

## **"CHILD TRAFFICKING" AS THE EMBODIMENT OF MODERN SLAVERY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW REVIEW**

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### **Abstract**

*The purpose of this research is to find out the implementation and actualization of international and domestic law regarding child trafficking, to find examples of multilateral international cooperation forms that have been created in the context of overcoming child trafficking, and to identify threats and solutions needed by the international community in the prevention of Child Trafficking. This research was legal research with a normative juridical approach with descriptive-analytical research specifications. Child trafficking is a form of human trafficking. This crime can be attributed to the existence and widespread of the concept of "modern slavery." Internationally and nationally, laws regarding the prevention of child trafficking and child protection have been created. Examples in the international spectrum are UNTOC Annex II: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Convention on The Rights of the Child created by UNICEF, International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) by the ILO, the World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, and the Palermo Protocol. With evidence of the development of child trafficking with the influence of cyberspace and information technology, the international community's concern on this issue must also increase. This is needed in making effective policies, laws, and actions in overcoming the crime of child trafficking.*

**Keyword:** *Child; International; Slavery; Trafficking.*

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

With the development of technology and infrastructure in cyberspace, the types of crimes are also increasingly evolving following the developments provided by the world. This crime does not leave the development of slavery which has been labeled a crime since the last century<sup>1</sup>. Since the 1990s, a type of crime has been known as "modern slavery." The elements that make up this type of crime are still the same as

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<sup>1</sup> Tina Tomažič and Noemia Bessa Vilela, Ongoing Criminal Activities in Cyberspace: From the Protection of Minors to the Deep Web, *Revija Za Kriminalistiko in Kriminologijo*, Vol.68 No.4, 2017, page.412–23.

traditional slavery; a significant difference must exist in the era in which this crime was committed and the implementation<sup>2</sup>.

With the advancement of information technology in cyberspace, the geographical boundaries in communication and information media have disappeared<sup>3</sup>. This phenomenon certainly has a positive impact, as well as a negative impact. With the knowledge that with the development of technology and the development of types and infrastructure that accommodates the evolution of forms of criminal crime. One of the crimes that have also developed following globalization is "modern slavery," departing from its elements, what is called "human trafficking."<sup>4</sup> Knowing the effects of globalization are now, human trafficking is developing by utilizing technology and times. The so-called "Digital Human Trafficking emerged."<sup>5</sup> This type of human trafficking involves adults as the target victims and children who are considered easier to obtain and use. However, besides "human trafficking" being a form of crime that has transnational impacts, effects, and sources, this action is considered to violate human rights norms and values that have been regulated and approved by the community, regime, and international institutions<sup>6</sup>.

Children are a very vulnerable part of society and are very popular as a commodity of human trafficking. International and national news show that children are always considered an issue that often occurs in the 21st century<sup>7</sup>. According to data applied by UNODC, 20% of the crimes of "human trafficking" have children as victims of this crime. Judging from the data applied by the Child Liberation Foundation, it emphasizes the concentration of the number of crimes committed in the Asia Pacific region. Most of the population who are victims of human trafficking are children and women who have migrated to the area<sup>8</sup>. However, efforts to take action against the occurrence of "child trafficking" are considered problematic, one of which is because of the skills possessed by corporations in covering up the existence of this type of crime, making it difficult to find evidence or detect the existence of this crime among people's lives<sup>9</sup>.

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2 Jean Allain and Robin Hickey, Property and the Definition of Slavery, *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, Vol.61 No.4, October 2012, page.915–38,

3 David R. Johnson and David Post, Law and Borders: The Rise of Law in Cyberspace, *Stanford Law Review*, Vol.48 No.5, May 1996, page.1367

4 Cynthia Rhiannon Knight, Human Trafficking: A Global Tragedy in Five Acts, Springfield, Missouri State University, 2017

5 Majeed A Rahman, Human Trafficking in the Era of Globalization: The Case of Trafficking in the Global Market Economy, *Transcience Journal*, Vol.2 No.1, 2011, page.54–71.

