



The Effectiveness of Law Enforcement In Uncovering Human Trafficking Cases For Organ Trade To Cambodia

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Abstract: A major crime violating laws and human rights is human trafficking for the organ sales goal. This crime is not limited to one nation but has become international involving Cambodia as a destination. As a victim source, Indonesia has controlled the ban on human trafficking in Law No. 21 of 2007, strengthened even more by Law No. 1 of 2023 and the Health Law No. 36 of 2009. Law enforcement implementation still presents several difficulties, though, including poor cross-border coordination, evidence collecting difficulties, and inadequate protection of witnesses and victims. Operating methodically by taking advantage of legal gaps and socioeconomic weaknesses in national and international systems, organ trafficking syndicates use To lower this crime, cross-border cooperation, law enforcement agency capacity building, and public awareness raising are absolutely vital. To lower the illicit demand for human organs, a legal and open organ donation system is also absolutely vital. The efficiency of law enforcement in exposing cases of human trafficking for organ sales to Cambodia is investigated in this qualitative study employing descriptive techniques. The findings show that although the legal system is strong, structural and operational difficulties still constitute main hurdles in the fight against this crime.

Keywords: Human Trafficking, Organ Trade, Law Enforcement.

INTRODUCTION

A major crime, human trafficking has long worried the world community including Indonesia. Apart from physical and sexual exploitation, this kind of crime has developed into more terrible forms including human trafficking for organ trade. This illegal activity involves transnational criminal networks functioning in highly ordered patterns, thus disclosure of it calls for cross-country cooperation. With most victims from Southeast Asian nations, including Indonesia (Nur Aulia & Risqy Kurniawan, 2023), Cambodia is regarded as one of the destination countries for this criminal practice.

Human organ trafficking violates human rights as well as the law. Usually, victims come from social and financial sensitive backgrounds. Offering high-paying employment or the promise of a better life overseas, offenders employ different strategies to find victims. Once in the target nation, victims sometimes endure physical and psychological violence and even have to give their organs. These statistics capture the major threat this crime presents to human security and safety (Wulandari et al., 2024).

Both legally and socially, the highly complicated question of buying and selling human organs generates different conflicts in society. Legally speaking, this act is obviously forbidden under Indonesian law, especially Law No. 36 of 2009 on Health. Under the legislative framework of this law, trade of human organs is categorised as an illegal act involving the deliberate removal or donation of organs, either voluntarily or under coercion, in exchange for material gain. This ban is not only normative but also accompanied by harsh criminal penalties for offenders shown to be involved in organ trafficking (Fadillah & Mahmud, 2023).

The Health Law's Article 64 paragraph (3) clearly states, without exception, that human organs and/or tissues cannot be sold under any pretext. This emphasises the state's rigorous attitude on safeguarding the integrity of the human body as part of human rights that ought not to be commercialised. Moreover, Article 192 of the same law lays severe penalties for anyone found guilty of purposefully trafficking human organs: a maximum prison sentence of ten years and a fine of up to one billion rupiah. These clauses provide the legal foundation for law enforcement officials to act forcefully against offenders compromising humanitarian values and human dignity (Angela et al., 2024).

From a sociological standpoint, the phenomena of human organ trade has a more general and deeper significance since it affects not only legality but also social and economic conditions of society. Practically, this act is usually carried out by people driven by extreme poverty who are ready to sell their organs in a desperate attempt at survival or to cover pressing financial difficulties. Socially, the organ trade is the voluntary or under pressure transfer or transplantation of human organs done in order to acquire either material or non-material advantage. This is thus not only a legal matter but also one that reflects the unstable social structures and economic inequalities of society (Lelet, 2021).

An individual's psychological state is greatly shaped by social pressure from family, friends, or even structural challenges like restricted access to healthcare and education; this often drives them towards the desperate decision of selling their organs. This phenomena usually affects underprivileged areas where people believe they have no other reasonable choice except to participate in illicit trade to cover their daily needs. In this regard, human organ trafficking cannot be divorced from the larger reality of social injustice that still exists in many nations, particularly in developing nations like Indonesia. Thus, the organ trade has come to represent structural inequality resulting from an unequal economic system and wealth distribution (Dhea Shabrina "Ishmah et al., 2023").

