceived by traffickers. Economic factors further fuel the phenomenon, as traffickers capitalize on disparities in wealth and employment opportunities. Unemployment compounds the problem, particularly among vulnerable groups, contributing to the rise of trafficking victims in NTT. These interconnected factors create a conducive environment for trafficking networks to thrive, highlighting the urgent need for comprehensive interventions to address poverty, improve education, and create employment opportunities in the region.

³⁹ Iskandar Iskandar, and Nursiti Nursiti. "Peran Organisasi Internasional dan Regional dalam Penyelesaian Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Perdagangan Orang di Indonesia." *Jurnal HAM* 12, no. 3 (2021): 385-404.

⁴⁰ July Esther, Herlina Manullang, and Johan Silalahi. "Pola Penanganan dan Penindakan Pelaku Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang." *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum dan Keadilan* 9, no. 1 (2021): 63-77.

Interpol Combating Human Trafficking by Migrant Worker Networks in East Nusa Tenggara: Legal Assistance

The crime of human trafficking is actually not a new type of crime in the science of criminal law, however, in its development, the crime of human trafficking has undergone several changes in a number of ways. The early history of trafficking in persons in Indonesia was marked by the entry and development of slavery practices in several groups of people who implemented a "*master*" and "*servant*" system, by making women a complementary part of the feudal system of government.⁴¹

Crimes that attack part of human rights are indeed difficult to separate from women and children, the two of them always go hand in hand. The origins of the crime of human trafficking itself vary, some of which lead to acts of exploitation of women and children in the field of sexual exploitation, exploitation of work or labor, trafficking of human organs, with elements of criminal acts of human trafficking, namely activities (recruitment, transportation, transfer, hiding and receiving people), By means of threats/use of power/other forms (violence, fraud, cheating, abuse of power), Purpose of exploitation (sexual, forced labor, slavery/similar practices, sale of organs).⁴²

There are various ways to ensnare someone in the practice of human trafficking, starting from approaching religion, money, positions, jobs. The case of human trafficking that occurred in East Nusa Tenggara ensnared and deceived some of the existing people, by promising religion as a way of life. According to one survivor of the practice of human trafficking, he admitted that he was recruited by persuasion using several prayers that were very persuasive to several community members. Then

⁴¹ See Beth A. Simmons, Paulette Lloyd, and Brandon M. Stewart. "The global diffusion of law: Transnational crime and the case of human trafficking." *International Organization* 72, no. 2 (2018): 249-281; Carolina Villacampa, and Núria Torres. "Human trafficking for criminal exploitation: The failure to identify victims." *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 23 (2017): 393-408.

⁴² Respati Triana Putri, Felix Ferdin Bakker, and Dhea Chairunnisa. "The problems of human trafficking as transnational crimes in the perspective of immigration and international law." *Journal of Law and Border Protection* 4, no. 1 (2022): 79-88.

the victims were promised to go to Malaysia as domestic workers, who would be paid a large nominal wage. The departure was agreed upon between the victim and the trafficking mafia group in 2014 and officially departed for one of the victims who came from East Nusa Tenggara.

According to an officer at the Indonesian Embassy in Malaysia who was on duty to visit the victim, said that the victim suffered several very serious injuries as a result of the alleged torture that was carried out within eight months. After being investigated by the authorities in East Nusa Tenggara, it was found that there were allegations of an even higher number of victims, because in the last eight to be exact, from 2014 to 2022 there have been 700 victims from East Nusa Tenggara who returned dead, of which the victims which is of course dominated by female victims.⁴³ The crime of human trafficking in East Nusa Tenggara is like an iceberg, what is being revealed today is only a small part of a syndicate of mafia groups with bigger problems. As stated by the victim, it was only a small group that was arrested by the authorities, commonly known as "*anchovies*" or "*fingers*".

This case cannot be considered only a national issue, far from that this is a problem that needs contribution and attitude from other countries around Indonesia and countries around Malaysia. It is not impossible that other countries have the potential to become countries that carry out human trafficking. In international criminal law itself, it is known as the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLA) which can assist law enforcement agencies in reducing crime rates at the international level.

