

Research Article

# Granting Restitution Rights for Victims of Human Trafficking: Legal Protection and Immigration Prevention Efforts in Indonesia

Fajri Dirgantara <sup>1\*</sup>, Yoyok Ucuk <sup>2</sup>, Subekti <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Master of Laws Student, Faculty of Law, Universitas Dr. Soetomo, Indonesia:  
[dirgantarafajri@yahoo.co.id](mailto:dirgantarafajri@yahoo.co.id)

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Dr. Soetomo, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Dr. Soetomo, Indonesia

\* Corresponding Author: Fajri Dirgantara

**Abstract:** Human trafficking constitutes a transnational crime that inflicts physical, psychological, and economic suffering upon its victims. This research aims to analyze the fulfillment of restitution rights for victims of human trafficking and examine preventive efforts from the immigration perspective. According to Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking, every victim has the right to restitution as compensation for losses suffered. However, implementation in practice still encounters numerous obstacles, including weak law enforcement, limited understanding among law enforcement officers, and insufficient technical regulations. This normative legal research employs statutory and conceptual approaches to examine primary legal materials, including Law Number 21 of 2007, Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration, and various implementing regulations. The findings indicate that legal protection for victims of human trafficking has not been optimal, with challenges including difficulties in proving immaterial losses, dual procedural systems between the Human Trafficking Law and Criminal Procedure Code, and weak coordination among law enforcement agencies. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) often cannot guarantee restitution payments as determined by judges. From the immigration perspective, the Directorate General of Immigration plays a strategic role in preventing human trafficking through travel document control, implementation of the Integrated Border Control Management (IBCM) system, education for prospective migrant workers, and cross-sectoral collaboration. However, challenges persist, including complex and evolving modus operandi, limited resources in remote border areas, and inter-agency coordination obstacles. The study concludes that synergy between institutions and improvements in education and regulation are required to ensure victims' restitution rights are fulfilled effectively.

**Keywords:** Human Trafficking; Immigration; Legal Protection; Restitution; Victimss' Rights

Received: July 16, 2025;  
Revised: September 20, 2025;  
Accepted: November 18, 2025;  
Published: January 13, 2026;  
Curr. Ver.: January 13, 2026.



Copyright: © 2025 by the authors.  
Submitted for possible open  
access publication under the  
terms and conditions of the  
Creative Commons Attribution  
(CC BY SA) license  
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the archipelagic countries in Southeast Asia. Geographically, Indonesia is located between two continents, namely the Asian Continent and the Australian Continent, and lies between two oceans, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. This positions Indonesia strategically along international trade and shipping routes. However, this geographical potential can also become a threat as a criminal transit route. The phenomenon of increasingly sophisticated crimes has influenced various sectors, including politics, the economy, and social culture, and one that has developed rapidly is the issue of human trafficking. This crime occurs because there is no respect for human dignity. Humans are viewed as commodities that can be priced without their consent, transported, collected, confined, and placed without considering their needs as human beings (Ramadhan & Sulistyanti, 2020).

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) recorded that during the period from March 2005 to December 2014, the number of human trafficking cases in Indonesia reached 6,651 people. This figure represents the largest number among countries where human trafficking occurs worldwide. Of this number, Indonesia occupies the first position with 6,651 people or approximately 92.46 percent, with details of female victims of child age being 950 people and adult women being 4,888 people. Male victims of child age numbered 166 people, and adult males numbered 647 people. The remaining 18 percent were males who mostly experienced exploitation while working as ship crew members. Munawaroh, Artadi, & Sanusi (2023) highlight that human trafficking is a violation of human rights that has become a serious global problem requiring attention from governments and international organizations such as the United Nations (Munawaroh et al., 2023).

Indonesia is a state governed by law as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the Amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, law as an agent of change should be able to address or anticipate all forms of social and cultural changes in society. In Indonesia, efforts to address human trafficking have been regulated in Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking. This law comprehensively regulates prevention measures, prosecution, victim protection, and cross-sectoral cooperation at both national and international levels. This regulation also emphasizes the importance of involving various parties in combating human trafficking, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and the general public (Maryam & Prasetyo, 2024).