International expert Yosuke Shimazono, quoted by Novita (2025), claims that although the supply of legally accessible organs is still rather limited, a great demand from patients needing transplants drives the global human organ trade. This disparity presents a chance for transnational black-market networks to operate using advanced techniques challenging for authorities to detect. Weak law enforcement in some areas combined with the great demand make the organ trade a very profitable illegal activity for traffickers. To destroy these progressively widespread organ trafficking networks, governments and law enforcement authorities face a great difficulty in improving both national and worldwide coordination.

Under Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking, the crime of human trafficking is firmly controlled in the Indonesian legal scene. Any person engaged in the recruitment, transportation, harbouring, transfer, or receipt of a person through threats of violence, abuse of power, or deception for the purpose of exploitation,

including organ removal, can be subject to criminal penalties according Article 2, paragraph (1). This clause gives law enforcement legal basis for managing human trafficking cases involving organ sales.

Because transnational criminal networks are involved, the trafficking of people for organ sales to Cambodia has generated great concern. Perpetrators employ highly sophisticated techniques involving several actors, including those organising the organ trade in the destination countries and recruiters in the victims' home countries. This suggests that syndicates of organ trafficking run methodically, taking advantage of legal gaps and inadequate monitoring systems all around different countries (Ab Abdullah & Fatriansyah, 2022).

Since Cambodia is regarded as one of the main centres of such illicit activity, it has come under attention in cases of organ trafficking. Among the elements facilitating the operations of trafficking networks are its strategic geographical location and weak local law enforcement. Under threats of violence or great financial difficulty, victims in several documented cases were forced into selling their kidneys or other organs. Often left without sufficient medical attention after their organs were removed, victims were abandoned (Novita, 2025).

Law enforcement initiatives in Indonesia against human trafficking including organ sales have not always been successful. Law No. 21 of 2007 offers a strong legal basis, yet ground implementation suffers several difficulties. Law enforcement agencies' coordination both nationally and internationally is sometimes less than ideal. Tracking transnational networks that run under covert operations and change locations is a regular challenge for field officers.

Authorities sometimes need help from foreign institutions like Interpol or UN agencies aimed at combating human trafficking during the investigation process. Given the transborder character of this crime, international cooperation is absolutely vital. Different legal systems and limited resources, however, can impede investigations and postpone efforts at victim rescue as well as prosecution of offenders (Novita, 2025).

Furthermore, occasionally law enforcement finds it difficult to obtain enough evidence. Usually working in secret, traffickers use hard to track advanced communication technologies. Many of the rescued victims have great trauma and are reluctant to testify. This further mazes the legal process and influences law enforcement's efficacy (Wulandari et al., 2024).

Actually, both nationally and internationally, legal rules pertaining to human trafficking for the aim of organ removal are rather established. Complementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, also known as the Palermo Protocol, many nations, including Indonesia and Cambodia, have adopted the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children internationally. Nonetheless, different national policies lead to often contradictory application of this protocol (Novita, 2025).

Identification of victims presents a special difficulty in these situations. Many times, victims of organ trafficking are illegal immigrants to the destination countries. They might have come in illegally or had traffickers falsify their identities. Usually left without any attention or care from local authorities, these victims are left in worsening health after organ removal. This scenario shows how susceptible victims are inside syndicates of organ trafficking.

Successful investigations of cases expose the presence of some dishonest people abusing their positions to safeguard networks of organ trafficking. This makes extensive investigations challenging for field officers. Further complicating tracking efforts are some offenders discovered to have access to networks for identity forging and false documentation. Accurate and combined cross-country data will help law enforcement to effectively handle organ trafficking cases involving Cambodia. Furthermore, officers' knowledge of the changing

strategies used by organ traffickers has to be raised. Strengthening cross-border cooperation will help to address crimes involving several players across different countries.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was carried out using a descriptive approach and qualitative methodology to investigate how well law enforcement finds cases of human trafficking involving organ sales to Cambodia. The study stresses a thorough knowledge of the legal and social events involved, including national and international rules, as well as the several difficulties faced by authorities in managing such transnational crimes, thus a qualitative approach was selected. The relevant legal frameworks, the application of law enforcement, and the challenges in handling these cases are systematically and precisely covered using the descriptive approach.

