

---

種 別： 論説

タイトル： Seeking Justice for Trafficking Victims in the Transit Area: Far and Away (A Socio-legal Research in Batam City, Indonesia)

著 者： Rina Shahriyani Shahrullah

所 収： 『上智法学論集』第54巻1号（平成22年8月）85-102頁

発行元： 上智大学法学会

---

本頁は書誌情報頁です。適宜論文本文の前に付してご利用下さい。



上智大学法学会

論 說

---

Seeking Justice for Trafficking Victims in  
the Transit Area: *Far and Away (A Socio-legal  
Research in Batam City, Indonesia)*

Rina Shahriyani Shahrullah <sup>(1)</sup>

---

*Abstract*

1. Overview
2. Research Methodology
3. Discussion
4. Conclusion and Recommendation

***Abstract***

*Batam Island, which is located near to Malaysia and Singapore, is a transit area for embarkation and debarkation of Indonesian workers between Malaysia and Singapore. A number of these workers regrettably end up as victims of human trafficking. They are frequently transferred to Batam Island before they return home. Government agencies and NGOs in Batam City have provided assistance for these victims. Unfortunately they still encounter a number of obstacles in performing their humanitarian tasks effectively and efficiently.*

---

(1) This article is a part of the research on Indonesian Migrant Workers funded by TIFA Foundation in collaboration with the Research and Community Service Center of Universitas Internasional Batam, Indonesia.

*Although there are laws against human trafficking at national, regional and municipality levels, they are inadequate to protect their victims. Batam City's legal enforcers find it difficult to prove the existence of exploitations in many of these cases; consequently traffickers are penalized by the Migration Worker's Law rather than the Anti Trafficking Law. Both victims and NGOs experience adversity in obtaining free legal services, while varied legal approaches used by some law enforcers, result in the victims inability to exercise their rights against traffickers. This research proposes a model that can be adopted by all stakeholders in Batam City in providing rights for the victims of these hideous crimes toward humanity. This model's design is based on research applied to the legal sociological method of using the qualitative approach. It shows that all stakeholders in Batam City should work in conjunction to provide a comprehensive protection and assistance program for all victims of trafficking. This research proposes a modified sharing model of the Visayan Forum in the Philippines. Stakeholders acceptance of this model requires that they participate in providing assistance and support for these victims by sharing their information, knowledge, roles, responsibilities, resources, and services.*

*Keywords: trafficking victims, transit area, Batam City*

## **1. Overview**

Batam City belongs to the Riau Islands Province which is located just south of Malaysia and Singapore. It is frequently used as an embarkation area for Indonesian migrant workers before proceeding onto Malaysia and Singapore.

**Table 1.1. The embarkation of Indonesian migrant workers via Batam City in 2008-2009**

Destination Country	Year	Male	Female	Formal Sector	Informal Sector	Amount
Malaysia	2008-2009	1.531	8.841	2.341	8.031	10.372
Singapore	2008-2009	0	19	0	19	19

*Resource: the Employment Office of Batam City (Dinas Tenaga Kerja Kota Batam)*

In addition to being a transit area for the embarkation of Indonesia migrant workers to Malaysia and Singapore, <sup>(2)</sup> Batam City also plays a similar role for the debarkation of Indonesian migrant workers who have encountered problems from these same countries. Most of these issues relate to the expiration of visas, passports and other related documents. <sup>(3)</sup>

The Social and Funeral Services Office of Batam City (*Dinas Sosial dan Permakaman Kota Batam*) deals with Indonesian migrant workers who are deported from Malaysia and Singapore because of problems with their documents. It also provides shelter for them until they are able to return home.