Mutual legal assistance (Mutual Legal Assistance) in criminal matters is a request for assistance relating to investigations, prosecutions and examinations in court in accordance with the provisions of the law requested.⁴⁴ Mutual Legal Assistance, also known as MLA, is an agreement

⁴³ Rachmawati Rachmawati, "Mafia Perdagangan Pekerja Migran Asal NTT, Modus "Rayuan Surgawi" hingga Penyiksaan (1)", *KOMPAS*, March 3, 2023. Retrieved from <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2023/03/03/060600778/mafia-perdagangan-pekerja-migran-asal-ntt-modus-rayuan-surgawi-hingga-penyiksaan?page=all>.

⁴⁴ I. Made Wirya Darma, Ni Nyoman Sri Wisudawati, and I. Gede Agus Kurniawan. "Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) in The Resolution of Narcotics Crime as a Transational Organized Crime." *Jurnal Kertha Patrika* 42, no. 1 (2020): 52-60; Robert J. Currie, "Human Rights and International Mutual Legal Assistance:

that provides assistance that arises in community relations and is based on the formal laws of each country. Usually in the collection and submission of evidence carried out by the law enforcement of one country to the enforcement of another country in response to a request for assistance. The phrase "Reciprocity" simply refers to the fact that legal aid is given with the expectation of being reciprocated under the same circumstances, although reciprocity is not always a condition for rendering assistance.⁴⁵

Raja Eben Lumbanrau, "NTT Migrant Worker Trafficking Mafia: Revealing the Modes of 'Heavenly Seduction' to the Path of 'Horrible Crimes,'" BBC News Indonesia. Even though this system can only be applied in preventive efforts, this system can be a solution step for several countries that are exists and is bound, MLA is a system of international cooperation in the field of prevention and eradication of crime, especially against transnational crime.⁴⁶

This Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty will focus on countries where there are crimes against humanity, so as a country participating in

Resolving the Tension." *Criminal Law Forum* 11, no. 2 (2000); Gemy Lito L. Festin, and James Gregory A. Villasis. "The Dual Criminality Principle in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations-Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters (ASEAN-MLAT): Prosecuting Transnational 'Cyber-Human Trafficking' in the Southeast Asian Region." *Asia Pacific Journal of Multidisciplinary Research* 7, no. 2 (2019): 88-95.

⁴⁵ Joanna Apap, Peter Cullen, and Felicita Medved. "Counteracting human trafficking: protecting the victims of trafficking." *European Conference on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Brussels*. 2002; Piyaporn Tunneekul, and Nathee Chitsawang. "Cooperation Problems of Criminal Justice Organizations in Addressing Human Trafficking Problems." *Interdisciplinary Research Review* 18, no. 1 (2023): 10-16.

⁴⁶ Rachmawati, "Mafia Perdagangan Pekerja Migran Asal NTT, Modus "Rayuan Surgawi" hingga Penyiksaan (1)". See also Romli Atmasasmita, "International Cooperation On Combating Human Trafficking Especially Women And Children: A View from Indonesia." *Indonesian Journal of International Law* 1, no. 4 (2021): 673-692; Dian Ety Mayasari, "Regulation of Sanctions and Supporting Measures for the Enforcement of Laws against Human Trafficking in Indonesia." *Technium Social Sciences Journal* 52 (2023): 129-138; Jevlin Solim, "The Accommodation of ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons (ACTIP) in Indonesia Regulation." *FIAT JUSTISIA: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 13, no. 2 (2019): 167-186.

organizing world peace. He is required to give the fairest possible punishment if one of the people of that country is proven to have committed a crime against humanity and endangered a person's freedom regardless of who he is. Then he is also obliged to protect his citizens and foreign nationals who are victims of the crime and participate in providing the best possible service to whoever the victim is.

