

Analysis Of Asean's Operating Principles In Addressing Bride Trafficking Cases In Southeast Asia: A Case Study Of Vietnam And Indonesia

Yolanda Putri Aulia¹, Made Panji Teguh Santoso²

¹ Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia. Email: 2110631260056@student.unsika.ac.id

² Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia. Email: madesantoso@staff.unsika.ac.id

Abstract: *Bride trafficking in Southeast Asia presents a multifaceted challenge that demands a comprehensive response. Evaluating ASEAN's performance against the eight criteria outlined by Hugh Miall and Christopher Michell (1999) becomes crucial in assessing its effectiveness in addressing this issue. This research delves into the socioeconomic, legal, and human rights dimensions of bride trafficking, shedding light on the complexities involved. Through a qualitative and descriptive analysis, the study examines existing legal frameworks, the impacts on victims, and the role of ASEAN in facilitating regional cooperation. By scrutinizing ASEAN's actions against the criteria of Impartiality, Mutuality, Sustainability, Complementary, Reflexivity, Consistency, Accountability, and Universality, this research aims to determine whether ASEAN's interventions align with international standards and effectively address the root causes and consequences of bride trafficking in the region. Ultimately, this study contributes to the ongoing discourse on bride trafficking and underscores the importance of ASEAN's role in combatting this egregious violation of human rights*



Keywords: Bride Trafficking, ASEAN, Human Rights

1. Introduction

Human trafficking is a complex issue and a serious crime that goes against international law. The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Crime (UNTOC) has a detailed definition and set of protocols for human trafficking in Article 3(2). In Indonesia, for example, they have ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, through Law Number 14 of 2009. Which supplements the UNTOC. This shows their commitment to addressing this issue. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) plays a pivotal role in addressing

transnational crimes within the region, including the alarming issue of bride trafficking. Defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of individuals for the purpose of forced marriage, bride trafficking is a grave violation of human rights prevalent across Southeast Asia. Within this context, it is imperative to analyze ASEAN's principles and mechanisms in combating bride trafficking, focusing on case studies from Vietnam and Indonesia. Before delving into the intricacies of ASEAN's involvement, it is essential to define the key terms under discussion. Conflicts in this context refer to social, economic, or political tensions arising from the exploitation and trafficking of individuals, particularly women and girls, for forced marriages. Meanwhile, transnational crimes encompass illicit activities that transcend national borders, posing significant challenges to law enforcement and regional stability. Bride trafficking, as a form of transnational crime, involves the exploitation and coercion of individuals, predominantly women, into forced marriages, often across international borders.

ASEAN, as a regional organization comprising ten member states, holds a central role in addressing transnational issues and fostering cooperation among its members. The association's commitment to

promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the region underscores its responsibility to tackle crimes such as bride trafficking. Through various mechanisms, including the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint and the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP), ASEAN strives to enhance regional collaboration, strengthen legal frameworks, and protect the rights of vulnerable individuals. Given the cross-border nature of bride trafficking and its detrimental impact on human dignity and security, ASEAN's engagement in combating this crime is crucial.

The urgency for ASEAN's involvement in addressing bride trafficking stems from its pervasive and detrimental effects on individuals, communities, and the region's socio-economic fabric. As a violation of human rights and dignity, bride trafficking perpetuates cycles of exploitation, undermines social cohesion, and threatens regional stability. Moreover, the interconnectedness of ASEAN member states necessitates a coordinated and concerted effort to combat this transnational crime effectively. By leveraging its collective strength, resources, and mechanisms, ASEAN can enhance prevention, protection, and prosecution measures, thereby safeguarding the rights and well-being of individuals vulnerable to bride trafficking. As such, the analysis of ASEAN's principles and actions in addressing bride trafficking in Vietnam and Indonesia offers valuable insights into the association's role in promoting security, justice, and human rights in Southeast Asia.

In Southeast Asia, bride trafficking presents a complex challenge. Defined as the illegal trade of women for forced marriages, it violates human rights and perpetuates gender-based violence. ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, plays a pivotal role in addressing such transnational crimes. Its principles of mutual respect, non-interference, and cooperation are crucial in combating bride trafficking. By fostering regional collaboration, ASEAN aims to enhance law enforcement, protect victims, and promote gender equality. The urgency for ASEAN's involvement stems from the pervasive nature of bride trafficking and its impact on regional stability and human rights. Therefore, ASEAN's proactive engagement is essential to effectively tackle this issue and uphold the principles of justice and human dignity.