**Table 1.2. Indonesian migrant workers in the shelter of the Social and Funeral Services Office of Batam City in 2009**

Year 2009 Month	Sex	
	Male	Female
January	21	4
February	0	0
March	4	4

(2) Pramodharwardani, Jaleswari., dkk.. *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Pengiriman Buruh Migran Perempuan Indonesia Ke Malaysia*, Jakarta: LIPI Press, 2007; Nababan, Benhard, *Permasalahan Buruh Migran Selama Tahun 2007*. Migrant Care, Jakarta, 2007; International Migrant Workers Union (IMWU), *Permasalahan Buruh Migran Indonesia Di Negara-Negara Non ASEAN*, 2006; Saad, M. Hasballah. *Panduan Buruh Migran (Tenaga Kerja Indonesia/TKI) di Taiwan*, Jakarta: Komnas HAM, 2005.

(3) Interviews: Miftahul Asnar, the Social and Funeral Services Office of Batam City, 30 December 2009.

April	7	17
May	5	22
June	16	15
July	2	0
August	3	13
September	1	16
October	77	77
November	5	9
December	37	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>213</b>

*Resource: The Social and Funeral Services Office of Batam City*

A number of Indonesian migrant workers who have been deported via Batam City are trafficking in persons themselves. The government institution which addresses these concerns in Batam City is the Women's Empowerment and Family Planning Agency (*Badan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Keluarga Berencana Kota Batam*).

**Table 1. 3. Human Trafficking Victims in the Shelter of the Women's Empowerment and Family Planning Agency of Batam City in 2004-2009**

Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	1	2	2	19	2	16
February	2	7	3	29	45	10
March	4	5	13	30	16	18
April	1	4	28	9	12	22
May	2	1	5	13	0	18
June	1	6	24	1	6	31
July	1	0	19	8	11	17
August	1	3	56	27	14	-
September	0	0	25	19	26	-
October	0	0	25	14	21	-
November	0	5	8	0	19	-

<b>December</b>	0	0	17	0	41	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	13	33	225	179	213	132

Resource: the Women Empowerment and Family Planning Agency of Batam City

As a transit area, Batam City has faced numerous problems in managing victims of human trafficking. The technical problems are a lack of significant financial support and shelter provided by its government. <sup>(4)</sup> However, the most critical issue relates to the legal protection of its victims. <sup>(5)</sup> Law enforcers are often criticized for inadequately administering justice for these less fortunate. Many suspected traffickers have averted the tougher sentences of transgressing the Anti Human Trafficking Law as opposed to receiving a lighter sentence under the Migrant Worker's Law. Therefore, this research analyzes the issues relating to the legal protection of human trafficking victims in Batam City. Based on the analysis and investigations of these issues, this research proposes solutions which may be implemented by Batam City for confronting human trafficking.

## 2. Research Methodology

This research uses a socio-legal research method (*penelitian hukum sosiologis*). <sup>(6)</sup> A socio-legal research method requires the use of primary data which is collected through observations, interviews, questionnaires or focus

---

(4) Elsam, *Permasalahan Pekerja Migran Internasional*, Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti, 2002.

(5) See ILO, *Using Indonesian Law to protect and Empower Indonesian Migrant Worker: Some Lesson from Philippines*, Jakarta, 2006; compared with Ganapin, Alfredo J, *The ASEAN Declaration For the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers: What's Next?*. Advocacy forum 1, series 2007.

(6) A socio-legal research method is quite similar to a pure empirical legal research method; see Saptomo, Ade, *Pokok-Pokok Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Empiris Murni Sebuah Alternatif*, Jakarta: Universitas Trisakti Press, 2009

group discussions. <sup>(7)</sup> The primary data in this research was collected through in-depth interviews by a number of government agencies and NGOs in Batam City as follows:

<b>Interviews</b>	<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Respondents</b>
30 December 2009	Social and Funeral Services Office of Batam City (Government Agency)	Mr. Nor Arifin Miftahul and Mr. Asnar
9 January 2010	Setara Kita Foundation (NGO)	Mr. Irwan
11 January 2010	Scalabrinian Migrant Solidarity (NGO)	Ms. Rahayu Gabrielle
12 January 2010	the Women Empowerment and Family Planning Agency of Batam City (Government Agency)	Mrs. Normadiah, Mr. Bambang, Mr. Jadmiko, and Ms. Salbiah
15 January 2010	State Prosecution Office of Batam City	Mr. Saiful Bahri Siregar
19 January 2010	Barelang Police Department	Ms. Puji Astuti
25 January 2010	First Instance Court/State Court of Batam City	Mr. Rudi R. Siregar