6 Cherif Bassiouni et al., Addressing International Human Trafficking in Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in the 21st Century, *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal*, Vol.81 No.3, 2010, page. 417

7 Roy Huijsmans, Children Working Beyond Their Localities: Lao Children Working in Thailand, *Childhood*, Vol.15 No.3, August 2008, page. 331–53

8 Karen Musalo, El Salvador-- A Peace Worse Than War: Violence, Gender and a Failed Legal Response, *Yale Journal of Law and Feminism*, Vol.30 No.3, 2018, page.97.

9 International Organization for Migration, *Trafficking in Persons in the Caribbean Region: The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, The Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, Suriname.*, Genf: International Organization for Migration, 2005

Through the international community's awareness of the existence of the crime of "child trafficking," which is increasingly widespread, developing, and worldwide - various forms of cooperation and international regulations in overcoming child trafficking. This form of cooperation began with the agreement of a convention based on protecting children's rights in 1965 called the "Convention on the Rights of the Child."<sup>10</sup> Departing from the Convention, in 1992, the created International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) was<sup>11</sup>. In addition, in the 2000s, this issue continued to develop – marked by the creation of the World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and followed by the adoption of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children as a form of struggle in the ratification of the basis for the protection of this crime from preventive measures to punitive sanctions against convicted perpetrators based on legal authority from the United Nations. Another example is the creation of the 'Palermo Protocol.'<sup>12</sup>

Human trafficking in the specification of child trafficking is an urgency that must be a concern of the international community and a priority agenda in cooperation with international and national authorities responsible for assessing the increase in these crimes every year. Based on the problems above, the purpose of writing this article is to find out the implementation and actualization of international and domestic law regarding child trafficking, to find examples of multilateral international cooperation forms that have been created in the context of overcoming child trafficking, and to identify threats and solutions that may arise—needed by the international community in the prevention of Child Trafficking.

## **B. RESEARCH METHODS**

The research method used in this research was the qualitative research method with a normative juridical approach. Normative Juridical Research was a method of legal research conducted by researching library materials or mere secondary materials<sup>13</sup>. The method of data analysis was done by collecting data through the study of literature materials or secondary data that includes primary legal materials, secondary legal materials in the form of documents, and applicable laws and regulations related to the topic of this research.

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10 Erica G. Polakoff, Globalization and Child Labor: Review of the Issues, *Journal of Developing Societies*, Vol.23 No.1–2, January 2007, page.259–83

11 Jennifer Bryson Clark and Sasha Poucki, *The Sage Handbook of Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery* (London: Sage Publications, 2018)

12 Kevin Bales and Peter T. Robbins, No One Shall Be Held in Slavery or Servitude': A Critical Analysis of International Slavery Agreements and Concepts of Slavery, *Human Rights Review* Vol.2 No.2, January 2001, page.18–45

13 Yati Nurhayati, Ifrani Ifrani, and M. Yasir Said, Metodologi Normatif dan Empiris dalam Perspektif Ilmu Hukum, *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Indonesia*, Vol.2 No.1, January 17, 2021;

## C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery

Slavery is a crime that also violates human rights. The international community first recognized this crime through the momentum where this crime was regulated in the Slavery Convention or "Slavery Convention" in 1926, which the League of Nations created. This Convention defines slavery as the status or condition of a person over whom, or any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership and property are given primacy<sup>14</sup>. However, the definition of slavery or slavery continues to evolve with the times with the development of international criminal law and judicial bodies in the world such as the ICC, Palermo Protocol, and others<sup>15</sup>.

According to the Oxford dictionary, trafficking is defined as "illegal trafficking ". This definition can be further clarified by understanding that trafficking is illegal moving goods or people by land, air, sea, and others<sup>16</sup>. Human Trafficking is defined by the United Nations as "The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons for an improper purpose (such as violence, abduction, fraud, or coercion) for inappropriate purposes including forced labor or sexual exploitation<sup>17</sup>." This definition is derived from the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in article 3 part (a)<sup>18</sup>.

