

ENHANCING IMMIGRATION'S ROLE IN COMBATING AND PREVENTING CROSS-BORDER HUMAN TRAFFICKING AT INDONESIA'S BORDERS

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Abstract—The UNTOC Convention classifies human trafficking as an exceptional international crime. UNTOC ratification affects Indonesian immigration legislation. This study explores Immigration's influence in curbing cross-border trafficking at the Indonesian border. What is the relationship between UNTOC and Indonesian immigration law? Why is Indonesia's immigration department crucial to combating cross-border trafficking? This socio-legal qualitative research addresses these two issues. Two national seminars on trafficking persons in Indonesia provide primary data, while immigration legislation, books, and articles provide secondary data. Triangulating and collecting data helps researchers comprehend the phenomenon. The analysis found that certain UNTOC items were included in Indonesian immigration law to broaden its political scope. Immigration plays a crucial role in sharing data and information on perpetrators and victims of the Criminal Act of Trafficking People who will traverse Indonesia's borders. To better handle perpetrators and victims of the Crime of Human Trafficking who cross the Indonesian border, agencies/institutions at the local, national, and inter-state levels should increase data and information exchange.

Keywords: Immigration, Human Trafficking, Cross-Country, Borders.

INTRODUCTION

Through the ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Human Trafficking, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, the act of moving people across international borders to exploit them as slave labour has been elevated to the status of a particularly heinous crime in the eyes of international law. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has ratified this international convention. It has been incorporated into positive Indonesian law in the form of Law Number 5 of 2009 concerning the Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Organized Transnational Crime and Law Number 14 of 2009 concerning the Ratification of Protocols to Prevent, Prosecute, and Punish Human Trafficking, Especially Women and Children, Complementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. Both of these laws were passed in 2009 and can be found (Widyawati & Arifin, 2018).

The ratification of the two international conventions affects the finished product of immigration legislation in Indonesia, namely in Part Four, Chapter VIII Regarding the Management of Victims of Human Trafficking, Articles 86-90 of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. The meat of these articles regulates provisions for special treatment of victims of Human Trafficking and smuggling of foreign nationals, as well as preventive and repressive measures to prevent the commission of criminal acts related to Human Trafficking and smuggling of persons. These articles can be found here (Aryana, 2021).

The fact of the matter is that institutionally, those who have the authority and division of tasks in dealing with trafficking persons in Indonesia are not carried out in a coordinated manner, with data on victims that vary between ministries and agencies. This is a problem because Human Trafficking is a severe issue in Indonesia. On the one hand, before the Indonesian government ratified the UNTOC convention, Indonesian national law already had Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Crime of Human Trafficking. This law was in place before the UNTOC agreement was even signed.



Certain legal loopholes persist despite the criminal act of Human Trafficking. Even though most Indonesian citizens who are victims of the Crime of Human Trafficking are abroad through the unprocedural route of Indonesian migrant workers, there are deficiencies caused by the absence of regulations to ensnare perpetrators who aim to exploit victims outside the territory of Indonesia. These deficiencies are caused by the absence of regulations to ensnare perpetrators who aim to exploit victims outside the territory of Indonesia (Ariadne et al., 2021).

According to statements made by Retno Marsudi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, at the 69th Anniversary of the Faculty of Law, Gadjah University Mada Yogyakarta, in 2015, the social fact is that the problems experienced by Indonesian citizens abroad are very diverse. Indonesian migrant workers generally face the majority of these problems. According to the findings of an investigation conducted by journalists at Tempo, the employment and Immigration issues encountered by many Indonesian migrant workers abroad were caused by improper pre-departure procedures in Indonesia. These procedures included falsifying data and documents, which created vulnerabilities for workers outside of Indonesia (Towadi & Supriyanto, 2020).

Therefore, it is interesting to conduct research on aspects of Indonesian immigration law that can help prevent the crime of Human Trafficking across national borders, which is committed by transnational organised crime syndicates and has victims who are both Indonesian citizens and people from other countries. Because the UNTOC already exists as an international legal convention, it must be aligned with the legislation and the legal culture of the community that is in effect in Indonesia. This line of inquiry raises two questions, the first of which is, what kind of link does Indonesia's immigration law have with UNTOC? Why does the Indonesian immigration agency play a significant role in dealing with and combatting transnational Human Trafficking?