Comprehensive literature review was the method of data collecting applied. This included a study of many legal sources including Law No. 21 of 2007, Law No. 1 of 2023, the Health Law No. 36 of 2009, the Palermo Protocol, as well as literature and journal articles concerning human trafficking and illegal organ transplants. Legal records, official case reports, and legislative rules at both national and international levels also provided secondary material. Following data collecting, a qualitative study using methods including data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing techniques was carried out to produce valid and thorough results about the efficacy of law enforcement in handling human trafficking cases for organ sales to Cambodia.

DISCUSSION

Regulation of Human Trafficking for the Sale of Human Organs

Under the framework of a constitutional state grounded on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945), the fundamental basis in government administration is social justice for all Indonesian people. Specifically stating that one of the objectives of establishing the state is to achieve social justice, promote world peace, and guarantee the fundamental rights of every citizen regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion, or social group, the preamble of the UUD NRI 1945 Aiming to build a fair and rich society based on Pancasila (Akmaliyah Rachman & Aida, 2023), men and women are thus given equal possibilities in all spheres of social, national, and state life.

Indonesia has maintained the UUD NRI 1945 as its constitutional basis since the declaration of independence on August 17, 1945, not only to control the framework of government but also to uphold the values of respecting human dignity as creations of Almighty God. The fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the UUD NRI 1945 states that the nation's goal is to protect all Indonesian people and the entire homeland, to advance public welfare, to educate the nation's life, and to help to contribute to world order based on independence, enduring peace, and social justice. This shows that the government protects the fundamental rights of its people, including women, children, and other vulnerable groups, not only as a political tool but also as a defender of them (Mandagi, 2021).

A fundamental human right, the right to protection and a dignified life has to be maintained by the government under constitutional obligation. As the fourth paragraph of the Preamble notes, the state has to make sure each person has access to a decent, healthy, safe, and dignified life. Under no conditions, including natural disasters, economic crises, or worldwide threats like human trafficking, this right cannot be diminished. Women are naturally part of society and thus entitled to these rights; the government is therefore obliged to ensure in a fair and proportionate manner their legal, social, economic, and cultural protection (Jaya et al., 2021).

Practically, though, there are still major obstacles endangering women's rights, one of which is the pervasive problem of human trafficking. While the UUD NRI 1945 offers a strong

basis for citizen protection, reality on the ground reveals that millions of women, especially those from underprivileged and less educated backgrounds, are compelled to migrate to other countries as migrant workers. Conversely, for purposes including sexual exploitation, forced labour, child marriage, and other kinds of abuse, many women and children become victims of human trafficking right within Indonesia. When weighed against the admirable objectives of the government as expressed in the Preamble to the UUD NRI 1945 (Ab Abdullah & Fatriansyah, 2022), this phenomena is a sad irony.

Whether in the context of labour or sexual relationships, human trafficking is a multidimensional issue including elements of coercion, violence, fraud, and exploitation. Farhana (2018) claims that although they are most susceptible group to such exploitation, human trafficking is not limited to children. This crime seriously violates human rights and runs against the moral standards of the Indonesian country embodied in the UUD NRI 1945. Unfortunately, low public legal awareness, inadequate law enforcement, and socioeconomic inequalities help to explain why human trafficking persists and finds difficulty being eradicated.

Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Criminal Act of Human Trafficking (UUTPPO) is one of the several legal rules Indonesia has developed as a state run under laws to guard its people from the threat of human trafficking. Still, the execution of this law is not ideal, especially in relation to victim rescue, prevention, and prosecution. A system that is not yet totally responsive to the needs of women and children causes many victims to lack sufficient physical or psychological protection. Strong social stigma also sometimes prevents victims from sharing their experiences or results in more discrimination when they get back home. This suggests that initiatives to satisfy victims' rights still do not entirely coincide with the moral principles stated in the Preamble of the United Nations 1945.

Human organ and tissue trafficking is a major crime breaking moral standards, legal rules, and human rights. This practice is clearly forbidden in Indonesia by several laws and rules meant to uphold every person's physical integrity and dignity. Such bans represent not only the state's will to protect public health but also its larger attempt to stop human trafficking using the human body for profit. Consequently, the control of the sale of human organs is covered in several clauses of the relevant positive laws (Fadillah & Mahmud, 2023). The Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) theoretically has not specifically controlled the ban on the sale of human organs. Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning Amendments to the Indonesian Penal Code was passed, nevertheless, in response to changing conditions and the rising demand for more thorough legal protection. This legislation comprises particular clauses addressing the criminal activity of purchasing and selling human organs, tissues, and blood products. Among these is Article 345 paragraph (1), which notes (Putri Setiawan, 2024):

