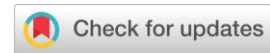




Research Article



The Artificial Intelligence as a One-Stop Point for Dealing with Online Human Trafficking Scams in Indonesia

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Abstract: Human Trafficking is an organized transnational crime aimed at exploiting humans. As a result of the triple disruption phenomenon, human trafficking currently manifests with a new modus operandi, namely online scamming. This modus operandi is quite concerning as it exhibits recruitment patterns, victim characteristics, and perpetrator characteristics that are significantly different from conventional human trafficking. However, the government currently lacks a precise mechanism to address online scamming human trafficking. As a transnational crime, collective efforts based on technology need to be mobilized to eradicate and address online scamming human trafficking. Therefore, through a juridical-normative research method, this study aims to elucidate the challenges faced by the government in addressing online scamming human trafficking and to initiate ideas for a comprehensive human trafficking handling mechanism from upstream to downstream through prevention, intervention, and restoration of victims.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Online Scamming; Trafficking in Persons.



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INTRODUCTION

Human beings are the most traded organizational crime commodity in the world. This is not a claim without legitimacy. In recent years, human trafficking or TPPO has become a form of global crime that threatens the dignity of human life. Classified as transnational organized crime, TPPO crosses national borders and is carried out by well-organized and closed organizations with the goal of exploiting humans.¹ The International Labour Organization estimates that there are approximately 24.9 million TPPO victims worldwide, in forms of both commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor exploitation. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA) recorded at least 1,581 individuals in Indonesia as TPPO victims during the period of 2020-2022. Therefore, global cooperation and inter-sectoral collaboration are needed to address this highly complex issue.²

Furthermore, the shift in millennial generation behavior, digital transformation, and the Covid-19 pandemic in the era of triple disruption have accelerated the

¹ Soumik Saha and others, 'Deforestation Probability Assessment Using Integrated Machine Learning Algorithms of Eastern Himalayan Foothills (India)', *Resources, Conservation & Recycling Advances*, 14 (2022), 200077 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rcradv.2022.200077>

² Gideon Lasco, 'Drugs and Drug Wars as Populist Tropes in Asia: Illustrative Examples and Implications for Drug Policy', *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 77 (2020), 102668 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2020.102668>



complexity of TPPO development. Perpetrators adapt by exploiting economic difficulties to exploit thousands of adults and children. Currently, one of the most commonly used *modus operandi* by TPPO perpetrators is online scamming. Based on data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemlu)³, from 2020 to July 2023, the Indonesian Government has handled at least 2,300 cases of TPPO based on online scamming, with victims being Indonesian citizens (WNI). Utilizing updated technology and social media, perpetrators recruit victims through job offer advertisements domestically and internationally, guaranteeing high salaries and easy procedures. In reality, victims are forced to participate in online-based scams to recruit more people. This condition makes victims of TPPO online scamming highly vulnerable, as they are not only seen as victims but may also be considered participants in the illegal business.⁴

The complex phenomenon of TPPO online scamming in Indonesia is not only a domestic issue but also a significant transnational pathology. For example, in June 2023, 2,714 individuals from 18 countries were rescued from an online scamming company in Metro Manila, the Philippines, where 137 of them were Indonesian citizens. Since fraudulent activities operate virtually, perpetrators can easily move their operations from one country to another. This highlights TPPO online scamming as an issue that crosses geographical and administrative boundaries, requiring an international collective response.⁵

In efforts to address TPPO, Indonesia has taken significant steps in upholding and protecting human rights (HAM). Juridically, Indonesia has enshrined this responsibility through Article 28I paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945). As a result, Indonesia has a constitutional responsibility to participate in the enforcement and protection of HAM, including the protection and fulfillment of the rights of TPPO victims. Furthermore, the regulation of TPPO in Indonesia is governed by Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking Crimes (UU PTPPO). In line with international attention to TPPO, Indonesia has also ratified the Palermo Protocol created by the United Nations (UN) in 2009 through Law No. 14 of 2009 concerning the Ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons. This legal framework demonstrates Indonesia's commitment to actively participate in eradicating TPPO by adhering to international norms.⁶

Given the urgency of eradicating TPPO amidst the onslaught of triple disruption, the Indonesian Government has also taken several tangible steps in addressing TPPO.

³ Teresa Fajardo, 'To Criminalise or Not to Criminalise IUU Fishing: The EU's Choice', *Marine Policy*, 144 (2022), 105212 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2022.105212>

⁴ Katrina Nakamura, Yoshitaka Ota, and Francisco Blaha, 'A Practical Take on the Duty to Uphold Human Rights in Seafood Workplaces', *Marine Policy*, 135 (2022), 104844 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2021.104844>

⁵ Kuo Wei Yen and Li Chuan Liu Huang, 'A Review of Migrant Labour Rights Protection in Distant Water Fishing in Taiwan: From Laissez-Faire to Regulation and Challenges Behind', *Marine Policy*, 134, September (2021), 104805 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2021.104805>

⁶ Helen Benedict Lasimbang, Wen Ting Tong, and Wah Yun Low, 'Migrant Workers in Sabah, East Malaysia: The Importance of Legislation and Policy to Uphold Equity on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights', *Best Practice & Research Clinical Obstetrics & Gynaecology*, 32 (2016), 113–23 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpobgyn.2015.08.015>



One solution implemented is the establishment of the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of TPPO (GT PP TPPO). This task force plays a role in coordinating efforts to prevent and handle TPPO, both at the national and regional levels.⁷ In addition to national efforts, Indonesia has also actively played a role in promoting regional and international cooperation, especially at the ASEAN level, by strengthening coordination and cooperation in combating TPPO, particularly related to online scamming modus operandi.⁸

Despite the existence of legal foundations and solution efforts for the eradication of TPPO, in practice, the issue of TPPO has not been effectively addressed by the Indonesian Government. Solutions presented to address TPPO in Indonesia have not been realized comprehensively because the proposed solutions are limited to the level of laws, regulations, and normative policies.⁹ In 2022, Indonesia's TPPO handling status was at Tier 2 in the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report of the United States Department of State. This indicates that despite legislative steps being taken, Indonesia has not taken concrete actions proportionate to the significantly increasing number of TPPO victims. Therefore, it is crucial for the Indonesian Government to promptly take concrete, comprehensive, and effective actions to ensure the protection of society against TPPO.¹⁰

Based on this background, the Writing Team proposes an innovative idea to address TPPO online scamming, namely the creation of a one-stop-point website for TPPO eradication that utilizes Artificial Intelligence technology. This site will integrate TPPO handling through the stages of prevention, intervention, and restoration of victims, with the aim of addressing the coordination challenges of TPPO handling from upstream to downstream.