In addition to primary data, secondary data is also required by the socio-legal method to supplement the primary data. The secondary data used by this research is comprised of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. The primary legal materials consist of Law No.21 of 2007 regarding the Elimination of Criminal Acts on Trafficking in Persons, Regional Regulation of Riau Islands Province No.12 of 2007 regarding the Abolishment of Women and Child Trafficking and the Batam Mayor Decree No. KPTS 166/HK/III/2009 concerning the Establishment of Taskforces for the Elimination of Criminal Acts on Trafficking in Persons, Child Commercial Sexual Exploitations and

---

(7) Amiruddin., Asikin, Zainal, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004, p. 118; see also Wignjosoebroto, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2002.

Regional Action Plans for Batam City. The secondary legal materials are collected from articles, books, and other relevant materials on human trafficking. The tertiary legal materials used by this research are a legal dictionary, Indonesian and English dictionaries.<sup>(8)</sup> All data will be analyzed based on its content (a content analysis) by using the qualitative approach. In order to accurately interpret the data, the qualitative approach utilizes the text and systematic interpretation.<sup>(9)</sup>

### 3. Discussion

#### 3.1. Legal Impediments

The Indonesian government, in 2007, enacted national legislation to confront human trafficking.<sup>(10)</sup> This produced Law No.21 of 2007 regarding the Elimination of Criminal Acts on Trafficking in Persons. In order to successfully implement this national law at the provincial level, the government of Riau Islands Province issued a Regional Regulation of Riau Islands Province No.12 of 2007 concerning the Abolishment of Women and Child Trafficking. It was further enabled by the Batam Mayor Decree No. KPTS 166/HK/III/2009 pertaining to the Establishment of Taskforces for the Elimination of Criminal Acts on Trafficking in Persons, Child Commercial Sexual Exploitations and Regional Action Plans of Batam City.

---

(8) Dictionaries: *Kamus Hukum*, Bandung: Citra Umbara, 2008, Budiono, MA, *Kamus Lengkap Bahasa Indonesia*, Surabaya: Karya Agung, 2005,

(9) Mertokusumo, Sudikno, *Mengenal Hukum (Suatu Pengantar)*. Yogyakarta: Liberty, 1986, pp. 141-148.

(10) Prior to the enactment of Law No.21 of 2007, the provisions governing the criminal acts on human trafficking were the Indonesia Criminal Code; see ELSAM. *Perdagangan Manusia dalam Rancangan KUHP*, 2002.

Law No.21 of 2007 contains provisions for the following: Prevention, social rehabilitation, protection of victims, collaboration and public participation and penalties and fines for those guilty of engaging in trafficking acts.<sup>(11)</sup> Those who are trafficked are considered victims under this Law. The provision of Law No.21 of 2007 stipulates that the “*victim shall mean a person, who has suffered from psychological, mentally, physical, sexual, economical, and/or social damages resulted from the crime of trafficking in persons*”.<sup>(12)</sup> The protection of trafficked victims is also guaranteed by the Regional Regulation of Riau Islands Province and the Batam Mayor Decree.