METHODS

This research is included in qualitative research using a socio-legal approach. The data source was obtained from primary data in the form of observations from the two national seminars that discussed issues and problems regarding trafficking persons in Indonesia, namely the Public Discussion of Strategies for Handling Criminal Cases of Human Trafficking in Border Areas, organised by IOM Indonesia, the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Embassy United States of America, on 08 March 2023; and Dissemination of the Legal Review in the Implementation of Law Number 21 of 2007 Concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking, organised by the Indonesia Judicial Research Community, IOM Indonesia and the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, on 20 March 2023. Secondary data is in the form of laws and regulations, books and articles on Immigration and human trafficking. The data that has been collected and triangulated is carried out to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon being studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

UNTOC's Relationship With Immigration Law In Indonesia

According to Iman Santoso (2007), the topic of Immigration cannot be discussed independently from the presence of state sovereignty since, in international politics, ties between countries are unavoidable. According to Hans Kelsen's (2009) explanation, the state is independent and possesses sovereignty over all matters within its geographical bounds and each citizen. According to Resolution Number 2625 of the United Nations General Assembly, which was passed in 1970, the principle of state sovereignty is an important one in the United Nations Charter (General Assembly Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States by the Charter of the United Nations). Within the confines of the country's territory, the state possesses the utmost authority and the right to exert its entire power rights to protect its territorial interests. The most distinguishing and indispensable quality of a state is its sovereignty. Because it governs the relationship between the state and its residents and between the state and foreigners or foreign nationals under its jurisdiction, Immigration in Indonesia is constructed on state sovereignty. To determine the applicability of immigration law to every object of immigration



law, namely Indonesian citizens and foreigners legally, legally, and based on general international principles that recognise dignity and human rights, one of the determining factors is sovereignty, which has been universally recognised based on the UN Charter. This is one of the aspects that determines the applicability of immigration law. Universally. The legitimacy of a country's governmental authority and legal systems within its borders depends on its sovereignty level. The fundamental concept of state sovereignty is reflected in the concept of jurisdiction, according to which state sovereignty will not be acknowledged if the state does not have jurisdiction.

Law Number 6 of 2011 respecting Immigration is the rule now in effect regarding Immigration. Its philosophical foundation emphasises that Immigration is part of the embodiment of implementing sovereignty over the Indonesian Territory to maintain order in the life of the nation and state towards the development of a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Andayani Bs et al., 2021). This is done to achieve the goal of a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. According to the sociological basis, today's global developments encourage increased mobility of the world's population, which in turn creates a variety of impacts, some of which are beneficial and others detrimental to the interests and life of the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia. As a result, laws and regulations are required that guarantee legal certainty in line with respect, protection, and promotion of human rights.

These human rights articles can be understood as equal rights and obligations for Indonesian nationals to be allowed to leave and enter Indonesian territory as part of their human rights obligations. This ability to leave and enter Indonesian territory is essential. In addition, there should be a widespread acknowledgement that everyone should have the right to migrate worldwide beyond national borders. As a result, Law Number 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration contains not one but two fundamental standards. These fundamental norms are the rules of state sovereignty and the norms of human rights.

Alongside the growth of the order of life in the international community, which is characterised by the formation of various international agreements connected to protecting human rights. Examples of such documents include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted in 1948; the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which was adopted in 1966; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which was adopted in 1966; the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which was adopted in 1984; and the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, which was adopted in 2000. As a result of the existence of these international conventions, states are obligated to uphold international principles and legal norms designed to protect human dignity that apply universally. This is especially true for countries that have ratified these conventions, which means that they recognise the obligation to comply with regulated norms in the convention.

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, also known as the TOC (Transnational Organized Crime) Convention, was born out of a recommendation made by the Crime Prevention Commission and the Economic and Social Council through Resolution Number 14 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council on 28 July 1998. Henceforth, this convention will be called the TOC (Transnational Organized Crime) Convention. This recommendation was then adopted in the Council Resolution General Affairs of the United Nations Number 53/111 of 09 December 1998, which then formed an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate on the importance of holding a conference on transnational crimes, which was finally held for the first time in Vienna on 19-29 January 1999.

The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its two main protocols, namely the Protocol To Prevent, Suppress And Punish Human Trafficking, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol Against The Smuggling Of Migrants By Land, Sea And Air (Aronowitz, 2002), have been ratified by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia into positive Indonesian law. In the form of Law Number 5 of 2009 concerning the Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Organized Transnational Crime; Law Number 14 of 2009 concerning the



Ratification of Protocols to Prevent, Prosecute, and Punish Human Trafficking, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Organized Transnational Crime; Law Number 15 of 2009 concerning the Ratification of the Protocol Against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention.