Another definition is according to the Torture Victim Protection Act passed in 1991, where "human trafficking" is defined as sex trafficking, a commercial sex act, is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or the person induced to perform. Such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery<sup>19</sup>.

With this understanding, it can be seen that sex trafficking is a form of human trafficking, and especially when it is carried out on children who under legal regulations are individuals who have not reached the age of eighteen years. Then, this understanding is also complementary to the definition contained in the UNTOC by mentioning the purpose and

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- 14 Harmen van der Wilt, Trafficking in Human Beings, Enslavement, Crimes Against Humanity: Unravelling the Concepts, *Chinese Journal of International Law*, Vol.13 No.2, June 1, 2014;
  - 15 James L. Bischoff, Forced Labour in Brazil: International Criminal Law as the Ultima Ratio Modality of Human Rights Protection, *Leiden Journal of International Law*, Vol.19 No.1, March 2006, page.151–93
  - 16 Stefan Sullivan, *Marx for a Post-Communist Era: On Poverty, Corruption and Banality*, 0 ed. Routledge, 2005
  - 17 Rana M. Jaleel, The Wages of Human Trafficking, in *Vulnerability and the Legal Organization of Work*, ed. Martha Albertson Fineman and Jonathan W. Fineman, 1st ed. (Abingdon, Oxon [UK]; New York: Routledge, 2017, Series: Gender in law, culture, and society: Routledge, 2017, page.194–215,
  - 18 Shelley Fang et al., What Are the Human Trafficking Policies of Professional Medical Organizations?," *Journal of Human Trafficking*, Vol.7 No.2, April 3, 2021, page.137–44
  - 19 Jini L. Roby, Jennifer Turley, and JoAnna Garrick Cloward, U.S. Response to Human Traffic8, page.508–525

what actions are taken so that it can be categorized as human trafficking<sup>20</sup>.

Modern Slavery is an embodiment of a form of slavery that has evolved. The main elements of classical slavery and modern slavery are still the same – the deprivation of one's freedom for profit. The main differences between traditional slavery and modern slavery are the types of benefits, means of slavery when to do it, and developing technology<sup>21</sup>.

According to international actors, now what is considered "modern slavery" is the crime of "human trafficking." However, if we look at international law, it can be seen that "slavery" is only one form of human trafficking. Debates ensued as to whether slavery is part of human trafficking or human trafficking is a practice of slavery<sup>22</sup>.

## 2. Child Trafficking as a Form of Human Trafficking

The concept and concern about "child trafficking" began to grow and develop in the 1990s, even though these crimes have been carried out for a very long time in human civilization. When viewed in general, human trafficking can be divided into two according to the activity of the act, namely "sex trafficking" and "slave trafficking." Based on the knowledge of this categorization, children – especially girls are very vulnerable to these crimes. Data from UNICEF shows 1.2 million children per year who become victims of child trafficking in the world. Likewise, in Indonesia, it is estimated that 100,000 children become victims of child trafficking, especially girls, every year. According to available data, 30% of the prostitution industry in Indonesia uses women under the age of 18, and through the scope of this, 40,000-70,000 of them are Indonesian citizens. In fact, according to a women's institution located in West Java, it was written that in the specification of the crime of human trafficking – with female and child victims, 43.5 percent indicated that the victims were 14 years old, but in general, the trafficking industry was dominated by 17-year-olds.

Legally, UNTOC writes that the act of trafficking in children is included in the category of human trafficking, and it is even emphasized that children are a very part of society vulnerable in becoming victims of this crime. "... The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons ..."<sup>23</sup>

According to several studies, the main factor in being trapped in a

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20 Edward J. Schauer and Elizabeth M. Wheaton, Sex Trafficking Into The United States: A Literature Review, *Criminal Justice Review*, Vol.31 No.2, June 2006, page.146–69

21 Stefano Fenoaltea, Slavery and Supervision in Comparative Perspective: A Model, *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol.44, No.3, September 1984, page.635–68, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022050700032307>.