However, many times these victims are left unprotected, failing to gain justice because of loopholes found within the legal system that allow traffickers to avoid proper prosecution. The anti human trafficking law is frequently not imposed on law offenders who are suspected traffickers. Instead law enforcers apply Law No.39 of 2004 regarding the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers (the Migrant Workers’ Law). This has been confirmed by an officer of the State Prosecution Office of Batam City. He states that the prosecutors tend to adopt Law No.39 of 2004 for trafficking cases because it is not so easy to prove the existence of exploitation. In order to qualify as a trafficking act, Law No.21 of 2007 requires the fulfillment of three elements:

(1) “*The acts which cover the recruitment, transportation, sheltering, transfer, or harboring, or receipt of persons*”. (2) “*The means which are comprised of the threat or use of force, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person, debt bondage, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to*

---

(11) Similar measures are adopted by the sending countries in the Southeast Asia region, See Terre des Hommes-Germany and Japan Foundation, *Seminar-Workshop on The Southeast Asian Guidelines for The Protection of The Rights of Children Victims of Trafficking*, 2006; ILO, *Stop Trafficking Anak*; ILO, *Child Labor*, Jakarta, 2004; ECPAT, *Stepping stone*, Philippines, 2007.

(12) Art. 1 (3) of Law No.21 of 2007.

*achieve the consent of a person having control over another person within the country [Indonesia] or between countries [cross border]”. (3)*  
*“The exploitative purposes which cover any exploitative purpose or that may result in exploitation against the person(s)”.*

A similar concern was also expressed by a respondent from the Barelang Police Department. This person criticized the approach of the State Prosecution Office of Batam City in reviewing trafficking cases. According to the respondent, after conducting investigation and interviewing victims, the Police Department opines that the cases are qualified as trafficking cases. However, when case documents for trafficking are submitted to the Prosecution Office, they are usually returned to the Police Department on the ground that they do not qualify as trafficking cases.

In addition to the difficulty of proving the element of “exploitative purposes,” there is a lack of agreement between the Police Department and the Prosecution Office in the implementation of the criminal justice system. The respondent from the Barelang Police Department said:

*“There are many obstacles faced by the Police Department in tackling migrant workers in Batam City. The main impediment is that the Police Department and the Prosecution Office do not have one vision for the implementation of the criminal justice system. For example, based on the investigation of the case of migrant workers, the Barelang Police Department stipulated that the suspects violated the Anti Trafficking Law. However, when the case was on trial in the court, the Migrant Workers’ Law (Law No.39 of 2004) was used; consequently the penalty was much lighter than the penalty under the Anti Trafficking Law.”*

The respondent added, *“Although all elements of trafficking acts existed in the case, the prosecutors questioned the validity of using the Anti Trafficking Law”.* In order to avoid this complication, the Police Department encourages

the application of both Law No. 39 of 2004 and Law No. 21 of 2007. Nevertheless, in many cases Law No. 39 of 2004 is usually considered for penalizing offenders and consequently they receive a much lighter penalty.

The obstacles in proving the existence of exploitative purposes is also acknowledged by the respondent from the Women Empowerment and Family Planning Agency of Batam City. This government agency specifically handles human trafficking issues. The respondent said:

*“There should be a clearly drawn line between migrant workers who are deported because of document problems and those who are trafficked. On the surface, problems encountered by migrant workers may look similar. They may both encounter document problems, but if the violation is purely an administrative one, then the case of migrant workers does not qualify as a trafficking offense. However, if the administrative issue also contains deception, then the case of migrant workers may lead to trafficking.”*

Although 213 trafficking victims were accommodated in the shelter by the Women Empowerment and Family Planning Agency of Batam City in 2008, most of them did not wish to take legal action. The lengthy process discourages victims from taking legal action in the transit area. A respondent from the Scalabrinian Migrant Solidarity, an NGO in Batam City said that *“some of the trafficking victims in its shelter wished to take legal action against their traffickers, but they had to stop because the legal process took so long.”*

Based on the rules of the Women Empowerment and Family Planning Agency of Batam City, trafficking victims are entitled to stay in the shelter of this government agency for a maximum of 7 days. About 60% - 70% of trafficking victims stay 7 days in the shelter, while some of them stay longer if they need medical and psychological care. Trafficking victims who wish to take legal action against the traffickers may stay longer, especially in the shelter

provided by NGOs. However, most of the victims preferred to go back to their hometowns since the legal process takes too long.