Human trafficking has become a serious issue that causes detrimental impacts to victims physically, psychologically, and economically. However, despite ongoing prevention and law enforcement efforts, recovery and fulfillment of victims' rights, including restitution rights, remain significant challenges. Hartanto & Fatmawati (2025) explain that although Law Number 21 of 2007 and the Criminal Procedure Code have regulated restitution, its implementation still faces obstacles such as determining the value of losses, social stigma, and weak coordination among law enforcement agencies. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) often cannot guarantee restitution payments as determined by judges (Wahyu Tri Hartanto & Nynda Fatmawati O, 2025). The Directorate General of Immigration, as part of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, holds a strategic position in preventing and monitoring human trafficking, particularly at the stage of people crossing into and out of

Indonesian territory. This research aims to analyze the fulfillment of restitution rights for victims of human trafficking and examine preventive efforts from the immigration perspective.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **Legal Protection Theory**

In legal research, the theoretical framework serves as a conceptual foundation that guides researchers' perspectives toward the object of study. In the context of this research, legal protection theory is used as the primary analytical tool for understanding the role of law as an instrument to guarantee citizens' rights and prevent injustice. Legal protection is essentially a form of state responsibility in ensuring security, justice, and legal certainty for every individual. According to Satjipto Rahardjo, legal protection is a concrete form of legal function that is not merely repressive but also preventive, namely, preventing violations and providing a sense of security to individuals from the outset. This theoretical framework is particularly relevant in the context of human trafficking victims who require comprehensive protection from the state.

Legal protection encompasses two main aspects: preventive and repressive protection. Preventive protection is provided before rights violations occur, generally in the form of regulation and state oversight through fair regulations. Meanwhile, repressive protection is provided after violations or legal events that cause harm, aimed at restoring conditions to a fair situation through legal mechanisms such as courts or rights restoration. From the perspective of law as a tool to achieve social justice, the responsive law theory developed by Philippe Nonet and Philip Selznick provides great relevance. Responsive law is not merely bound to rigid norms and procedures but is also open to society's aspirations and aims to create substantive justice. Responsive law requires the state to actively protect vulnerable groups and be adaptive to evolving social dynamics. In the Indonesian legal system, legal protection is a constitutional mandate as stated in Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which declares that everyone has the right to recognition, guarantee, protection, and fair legal certainty as well as equal treatment before the law (Arif Gosita, 1993).

### **Legal Certainty Theory**

Legal certainty theory constitutes one of the main pillars of modern legal systems. Legal certainty means that the law must provide clarity, order, and predictability for society in conducting daily life. Without legal certainty, legal norms will lose their authority, and society cannot use law as guidance for action. In the context of a rule of law state (*rechtsstaat*), as adopted by Indonesia, legal certainty is an essential principle underlying all state administration activities, including the protection of citizens' rights. Gustav Radbruch, a prominent German legal philosopher, divided legal objectives into three basic values: justice (*gerechtigkeit*), utility (*zweckmassigkeit*), and legal certainty (*rechtssicherheit*). Among these three, legal certainty is formal and technical in nature but very important because it becomes the basis that enables law to function consistently and not change arbitrarily.

Legal certainty demands that legislation be clearly formulated, unambiguous, and consistently applicable in every case. In this theory, law must not be made or applied arbitrarily. Legal certainty requires that the law apply prospectively, not retrospectively, and is enforced

by law enforcement officials objectively and fairly. Therefore, legal certainty is not only determined by the content of norms but also by how those norms are enforced and obeyed by all elements of the legal system, including legislators, implementers, and enforcers. In Indonesia, the principle of legal certainty is explicitly reflected in Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution. However, in practice, realizing legal certainty often faces challenges such as overlapping regulations, a lack of synchronization between agencies, or even discriminatory and changing policies that can weaken this principle. In the context of restitution rights for human trafficking victims, legal certainty becomes crucial to ensure victims can obtain their rights without confusion or uncertainty (Arief, 2002).

### **Legal Justice Theory**

Justice theory is one of the fundamental theories in legal science that serves as a moral, ethical, and normative foundation in the formation and implementation of law. Law is not only viewed as a collection of norms that regulate and compel, but also as an instrument for achieving justice in society. Justice in law means that every individual is treated equally and receives their rights according to proportion, and does not experience discrimination or arbitrary treatment. Historically, the concept of justice has been a long debate since ancient Greek philosophy. Plato, in his work *The Republic*, describes justice as a condition when everyone carries out their role proportionally and does not interfere in others' affairs. Meanwhile, Aristotle distinguished justice into two types: distributive justice (giving to everyone according to their rights or services) and corrective justice (correcting injustice that occurs due to legal violations or contracts).