Iman Santoso believes that when we speak about national territorial sovereignty, we are referring to the ability of the state to exercise jurisdiction or authority over people, things, and activities carried out by that person while that person is within the territory of the country. By the international law of the sea, Indonesia, an archipelagic state, is divided into two sovereign territories for Immigration. First, there is the Sovereignty Territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (State Sovereignty), which, according to the terms of Article 3 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, is a width of 12 nautical miles from the coastline of the outer islands. Second, there is what is known as the Sovereign Territory or Sovereign Rights of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Sovereignty Rights), which, according to the provisions of Article 57 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, has a width of 200 nautical miles from the coastline of the most remote islands (Timtchenko, 1997).

In most cases, a state will have jurisdiction over a person if they are physically present within the boundaries of a country. This is because physical presence is the factor that determines jurisdiction. Even though there are restrictions on the validity of a country's jurisdiction if the person has immunity or immunities like a foreign head of state, foreign diplomats, foreign armed forces, or international agencies, it is still the case that when the person is outside the territory of the country, then the country's jurisdiction over that person also ends (this can be referred to as temporary jurisdiction or transient jurisdiction).

The growth of the international community's social structure is characterised by forming of various international agreements connected to safeguarding human rights. According to the Explanation of Law Number 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration, the international convention known as the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime impacts immigration law in Indonesia. This information can be found in the law that was passed in 2011. However, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Human Trafficking, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air are the two UNTOC protocols have had the most impact on the substance of immigration law in Indonesia. Both protocols were created by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNTOC). Even though it is not stated explicitly, the materials of the two UNTOC protocols contain and emphasise the function or role of Immigration. This is done in order for it to be adopted and become one of the bases for political change in immigration law, particularly in the areas of intelligence, surveillance, and national security in incoming human traffic. And outside of the territory of Indonesia.

It is possible that the ratification of the two UNTOC protocols led to the inclusion of several important provisions in Law Number 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration. These provisions can be found throughout the law. To name a few others: Article 1 Point 32 defines the term "people smuggling." Article 86 addresses the treatment of victims of human trafficking and other forms of smuggling. Article 87 contains provisions on the placement of victims of Human Trafficking and people smuggling. Article 88 contains provisions on a person's right to return to their home country. Provisions in Article 89, paragraph 2 letter a regarding the exchange of information and training for immigration officials. Provisions in Article 89, paragraph 2 letter b regarding the technical cooperation and special training for immigration officials. Provisions in Article 89 paragraph 2 letter c regarding the provision of information to the general public regarding the dangers of the crime of Human Trafficking and the crime of people smuggling through legal counselling, reporting on various mass media, etc. (2) letter d. Provisions for guarantees from nations participating in the UNTOC convention to maintain security and supervision in issuing and using travel papers issued by the country's authorities in Article 89 paragraph 2 letter e. letter d. Even the provisions that deal with actions are defined as law violations in Article 120. It is necessary to have a hermeneutical understanding of the intent and purpose of the international convention's influence on immigration



law because the adoption is seen as having similarities in the grammar of laws and regulations and the meaning it creates. These similarities allow for the creation of this meaning.

The Role Of Immigration Law In Handling and Preventing Cross-Border Human Trafficking

Global migration, which is regularly performed in this period, is not only a phenomenon of globalisation but a development of the concept of natural human mobility. It has been developing ever since the industrial revolution. In addition to this, Castells, de Haas, and Miller (2013) discovered five overarching themes in contemporary human movement. To begin, international migration of people in the modern era involves many countries, both as senders and recipients of migrants. One term that might describe this development is the "globalisation of migration." Second, the volume of human mobility is anticipated to increase from one year to the next. Finally, foreign migration follows a different pattern than domestic migration; for example, in addition to permanent migration, there is also seasonal migration. Fourth, while migration in the past exclusively involved men, in our day and age, it is also carried out by women. This is a significant change from the past. Finally, the political implications of international migration have emerged as a topic of discussion in many nations.

Both macro and micro factors play a role in determining how people move about in populations. According to Boyd, Fawcett, Castles and Miller, worldwide international migration is the ultimate result of economic, social, and political developments, which subsequently impact the decision to migrate among individuals and families. The findings of Castles and Miller support this conclusion. The economic aspect of population mobility has been noticed more so up to this point. This means that the variables that urge people to migrate are mainly due to economic considerations and better lives. This has been the case thus far. In this larger setting, the decisions that migrants make are guided by their networks of personal ties, their prior experiences, and the ideas they hold. The micro factor is that it is challenging to obtain a job in the region of origin that pays enough to meet one's day-to-day requirements. to improve and strengthen the connection between the normative level of rules and the social reality that both shapes and shapes and is shaped by these regulations. Hence, Castles and Miller's theory of global migration will bridge the implications of immigration law with the reality of international labour mobility as it is now. They came up with this idea (Irianto et al., 2011).