METHOD

This scientific writing takes the form of normative juridical research, which entails examining legal principles, legal systematics, and legal comparisons. Normative juridical research aims to analyze a problem from the perspective of positive law, arrange plans for legal updates, and present fundamental research in the field of law. Secondary data plays an important role in the preparation of this scientific writing. The legal materials used comprise of primary legal materials in the form of written legal sources that are positively applicable in Indonesia, namely legislation, and secondary legal materials that further explain the primary legal materials in the form of legal articles, legal journals, guidelines, and books. The collected data is analyzed using a deductive method, which then involves thinking from a general problem to

⁷ Annika Mozer and Stefan Prost, 'An Introduction to Illegal Wildlife Trade and Its Effects on Biodiversity and Society', *Forensic Science International: Animals and Environments*, 3 (2023), 100064 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fsiae.2023.100064>

⁸ Laura Ross Blume, Laura Aileen Sauls, and Christopher A C J Knight, 'Tracing Territorial-Illlicit Relations: Pathways of Influence and Prospects for Governance', *Political Geography*, 97 (2022), 102690 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2022.102690>

⁹ Jessica S Kahler, Danielle M Reynald, and Meredith L Gore, "'I Let It Go:' Quantifying Residential Guardianship Intentions When Witnessing Wildlife Poaching', *Biological Conservation*, 277 (2023), 109829 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2022.109829>

¹⁰ Baydhowi Baydhowi and others, 'Perception of Threat and National Identity: Investigation of the Mediating Role of Collective Self Esteem', *Heliyon*, 9.6 (2023), e17207 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e17207>



portraying conclusions that are specific. The deductive method aims to prove a new truth attained from existing truths. Qualitative data processing technique is being used in order to manage and analyze the collected qualitative data. Since the data is in narrative form, the analysis process must be specific, in-depth, and have a strong foundation. Some specific processing techniques accomplished by the Writing Team include document studies, literature research, and focus group discussions. In the document study technique, the Writing Team examines various documents on human trafficking to gather perspectives from multiple angles. In the literature research technique, the Writing Team widens knowledge by reading, researching, and comparing with previous existing works related to human trafficking. Finally, in the focus group discussion technique, the Writing Team exchanges knowledge and formulates writing together.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Status Quo of Online TPPO Scamming with the Mode of Job Fraud in Indonesia and its Handling

Based on data released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in May 2023, there were at least 2,103 Indonesian citizens who were victims of TPPO using the online scamming method in a number of countries. In August 2023, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has successfully repatriated 26 Indonesian citizens who were victims of TPPO online scamming in the Myawaddy conflict area, Myanmar. While in Myanmar, the victims were employed as online scammers. These data and cases, in fact, are only a small part of the many cases of TPPO with the mode of employment fraud through online platforms.¹¹

The presence of TPPO online scamming with the new mode cannot be separated from the worsening economic conditions in Indonesia due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on data released by KemenPPPA in 2023, TPPO victims increased by 200% after the Covid-19 pandemic. Sadly, the increase in TPPO cases was not followed by good and appropriate handling. This can be seen from Indonesia's position in Tier 2 in terms of combating TPPO based on the TIP Report released by the United States Department of State in 2023. This ranking shows that Indonesia has not met the minimum standards in combating TPPO, both from the aspects of prosecution, protection, and prevention.¹²

Indonesia's position on the watch list is very concerning in the midst of the many victims of TPPO online scamming. This condition occurs because anyone can become a victim of TPPO online scamming, whether they are educated or not. This is in accordance with what was stated by the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andy Rachmianto, that the majority of victims of TPPO online scamming

¹¹ Thuy-Linh Le and others, 'Bi-Allelic Variations of SMO in Humans Cause a Broad Spectrum of Developmental Anomalies Due to Abnormal Hedgehog Signaling', *The American Journal of Human Genetics*, 106.6 (2020), 779–92 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2020.04.010>

¹² Andrea E Johnson and others, 'A Survey of the Orangutan (*Pongo Pygmaeus Wurmii*) Population in and around Gunung Palung National Park, West Kalimantan, Indonesia Based on Nest Counts', *Biological Conservation*, 121.4 (2005), 495–507 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2004.06.002>



come from educated people with bachelor's and master's degrees.¹³ This condition shows the dynamic recruitment patterns, victim characteristics, and perpetrator characteristics in TPPO online scamming. In most cases, victims are forced to become scammers with the aim of recruiting more people who will then become victims of TPPO.¹⁴ Furthermore, in June 2023, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealed the trend of Indonesian victims of TPPO online scamming who had been repatriated then returned abroad and worked as scammers. This condition is exacerbated by the lack of understanding of the Indonesian people about TPPO online scamming with the mode of work fraud which causes more victims.¹⁵

The government has made various efforts to prevent and handle TPPO as a national and transnational crime. The central and local governments have established the GT PP TPPO, which is a coordinating institution for preventing and handling TPPO at the national level. The GT PP TPPO is regulated in Presidential Regulation No. 22/2021 on the Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 69/2008 on GT PP TPPO.¹⁶ Through the GT PP TPPO, various efforts have been made, such as advocacy, socialization, and training involving all GT PP TPPO members to understand their duties, functions, and authorities. One example of these efforts is the implementation of a Focus Group Discussion with the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) on the National Coordination of GT PP TPPO Based on Monitoring Child Victims of TPPO and Exploitation.¹⁷

In supporting the implementation of its duties, the leaders and members of the GT PP TPPO consist of various agencies. Based on Article 6 of PR 22/2021, the GT PP TPPO leadership consists of the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture as Chair I, the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs as Chair II, and the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection as Chair III. Furthermore, it also regulates the membership of the GT PP TPPO which consists of several ministries, the commander of the Indonesian National Army, the Chief of Police, the Attorney General, and other institutions.¹⁸ On the other hand, KemenPPPA has initiated the National Action Plan (NAP) for the Prevention and Handling of TPPO which serves to integrate programs and policies related to PP TPPO with an inherent budget allocation. The President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo,