In the modern context, John Rawls is one of the central figures with his theoretical approach known as "Justice as Fairness." Rawls proposed that justice must start from the original position where all people are in equal situations, and they will agree on two main principles: first, everyone has equal rights to basic freedoms; second, social and economic inequalities can only be justified if they provide the greatest benefit to the least advantaged (difference principle). Within this framework, legal justice must pay attention to vulnerable groups and ensure that the law does not create or perpetuate inequalities that harm them. For human trafficking victims, the principle of legal justice requires that the legal system not only punish perpetrators but also restore victims' conditions through mechanisms such as restitution, which represents corrective justice aimed at returning victims to their pre-crime state as much as possible (Muladi, 2000).

### **The concept of Restitution**

Restitution, according to Article 1, number 13 of Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking, defines restitution as compensation payments imposed on perpetrators based on court decisions with permanent legal force for material and/or immaterial losses suffered by victims or their heirs. Under Article 1, Paragraph 3, a victim is defined as someone who experiences psychological, mental, physical, sexual, economic, and/or social suffering caused by the crime of human trafficking. Restitution is in accordance with the Principle of Restoration to Original Condition (*restitutio in integrum*), which is an effort to return crime victims should be returned to the original condition before the crime occurred, although it is recognized that it will be impossible for victims to return to their original condition completely (Adisti & Mardiansyah, 2019).

Through restitution, victims can have their freedom, legal rights, social status, family life, and citizenship restored, return to their residence, have their employment restored, and have their assets restored. Habeahan Pasaribu (2020) reviews victim restitution based on restorative justice but mentions that criminal justice system practice often ignores victims' psychological aspects and their rights as humans, so that respect for dignity is often eliminated in the law enforcement process. Saodana, Muchtar & Azisa (2020) found that restitution is often ineffective because law enforcement officials, particularly investigators and prosecutors, do not understand the restitution application mechanism, even though this right has been normatively regulated. Fulfillment of victims' rights in the criminal justice system is an integral part of restorative justice that focuses on comprehensive victim recovery (Sulistiani, 2022).

### **3. Research Methods**

This research employs a normative legal research method, where the main purpose is to examine and analyze primary and secondary legal materials by understanding law as a set of regulations or positive norms within the legislative system that governs human life (Peter Mahmud Marzuki, 2019). This study uses a statutory approach (statute approach) and a conceptual approach (conceptual approach). The statutory approach was conducted by examining various legal regulations governing human trafficking, restitution rights, and immigration control. The conceptual approach was used to understand concepts and theories regarding legal protection, legal certainty, and legal justice in the context of victim protection.

Primary legal materials include Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking, Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, Law Number 39 of 2004 concerning the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers Abroad, Government Regulation Number 31 of 2009 concerning Supervision of Foreigners, and Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP). Secondary legal materials include literature in the form of books, scientific journals, legal articles, and expert opinions relevant to the discussion of restitution rights, victim protection, and immigration law enforcement. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries and encyclopedias that help understand primary and secondary materials. Analysis of legal materials was conducted qualitatively, aimed at describing, interpreting, and examining collected legal materials in depth and systematically to answer the research questions comprehensively.

### **4. Results and Discussion**

#### **Fulfillment of Restitution Rights For Human Trafficking Victims**

Human trafficking has emerged as a grave violation of human rights that demands comprehensive legal responses, particularly concerning the protection and restoration of victims' rights. The legal framework for addressing this crime in Indonesia is primarily established through Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking (UU TPPO). This legislation represents a significant advancement in Indonesia's commitment to combating human trafficking, as it not only criminalizes various forms of trafficking but also explicitly recognizes victims' rights to restitution. The law acknowledges that victims suffer multidimensional harm encompassing physical, psychological, economic,

and social dimensions, and therefore deserve comprehensive remedies that go beyond mere criminal prosecution of perpetrators.

Article 48, paragraphs 1 through 7 of Law Number 21 of 2007, comprehensively regulates the right to restitution for victims of human trafficking. This article establishes that every victim or their heirs has the right to obtain restitution covering various forms of losses: loss of wealth or income, suffering, costs for medical and/or psychological treatment, and other losses suffered by the victim as a result of trafficking. The legislation stipulates that restitution shall be granted and included simultaneously in the court verdict on human trafficking cases. Restitution shall be executed from the first instance court verdict, and such restitution may be deposited in advance at the court where the case was decided. The execution of restitution must occur within 14 days from notification of the legally binding verdict (Nur, 2023).