2. Method

The research methodology employed in this discussion adopts a qualitative approach with a descriptive orientation. This methodology is chosen to delve into a comprehensive understanding of ASEAN's role in addressing bride trafficking issues in Southeast Asia. By utilizing a qualitative approach, this study aims to explore in greater detail the complexities and dynamics of bride trafficking cases, as well as to better comprehend the impact and effectiveness of ASEAN interventions. The first step of this research involves meticulous data selection. The author carefully chooses relevant and reliable sources, including scholarly journals, official ASEAN websites, humanitarian aid reports, and other trustworthy sources. By scrutinizing literature through literature review, the author ensures that the primary data used in this study is highly accurate and reliable.

The research process is conducted from various sources, including issues of human trafficking, conflict management, and peace. The information gathered from this literature provides the foundation for an in-depth understanding of the context of the challenges faced by Southeast Asia and the role of ASEAN in addressing these issues. Specifically, the researcher establishes a strong theoretical framework for further analysis of the statements and positions found in the literature. After the selection of information, the researcher moves on to the ideation and reformulation stage. This involves paraphrasing the information found in the literature in the researcher's own words, avoiding plagiarism and ensuring that the researcher's understanding is clearly reflected in the writing. The paraphrasing process incorporates

information and forms personal opinions on the issues under consideration. As a next step, the author interprets the obtained information into a conceptual framework.

In this regard, the author employs a security and peace perspective to guide further discussion. This perspective is deemed crucial considering ASEAN's close association with the maintenance of national peace and security. Data interpretation is conducted carefully, seeking connections between the information found and the constructed framework of thinking. Finally, the researcher organizes the relationships between variables in the discussion of conflict management. This requires a deeper analysis of how ASEAN attempts to manage and resolve bride trafficking, identifying strategies and tactics, and assessing their impact on the field situation. The aim of this process is to identify the specific contributions of ASEAN's standard working principles towards achieving the goal of eradicating bride trafficking.

3. Result and discussion

Concept of transnational crime, transnational crime or transnational crime is a global threat because it shows human monility without any time and space restrictions. The concept of transnational crime was first introduced at the United Nations (UN) meeting in 1990 at the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Forms of transnational crime include terrorism, money laundering, maritime piracy, cultural heritage theft, human smuggling, cybercrime, corruption, drug trafficking, illegal arms trafficking, and human trafficking. Transnational crimes are generally committed by lawbreakers by breaking the law in two or more countries, transnational crimes are also carried out in an organized manner. Therefore, prevention efforts need to be carried out by many actors and organized as well. The researcher raised this concept because it is needed for the researcher's analysis of the efforts that can be made by Vietnam and Indonesia in overcoming this problem, and the need for a third party in this problem, namely ASEAN to immediately resolve this very critical issue.

3.1. ASEAN's Role

ASEAN as a regional organization in the Southeast Asian region has a crucial role in the occurrence of bride trafficking cases, ASEAN is responsible for issuing:

1. ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP). This convention is made to be legally binding and requires all member states to cooperate in preventing, prosecuting, and punishing human trafficking, and most importantly protecting victims. Because to eradicate bride trafficking, it requires maximum efforts from all member countries, not just some countries that participate.
2. Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC). This meeting was initiated by ASEAN as a means of communication for member states to provide the best solution regarding the resolution of this annual problem.
3. Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Among Like-minded ASEAN Member Countries (ASEAN MLAT). This is a treaty agreed by several ASEAN member countries to provide mutual legal assistance in handling crimes across national borders. In addition, this agreement was established to strengthen cooperation between ASEAN countries in combating transnational crimes, by providing mutual legal assistance in the form of information, evidence, and execution of court decisions that have permanent legal force.
4. and, ASEAN Association of Chiefs of Police (ASEANAPOL). Is a regional police organization established to enhance cooperation among police in ASEAN countries in combating transnational crimes and enhancing regional security.

3.2. Mechanism of Conflict Management in Bride Trafficking in Vietnam and Indonesia

The control of bride-trafficking management in Vietnam and Indonesia raises the issue of the multifaceted challenge, which needs strategic and coordinated efforts to handle effectively. Bride trafficking showcases the illegal trade of women for forced marriages—a very complex issue soaked in socio-economic and cultural dimensions. To cope with this challenge, being a regional union that declares the intention of standing for peace, stability, and cooperation, ASEAN takes one of the central roles in such cases of transnational crimes. Cooperation and mutual assistance between the member states will further be guided by ASEAN principles on addressing the challenge of bride trafficking. ASEAN creates room for dialogue and collaboration among the diverse member nations to strategize effectively in designing measures unique to each country. Specific knowledge, best practices, and resources will be shared through the various platforms that ASEAN sets up, such as regional meetings, working committees, or any collaborative programs to boost joint efforts in fighting bride trafficking.