¹³ Tjhin Wiguna and others, 'The Gender Discrepancy in High-Risk Behaviour Outcomes in Adolescents Who Have Experienced Cyberbullying in Indonesia', *Asian Journal of Psychiatry*, 37 (2018), 130–35 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajp.2018.08.021>

¹⁴ Leandro Melo de Sousa and others, 'Conservation and Trade of the Endangered Hypancistrus Zebra (Siluriformes, Loricariidae), One of the Most Trafficked Brazilian Fish', *Global Ecology and Conservation*, 27 (2021), e01570 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2021.e01570>

¹⁵ Sal Clark, 'Contested Worldmaking from "above" and "below": Bordered Spaces and Bordered Subjects in Search of Asylum', *Political Geography*, 106 (2023), 102940 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2023.102940>

¹⁶ Yogi Udjaja and Dimas Ramdhan, 'Experiential Game Learning Design Framework: Mechanical Content of Serious Game', *Procedia Computer Science*, 216 (2023), 415–23 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2022.12.153>

¹⁷ Debbie Ann Loh, Emma Plugge, and Marie-Claire Van Hout, 'Continuity of Opioid Substitution Treatment between Prison and Community in Southeast Asia: A Scoping Review', *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 112 (2023), 103957 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2023.103957>

¹⁸ Brigitte M Holzner and Dédé Oetomo, 'Youth, Sexuality and Sex Education Messages in Indonesia: Issues of Desire and Control', *Reproductive Health Matters*, 12.23 (2004), 40–49 [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0968-8080\(04\)23122-6](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0968-8080(04)23122-6)



also encouraged ASEAN members to implement concrete cooperation in addressing TPPO, especially online scamming TPPO. Not only that, on June 6, 2023, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) formed the TPPO Task Force (Satgas) to conduct mapping and TPPO networks in Indonesia. Article 48 of the Anti-Trafficking Law has also accommodated the provision of rehabilitation and restitution for victims.¹⁹

However, the solutions presented by the government to deal with TPPO in Indonesia have not been effective. Currently, there is no adequate protection for victims of TPPO and integrated services. This can be seen from the government's actions that do not fully collect comprehensive data on the number of TPPO cases, the number of victims, and so on. In fact, these data should be released to increase public awareness and vigilance against TPPO as one of the iceberg phenomena in Indonesia. The performance of the GT PP TPPO has also not been maximized due to the lack of coordination between Task Force members, as the existing meetings are mostly only for socialization, without discussing solutions to existing problems. Furthermore, the limited quality and quantity of human resources in the GT PP TPPO has led to less than optimal task implementation. Not only that, the provision of restitution and rehabilitation is also not made mandatory, but must first be submitted by the victim to the National Police. This condition is exacerbated by the absence of adequate legislation regarding TPPO online scamming.²⁰

Normative problems and practical problems that occur nowadays cause ineffectiveness in handling TPPO online scamming. There are several normative problems related to the handling of TPPO online scamming in the current positive law in Indonesia. First, there is no regulation stipulating that platform providers who display false advertisements as a form of intentionally assisting, facilitating, or supporting trafficking in persons can be held liable. Second, there are no new standards for the service process, starting from reception, identification, assessment, service planning, service implementation, to evaluation of a TPPO case.²¹

In addition to normative problems, there are also practical problems in preventing and handling TPPO online scamming in Indonesia. First, the implementation of policies regarding GT PP TPPO has not been optimal. This condition can be seen from the fact that the GT PP TPPO has not maximized its function in handling TPPO online scamming in Indonesia. Second, many Indonesians do not understand about TPPO online scamming with the mode of work fraud so that there are more victims. Third, the lack of cooperation as a collective effort between the government, private institutions, international and regional organizations, workers' and employers' organizations, and NGOs to prevent and address TPPO which is a transnational

¹⁹ Rita S Sitorus, Birgit Lorenz, and Markus N Preising, 'Analysis of Three Genes in Leber Congenital Amaurosis in Indonesian Patients', *Vision Research*, 43.28 (2003), 3087–93 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.visres.2003.08.008>

²⁰ Sallie Yea and Christina Stringer, 'Caught in a Vicious Cycle: Connecting Forced Labour and Environmental Exploitation through a Case Study of Asia-Pacific', *Marine Policy*, 134 (2021), 104825 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2021.104825>

²¹ Shuang Liu and others, 'Zoledronate Modulates Intracellular Vesicle Trafficking in Mast Cells via Disturbing the Interaction of MyosinVa/Rab3a and Sytaxin4/VAMP7', *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 151 (2018), 18–25 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bcp.2018.02.013>

crime. Thus, the myriad of normative and practical problems have resulted in cases of TPPO online scamming in Indonesia becoming increasingly rampant.²²

Comparative Study of TPPO and Online Scamming Handling: A Normative and Practical Review of the United States, the Philippines, and Singapore

The many problems behind the TPPO online scamming case in Indonesia should be the urgency of the government to develop a solution mechanism that can answer the existing problems. Therefore, it is important to compare solutions that have been implemented in other countries and/or institutions. In brief, the best practice schemes and mechanisms for handling TPPO and online scamming can be described as follows. The United States as a developed country with the largest number of immigrants in the world increases the opportunity for unscrupulous people to commit TPPO.²³ Based on data from the Global Slavery Index, there are 1 million people who are victims of TPPO in the United States, of which around 72% are immigrants. Not only that, traffickers continue to use social media and other online platforms to recruit and advertise victims. Recognizing the severity of the phenomenon, the U.S. State Department launches an annual TIP Report on TPPO to evaluate the success of countries' handling of TPPO, including the United States. According to the report issued in 2023, the United States is labeled as a Tier 1 country in its ability to combat TPPO.²⁴ This means that the United States has fulfilled the 3Ps, namely Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention, as an indicator of determining the eligibility of a country to reach the minimum standard.²⁵