The adjudicative authority over international crimes can be vested in two main entities. Firstly, individual countries may assert jurisdiction and choose to prosecute crimes committed within their territory or involving their nationals, provided they have the capacity and willingness to address such crimes at the international level. Secondly, organizations such as Interpol and the International Criminal Court (ICC) also wield jurisdiction to try international crimes, particularly when the country involved is a signatory to the Rome Statute. Interpol serves as a global police organization, facilitating cooperation among law enforcement agencies worldwide to combat transnational crime effectively. Its mission centers on coordinating efforts to address various forms of criminal activity across borders.

Implementation of the Interpol Notice on the Crime of Trafficking in Persons based on the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty system

In executing its responsibilities, Interpol issues several notices or warnings to law enforcement agencies worldwide. These notices serve the purpose of disseminating information about crimes that have taken place in one country, prompting vigilance among neighboring or relevant countries.

Articles 31 and 32 of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization-INTERPOL state that there is a need for continuous and active cooperation from each of its member states to do everything they can within the legal limits of their country to participate in Interpol which is manifested by the formation of the National Central Bureaus (NCB) in ICPO-Interpol member countries. One of the duties of the NCB is to exchange information on transnational crimes and international crimes, especially on Red Notices issued by Interpol and as a liaison for

communication and information between the Police in member countries and ICPO-Interpol.⁴⁷

West Nusa Tenggara Regional Office, "MLA (Mutual Legal Assistance)," Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. Notices owned by Interpol itself are basically depicted through several colors which have their own meaning in providing a code. Read the meaning of the code notice from Interpol, which includes:

1. notice in red or commonly called Red Notice which has the meaning of finding a location or arresting someone who will carry out a sentence
2. yellow or Yellow Notice which helps in finding missing people and is generally used to search for children who are missing or who cannot identify themselves
3. blue or Blue Notice, which is a code to collect additional information related to someone's criminal activity
4. black or Black Notice, which is a code to find information about an unknown corpse
5. Green color or Green Notice, a code that is intended to provide a warning for an act or criminal activity carried out by someone who is considered a threat to public safety
6. Orange color or Orange Notice, which is a warning of an event or someone who is allegedly capable of posing a serious threat
7. Purple or Purple Notice, a code to search for or provide information about a crime mode
8. Interpol – UNSecurity Council Special Notice, which is a special notification given by the United Nations (UN) security council to Interpol members around the world.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ Adimas Rakyandani Saksono, and I. Made Tjatrayasa. "Fungsi dan Peran International Criminal Police Organization-Interpol dalam Ekstradisi." *Kertha Negara: Journal Ilmu Hukum* 4, no. 1 (2016): 1-5; Temitope Francis Abiodun, and Tunde Abioro. "Roles and challenges of international criminal police organization (Interpol) in investigation of crimes and maintenance of global security." *Research Journal of Social Science and Management* 10, no. 3 (2020): 12-34.

⁴⁸ See Meg Stalcup, "Interpol and the emergence of global policing." *Policing and Contemporary Governance: The Anthropology of Police in Practice*. (New York: Palgrave Macmillan US, 2013), pp. 231-261; Giulio Calcara, "Balancing

Based on the various types of notices that exist and are owned by Interpol in carrying out their duties, not all notices are in accordance with the existing conditions of the crime of human trafficking. prior prevention or other preventive measures so that such things do not happen.

Blue Notices or the blue color code can be used by Interpol Indonesia which is sent to various Interpol from other countries to seek information and collect evidence of crimes of human trafficking, because it is certain that when carrying out a TIP there will definitely be contributions from other countries as countries that have the purpose of "buying" these humans. The involvement of the people or other countries can be an adequate preparation to solve the TIP problem.

Green Notice or Green Code must also be used by Interpol when there are indications of a crime of human trafficking, this is to provide preparation for other countries. Preparations in this case can be in the form of preparations made by government regulations through military-based programs to socialize the mode of human trafficking crimes so that people are aware of themselves. Then the second preparation is military preparation if a perpetrator of a crime of human trafficking hides in a country, the government of that country is obliged to extradite the perpetrator to his country of origin.