Despite the comprehensive normative framework, the implementation of restitution rights faces numerous practical challenges that significantly diminish its effectiveness. Lukman Hakim (2020) found that although the Human Trafficking Law and the Criminal Procedure Code regulate victims' restitution rights, in practice, there exists procedural dualism that makes restitution difficult to realize, resulting in victims often not receiving their rights in full. The first challenge relates to difficulties in proving immaterial losses. Unlike material losses that can be quantified through documentation such as medical bills or lost wages, psychological suffering and trauma are inherently difficult to measure and prove to judicial satisfaction. This evidentiary burden often falls on victims who are already in vulnerable states, creating an additional layer of hardship in their pursuit of justice (Hakim, 2020).

The second challenge involves the limited understanding among law enforcement officials regarding restitution mechanisms. Saodana, Muchtar & Azisa (2023) found that restitution is often ineffective because law enforcement officials, particularly investigators and prosecutors, lack an adequate understanding of restitution application procedures despite normative regulations being in place. This knowledge gap results in many cases where victims are not informed of their restitution rights or where restitution claims are not properly processed through the judicial system. The role of investigators in assisting victims to gather evidence of losses and submit restitution applications, and the role of prosecutors in notifying victims of restitution rights and including loss amounts in indictments, often remain unfulfilled due to this capacity deficit (Saodana et al., 2023).

The third significant challenge concerns the enforcement of restitution orders. Article 50 of the Human Trafficking Law provides mechanisms for enforcement when perpetrators fail to pay restitution within the stipulated timeframe, including written warnings, asset seizure and auction, and substitute imprisonment for a maximum of one year if the perpetrator is unable to pay. However, in practice, these enforcement mechanisms often prove inadequate. Perpetrators may lack sufficient assets to satisfy restitution orders, and the substitute imprisonment option, while punitive, does not actually compensate victims for their losses. Hartanto & Fatmawati (2025) explain that LPSK often cannot guarantee restitution payments as determined by judges, leaving victims without the compensation they are legally entitled to receive. This enforcement gap undermines the fundamental purpose

of restitution as a mechanism for victim recovery (Wahyu Tri Hartanto & Nynda Fatmawati O, 2025).

The legal framework also provides additional protections for victims beyond restitution. Article 44 of the Human Trafficking Law regulates the right to identity confidentiality for witnesses and/or victims, extending to family members up to the second degree. This protection aims to shield victims and witnesses from shame, threats, or intimidation that might arise if their identities are disclosed. Article 45 mandates the establishment of special service rooms at police offices in every province and district/city to conduct investigations that are sensitive to victims' needs. Article 51 establishes victims' rights to health rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, repatriation, and social reintegration from the government if they experience physical or psychological suffering due to human trafficking. These comprehensive protections reflect the recognition that trafficking victims require holistic support that addresses their multiple needs (Maryam & Prasetyo, 2024).

### **Prevention of Human Trafficking From The immigration Perspective**

Indonesia occupies a significant position in the global human trafficking network. Its strategic location as an archipelagic nation with thousands of crossing points, both legal and illegal, makes Indonesia a country of origin, transit, and destination for human trafficking crimes. Factors such as high poverty rates, development disparities between regions, low education levels, limited access to information, and weak law enforcement in some areas create conditions vulnerable to human exploitation. This is exacerbated by the reality that human trafficking networks often operate in an organized manner, involving domestic and international actors, and using increasingly complex *modus operandi*. Human trafficking is not limited to sexual exploitation or forced labor but also encompasses various forms of modern crimes, including organ trafficking, domestic slavery, forced cross-border marriages, exploitation of children in armed conflicts, and use of children in industries that endanger health and safety (Ramadhan & Sulistyanti, 2020).

The Directorate General of Immigration, as the institution responsible for regulating and supervising the flow of people entering and leaving Indonesia, holds a strategic position in preventing and combating human trafficking. Immigration functions include immigration control at borders, verification of travel documents, and supervision of foreigners' presence and activities within the country. In the context of human trafficking, immigration stands at the front line in detecting potential trafficking through both legal and illegal channels. Immigration's role extends beyond administrative supervision to include identifying indications of human trafficking, preventing exploitation, and cooperating with other agencies in handling discovered cases. In the international context, immigration also plays a role in strengthening cross-border cooperation to dismantle trafficking networks involving transnational actors.