The United States, which adheres to the common law system, strives to fulfill the 3P elements through a comprehensive legal structure. Prosecution, protection, and prevention of TPPO are regulated by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA). This law establishes the definition of TPPO as a federal crime that can be prosecuted by the state.²⁶ Furthermore, protection for victims of TPPO is provided through restitution in the form of promotion of rehabilitation, healing facilities, and restoration of dignity of the victims, including in the form of financial assistance whose amount can be measured based on the United States Labor Standards Act. The provision of financial assistance is mandatory and regulated in a scheme called Mandatory Victim Funds.²⁷

²² Mohammad M Islam and others, 'Assessing the Potential Impact of the Declaration of Istanbul 2008 on Internet Reporting of Human Organ Transplantation-Related Crimes Using Interrupted Time Series Analysis and Meta-Analysis Approaches', *Transplantation Proceedings*, 52.1 (2020), 12–19 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.transproceed.2019.10.011>

²³ Chris R Shepherd and others, 'International Wildlife Trade, Avian Influenza, Organised Crime and the Effectiveness of CITES: The Chinese Hwamei as a Case Study', *Global Ecology and Conservation*, 23 (2020), e01185 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2020.e01185>

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Silfi Iriyani and others, 'Chapter 5 - Provincial Autonomy and Forest Management Unit Legislation in Aceh Province, Indonesia: A Review of Regulatory Asynchronies', in *Natural Resource Governance in Asia*, ed. by Raza Ullah and others (Elsevier, 2021), pp. 55–66 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-323-85729-1.00011-6>

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Aurelian Mbzibain and Teodyl Nkuintchua Tchoudjen, 'NGO-State Relations in the Monitoring of Illegal Forest Logging and Wildlife Trafficking in Central Africa', *World Development*, 148 (2021), 105670 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105670>



In order to prevent more victims of TPPO, especially with the mode of job offers, the government implements a strict audit stage of company and employee certifications to ensure compliance with worker safety standards.²⁸ In 2018, protection was expanded to include online modes of TPPO through the Fight Online Trafficking Act and Stop Enabling Sex Traffickers Act (FOSTA-SESTA). The main content of FOSTA-SESTA significantly revises the application of Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1996 relating to speech on social media and the internet. With FOSTA-SESTA, online platform service providers can be held liable for sexual service advertisements posted on their sites. The law also requires federal criminal restitution from platform providers for victims of sexual exploitation harmed by such criminal acts.²⁹ As such, FOSTA-SESTA focuses on combating sex trafficking in the United States. With a strong legal foundation in place, the United States has successfully increased prosecutions of TPPO offenders. As of 2020, the U.S. Department of Justice has prosecuted 11 criminal cases against platform providers that allow advertising related to sex trafficking. In one of these, the government seized and shut down the largest online platform facilitating sex trafficking, backpage.com. In total, the government jailed 526 sex traffickers, a significant increase from the previous year. This increase shows the effectiveness of the existing legal foundation in following up on TPPO cases.³⁰

The Philippines as a developing country has one of the largest populations of TPPO victims in the world, with approximately 859,000 victims. During the Covid-19 pandemic, TPPO perpetrators in the Philippines have adapted to using the internet as a recruitment tool. This is evidenced by a 265% increase in online child sexual exploitation reports during the pandemic. Social media, in particular, has become an increasingly common venue for recruitment. Victims are forced to commit fraud against strangers in online crypto-fraud operations, dating app scams, and illegal gambling operations. As a civil law country, the Philippines has recognized and protected victims of TPPO through the Anti-Trafficking Act of 2003 (RA 9208).³¹ In line with the development of TPPO, this regulation has undergone two expansions in 2012 and 2022. Through the first expansion, the Philippines formalized the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) as the main coordinating agency that monitors and oversees the implementation of local TPPO eradication laws. As the lead agency on TPPO, IACAT supports inter-agency cooperation through a council comprised of the Secretaries of Justice and Social Affairs as Chair and Vice Chair; heads of nine state agencies, and representatives of three non-governmental organizations representing Filipino women, children, and migrant workers. Through this coordination, IACAT functions to formulate a comprehensive and integrated program to combat TPPO with four main scopes, namely: (1) Prevention and

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ Melissa Farley, 'Theory versus Reality: Commentary on Four Articles about Trafficking for Prostitution', *Women's Studies International Forum*, 32.4 (2009), 311–15 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2009.07.001>

³⁰ Wiguna and others.

³¹ Gabriel J Culbert, Agung Waluyo, and others, 'Within-Prison Drug Injection among HIV-Infected Male Prisoners in Indonesia: A Highly Constrained Choice', *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 149 (2015), 71–79 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2015.01.018>



Advocacy; (2) Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration; (3) Prosecution and Enforcement; and (4) Partnerships and Networking.³²

Furthermore, the second amendment of RA 9208 strengthens enforcement against modern forms of TPPO that occur in cyberspace. Under this expanded law, the use of information and communication technology or computer systems to commit trafficking in persons is recognized as an act of TPPO and thus subject to life imprisonment. Key provisions of the amendment also introduce liability for electronic system operators who intentionally or through gross negligence allow their internet infrastructure to be used for TPPO as an enabler and facilitator of TPPO. With these arrangements in place, the Philippines' legal foundation has comprehensively protected potential victims of TPPO in the digital age. As a concrete measure of TPPO protection, IACAT launched the 1343 Actionline program, a 24-hour hotline service responding to emergency calls and reporting of TPPO victims managed by the Commission for Filipinos Abroad (CFO). This solution is based on CFO's finding as one of IACAT's members that most TPPO victims do not attempt to report TPPO cases due to limited access to government and non-government organized protection services.³³

Through the 1343 Actionline, IACAT seeks to develop a mechanism to ensure a timely, coordinated, and effective response to TPPO. The provision of a reporting mechanism aims to address gaps in the coordination of services of various government agencies and non-government organizations in assisting victims of TPPO. Through this mechanism, IACAT can also carry out its oversight function on the actions taken by the referred agencies in handling TPPO cases. Now, 1343 Actionline has expanded the reporting mode through website, email address, and mobile application.³⁴