According to the Social Capital Migration Approach (Social Capital Theory), international migration is continuously growing to the point where it becomes a pervasive network of relations, making it easy for anyone to migrate and ensuring that migration is not a barrier to anyone. The disparity in financial resources and employment prospects is the connection that stands out the most clearly here. Given these conditions, it will be very challenging for the government to exert any degree of control over migration management through policies. It is no longer necessary for migrant worker networks to rely on the laws enacted by the government because they have established their networks outside the country. Both Castles and Miller think that globalisation has resulted in the development of a migration industry that affects state policy and involves many non-state actors who play an essential role in the continuity of migration. These non-state actors include labour recruiters, brokers, travel agents, translators, and housing providers Shelter. This does not cover non-governmental organisations, certain community groups, or non-profit organisations interested in monitoring the migration process but is not the primary agent. This demonstrates how many participants are in human migration, which is influenced by globalisation. As a result, the execution of immigration control of Indonesian Migrant Workers is essential and needs to be enhanced and perfected.

According to Iman Santoso, from the viewpoint of Immigration in this age of globalisation, migration flows of migrant workers abroad can be divided into two categories: legal migration flows and illegal/irregular migration flows. These two categories are respectively referred to as legal migration flows and irregular migration flows. The flow of legal migration makes use of valid and valid documentation in addition to official reception sites. Economic deprivation frequently drives it more, which generates a dearth of vocations and talents, particularly in industrialised nations. An orderly migration pattern emerges from poor and developing nations in an organised manner within



the pattern of legal migration to address the problem of a shortage of opportunities for workers with low levels of education and training (regular migration). In the meantime, illegal migration makes use of two different modes: the mode of legal entry and illegal stay, which is typically carried out by migrants who have documents, and the mode of illegal entry and illegal stay, which is typically carried out by undocumented migrants because, due to the stringent requirements to migrate to the destination country, they look for opportunities in the country of transit with a variety of means to be able to reach the destination country. Both of these modes are considered to be part of the illegal migration process.

The locations along the country's borders are susceptible to being exploited by people traffickers and smugglers, as evidenced by the presence of specific operations. There are also provisions in the legislation about Immigration that deal with human trafficking. These provisions may be found in Part Four of Chapter VIII, About the Treatment of Victims of Human Trafficking, which can be found in Articles 86-90 of Law Number 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration. The meat of these articles regulates provisions for special treatment of victims of Human Trafficking and smuggling of foreign nationals, as well as preventive and repressive measures to prevent the commission of criminal acts related to Human Trafficking and smuggling of persons. These articles can be found here. Since immigration checkpoints and border crossing posts at national borders are the primary areas of responsibility for immigration officials, this fact must be understood to be true. Immigration officials have the authority and capability to carry out supervision at these types of locations. Therefore, there is a significant legal connection between the control of Immigration for Indonesian citizens, particularly concerning all non-procedural PMI activities, and indications of Human Trafficking and people smuggling at national borders. This is the case because of the strong relationship between the two.

In general, it is known that the complex factors that cause Indonesian citizens to be caught up in the crime of Human Trafficking, whether it be on Indonesian territory, in border areas, or abroad, basically have the same outline (Nainggolan, 2018). This is true whether the trafficking occurs within Indonesia or outside the country. These factors are Economic factors, particularly poverty and chronic unemployment; Increasing materialism and the desire for a better life; Troubled family situations; A lack of educational opportunities; A lack of access to information services; Deep-rooted gender discrimination and inequality; Tolerance of violence against women; Migration policies that select gender; An ineffective legal and regulatory framework; and Economic crises, particularly poverty and chronic unemployment.