One of immigration's primary roles is travel document control, where passports, visas, and other supporting documents are examined to ensure their validity. This is regulated in Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, which grants authority to Immigration to verify and supervise travel documents to prevent misuse for illegal activities, including human trafficking. Additionally, immigration plays an important role in surveillance at Indonesia's entry points through the implementation of information technology systems

such as the Integrated Border Control Management (IBCM). This system enables monitoring of people's movements entering and leaving Indonesia, thereby identifying suspicious movements potentially related to human trafficking. This surveillance is based on Government Regulation Number 31 of 2009 concerning Supervision of Foreigners, which provides the legal basis for Immigration to monitor people's movements at both official entry points and other crossings.

Beyond surveillance at entry points, immigration also plays an important role in education and outreach to the community, particularly prospective migrant workers, regarding the potential dangers of human trafficking. This effort is crucial to ensure that prospective migrants have sufficient understanding of their rights, legal procedures, and protective measures they can take to avoid exploitation. Education about human trafficking becomes an integral part of prevention efforts to prevent migrant workers from falling into trafficking network traps that often disguise themselves as legal employment opportunities. In this context, Law Number 39 of 2004 concerning the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers Abroad provides a strong legal foundation for protecting migrant workers, one of whose obligations is to protect prospective workers from the risk of human trafficking.

The legal framework for immigration's role in preventing human trafficking is firmly established in Law Number 21 of 2007. Article 56 emphasizes that prevention of human trafficking aims to prevent as early as possible the occurrence of trafficking crimes, with criminal sanctions ranging from 3 to 15 years imprisonment and minimum fines of Rp120,000,000. Article 57 affirms the active role of all elements of society in prevention, requiring government, regional government, community, and families to prevent human trafficking and mandating government allocation of budgets for prevention and handling programs. Article 58 regulates the formation of Task Forces for Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking at both central and regional levels, with members from government, law enforcement, community organizations, NGOs, professional organizations, and academics. Specific provisions grant immigration officers authority to examine foreigners suspected of involvement in trafficking (Article 27), delay departure or refuse entry of suspected perpetrators (Article 28), and take administrative actions against trafficking perpetrators (Article 29).

Implementation of immigration's strategic role faces numerous challenges. The increasingly sophisticated modus operandi of trafficking perpetrators, including travel document forgery and exploitation of unofficial crossing routes, demands enhanced surveillance and early detection capacity. Additionally, limited human resources and technology, especially in remote border areas, constitute significant obstacles in surveillance task implementation. Inter-agency coordination also frequently encounters bureaucratic obstacles that can slow investigation and case handling processes. Prevention efforts also face challenges, including complex and evolving modus operandi requiring continuous updates to officers' knowledge, resource limitations, including personnel, technology, and budget constraints in optimal surveillance across all Indonesian border areas, and coordination effectiveness between agencies despite established cooperation requiring improvement. To optimize prevention efforts, recommendations include enhancing officer capacity through intensive training on trafficking victim identification, legal procedures, and

humanistic approaches; expanding international cooperation for information exchange, cross-border law enforcement, and victim repatriation processes; and providing comprehensive protection services, including rehabilitation, psychological recovery, and social reintegration for victims (M. Syahrul Borman, 2025).

## 5. Conclusion

The granting of restitution rights to victims of human trafficking in Indonesia has been comprehensively regulated in Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking. However, implementation in practice still faces various obstacles, including a lack of understanding among law enforcement officials, difficulties in proving immaterial losses, and weak restitution execution mechanisms. Consequently, many victims do not obtain adequate compensation for the physical, psychological, and economic suffering they have experienced. Although restitution rights are normatively guaranteed, their implementation remains suboptimal due to weak coordination among agencies and the unavailability of adequate technical guidelines. The procedural dualism between the Human Trafficking Law and the Criminal Procedure Code creates additional complexity that makes restitution difficult to realize, often resulting in victims not receiving their rights in full.