1343 Actionline has two different reporting procedure schemes, namely through a hotline call and through a website or application. In both schemes, the reporter will be asked to provide information regarding the identity of the reporter, the form of service needed, and the details of the report to be submitted, where this report is recorded to be stored in the IACAT database. Furthermore, the report will be referred to the concerned government agency/institution for further action. To ensure effective handling of cases, the CFO supervises the case flow and provides feedback to the complainant. In addition, government agencies under IACAT periodically hold case conferences to monitor each other's agency responses to cases. From 2014 to

³² Priya Shetty, 'Herawati Sudoyo: Champion of Basic Science in Indonesia', *The Lancet*, 380.9844 (2012), 797 [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)61437-8](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61437-8)

³³ V Jordan Greenbaum, 'Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Children in the United States', *Current Problems in Pediatric and Adolescent Health Care*, 44.9 (2014), 245–69 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cppeds.2014.07.001>

³⁴ Andréfouët Serge and others, 'INDESO Project: Results from Application of Remote Sensing and Numerical Models for the Monitoring and Management of Indonesia Coasts and Seas', *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 131 (2018), 1–6 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2018.01.056>



2020, 1343 Actionlines received 47,330 case reports of which 702 were verified and rescued 617 victims.³⁵

By establishing a comprehensive legal foundation and response strategy, the Philippines has successfully responded to the increase in domestic TPPO cases. In 2022, the Philippine National Police successfully investigated 277 human trafficking cases, of which 86 were convicted by the courts, an increase of 65% from the previous year. The success of the TPPO response mechanism is also reflected in the Philippines' progressive ranking in the US Department of State's TIP Report. Since 2016, the Philippines has been in Tier 1, after previously being in Tier 2 of the Watchlist from 2004-2010, and Tier 2 from 2011-2015. This indicates that the Philippines has fully met the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking and demonstrated a robust response to TPPO victims.³⁶

As the only developed country in Southeast Asia, Singapore is a popular transit point and destination center for TPPO activities. Along with the rapid development of technology, online scamming has also emerged as one of the crime trends of concern to the government. In the 2021-2022 period alone, the accumulated losses due to online scamming have reached 1.3 million Singapore dollars. Some types of online scamming that are rampant include phishing, e-commerce fraud, investment, and employment fraud. In some cases, online scamming is even used as a mode of recruitment of TPPO victims through job offer advertisements spread online. Therefore, the Singapore Government issued various solutions to eradicate the phenomenon of online scamming.³⁷

As a first step in eradicating TPPO online scamming, Singapore, which adheres to a civil law legal system, first passed legislation relating to this matter. TPPO itself has been regulated through the 2014 Prevention of TPPO Act (PHTA) which stipulates specific penalties for perpetrators and people who assist TPPO perpetrators. However, there is no specific regulation relating to digital modes of committing TPPO or other crimes. In response, in 2023 Singapore passed the Online Crimes Act (OCHA) which targets online content used to facilitate fraud and other cyber crimes. Through this law, online platform providers will be required to cooperate with the government in tackling fraud and malicious cyber activities.³⁸

In order to tackle online scamming in a practical way, in 2020, Singapore launched the ScamShield app to combat phone and short message service (SMS) scams. The app was developed by the National Crime Prevention Council and the Singapore Police

³⁵ Gabriel J Culbert, Valerie A Earnshaw, and others, 'Correlates and Experiences of HIV Stigma in Prisoners Living With HIV in Indonesia: A Mixed-Method Analysis', *Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care*, 26.6 (2015), 743–57 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jana.2015.07.006>

³⁶ Putu Duff, Santi Kusumaningrum, and Lindsay Stark, 'Barriers to Birth Registration in Indonesia', *The Lancet Global Health*, 4.4 (2016), e234–35 [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(15\)00321-6](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(15)00321-6)

³⁷ Neil Boothby and Lindsay Stark, 'Data Surveillance in Child Protection Systems Development: An Indonesian Case Study', *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 35.12 (2011), 993–1001 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2011.09.004>

³⁸ Ligia Kiss and others, 'Health of Men, Women, and Children in Post-Trafficking Services in Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam: An Observational Cross-Sectional Study', *The Lancet Global Health*, 3.3 (2015), e154–61 [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(15\)70016-1](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(15)70016-1)



Force in collaboration with Open Government Products, a national body tasked with building technology to automate the internal operations of other government agencies. ScamShield has three features to deal with online scamming.³⁹ First, it blocks fraudulent calls. If an unknown number comes into a user's call, AI ScamShield will crosscheck with the database maintained by the Singapore Police. If identified as fraud-related, the number will be automatically blocked from the user's call list by the app. Second, it detects fraudulent messages. ScamShield uses AI algorithms to assess whether SMS sent from contacts not saved by the user are fraudulent.⁴⁰

In addition, ScamShield also works with social media platforms such as WhatsApp to detect fraudulent messages sent through third-party platforms. If a user receives a text message that is suspected to be a scam, the user can forward the text message to the "ScamShield Bot" for investigation. Users need not fear that their contacts will be hacked as the app cannot access users' contacts. Third, report fraudulent messages and phone calls. Calls, SMS and text messages detected as fraudulent will be forwarded to the Singapore Police Force for number tracing and permanent blocking. The number will then be entered into the ScamShield and Singapore Police databases. Thus, blocking fraudulent numbers will help other users to avoid fraudulent messages and calls from the same number. ScamShield has been effective in combating online scamming in the form of calls and SMS. Data shows that ScamShield has filtered more than 722,865 SMS and blocked more than 5,537 fraudulent phone numbers. Although not specifically targeting TPPOs, this application is also one of the solutions that has successfully reduced the number of TPPOs that occur in Singapore, especially those using the online scamming mode. This is evidenced by Singapore's ranking in handling TPPO from Tier 2 since 2010 to Tier 1 in 2020 based on the US Department of State's TIP Report.⁴¹

Based on the comparative study of best practices in handling TPPO from the United States, the Philippines, and Singapore, the following solution points can be interpreted that can be applied in handling TPPO in Indonesia. First, in order to improve the legal basis for combating TPPO, Indonesia can implement regulations that ensnare platform providers that display false advertisements as facilitators in TPPO like SESTA-FOSTA of the United States, RA 11862 of the Philippines, and PHTA of Singapore. Second, the accessibility of TPPO reporting and handling services can be realized through the creation of a rapid response hotline modeled after the Philippines' 1343 Actionline mechanism. Mechanisms that utilize hotlines and integrated websites can also facilitate coordination and database integration of component units in GT PP TPPO in accordance with their respective jurisdictions. Third, the utilization of AI as an online scamming detection and identification mechanism in Singapore's ScamShield can be integrated into Indonesia's TPPO