22 Elizabeth M. Wheaton, Edward J. Schauer, and Thomas V. Galli, Economics of Human Trafficking: Economics of Trafficking, *International Migration*, Vol.48 No.4, July 19, 2010, page.114–41

23 Tatiana Zhidkova, Globalization and the Emergence of Violent Non-State Actors: The Case of Human Trafficking, *New Global Studies*, Vol.9 No.1, January 1, 2015, page.1–25

child in human trafficking is the child's situation—those who are very vulnerable and have much insecurity. Taking the perspective of "human security" as outlined in the UNDP in 1994, children are vulnerable to threats to security. However, as children as a subject that has been written in the agenda and international legal rules – the practice of its implementation in life, the reality is still not fully realized. In the non-traditional security agenda, children have not been a priority in access to the human rights of every child in the world<sup>24</sup>.

The concept of "vulnerability" in humans, especially children, emerged since the international community was aware of threats to human rights. It understands the concept of a vulnerable group or individual coming from the non-ownership of the individual or community group to a need (access, information, support). In the methodological approach, vulnerability is understood as an analysis of the risks and assets of a community group. According to what is stated in the realization program Human Security, vulnerabilities are the fundamental aspects in the analysis, mapping, and planning of development human security international. This is because in identifying insecurity, first analysis and identification are needed regarding the actual situation where the vulnerability occurs in the scope of a particular community or community<sup>25</sup>. Through the mapping results where the vulnerability occurs, it will be continued with consultations with the groups who are the targets of the crime to find a way out jointly. In this context, international law is a jurisdiction that has authority in overcoming child trafficking<sup>26</sup>.

### 3. International Law Regarding Child Trafficking

The right to be free from slavery is a fundamental basis of human rights, applied in many international legal instruments. The prohibition of slavery in consideration of *jus cogens, erga omnes*, and is a norm in international customary law<sup>27</sup>. International law governing cases of human trafficking by embracing child trafficking, in general, is stated in UNTOC Annex II: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. This is evidenced by the contents of article 3 contained in this Convention,

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24 Natalie Florea Hudson, Gender, Human Security and the United Nations: Security Language as a Political Framework for Women, *Political Science Faculty Publications* Vol.53, 2009, page.22

25 Thomas Hylland Eriksen, Ellen Balka, and Oscar Salemink, eds., *A World of Insecurity: Anthropological Perspectives on Human Security*, Anthropology, Culture and Society, London: Pluto Press, 2010

26 Anthony J Colangelo, Constitutional Limits on Extraterritorial Jurisdiction: Terrorism and the Intersection of National and International Law, *Harvard International Law Journal*, Vol.48, 2007, page.121–201.

27 T. Koji, Emerging Hierarchy in International Human Rights and Beyond: From the Perspective of Non-Derogable Rights, *European Journal of International Law*, Vol.12 No.5, December 1, 2001, page.917–41

including<sup>28</sup>:

For this Protocol:

- a. "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, using the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs;
- b. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation outlined in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means outlined in subparagraph (a) have been used;
- c. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of a child for exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means outlined in subparagraph (a) of this article; and
- d. "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

This article shows that three main elements form the basis for criminalizing the perpetrators of human trafficking and the crime itself. The first is action, where the action taken by the perpetrator is the use of threats or the use of coercive action, kidnapping, fraud, and abuse of power against the victim or the perpetrator has complete control over the victim's rights (the victim's rights include life and material) and seize it without the victim's consent<sup>29</sup>. Emphasized for children under the age of 18 years, which are not expected to have control and knowledge of consent - it is not necessary to cover the above elements. The facts above also show that children as victims of trafficking are more vulnerable<sup>30</sup>.