The purpose of this project is to address the issue of the crime of Human Trafficking and to improve the efficiency with which operations to prevent this crime are carried out by Law Number 21 of 2007 About the Crime of Human Trafficking. Based on Presidential Decree Number 69 of 2008 concerning the task force for the prevention and handling of the crime of Human Trafficking (GT Criminal Human Trafficking), the Indonesian government established a cross-ministry task force for the prevention and handling of the crime of Human Trafficking. This decree was later amended by Presidential Decree Number 22 of 2021 concerning amendments to the Presidential Decree. The Task Force for the Prevention and Management of the Crime of Human Trafficking, Act No. 69 of 2008, was passed. Both the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture and the Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law, and Security hold the role of Chairman II in the Perpres. Chairman I is the position held by the Minister Coordinating Human Development and Culture. There is a more specific division of tasks in the subordinate structures based on the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Number 2 of 2016 concerning the National Action Plan for the Eradication of Human Trafficking 2015-2019 as follows: The position of the Minister of Law and Human Rights is as a member of the Central Human Trafficking GT. This position requires the Minister to have knowledge of and expertise in law and human rights.

- a. As chairman of the Legal Norms Development Sub Task Force, the Director General of Legislation will oversee this group. To bring into effect rules and regulations about the criminal activity of Human Trafficking;



- b. In his capacity as a member of the Law Enforcement Subtask Force, the Director General of Prisons will be present. Indicators of the number of people who committed the offence of Human Trafficking who were subsequently punished for their actions; and
- c. As a member of the Coordination and Cooperation Sub Task Force, which is led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Director General of Immigration is responsible for immigration policy, intending to foster collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders on a global scale.

Changes related to immigration duties are only mentioned in the presentation for updating the National Action Plan for the Eradication of Human Trafficking for 2020-2024. These changes pertain to the person in charge of Sub GT Coordination and Cooperation, which will move from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of Manpower, represented by the Director General of Development and Placement of Workers. According to this explanation, Immigration is only seen as an arrangement for victims of Human Trafficking and people smuggling currently within Indonesian territory to be placed in an immigration detention centre or other designated place. It is treated differently, in particular, from detention in general. This can be understood to mean that Immigration is only seen as an arrangement for victims of Human Trafficking and people smuggling who are currently within Indonesian territory. However, it is miserable that the immigration contribution has not been able to become a strengthening factor and a driving force for the Directorate General of Immigration in the structure of the Central Human Trafficking GT to be able to contribute more than just the Coordination and Cooperation Sub GT. If this legal structure is strengthened, then the internal legal culture of immigration officials will also be motivated to fight even more to prevent the trafficking of people.

Establishing an institutional structure that incorporates the Directorate General of Immigration as an external party is evidence that the government, through its various ministries and agencies, acknowledges the role that Immigration has played and the contributions it has made up to this point. The fact of the matter is that immigration contributions have covered a wide range of topics about the protection of Indonesian migrant workers under immigration law. Both in terms of prosecuting the crime of Human Trafficking, which includes delaying the issuing of passports and preventing people from leaving through TPI, and in terms of providing legal protection for immigrants in other countries. The immigration legislation has been enforced to the utmost extent possible, which has resulted in several immigration authorities receiving recognition from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as one of the agencies for protecting Indonesian Nationals during the previous several years.

There has also been an increase in the capacity of the Directorate General of Immigration at the international level. The Directorate General of Immigration has also done a great deal of work. This has resulted in the establishment of a strengthened institutional structure. The first method is the DGICM, the ASEAN Directorate General of Immigration Departments and Heads of Consular Affairs Division of Ministries of Foreign Affairs, or the Routine Meetings of the Director General of Immigration and Director General of Consular Affairs in ASEAN Countries. The second method is through AMICF, which stands for the ASEAN Heads of Major Immigration Checkpoints Forum or the Discussion Forum of Heads of Offices Overseeing Key Immigration Checkpoints in ASEAN Countries. Third, the ASEAN Immigration Intelligence Forum (AIIF) is also known as the Immigration Intelligence Cooperation Forum in ASEAN Countries. The participation and cooperation of overseas Immigration is a strong foundation for demonstrating the importance of functionalising immigration control overseas. This can be done through the presence of Immigration attaches and technical staff at Indonesian Representatives in each region and certain international institutions, on a limited basis, and in collaboration with officials from the foreign service.