³⁹ S Huda, 'Sex Trafficking in South Asia', *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, 94.3 (2006), 374–81 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijgo.2006.04.027>

⁴⁰ Saldi Isra and others, 'Obstruction of Justice in the Effort to Eradicate Corruption in Indonesia', *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 51 (2017), 72–83 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlcrj.2017.07.001>

⁴¹ Ella S Prihatini, 'Indonesian Young Voters: Political Knowledge and Electing Women into Parliament', *Women's Studies International Forum*, 70 (2018), 46–52 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2018.07.015>



handling flow. In addition, this mechanism will also produce output in the form of a more accurate database to prevent similar cases in the future.⁴²

Artificial Intelligence-Based TPPO Eradication Website 167 in the Prevention and Handling of TPPO Online Scamming in Indonesia

In line with the explanations in the previous section, the discussion section closes with an idea that can be a solution to the normative and practical problems of online TPPO scamming in Indonesia. The idea formed is a mechanism for preventing and handling TPPO online scamming from upstream to downstream consisting the stages of prevention, intervention, and restoration of victims. What is meant by prevention is an effort to prevent something from happening. Furthermore, intervention is an action to influence or change a certain situation or condition.⁴³ On the other hand, restoration is an action or process to restore something to its original good condition. Currently, there are still many shortcomings in the prevention and intervention stages of handling TPPO online scamming in Indonesia. These shortcomings include the absence of integrated services and lack of socialization. Therefore, the idea of using an AI-based website can be a solution to these problems. The website idea is called "Berantas TPPO 167" which will be a one stop point for the prevention and handling of TPPO online scamming in Indonesia.⁴⁴

The "Berantas TPPO 167" website accommodates prevention and intervention mechanisms in overcoming TPPO online scamming in Indonesia. The "Eradicate TPPO 167" website has a variety of features that can be accessed and used, both by Indonesian citizens who are at home or abroad, as well as foreign nationals (foreigners) who are in Indonesian territory. The presence of these features also represents the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website as a one stop point for eradicating TPPO online scamming in Indonesia. These features consist of: (1) About "Eradicate TPPO 167"; (2) Data; (3) News; (4) Partners; (5) Regulations; (6) Report Process; and (7) Hotline.⁴⁵

In the prevention phase, the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website will work to assist law enforcement with the Data and News features. These features can increase awareness and vigilance of the Indonesian people against TPPO online scamming. The Data feature contains statistics on TPPO cases in Indonesia and abroad with Indonesian victims released in real time by the government. The data is classified by type of TPPO and completed with location and year. Sites that have been verified as online scamming will also be displayed in this section. Not only that, this section also

⁴² Catherine M Matheson and Rebecca Finkel, 'Sex Trafficking and the Vancouver Winter Olympic Games: Perceptions and Preventative Measures', *Tourism Management*, 36 (2013), 613–28 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.08.004>

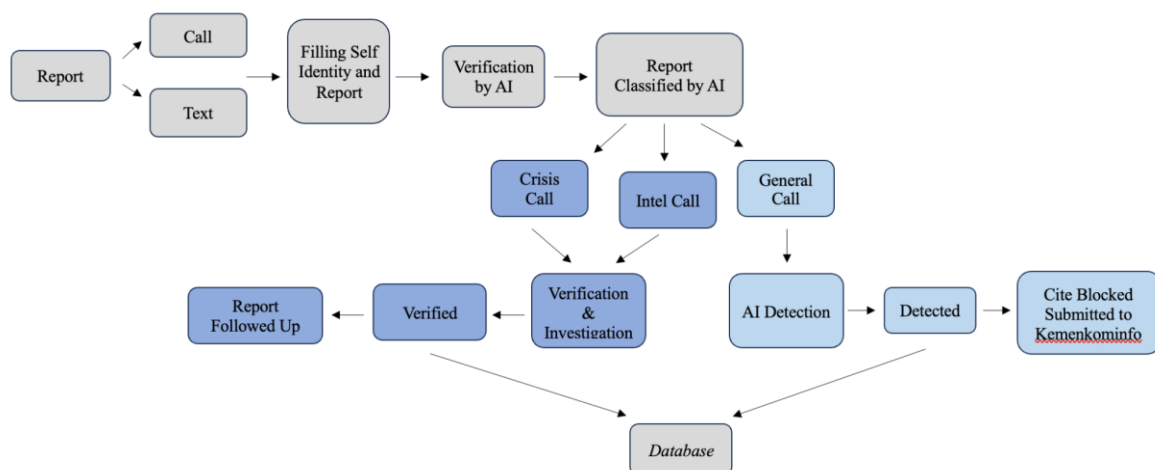
⁴³ Fayakun Satria and others, 'Characterizing Transshipment At-Sea Activities by Longline and Purse Seine Fisheries in Response to Recent Policy Changes in Indonesia', *Marine Policy*, 95 (2018), 8–13 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2018.06.010>

⁴⁴ Luca Tacconi, Rafael J Rodrigues, and Ahmad Maryudi, 'Law Enforcement and Deforestation: Lessons for Indonesia from Brazil', *Forest Policy and Economics*, 108 (2019), 101943 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2019.05.029>

⁴⁵ Yanuar Farida Wismayanti and others, 'Child Sexual Abuse in Indonesia: A Systematic Review of Literature, Law and Policy', *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 95 (2019), 104034 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104034>

contains data on investigations, prosecutions, sentences, and imprisonment of TPPO perpetrators. Through the data feature, the public can find out the prevalence of TPPO cases in Indonesia. Furthermore, the News feature contains information on TPPO in general, such as TPPO cases occurring in Indonesia and abroad, the development of TPPO modes, government actions in overcoming TPPO, and so on. Through the News feature, the public can find out about ongoing TPPO cases, from the arrest of perpetrators, repatriation of victims, to new modes of TPPO perpetrators. Not only that, AI algorithms also have a big role in the prevention stage, namely preventing more victims due to TPPO online scamming. AI algorithms can use data on online TPPO scamming cases obtained from reports on "Berantas TPPO 167" to create predictive models to assist law enforcement and anticipate and prevent online TPPO scamming with the same pattern in the future.⁴⁶