1. "Any person who, for any reason, engages in the trade of human organs or tissues shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI, amounting to IDR 2 billion"; or "any person who trades human blood shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV, amounting to IDR 200 million."
2. Article 346 of Law No. 1 of 2023 controls the ban of commercialisation in medical operations including organ transplantation and blood transfusion. "Any person who engage in commercialisation in the implementation of human organ or tissue transplantation or human blood transfusion shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of five (five) years or a fine of up to category V, which is IDR 500 million," the article says. The second paragraph of this paper underlines that these kinds of operations could be carried out only for humanitarian reasons, not for profit. This clause makes it abundantly evident that any kind of exploitation whereby the human body is considered a commercial commodity violates the law seriously (Angela et al., 2024).

Conversely, strict clauses forbidding the sale of human organs and tissues abound in Law No. 36 of 2009 on Health. “Organs and tissues as referred to in paragraph (1) are prohibited from being commercialised or sold under any circumstances,” the Health Law’s article 124 paragraph (3) says. This ban is absolute and leaves no possibility for interpretation that would let commercial exchanges involving human organs. It also shows the government’s great will to preserve medical ethics and human values in the way healthcare services, including organ transplanting, are provided (Ab Abdullah & Fatriansyah, 2022).

The Health Law’s Article 432 lists fines for those involved in illicit organ or tissue transplanting related activities. Paragraph (1) says: “Any person who performs organ or tissue transplantation as referred to in Article 124 paragraph (3) may be sentenced to a maximum of 5 (five) years in prison or fined up to IDR 500 million.” Paragraph (2) meanwhile adds: “Any person who knowingly engages in the sale of organs or tissues under any circumstances, as referred to in Article 124 paragraph (3), may be sentenced to a maximum of 7 (seven) years in prison or fined up to IDR 2 billion”. These clauses show that the Health Law not only forbids such activities but also imposes severe legal consequences on offenders (Fadillah & Mahmud, 2023).

Legally speaking, the act of selling human organs belongs in the category of human trafficking since it involves exploitation for financial advantage. In this regard, victims are sometimes driven or convinced into giving their organs in return for cash or other incentives. Such behaviours have great negative effects and dehumanising power, thus they have to be eliminated by forceful legal actions. Therefore, control of organ trafficking is not only a public health concern but also closely related to protection of human rights and anti-trafficking initiatives (Nur Aulia & Risqy Kurniawan, 2023).

Law enforcement authorities like the police and prosecutors can apply the legal principle of *concursum delictorum* or cumulative charges to properly enforce the law, so allowing offenders to be prosecuted under several legal provisions should all criminal elements be fulfilled. The offender might be charged under both Article 345 of Law No. 1 of 2023 and Article 432 paragraph (2) of the Health Law, for example, if a case satisfies both criteria. This strategy can improve the deterrent power and provide victims and the public more justice (Novita, 2025).

Furthermore indispensable in this situation is the application of the legal principle *lex specialis derogat legi generali*. This principle implies that particular laws supersede more general ones. Stated differently, clauses in the Health Law, as a special law, take first place over those in the Penal Code or Law No. 1 of 2023, which are regarded as general laws (Angela et al., 2024). Still, in practice, researchers might still use articles from both rules as long as their legal components satisfy themselves. This guarantees that, in line with the seriousness of the offence, every criminal deed involving the sale of human organs can be prosecuted to the utmost degree of the law.

Effectiveness of Law Enforcement in Revealing Human Trafficking Cases Aimed at the Sale of Human Organs to Cambodia

Human organ trafficking is a quite complicated criminal activity involving worldwide networks. Especially concerning are cases of human trafficking aimed at organ sales to Cambodia. Usually, groups of organised syndicates using victims’ social or financial weakness carry out these crimes. Although offenders sometimes promise better living conditions or high-paying employment, victims are rather forced into giving their organs under threat or violence. Rising black market organ demand, especially for kidneys, fuel illegal activity (Akmaliyah Rachman & Aida, 2023). This phenomena affects not only Indonesia but also other nations, especially South-east Asia. Because of legal gaps and poor monitoring, Cambodia, a destination country, is known as a hotspot for illegal organ transplants. According to estimates

by international organisations, illegal methods account for almost 5% of all organ transplants performed globally. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has outlawed organ trafficking since 1987; yet, these cases still exist (Lelet, 2021).