The utilization of Interpol notices stands out as a notably effective strategy in addressing transnational crimes, particularly given that by the close of 2010, 188 countries had become permanent members of the Interpol organization. The implementation of these notices facilitates structured and targeted communication among nations, bolstered by international codes, thereby minimizing the likelihood of misinformation. In fulfilling its mandate, Interpol oversees four specialized sections tailored to different facets of criminal activity: the International Crimes Section, the International Communications Section, the International Conventions Section, and the Liaison Officer and Border Section.⁴⁹

international police cooperation: INTERPOL and the undesirable trade-off between rights of individuals and global security." *Liverpool Law Review* 42, no. 2 (2021): 111-142.

⁴⁹ See Nicola Langille, and Frédéric Mégret. "Red Notices and transnational police practices." *International Practices of Criminal Justice*. (London: Routledge, 2017), pp. 108-130; Saskia Hufnagel, "Policing and prosecution of transnational

The role of Interpol in eradicating human trafficking crimes can be fully implemented by the International Crime Section which has the duty to carry out cooperation between countries that are members of Interpol with the aim of preventing and eradicating crimes with international dimensions. Besides that, Interpol also provides public services related to crime, including perpetrators and fugitives. The International Crime Section can also conduct investigations and investigations into a case which is indicated to be a crime with an international dimension.⁵⁰

Interpol also has a significant role in terms of extradition if the perpetrators of this crime flee to another region or country. The role of CPO-Interpol in extradition can also be found in extradition agreements between countries such as in the extradition agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and Australia.⁵¹ Where in Article 10 paragraph (1) of the Australia-Indonesia Extradition Treaty states that in an urgent situation, the state party to the agreement can use ICPO-Interpol facilities to carry out temporary detention by the requested state of a person sought by the requesting country, while waiting for a request for extradition by the requesting country to the state is requested through diplomacy. So that the role of ICPO-Interpol in extradition is not only limited to the dissemination of information on fugitives and extradition carried out by requesting countries that do not yet have an extradition agreement with the requested country, but can also be included as an alternative by countries in their extradition agreements if the diplomatic path cannot be reached taken.⁵²

crime." *Research Handbook on Transnational Crime*. (London: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2019), pp. 32-50; Christopher David, and Nicholas Hearn. *A Practical Guide to INTERPOL and Red Notices*. (London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2018).

⁵⁰ Jodhi Kurniawan, and Nabilah Farah Dibah. "Peranan NCB-Interpol Indonesia Terhadap Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Narkotika Antar Lintas Batas Negara (Observation Case At Indonesian Nasional Police Headquarters)." *Journal Equitable* 6, no. 1 (2021): 1-13.

⁵¹ See Jade Lindley, "Policing and prosecution of human trafficking." *Research Handbook on Transnational Crime*. (London: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2019), pp. 247-260.

⁵² Taufiq Hidayat, "Peran NCB-Interpol dalam Mengatasi Perdagangan Manusia (Human Trafficking) di Indonesia". *Thesis* (Yogyakarta: Universitas

Conclusion

In conclusion, human trafficking represents a grave violation of human security, encompassing a range of egregious crimes that infringe upon individuals' freedom and dignity. Addressing this transnational crime requires a concerted effort, involving collaboration between countries and adherence to proper legal procedures. Interpol plays a crucial role in facilitating such cooperation, serving as a conduit for the exchange of information between national law enforcement agencies. Given the complex nature of human trafficking, it remains a focal point for international organizations like the United Nations, which recognize the urgent need to combat this pervasive crime. In East Nusa Tenggara, where trafficking is particularly prevalent, factors such as poverty, economic disparity, and lack of education contribute to the vulnerability of victims, particularly women. By leveraging legal assistance treaties and international cooperation, efforts to combat human trafficking can be strengthened, safeguarding the rights and well-being of individuals across borders.

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Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, 2011). *See also* Rifqi Azizah, "Peranan NCB-Interpol Indonesia dalam Proses Ekstradisi Pelaku Kejahatan Transnasional (Studi Kasus: People Smuggling Sayed Abbas). *Thesis*. (Bandung: Universitas Pasundan, 2016).

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