The lengthy legal process for trafficking cases is controversial because it is a crime against humanity and the legal process should be quickly expedited. Yet, Law No. 21 of 2007 stipulates that *“inquiry, prosecution, and court proceedings in a case of the crime of trafficking in persons, are carried out under the applicable Indonesian Criminal Procedures.”*<sup>(13)</sup> There is nothing under the law itself that stipulates that the legal process for trafficking cases should be fast and simple.

The other impediment is the State Prosecution Office of Batam City’s request to present victims before a court of law. According to the respondent from the Police Department of Barelang:

*“This request is a problem for Barelang Police Department. In order to send victims back to their hometowns, the Police Department has to ask assistance from NGOs like Setara Kita Foundation. The demands upon the Police Department to present the victims that have been sent home is very costly. In fact, Law No. 21 of 2007 stipulates that the testimony of victims may be video-recorded while they are under oath.”*

The first instance this happened in court, the State Court of Batam City raised the same concern regarding the requirement to present trafficking victims to testify before the court. Similar to the arguments of the respondent from Barelang Police Department, the respondent of the State Court of Batam City said that it is a hindrance to present victims, who have already been sent home, to testify in the court proceedings. However, according to the respondent, although not all judges require the presence of victims before the court, the victims presence may be required in the court proceedings. The respondent aptly

---

(13) Art. 28 of Law No.21 of 2007.

put it:

*"It is indeed true that victims shall be heard before the court because it is stipulated by the Criminal Procedure. If it is hard to present the victims for reasons such as being sent home, it must be remembered that they have already been placed under oath for the purpose of investigation. The investigative report can be read in the absence of the victims. However, this approach may only be applied if the defendant does not object to it. If the defendant raises objections to this approach, then the victims should be called to appear in the court proceedings."*

It may be argued that the practices conducted by the law enforcers in the legal proceedings are irrelevant with the provisions of Law No.21 of 2007. This is because article 34 of this Law stipulates that *"if a witness and/or a victim cannot be present in the court proceedings, the testimony of the witness can be presented from long distance via the audio-visual means"*. However, this provision must be read together with article 28 of this Law which stipulates that *"inquiry, prosecution, and court proceedings in a case of the crime of trafficking in persons, are carried out under the applicable Indonesian Criminal Procedures"*. The requirement under the Criminal Procedures is to present the witness and/or victim in the court proceedings.

It may be further argued that the Police Department has recorded the testimony of victims for investigative purposes, and therefore this record can be used as evidence before the court. The validity of this objective correlates to article 29 of Law No.21 of 2007, which states that in addition to evidences which are referred to in the Indonesian Criminal Procedures, other evidences are also permitted by this Law. Article 29 of this Law categorizes evidences that may be used in trafficking cases, namely:

*"other evidence in the forms of information expressed, delivered, received, or saved electronically by optical instruments or other similar"*

*devices; and Data, records, or information that can be seen, read and/or listened to, and that can be extracted with or without the assistance of equipment, including those on paper, any physical goods other than paper, or those recorded electronically, including but not limited to:*

- 1)texts, sounds, or pictures;*
- 2)maps, designs, photographs, or anything of similar types;*
- 3)letters, signs, numbers, symbols, or perforations that contain meanings or may be understood by persons able to read or understand them.*

However, article 30 of Law No.21 of 2007 requires the presence of the witnesses or victims to testify. It is written that “*the testimony of a witness is valid if it is supported by one of the valid evidences*”.<sup>(14)</sup> Judges of the State Court of Batam City find it difficult to set aside the requirement that demands the presence of the victims before a court of law. Another obstacle faced in court proceedings relates to the requirement of using audio-visual devices as a means for communicating victim’s testimonials. The State Court of Batam City is not yet supported by tele-conference technology.