Human trafficking cases involving organ sales have been found in Indonesia on several times. Usually from underprivileged backgrounds, victims are easily misled by traffickers. Many times, victims come from rural areas with poor information access. The criminals' strategies have evolved to include forging identity documents and hiring via illegal labour agents, among more complex ones. This suggests that these criminal syndicates have large, orderly systems (Mandagi, 2021). One well-known case from 2024 concerned an Indonesian victim kidnapped to Cambodia. An illegal labour agent assured the victim of a job in the service industry. Once in Cambodia, the victim was imprisoned, compelled to have medical tests, and then paid money for a kidney.

Resistance was discouraged by psychological and physical coercion. After a victim escaped and reported the matter, Cambodian authorities came upon the case (Mandagi, 2021). But the victim's return to Indonesia ran across legal difficulties. The authorities of Cambodia classified the person as an illegal immigrant and refrained from immediately deportation. Indonesia insisted, meanwhile, that the victim be considered a victim of trafficking instead of a lawbreaker. The victim was eventually repatriated and given psychological support by BP2MI after intensive diplomacy. This case emphasises the need of quick, coordinated bilateral initiatives to control transnational organ-traffic situations (Putri Setiawan, 2024). Because of jurisdictional differences, the offenders in that case have not been completely identified.

Many are foreign nationals living in Cambodia under false identities. Interpol tracks these offenders, but notable advancement has not been recorded. Traversers will keep using legal gaps between nations without more thorough worldwide cooperation (Kristin et al., 2022). Legal systems addressing organ trafficking in Indonesia include Law No. 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking (UU PTPPO), which expressly forbids all types of human exploitation, including organ trafficking. Furthermore providing a more particular legal basis against organ sales is Law No. 1 of 2023. Anyone engaged in the trade of human organs could face up to seven years in prison and a fine of up to IDR 2 billion according Article 345 of Law No. 1 of 2023.

These legal clauses notwithstanding still difficult implementation. Since these crimes are often covert and worldwide, one challenge is determining victims and offenders. Threats or intimidation often cause victims great fear when they come forward. Further compromising case handling is inadequate inter-agency coordination (Jaya et al., 2021). Some cases that have been solved show that jurisdictional variations between origin, transit, and destination countries still make law enforcement difficult to prosecute important personalities. Extensive and prosecution call for inter-country cooperation when victims from Indonesia are exploited in Cambodia; this is usually slow and bureaucratic (Jaya et al., 2021).

Bad inter-agency coordination is one of the main difficulties in implementing laws against organ trafficking to Cambodia. In Indonesia, handling these cases calls for police, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, BP2MI, and diplomatic missions. Response to reports suffers from lack of coordination and synergy. Moreover, law enforcement sometimes lacks specific rules for organ trafficking cases, leading to inadequate overall strategies. Legal systems and language barriers in Cambodia complicate evidence collecting. Authorities there frequently find it difficult to obtain victim records, particularly in cases whereby victims have been relocated several times by traffickers (Ab Abdullah & Fatriansyah, 2022).

Lack of victim protection systems and witness policies adds still another challenge. Many victims avoid testifying because of concern about criminal networks. Some find ongoing threats upon getting back to Indonesia. Lack of sufficient security guarantees causes victims to remain silent, so impeding investigations and resulting case disappearance without closure.

Nonetheless, the exposure of syndicated operations and important players depends critically on victims' testimony (Angela et al., 2024). Legal differences between Indonesia and Cambodia likewise hinder justice. Although Indonesia forbids organ trafficking outright, laws in Cambodia have flaws that allow criminals to take advantage of. Some offenders make victims difficult to find or repatriate by using lax monitoring zones or corrupt officials who help create documents. This emphasises how urgently harmonised laws and more intense bilateral cooperation are needed to fight cross-border organ trafficking (Jaya et al., 2021).

Not only does the Indonesian government violate national law, but it also shows great dedication to addressing this transnational crime of human organ trafficking, so violating human dignity. Medical ethics, health law, and human rights are violated by this crime, which calls for a thorough, coordinated response to guard people and discourage behaviour. Government policies have to change alongside sophisticated trafficking methods involving international syndicates, corrupt doctors, and bureaucrats abusing legal gaps for personal benefit (Amashya et al., 2022).