In addition to the features supporting the mechanism, the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website also has other features, such as About "Eradicate TPPO 167, Regulations, Partners, and Report Process. The About "Eradicate TPPO 167" feature contains general information about the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website, such as year of creation, country of origin, manager, function, and contact. The Partner feature contains details and a list of government agencies, organizations, and NGOs that cooperate with the Task Force in addressing TPPO online scamming through the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website. The Regulations feature contains national and international laws and regulations regarding TPPO that have been ratified by Indonesia. The regulations consist of laws and implementing regulations. The Reporting Process feature contains steps for using the "Eradicate TPPO 167" hotline to report cases of online TPPO scamming.⁴⁷



In simple terms, the scheme of using the Reporting Process feature will go through 6 steps. The first step, users of the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website can report cases of

⁴⁶ Sneha Kumar, 'Offspring's Labor Migration and Its Implications for Elderly Parents' Emotional Wellbeing in Indonesia', *Social Science and Medicine*, 276.March (2021), 113832 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.113832>

⁴⁷ Cheryl D Knott and others, 'The Gunung Palung Orangutan Project: Twenty-Five Years at the Intersection of Research and Conservation in a Critical Landscape in Indonesia', *Biological Conservation*, 255 (2021), 108856 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2020.108856>



TPPO online scamming through written reports on the website and calls on the hotline number 167 (See Appendix 1). The second step, before submitting a report, the reporter must fill in information in the form of full name, full address, telephone number, and requested assistance. Furthermore, the personal data will be verified using an AI algorithm. In the third step, the Task Force identifies the types of reports received by classifying (1) Crisis calls as reports on cases involving rescue, provision of shelter, and counseling; (2) Intel calls as calls aimed at providing information on a verifiable case of trafficking activities, suspected victims and suspected traffickers, and referrals on other possible assistance for trafficking victims who may not have been identified by GT PP TPPO or its partners; and (3) General calls as verification of activities suspected to be related to online scamming TPPO activities.⁴⁸

In the fourth step, the Task Force will verify and examine the cases reported in the crisis and intel calls. On general calls, the Task Force will use AI algorithms to detect a report of online scamming. Step five, if the report on the crisis and intel calls is verified, the Task Force will follow up on the report with a turnaround time of 24 hours for crisis calls and 48 hours for intel calls. If the report on the general call is verified to be online scamming, the Task Force will propose blocking the online scam site to the Ministry of Communication and Information. Step six, all verified reports will be entered into a database that will be used to create a predictive model. With the mechanism for handling TPPO at the prevention and intervention stages realized through the idea of the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website and the use of AI, it is hoped that the last step, namely restoration of victims, can be made mandatory for the state to provide restitution. This is done so that victims can live their lives well and prosper after being victims of TPPO. It is hoped that with the provision of restitution, victims will not be caught up in TPPO online scamming again.⁴⁹

In implementing the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website as a solution to handling TPPO in Indonesia, there are several steps that must be taken. According to Lawrence Friedman, successful law enforcement always requires the functionality of all components of the legal system, namely the legal structure component, the legal substance component, and the legal culture component. Primarily, this implementation stage will consist of issues of legal structure, legal substance, and cultural components. First, improvements are needed to the existing legal substance. As a first step, an implementing regulation needs to be made that targets the legality of the establishment of the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website. All technical arrangements, mechanisms, and institutions that will later oversee the management of "Eradicate TPPO 167" can be outlined through these regulations. In addition, it is also necessary

⁴⁸ Matthew Minarchek, 'Creating Environmental Subjects: Conservation as Counter-Insurgency in Aceh, Indonesia, 1925–1940', *Political Geography*, 81 (2020), 102189 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2020.102189>

⁴⁹ Sallie Yea, 'Girls on Film: Affective Politics and the Creation of an Intimate Anti-Trafficking Public in Singapore through Film Screenings', *Political Geography*, 45 (2015), 45–54 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2014.08.009>



to adjust the legal norms governing the protection of TPPO in order to support the implementation of the solution.⁵⁰

To avoid overlaps and contradictions in laws and regulations, it is also necessary to revise Law No. 19/2016 on the Amendment to Law No. 11/2008. The Authors Team suggests the addition of a regulation in Article 15 through the creation of paragraph (4) which reads as follows: "The provisions referred to in paragraph (3) shall not apply if the act underlying the allegation is a violation of the criminal offense of trafficking in persons as described in the relevant law." With this arrangement, the immunity of electronic system providers to civil liability for the actions of their users is excluded in the context of enforcing the PTPPO Law. These three changes should be included in the NAP on TPPO Eradication in order to prioritize their implementation.⁵¹

Second, it is necessary to strengthen the legal structure, which is a component that addresses the institutional elements that construct the implementation of a legal system. In implementing the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website solution, the coordination of assignments in handling TPPO online scamming requires cooperation between the components of GT PP TPPO as the website manager. In its implementation, the National Police is the party that conducts investigations and inquiries into reported TPPO cases, while the Ministry of Communication and Information is the party that has the authority to block accounts or sites affiliated with online scamming. Given the transnational nature of TPPO, it is also necessary to support the assistance of the Indonesian Embassy in coordinating with other countries in the event of TPPO cases against Indonesian citizens abroad. Finally, it is also necessary to strengthen the authority of the Ministry of Social Affairs in providing restitution assistance to victims of TPPO.⁵²

Third, it is necessary to increase legal culture in the form of awareness about TPPO online scamming. This improvement in legal culture is important to realize because of its correlation with the suitability of the expected implementation of the legal system. In order to accelerate the effectiveness of the management and use of the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website, a pilot project will first be conducted as an experimental stage before being widely implemented. The pilot project will be organized first by targeting TPPO reports in the West Java region within a period of 6 months. This region was chosen because it has the highest level of TPPO reporting in Indonesia. After this period, it is necessary to evaluate the infrastructure, applications, and security of the information and communication technology used, as mandated in Article 55 paragraph (1) of Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 concerning