Moreover, ASEAN recognizes the paramount need to address the root causes of bride trafficking, such as poverty, gender inequality, and lack of education. For this reason, the approach of ASEAN to conflict management goes beyond law enforcement to preventing measures intended to assist in the elimination of underlying vulnerabilities. In this role—promoting programs aimed at economic empowerment, gender equality, and education—ASEAN will try, more than anything else, to level the playing field where people, more so women and girls, are less likely to be vulnerable to exploitation or trafficking. Bride trafficking is rampant in Vietnam and Indonesia; therefore, it requires coordinated action in each country and between countries in this region. Tricky nature of the crime requires comprehensive approaches involving national governments and regional structures like ASEAN. ASEAN serves as a channel for exchange, information sharing, and collaborative efforts to strengthen law enforcement capacities and legal frameworks as a way to effectively address bride trafficking. Through dialogue and joint operations among the member states, ASEAN is an instrument through which best practices, intelligence, and resources are shared to enable a collective response toward this transnational issue.

Moreover, ASEAN member states appreciate the importance of an all-round support system for bride trafficking victims. These help in different ways, such as in terms of rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims into society and ensuring justice. Pooling resources and expertise among ASEAN-member states will, therefore, be the key to an all-rounded and more effective support system for the victims in addressing their immediate and direct suffering and at the same long-term solutions. This type of approach manifests ASEAN's commitment to the abidance by human rights and the promotion of individual well-being in the face of such hideous crimes across Southeast Asia. In addition, ASEAN emphasizes the necessity of eliminating the root causes for bride trafficking itself by promoting preventive measures. The organization recognizes poverty, gender inequality, and lack of education as a possible background for vulnerabilities towards further trafficking in general, and in this case, also towards bride trafficking. This understanding leads to the promotion of initiatives that will tackle those issues. Therefore, such measures as economic development, the empowerment of women, and awareness are promoted by the organization. ASEAN seeks to address such structural inequality that these people are exposed to through strategies focusing on economic development, empowerment of women, and concurrently raising awareness that will do away with the conditions facilitating the practice. Through such regional cooperation, the ASEAN-member states look to utilize their combined resources and expertise in order to maximize the impact of such targeted interventions in addressing the multidimensional aspects of bride trafficking comprehensively.

Furthermore, ASEAN also encourages the engagement of NGOs, civil society, and other stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of conflict management activities. Putting emphasis on fostering partnerships and dialogue, ASEAN is involved in exchanging best practices, innovative practices, and resources toward solving the issue of bride trafficking more effectively. Further, ASEAN encourages states to become

parties to and implement relevant international conventions and protocols to develop a more powerful legal framework regarding the issue of bride trafficking, which will ensure accountability for the criminals. Further still, ASEAN promotes the causes of preventive measures that aim to deal with the root causes of bride trafficking, such as poverty, gender inequality, and education disparities. By promoting economic empowerment and gender equality and conducting informative campaigns, ASEAN tries to reduce the vulnerabilities that are being exploited by the traffickers. With collective efforts from the region, all ASEAN countries can combine their resources and expertise with each other and can deliver intensive interventions point-to-point to cover all aspects relevant to bride trafficking.

3.3. The Principles of Mediation Applied by ASEAN in Bride Trafficking Issues

According to Hugh Miall and Christopher Michell (1999), there are 8 (eight) points that must be fulfilled by countries or international organizations as a mediator. The principles of the international community in conflict resolution rely on eight criteria, such as: Impartiality, Mutuality, Sustainability, Complementary, Reflexivity, Consistency, Accountability, and Universality. These principles serve as references and norms on how a third party can intervene and be accepted in a conflict, thus preventing foreign parties with specific interests from exacerbating the conflict and its resolution process. The utilization of this particular indicator serves as a gauge to scrutinize the extent to which ASEAN operates neutrally in its efforts to address the intricate issue of bride trafficking. Impartiality, as the primary criterion, emphasizes the necessity for a resolution process where all parties involved are treated equitably, ensuring that their rights and interests are duly respected and protected. In the realm of bride trafficking, this entails a fair and unbiased approach that takes into account the perspectives and vulnerabilities of both the victims and the perpetrators. By delving into ASEAN's actions and policies through the lens of impartiality, the author endeavors to shed light on whether the organization's interventions are conducted with a genuine commitment to impartiality and fairness, thus contributing to a more nuanced understanding of its role in combating bride trafficking.

The second indicator, Mutuality, underscores the importance of fostering an environment where all stakeholders involved in addressing bride trafficking are willing to engage openly and positively in intervention efforts. This principle emphasizes the necessity for mutual cooperation and collaboration among various actors, including governments, law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities affected by trafficking. In the context of ASEAN's involvement in combating human trafficking, Mutuality implies the need for member states to work together transparently, sharing information, resources, and best practices to develop effective strategies for prevention, prosecution, and victim support.