Adoption of Law No. 1 of 2023, with important clauses like Articles 345 and 346, marks a significant action taken by the government. Article 345 imposes a seven-year maximum sentence and fines up to IDR 2.5 billion for anyone found to have traded organs including kidneys, liver, or eyes. The fines for human blood trafficking run up to three years or IDR 200 million. Article 346 fines those who commercialise organ or blood transportation without humanitarian justification with up to five years' imprisonment or a fine of IDR 500 million. These rules seek to close legal gaps that criminals once used under the cover of medical or humanitarian intent. They support law enforcement's mandate to look at, punish, and discourage traffickers (Angela et al., 2024). Still, passing laws is insufficient without public knowledge and education. Many Indonesians still have not completely grasped the grave moral, psychological, legal, and physical repercussions of organ trafficking.

Under cooperation with educational institutions, NGOs, and religious leaders, the government has thus started awareness campaigns through official websites like Hukumonline, mass media, and legal outreach programmes. These initiatives seek to educate people of the law and stop them from being drawn in by syndicates promising big payback for organs (Fadillah & Mahmud, 2023). To further control all organ transplant operations inside Indonesia, the government has also closely coordinated healthcare facilities, public and private hospitals as well as professional medical organisations including the Indonesian Medical Association (IDI) and the Indonesian National Nurses Association (PPGI).

This initiative results from the difficulty law enforcement finds in identifying many illegal organ trade cases that pass under the cover of apparently legitimate healthcare treatments. This coordination aims to build a transparent reporting system, verify donor and recipient data, and guarantee that all transplant operations are carried out in line with medical standards and current legal rules, so excluding unethical people from using the healthcare system for illicit uses (Amashya et al., 2022). The government has created a more ordered, contemporary, and open organ transplant system to stop illicit organ trade. Supported by confirmed medical professionals, this system consists of just licenced hospitals running under tight standards. It is meant to guarantee that organ donation and reception procedures are voluntary, safe, and legally compliant, so avoiding possible exploitation of donors, especially those from underprivileged groups like the poor, who might be drawn by big financial offers. Furthermore, the system facilitates simpler tracking of donor and recipient histories, so enabling the government to more closely monitor and assess how organ donation policies are applied on the ground (Amashya et al., 2022).

The government also makes another preventive action by raising public involvement in voluntary organ donation campaigns. Lack of public knowledge about legal organ donation is one of the main causes of the rampant illegal organ trade since it results in a situation whereby

the demand for organs much exceeds the official supply, so providing chances for the black market to flourish. Together with non-governmental organisations and healthcare facilities, the government keeps pushing voluntary organ donation campaigns to handle this problem. These initiatives guarantee legal protection for donors so they do not fear exploitation or legal or financial damage as a result of their honourable decision to donate organs and offer thorough knowledge about the life-saving benefits of organ donation (Wulandari et al., 2024). The government has created the Task Force on Human Organ and Tissue Transplantation (Satgas TPPO), in line with a more efficient legal enforcement plan, in charge of tracking, investigating, and reacting to any signs of illicit human organ trade all around Indonesia. Working together, members of this task force, which consists of police, prosecutors, the Ministry of Health, anti-corruption agencies, represent different pertinent institutions, that help to expose criminal networks engaged in the organ trade. Whether as witnesses or victims of such crimes, the task force is also charged with safeguarding victims of organ trafficking, helping to restore their physical and mental health, and supporting them through the legal process (Novita, 2025).

The TPPO Task Force has so far successfully located sites of illegal operations, arrested several important offenders in networks of illegal organ trade, and repatriated scores of victims who had been victims of organ trafficking. These results show that the law enforcement initiatives of the government in this field have started to show actual benefits. Still, there are difficulties, particularly in proving their involvement directly since many offenders employ highly sophisticated techniques including fake documents and the participation of people in high-ranking bureaucratic or political positions, which complicates efforts. Thus, it is imperative to improve the capacity of law enforcement officials, both in terms of investigative technology and integrity, so they are not readily influenced by political power or business interests (Wulandari et al., 2024).