Due to the difficulties mentioned above, particularly the defendant’s or his/her legal representative’s insistence that the victims be present in the court proceedings, judges in the State Court of Batam City tend to implement the Migrant Worker’s Law (Law No.39 of 2004) instead of the Anti-trafficking Law (Law No.21 of 2007). The judge’s legal recourse is that the prosecutor has no valid and strong evidence to convince the court that the case on trial is a trafficking case. Based on these circumstances, the Anti-trafficking Law is used as the primary law for the legal suit and to supplement it, the Migrant Worker’s Law is used as a secondary reference. Based on this prohibitive situation, it is

---

(14) See art.29 of Law No.21 of 2007.

obvious that it is still a challenge to provide adequate justice for victims of human trafficking in the transit area, such as Batam City.

### **3.2. Lack of Free Legal Supports**

Article 35 of Law No.21 of 2007 prescribes that "*during the process of investigation and court proceedings, witness or victim shall be assisted by a lawyer and/or other assistants [psychologist, family members, etc]*". One of the concrete actions of legal protection for trafficked victims is providing them with legal assistance and services. This obligation cannot be performed well since legal assistance and services are very limited in Batam City. This is frequently a complaint of NGOs which focus on trafficking issues. A respondent from an NGO in Batam City (Setara Kita Foundation) said that presently there are no legal aid institutions in Batam City providing free legal services for victims of human trafficking.

Although human trafficking matters are rampant in Batam City as a transit area for the victims, free legal services are still limited. The solution for this problem is to involve academicians of institutions of higher education in Batam City which have a law faculty. This is feasible because one of the components of institutions of higher education obliges them to provide services to the community. The community service may be manifested in providing free legal consultations for trafficking victims. Many part time academicians in Batam City are practicing lawyers, who can assist the victims in court proceedings. Unfortunately, voluntary work is not yet a tradition among academicians in institutions of higher education in Batam City. Hence, free legal services may still not be easy to acquire by trafficking victims who are willing to seek justice in the transit area, like Batam City.

#### **4. Conclusion and Recommendation**

Batam City as a transit area for trafficking victims prior to being sent back home is frequently regarded as a transit area for illegal workers. Most of the illegal workers are victims of human trafficking. In order to respond to these issues in Batam City and to implement the anti trafficking law, the Mayor of Batam City issued the Batam Mayor Decree No. KPTS 166/HK/III/2009 regarding the Establishment of Taskforces for the Elimination of Criminal Acts on Trafficking in Persons, Child Commercial Sexual Exploitations and Regional Action Plans of Batam City. It is a question whether the legal instruments on human trafficking are sufficient to provide justice for trafficking victims in the transit area, such as Batam City.

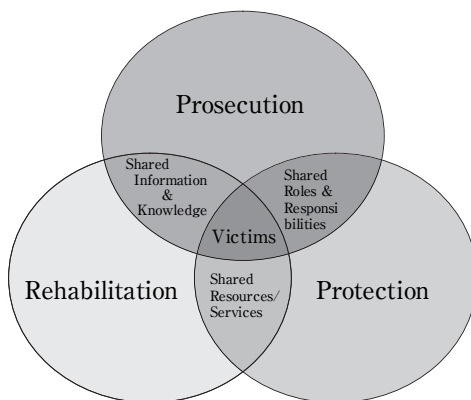
Although, the municipality, provincial and national laws demand that the government, law enforcers, NGOs and public provide protection to these unfortunate victims in Batam City, the effective implementation of the laws are still inadequate. This is because the laws themselves do not fully support the victims by requiring the presence of the victims in the court proceedings. Legal enforcers in Batam City do not share a similar interpretation of the criminal justice system. Consequently guilty traffickers may eventually be charged with violations of the Migration Worker's Law. The difficulty in proving the component of exploitation may also blur the line between trafficking and migrant worker's cases. Last but not least, difficulties in obtaining free legal services may also be experienced by trafficking victims and NGOs which are willing to help them.

It is a necessity for Batam City as a transit area to overcome the unrelenting obstacles that victims of human trafficking face. One of the models that is proposed by this research for Batam City is the "sharing model." This

model is frequently considered the “global challenge model” since it is a challenge for every stakeholder to adopt the actions at local, national and international levels.