However, a particular focus on children's rights to protect their freedom and security is contained in the Convention on the Child's Rights created by UNICEF in 1965. In the articles contained in the Convention on child rights, it is essential to emphasize protecting children. Explicitly, this Convention does not state the existence of the crime of child trafficking, but rather the concepts inherent in human trafficking,

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28 William F. McDonald, The Global Prohibition Regime Against Trafficking in Persons: Understanding the Limited Results, in *The Criminal Victimization of Immigrants*, by William F. McDonald, Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2018, page.85–104,

29 Brenda Carina Oude Breuil et al., Human Trafficking Revisited: Legal, Enforcement and Ethnographic Narratives on Sex Trafficking to Western Europe, *Trends in Organized Crime*, Vol.14 No.1, March 2011, page.30–46

30 V. Jordan Greenbaum, "Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Children in the United States," *Current Problems in Pediatric and Adolescent Health Care*, Vol.44 No.9, October 2014, page.245–69

including "sexual exploitation," as stated in article 34. Article 32 of this Convention further explains children's rights to be protected in general from unwholesome motives and ends<sup>31</sup>.

States Parties recognize the child's right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with the child's education or harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

Several other articles also explain the protection of children by emphasizing that this is the responsibility of the authorities and the legal protector of each child. Meanwhile, in the spectrum of international cooperation regarding child trafficking, in 1992, the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) was created as a form of effort to overcome the treatment of children as workers who are considered illegal by age range<sup>32</sup>. With the development of the era and the awareness of the international community regarding the issue of child trafficking, it became a critical global phenomenon in the 2000s, marked by the creation of the World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and the Palermo Protocol. The main issue that makes it challenging to tackle human trafficking is the difficulty of regulating each country's compliance towards preventing and protecting this crime. This also includes the crime of child trafficking, which is part of human trafficking and has become a significant issue in cases of human trafficking<sup>33</sup>.

#### **4. National Law Regarding Child Trafficking**

Various forms of government efforts in creating regulations related to the protection of children from the crime of trafficking and the protection of children's human rights have been carried out. However, the realization of efforts related to preventive actions for child trafficking has not yet materialized because the prevention of this crime is very complex and the government has not created and prioritized this agenda considering that its efforts are not yet qualified. Examples of the formation of the Law on human trafficking stated in Act No. 21 of 2007 on the eradication of trafficking in persons, Act No. 37 of 1997 on Foreign Relations this rule into one legal basis on the handling of human trafficking because the contents also include protection for Indonesian citizens who are traded abroad. This law complements the previous law by also emphasizing the existence of transnational crimes that cross geographical boundaries.

For specifications on child trafficking, legislation has also been created that regulates the prevention and eradication of these crimes.

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31 Martin Woodhead, Psychosocial Impacts of Child Work: A Framework for Research, Monitoring and Intervention, *The International Journal of Children's Rights*, Vol.12 No.4, 2004, page.321-78

32 David B Thronson, Choiceless Choices: Deportation and the Parent-Child Relationship, *Nevada Law Journal*, Vol.6 No.3, 2006, page.1165.

33 K. Kotrla, Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking in the United States, *Social Work*, Vol.55 No.2, April 1, 2010, page.181-87



This regulation is contained in Act No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Where this law also regulates the prohibition of child trafficking. This discussion is contained in article 3 of this law which reads:

"Child protection aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and protection, and receive protection from violence and discrimination, for the sake of realizing quality, noble, and prosperous Indonesian children."<sup>34</sup>

Other rules that also regulate the prevention of criminal acts which are a form or part of the practice of child trafficking are also regulated in Presidential Decree Number 59 of 2002 concerning the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, Presidential Decree Number 81 of 2002, concerning National Action Plan for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, Presidential Decree No. 88/2002 National Action Plan for the Elimination of Trafficking in Women and Children.

Awareness in Indonesian society regarding the protection of children as a child's human rights is marked by Act No. 4 of 1979 concerning child welfare to comply with the international regime regarding the protection of children from child trafficking in Indonesia.

The government's efforts in implementing rules regarding child protection and repetition can take an example from creating a Temporary Child Protection House or RPSA, which provides certain functions in providing services for the empowerment of children's human rights.

