

ABSTRAK

Perdagangan manusia merupakan kejahatan transnasional yang masih menjadi tantangan serius di Indonesia. Sebagai negara anggota ASEAN, Indonesia telah meratifikasi *ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons* (ACTIP) melalui Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2017 sebagai landasan kerja sama regional dalam pencegahan dan penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang (TPPO). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi ACTIP di Indonesia melalui studi kasus Kantor Imigrasi Kelas I Khusus TPI Bandara Soekarno-Hatta periode 2023–2024. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa wawancara dan *internet-based research*. Analisis data dilakukan melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prinsip-prinsip ACTIP telah diinternalisasikan ke dalam praktik operasional keimigrasian melalui pemanfaatan teknologi seperti Sistem Informasi Profiling Penumpang (SIPP), *Border Control Management* (BCM), Autogate, dan *Subject of Interest* (SOI Database). Implementasi tersebut berkontribusi pada upaya pencegahan TPPO melalui identifikasi dini, profiling penumpang berisiko, dan penundaan keberangkatan calon pekerja migran non-prosedural. Namun, implementasi ACTIP masih menghadapi tantangan berupa belum optimalnya pelaksanaan *awareness campaign* kepada masyarakat dan calon pekerja migran, keterbatasan kapasitas sumber daya manusia dalam menghadapi tingginya volume perlintasan penumpang, serta karakter *ASEAN Way* yang membatasi mekanisme penegakan regional.

Kata Kunci: *ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons* (ACTIP), Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang (TPPO), Kantor Imigrasi Bandara Soekarno-Hatta

ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is a transnational crime that remains a serious challenge in Indonesia. As an ASEAN member state, Indonesia has ratified the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) through Law Number 12 of 2017 as a foundation for regional cooperation in preventing and combating the Crime of Human Trafficking (TPPO). This study aims to analyze the implementation of ACTIP in Indonesia through a case study of the Class I Immigration Office Special for TPI Soekarno-Hatta Airport for the 2023–2024 period. The study employs a descriptive qualitative method with data collection techniques consisting of interviews and internet-based research. Data analysis was conducted through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The results indicate that the principles of ACTIP have been internalized into immigration operational practices through the utilization of technology, such as the Passenger Profiling Information System (SIPP), Border Control Management (BCM), Autogate, and the Subject of Interest (SOI) Database. This implementation contributes to TPPO prevention efforts through early identification, profiling of high-risk passengers, and the deferral of departure for non-procedural migrant worker candidates. However, the implementation of ACTIP still faces challenges, including the suboptimal execution of public awareness campaigns for the community and prospective migrant workers, limited human resource capacity in handling high volumes of passenger clearance, and the characteristics of the "ASEAN Way" which constrain regional enforcement mechanisms.

Keywords: ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons (ACTIP), Human Trafficking, Immigration Soekarno-Hatta Airport.