**Chart 4.1. The Sharing Model for Local, National and International Challenges**

## Global Challenges



The model is a modification of the sharing model adopted by the Visayan Forum, an NGO in the Philippines which focuses on human trafficking issues. Based on the sharing model, all stakeholders in the transit area, namely the government agencies, law enforcers, NGOs, academicians, and communities should work together and share their roles, responsibilities, resources, services, information and knowledge in providing a comprehensive protection plan for trafficking victims.<sup>(15)</sup> The appropriation of this model can meet Batam City’s indispensable obligation as a transit area under article 8 of the Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2007 which was implemented for the Riau Island Provinces, which states:

---

(15) Visayan Forum Foundation, inc . *Looking from Within*. Manila, 2007.

*“The governments of province and municipalities, law enforcers, NGOs and communities are obliged to provide protection for witnesses/victims of trafficking of women and children according to the applicable laws.”*

This model also aligns with article 4 (c) of the Batam Mayor Decree No. KPTS 166/HK/III/2009 regarding the Establishment of Taskforces for the Elimination of Criminal Acts on Trafficking in Persons, Child Commercial Sexual Exploitations and Regional Action Plans of Batam City. The provision states that *“All stakeholders dealing with the elimination of criminal acts on trafficking in persons and child commercial sexual exploitations shall work together and coordinate effectively”*.

Today, protection for trafficking victims is unsatisfactory in the transit area, such as Batam City. Since human trafficking is a serious crime against human rights, the transit area should also take serious and concrete actions to protect their rights; otherwise they are re-victimized in the transit area due to the lack of protection. The adoption of the “sharing model” may be one of the solutions for Batam City.

## References

- Amiruddin., Asikin, Zainal. 2004. *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Budiono, MA. 2005. *Kamus Lengkap Bahasa Indonesia*. Surabaya: Karya Agung.
- Elsam. 2002. *Permasalahan Pekerja Migran Internasional*. Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti.
- ELSAM. *Perdagangan Manusia dalam Rancangan KUHP*
- Ecpat. 2007. *Stepping Stones*. Philippines
- Ganapin, Alfredo J. 2007. *The ASEAN Declaration For the Protection and*

- Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers: What's Next?. Advocacy forum 1, series 2007*
- ILO. 2004. *Child Labor*. Jakarta
- ILO. *Stop Trafficking Anak*.
- ILO. 2006. *Using Indonesian Law to protect and Empower Indonesian Migrant Worker: Some Lesson from Philippines*. Jakarta
- International Migrant Workers Union (IMWU), 2006. *Permasalahan Buruh Migran Indonesia Di Negara-Negara Non-ASEAN*.
- Kamus Hukum. 2008. Bandung: Citra Umbara
- Mertokusumo, Sudikno. 1986. *Mengenal Hukum (Suatu Pengantar)*. Yogyakarta: Liberty.
- Nababan, Benhard, 2007. *Permasalahan Buruh Migran Selama Tahun 2007*. Migrant Care, Jakarta.
- Pramodharwardani, Jaleswari., dkk. 2007. *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Pengiriman Buruh Migran Perempuan Indonesia Ke Malaysia*. Jakarta: LIPI Press
- Saad, M. Hasballah. (2005). *Panduan Buruh Migran (Tenaga Kerja Indonesia/TKI) di Taiwan*. Jakarta: Komnas HAM.
- Saptomo, Ade. 2009. *Pokok-Pokok Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Empiris Murni Sebuah Alternatif*. Jakarta: Universitas Trisakti Press.
- Terre des hommes-germany and Japan Foundation .2006. *Seminar-Workshop on The Southeast Asian Guidelines for The Protection of The Rights of Children Victims of Trafficking*
- Visayan Forum Foundation, inc . 2007. *Looking from Within*. Manila
- Wignjosoebroto. 2002. *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

(法学部海外招聘客員講師)