## 5. Case Study of Child Trafficking

Indonesia is known as one of the countries with the largest centers of human trafficking. This is supported by the fact that Indonesia is still the 101st country in the child protection index and a reasonably low order to protect children's human rights. The order of children's rights is judged from cases in Indonesia of violations in the country itself<sup>35</sup>.

According to the General Directorate of Tourism Development from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Indonesian state, data obtained from 1972-2008 shows that there were 13,703 cases of sexual exploitation of children in tourist destination areas. According to research conducted by KAKAK Foundation – a local non-governmental organization, Surakarta is reported as a center for human trafficking and Jakarta as one of the largest recipient provinces of the sexual exploitation of children industry. Using this fact, the author tries to open

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34 Sulistya Evingrum, Hartiwiningsih, and Mohamad Jamin, Developing Human Rights-Based Legal Protection Model on Victims of Child Trafficking in Indonesia, in *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Globalization of Law and Local Wisdom (ICGLOW 2019)* (Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Globalization of Law and Local Wisdom (ICGLOW 2019), Surakarta, Indonesia: Atlantis Press, 2019

35 Janelle M. Diller and David A. Levy, Child Labor, Trade and Investment: Toward the Harmonization of International Law," *American Journal of International Law*, Vol.91 No.4, October 1997, page.663–96

a case study on one of the latest issues that have caught the attention of the Indonesian community and even internationally, namely the phenomenon of child prostitution crimes that occur in the screening area.

This criminal activity was ongoing by the police at a cafe in the Penjaringan area, North Jakarta. The effort made by the perpetrator is to create a system of sexual exploitation transactions against victims, which at this time are found to be ten people. Perpetrators create a system where each victim is obliged to serve ten clients and take medicine to stop menstruation.

Through the results of the investigation by the police, it was found that this crime had been systematic by a mature organizational structure with a division of labor for the perpetrators, amounting to six people. Finally, the perpetrators were convicted based on entangling the perpetrators under Act No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection and or Article 296 of the Criminal Code and Article 506 of the Criminal Code concerning Causing and Facilitating Obscene Acts and the Law on Trafficking in Persons<sup>36</sup>.

## **6. Effects of Globalization and the Development of Information Technology on Child Trafficking**

Globalization brings the understanding that now the geographical boundaries in the world have thinned and even disappeared with the help of increasingly developing technology. The process of globalization brings not only positive impacts but also includes negative impacts. Globalization makes work, education, and other aspects of life more accessible – as well as deviant and criminal activities. With digital technology, trading transactions are generally facilitated by their existence, from marketing, distribution to payment. Likewise, with the crime of "child trafficking." Through technology, recruiting someone persuasively or coercively will be easier for perpetrators to do. Through this knowledge, the 21st century has created what is called "digital trafficking." This concept also includes children as a product of this illegal trade. An example of a crime from digital child trafficking is a crime of online prostitution.

Several research reports state that, with the ongoing pandemic COVID-19, child trafficking will also increase. This phenomenon is also evidence that elements of globalization participate and can develop networks and methods in human trafficking, in this context, child trafficking.

## **D. CONCLUSION**

Child trafficking is a form of human trafficking. This crime can be attributed to the existence and widespread of the concept of modern slavery. With evidence of the development of child trafficking with the influence of cyberspace and information technology, the international

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36 Albert J. Reiss, Co-Offending and Criminal Careers, *Crime and Justice*, Vol.10, January 1988, page.117–70

community's concern on this issue must also increase. This is needed in making effective policies, laws, and actions in overcoming the crime of child trafficking. Indonesia's efforts to fight against child trafficking must begin by stating its cooperation and compliance in black and white, namely through a sign of legal participation or ratification of the regime and international agreements that regulate cases of child trafficking. In addition, judging from the results of the report that Indonesia has entered a very low ranking regarding the indices that are correlated with the protection of children's rights, more efforts and policy priorities by the government as well as the cooperation of every actor within the country and also internationally must be realized.

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