From the immigration perspective, efforts to prevent human trafficking have been conducted through various measures, including travel document surveillance, utilization of surveillance technology (IBCM), education for prospective migrant workers, and cross-sectoral and international cooperation. However, problems still emerge in the form of limited human resources, technology in remote border areas, and inter-agency coordination. The Directorate General of Immigration holds an important role in detecting and preventing illegal border crossings and potential exploitation, but its effectiveness needs to be enhanced through strengthening technical regulations and inter-agency data integration. Based on these findings, recommendations include strengthening restitution rights implementation by issuing clear implementing regulations or technical guidelines for law enforcement officials; enhancing capacity and training for investigators, prosecutors, and judges regarding fulfillment of victims' rights; increasing use of more advanced surveillance technology and strengthening immigration information systems; building stronger synergy between law enforcement agencies, immigration, and victim protection institutions including LPSK; and increasing socialization regarding restitution rights and legal protection for trafficking victims through mass media, counseling activities, and cooperation with civil society organizations.

## References

- Adisti, N. A., & Mardiansyah, A. (2019). Permasalahan pelaksanaan restitusi bagi pelaku tindak pidana perdagangan orang. *Simbur Cahaya*, 26(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.28946/sc.v26i1.339>
- Arief, B. N. (2002). *Kebijakan hukum pidana*. PT Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Borman, M. S., & N. H. (2025). Penegakan hukum terhadap anak buah kapal yang terlibat dalam kejahatan perompakan kapal di wilayah laut Indonesia. *Jurnal Pidana*, 5(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.69957/ct.v5i06.2038>
- Gosita, A. (1993). *Masalah korban kejahatan: Kumpulan karangan*. Akademi Presindo.

- Habeahan Pasaribu, R. T. (2020). Fulfillment of the restitution rights of human trafficking crime victims through a restorative justice approach in the criminal justice system in Indonesia. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 7(2), 504–515. <https://doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v7i2.1521>
- Hakim, L. (2020). Analisis ketidakefektifan prosedur penyelesaian hak restitusi bagi korban tindak pidana perdagangan manusia (trafficking). *Jurnal Kajian Ilmiah*, 20(1), 43–58. <https://doi.org/10.31599/jki.v20i1.69>
- Hartanto, W. T., & Fatmawati, N. F. O. (2025). Pemberian restitusi terhadap korban tindak pidana perdagangan orang terhadap pekerja migran Indonesia. *Aladalah: Jurnal Politik, Sosial, Hukum dan Humaniora*, 3(1), 307–323. <https://doi.org/10.59246/aladalah.v3i1.1145>
- Maryam, S., & Prasetyo, B. (2024). Implementasi restitusi bagi korban tindak pidana perdagangan orang. *Ranah Research: Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development*, 7(2), 953–961. <https://doi.org/10.38035/rrj.v7i2.1397>
- Marzuki, P. M. (2019). *Penelitian hukum* (Edisi revisi). Prenada Media Group.
- Moeljatno. (1987). *Asas-asas hukum pidana*. Bina Aksara.
- Muladi. (2000). *Hak asasi manusia, politik, dan sistem peradilan pidana*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Munawaroh, M. M., Artadi, I., & Sanusi, S. (2023). Hak restitusi bagi korban human trafficking. *Hukum Responsif*, 14(2), 89–102. <https://doi.org/10.33603/v14i2.8759>
- Nur, F. (2023). Upaya pemenuhan hak restitusi korban tindak pidana perdagangan orang pada tahap penuntutan. *Ulil Albab: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, 2(3), 156–170.
- Prodjodikoro, W. (2002). *Asas-asas hukum pidana di Indonesia*. PT Eresco.
- Ramadhan, M. P., & Sulistyanti, J. S. (2020). The geopolitics for preventing human trafficking in Indonesia: A lesson learned from maritime states. *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services*, 2(2), 145–162. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ijals.v2i2.37925>
- Saodana, S., Muchtar, S., & Azisa, N. (2023). Efektivitas hukum pemenuhan hak restitusi terhadap tindak pidana perdagangan orang di Kota Makassar. *Alauddin Law Development Journal*, 5(2), 424–435. <https://doi.org/10.24252/aldev.v5i2.35622>
- Sulistiani, L. (2022). Problematika hak restitusi korban pada tindak pidana yang diatur KUHP dan di luar KUHP. *Journal Bina Mulia Hukum*, 7(1), 81–101. <https://doi.org/10.23920/jbmh.v7i1.948>