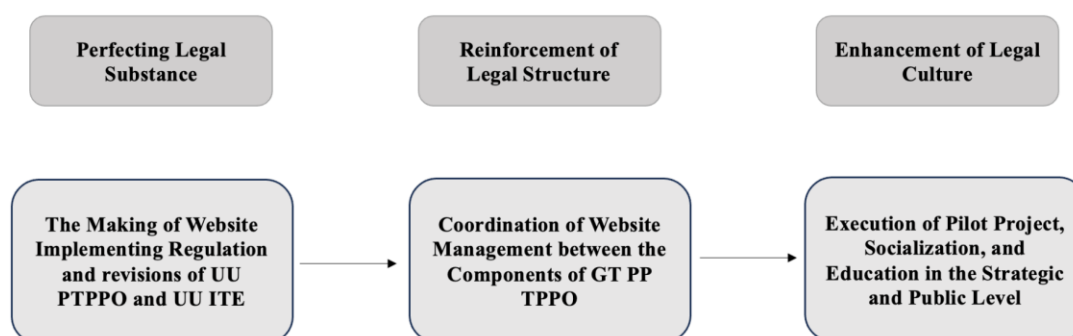
⁵⁰ Abdul Qoyum and others, 'Does the Islamic Label Indicate Good Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Performance? Evidence from Sharia-Compliant Firms in Indonesia and Malaysia', *Borsa Istanbul Review*, 22.2 (2022), 306–20 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2021.06.001>

⁵¹ Maila D H Rahiem, 'COVID-19 and the Surge of Child Marriages: A Phenomenon in Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia', *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 118 (2021), 105168 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2021.105168>

⁵² Matthew Linkie and others, 'Asia's Economic Growth and Its Impact on Indonesia's Tigers', *Biological Conservation*, 219 (2018), 105–9 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2018.01.011>

Electronic-Based Government Systems. Thus, the functionality and effectiveness of website performance can be reviewed before being implemented nationally.⁵³

In addition, it is necessary to conduct socialization and education by GT PP TPPO regarding the mode of TPPO online scamming and the use of the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website as one of the roles of Synchronization and Control Coordination (KSP). Socialization and education can be conducted at the strategic level of the government and the Regional GT PP TPPO to strengthen government coordination as well as among the community to provide an understanding of TPPO and the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website. These steps are critical to ensure that the mechanism is well received by the public and relevant actors so that it can function effectively.⁵⁴



The most important thing to be achieved through the implementation of "Berantas TPPO 167" website is to exterminate TPPO, especially in the form of online scamming. The detailed implications of the proposed mechanism are as follows. First, the implications of the prevention stage can be seen by the use of AI algorithms on the "Berantas TPPO 167" website to prevent TPPO cases by utilizing the "Data" and "News" features that play roles in giving education about TPPPO, especially online scamming to the public. Furthermore, AI algorithms also work to collect TPPO cases into a TPPO database. This will prevent similar cases from occurring in the future. Second, the implications of the intervention stage are related to the handling and follow-ups of TPPO by the government.⁵⁵ The "Berantas TPPO 167" website can increase public involvement through a hotline feature that provides access for the public to directly report suspected TPPO and online scamming they experience. With

⁵³ Ioannis Chapsos, Juliette Koning, and Math Noortmann, 'Involving Local Fishing Communities in Policy Making: Addressing Illegal Fishing in Indonesia', *Marine Policy*, 109 (2019), 103708 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.103708>

⁵⁴ Shahrzad Fouladvand, 'Decentering the Prosecution-Oriented Approach: Tackling Both Supply and Demand in the Struggle against Human Trafficking', *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 52 (2018), 129–43 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlcrj.2017.11.001>

⁵⁵ Karen A Joe Laidler, 'Killing in the Name of the War on Drugs', *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 92 (2021), 103302 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2021.103302>



this feature, the government and authorized agencies can immediately follow up on received reports, especially in cases of crisis calls related to suspected TPPO.⁵⁶

Third, although the "Berantas TPPO 167" website does not directly contribute to the concept of restoration of victims, ideally, this could be the next step in addressing TPPO. Moreover, with the TPPO victim database on the website, follow-up on victim restitution can be more easily recorded and detected. It is hoped that this implication will be supported by mandatory restitution from the government. With the restoration of victims, it is also expected to have implications for improving the quality of life of victims post-pandemic disruption, which has had a negative impact on various aspects of life, such as the economy, social life, technology, and so on. Finally, legal implications can be seen with the revision of laws related to TPPO, especially the addition of objects in the Anti-Corruption Law (UU PTPPO) that can serve as legal protection for victims of online scamming TPPO.⁵⁷

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion and analysis in this scientific paper, the Authors can draw the following conclusions. The increasing number of TPPO cases in Indonesia is not followed by better handling. The low quality of regulations, public understanding, and collective efforts between the government and related actors regarding the handling of TPPO online scamming are the main obstacles in solving the TPPO problem in Indonesia. The mechanism of handling TPPO carried out through technological adaptation in the United States, the Philippines, and Singapore has been proven to realize a more comprehensive and effective handling of online scamming TPPO. To address the issue of online platform liability accompanying TPPO and victim restitution assistance, the United States created a legal framework in the form of FOSTA-SESTA. In practical terms, the Philippines launched 1434 Actionline to realize the accessibility of services for reporting and handling of TPPO, as well as closing the coordination gap between various government agencies and non-government organizations in assisting victims of TPPO. On the other hand, Singapore presents ScamShield with the use of AI to address the problem of blocking online scamming in the form of calls and SMS. The implementation of the "Eradicate TPPO 167" website is a progressive idea for Indonesia in helping to deal with TPPO online scamming as a form of contemporary crime. The implementation of "Eradicate TPPO 167" will be carried out by first legalizing the legal basis, inter-agency coordination structure, as well as the implementation of a pilot project for the first 6 months.

⁵⁶ Christina Stringer and Thomas Harré, 'Human Trafficking as a Fisheries Crime? An Application of the Concept to the New Zealand Context', *Marine Policy*, 105 (2019), 169–76 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2018.12.024>

⁵⁷ Tuana Yazici, 'A Proposal for the Usage of Reconnaissance Satellites to Monitor International Human and Wildlife Trafficking Hotspots', *Acta Astronautica*, 195 (2022), 77–85 <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actaastro.2022.02.012>



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