The lack of sharing of intelligence information regarding the problems of Indonesian citizens, in particular the problem of Indonesian migrant workers who are caught up in human trafficking, are detected in smuggling at national borders, and are indicated to be involved in syndicates of non-procedural Indonesian migrant workers at home and abroad, is the primary issue that is related to the legal structure of Immigration. This issue is the source of most problems associated with immigration law. It must be emphasised that the exchange of information that is carried out should



not only be carried out internationally across countries but also by agencies within the country. This is due to the fact that the exchange of information is designed as a preventative measure to prevent human smuggling in the border areas of Indonesia where immigration officers are responsible for carrying out their duties. In terms of preventative measures for human trafficking and human smuggling, immigration officials have been given the mandate to exchange data and information regarding Human Trafficking from ministries and agencies in Indonesia. This is stated in Article 89, paragraph 2 letter of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, and it applies to both human trafficking and human smuggling. The article demonstrates that immigration officers have solid skills and analysis in assessing indications that individual passengers will get into trouble overseas or not during interviews and checks when crossing the country's border through immigration checkpoints and crossing posts. In particular, the article demonstrates that immigration officers have solid skills and analysis in assessing indications that individual passengers will get into trouble overseas—within the boundaries of nations.

The current system of immigration control has been enhanced by the realisation that immigration officers have a significant role to play and a highly developed intuitive capacity when it comes to carrying out the immigration function along national borders. Although, sadly, this intuition is a presumption of innocence, which has the potential to cause conflict with those who want to travel internationally, this intuition ought to be enhanced by the exchange of valid and valid information in the context of prevention (prohibited). Therefore, it is necessary to emphasise once more that the ability to carry out immigration control at immigration checkpoints and cross-border posts at national borders, the main task areas of immigration officials, is the most fundamental skill that immigration officials need to implement the immigration function. These are the primary areas of responsibility for immigration officials. Even so, it is miserable that the immigration function carried out along the borders of Indonesian territory is only regulated in a limited way at immigration checkpoints and cross-border posts, as stated in Article 3 Paragraph 3 of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. This law was passed in 2011. Even though the borderline of Indonesia's territory that is being referred to is the entirety of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, all of these areas should include land, waters, exclusive economic zones, continental shelves, and airspace above them as a whole, and not just in certain buildings or spaces somewhere on the border of the country. They served the purpose of immigration checkpoints and border crossing stations, respectively.

Teaching and training regarding travel documents and human movement at immigration checkpoints are the most fundamental education for immigration officials in exercising their authority by Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. This is because the law states that these topics must be covered. Therefore, immigration law needs to be constructed realistically as one of the state's tools that has the power and resources to contribute to the state's war against Human Trafficking as a final selection agency at the state border in order to prevent its citizens from becoming victims abroad with a mechanism for exchanging information. This must be done for the state to combat Human Trafficking effectively. Furthermore, data from related agencies deal with the issue of Human Trafficking, so the output of law enforcement is in the form of Immigration prohibited regulations and immigration sanctions regulations, which already exist in Law Number 6 the Year 2011 Regarding Immigration. This is to ensure that the output of law enforcement is in the form of Immigration prohibited regulations and immigration sanctions regulations.

If the state takes responsibility for upstream improvements in economic and community development beginning in the village or community, then the prevention of human trafficking will be significantly more effective. This will ensure that economic disparities do not arise in society. Because the trafficking of persons has been labelled as an exceptional crime, the situation must be handled exceptionally. This can be accomplished by strengthening the tasks and functions performed at national borders. Because of this, attention must be paid to efforts to prevent downstream issues. Interchange of data and information, as well as collaboration across agencies, are keys that need to be leveraged in order to increase the function of Immigration in handling and combating the criminal activity of Human Trafficking across nations at the Indonesian border.

CONCLUSION

It is possible to draw the following conclusion based on the outcomes of the conversation: There is a legal tie between UNTOC and Immigration law in Indonesia. In Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, several material contents can be viewed as the outcome of approving the two UNTOC protocols. These material contents are reflected in many provisions throughout the law. Implementing UNTOC is meant to increase the political reach of immigration law to be more multifaceted. This is even though immigration law is founded on the sovereignty of individual states.

Immigration law in Indonesia plays a significant part in addressing the issue of transnational Human Trafficking and avoiding its occurrence. The participation of the Directorate General of Immigration in the National Human Trafficking Task Force demonstrates that Immigration plays an essential role in the exchange of data and information regarding individuals who will cross international borders within Indonesia on their way to committing the Criminal Act of Human Trafficking.

The issue of illegal cross-border trafficking of people is intricately connected to the field of immigration law, which plays a significant part in addressing this problem. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the quality and quantity of data and information exchange between agencies and institutions at the local, national, and inter-state levels at the border in order to deal with perpetrators and victims of the Criminal Act of Human Trafficking who will carry out inter-state crossings at the Indonesian border. These crossings will take place in the country of Indonesia. It is essential to work together with the community close to the border to make the process of preventing Human Trafficking as efficient as possible.

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