Conversely, the government has instituted changes to the national legal system, including a revision of the Criminal Code (KUHP), which has come to pass with the new Draft Criminal Code (RUU KUHP). This revision is a component of more general national legal reforms meant to be more progressive and sensitive to modern society dynamics and advancements. While also adjusting to the developments in technology, globalisation, and emerging legal challenges including transnational crimes, cybercrime, and human trafficking, including the trafficking of human organs, which has become a major concern in recent years, the new Criminal Code aims to reorganise the national criminal justice system to better reflect the principles of justice, transparency, and human rights protection, while also reflecting. Resulting from the revision of the Criminal Code, Law No. 1 of 2023 aims to combine the several criminal laws that have been dispersed over different rules, so producing a more harmonic, accessible, and enforceable legal system.

Traditionally, overlapping or even contradictory laws sometimes hampered law enforcement initiatives. By means of this integration, the government seeks to provide better legal protection to society, especially to groups vulnerable to crimes like human organ trafficking, by means of greater legal certainty and law enforcement effectiveness enhancement (Angela et al., 2024). Law No. 1 of 2023 also stresses stronger legal protection principles, including the principle of restorative justice, which focuses not only on punishing offenders but also on restoring the victim's condition, rehabilitating the offender, and so promoting reconciliation between the two. This strategy goes beyond a punitive justice model to one that upholds human dignity, particularly important in cases of organ trafficking, where victims sometimes suffer severe psychological and physical trauma. To completely recover and start regular life following such crimes, victims need multidimensional support, legal, medical, financial, and social (Fadillah & Mahmud, 2023).

The government understands that addressing illegal organ trafficking calls for all parties, government institutions, non-governmental organisations, and civil society, because it affects legal, health, human rights, moral, and ethical aspects and cannot be done in isolation or via sectoral approaches. To jointly create comprehensive solutions for the increasingly complicated problem of organ trafficking, the government has thus opened venues for communication and cooperation among many stakeholders, including NGOs, academics, religious leaders, and the media. In this sense, public involvement is absolutely vital since communities front lines of preventing such crimes in their own surroundings (Amashya et al., 2022). From legislative changes, law enforcement capacity building, public legal education, cross-sector coordination, to the creation of special task forces, the several actions taken by the Indonesian government, reflects its great will to uphold the law and safeguard its people from crimes that compromise human dignity.

Still, there are difficulties, particularly with regard to grassroots implementation since not every area has equal ability to regularly and successfully enforce legal rules. Thus, the central government has to keep fully supporting local governments, including funding, human resource training, and monitoring, so that policies can be implemented consistently all around Indonesia (Wulandari et al., 2024). The several initiatives described above help one to understand that the Indonesian government has taken thorough and coordinated actions to solve the difficulties in implementing laws pertaining to the criminal activity of organ trafficking. These steps comprise enhancing legal systems by means of stricter rules, increasing public awareness by means of education and outreach, creating a legal and open organ transplant system, assembling specialised task forces, and guaranteeing strong cross-sector coordination. All of these initiatives seek to establish a legal environment that not only discourages offenders but also offers maximum legal protection to the public, especially to vulnerable groups at risk of becoming victims of organ trafficking, so enabling Indonesia to become a safer, fairer, and more respectable country in preserving justice and human rights.

CONCLUSION

The control of criminal activities connected to human trafficking for the sale of human organs reveals that Indonesia already possesses a rather complete legal system to fight such crimes. With fines of up to IDR 2 billion and penalties of up to seven years in prison, Law No. 1 of 2023, a reform of the Criminal Code (KUHP), marks a major step in enhancing legal sanctions against offenders of organ trafficking. Furthermore providing strong legal bases for safeguarding victims' rights and preserving the integrity of the healthcare system from exploitative practices are the Health Law and the Law on the Eradication of Human Trafficking. These several laws support the government's position that human organ trafficking not only violates laws but also a major transgression of fundamental human rights and dignity. Notwithstanding the strength of the legal system, ground-based implementation still presents many difficulties, especially in terms of inter-agency coordination, cross-border law enforcement, witness protection, and public awareness. Cases of organ trafficking to Cambodia draw attention to the complexity of transnational crimes involving coordinated syndicates and those abusing legal gaps. Stronger synergy between institutions, better international cooperation, and preventative initiatives including public education and the creation of an open and legal organ donation system are thus much needed. Indonesia can properly fight human organ trafficking and safeguard its people from such exploitation only by using a comprehensive strategy and great dedication among all the stakeholders.

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