ASEAN's role in promoting Mutuality in the fight against human trafficking is pivotal. The organization serves as a platform for facilitating dialogue and cooperation among member states, encouraging mutual understanding and trust-building to address this transnational crime effectively. By fostering an environment of mutual respect and cooperation, ASEAN endeavors to create synergies among member states and stakeholders, enabling them to work together collaboratively towards common goals. This mutual approach not only enhances the effectiveness of interventions but also reinforces the commitment of ASEAN member states to combatting human trafficking comprehensively and with shared responsibility.

The third indicator, Sustainability, emphasizes the need for interventions in addressing bride trafficking to be enduring and committed to long-term solutions. It underscores the idea that any efforts to combat trafficking must be sustainable over time, as short-term interventions may only provide temporary relief without addressing the root causes of the problem. In the context of ASEAN's involvement in addressing

bride trafficking, Sustainability highlights the importance of initiatives and strategies that go beyond immediate responses to ensure lasting impact and effectiveness. ASEAN's role in promoting Sustainability during the handling of bride trafficking cases is crucial for achieving meaningful and lasting results. The organization serves as a platform for member states to collaborate on developing sustainable solutions that address the underlying factors contributing to trafficking.

This may include initiatives focused on poverty alleviation, gender equality, education, and economic empowerment, which are essential for preventing individuals from becoming vulnerable to trafficking in the first place. By fostering sustainable approaches, ASEAN aims to create a more resilient and robust framework for combating bride trafficking, one that can withstand the challenges and complexities of this transnational crime over the long term. Furthermore, Sustainability in interventions against bride trafficking also requires a commitment to building capacity and resilience within communities affected by trafficking. ASEAN plays a critical role in supporting member states in developing and implementing programs that empower communities to prevent trafficking, protect victims, and prosecute perpetrators. This may involve providing training and resources to law enforcement agencies, strengthening legal frameworks, and supporting grassroots initiatives that address the social, economic, and cultural factors that perpetuate trafficking. Through sustained and concerted efforts, ASEAN endeavors to create a future where bride trafficking is effectively prevented and eradicated, ensuring the safety, dignity, and well-being of all individuals in the region.

The fourth indicator, Complementary, bears tremendous implications for the role that ASEAN has long played in addressing cases of bride trafficking in the region. This principle emphasizes the need for the approach of various stakeholders to be harmonious and coordinated with one another in combating trafficking. It indicates interventions and strategies imposed by various parties to be complementary, working hand in hand with synergetic effects to ensure solutions that are comprehensive and sustainable. In an ASEAN context of engagement, Complementary spells out the very conditioning of the efforts and suffrage that member states and relevant stakeholders should undertake to effectively tackle the multi-pronged menace of bride trafficking. ASEAN plays a key role in fostering complementary efforts of the member states and stakeholders upon the handling of the bride trafficking cases.

Through the promotion of collaboration and coordination, ASEAN tempers as the avenue through which conversation and mutual support are committed to, alternating best practices and the development of joint initiatives. This further ensures that they work along the same strategic framework, with no duplication between programs and maximum impact. Furthermore, ASEAN is a platform that allows the sharing of information, resources, and expertise for member states when coming up with a collective course of response to bride trafficking that is both time and economically efficient and effective. The principle of Complementary further reinforces the idea that combating bride trafficking must be a holistic and coordinated undertaking. This includes both law enforcement as well as prevention strategies, care for victims, and the eradication of trafficking. The involvement of ASEAN in the promotion of actions complementary to the approach further guarantees that each aspect of trafficking will be covered by prevention, prosecution, protection, and support and rehabilitation. By promoting synergy among member states and stakeholders, ASEAN seeks to make anti- trafficking work more effective and to promote the rights and dignity of victims.

The fifth indicator is Reflexivity. It is a guide that the motivations, desires, and goals of each party that is interested to solve the conflict should be goodwill. Reflexivity has been one of the elements that have guided ASEAN in the fight against the trafficking of brides. Positive and altruistic motivations are at the

heart of the Reflexivity principle, which seeks to elicit much self-awareness and reflection on the part of the stakeholders. This means that the stakeholders can assess critically the objectives they aim at and the means through which they operate in their goal to combat trafficking. By promoting reflexivity, ASEAN attempts to instill a culture of ethical and responsible engagement where every intervention is marked by a goodwill interest to solve the problem from the source and to secure the rights of victims. The ASEAN approach to Reflexivity in bride trafficking conforms to the regional agenda, synthesizing cooperation and stability. Through the promotion of transparency, accountability, and ethical behavior within and amongst members and other stakeholders, ASEAN would, therefore, foster trust and cooperation in solving such a transnational issue together. Among other things, reflexivity practices enhance efficiency and effectiveness in anti-trafficking within ASEAN, and as such, this brings out the legitimacy of such practices. Such outcomes would further the general regional goals of peace, security, and prosperity.

The sixth principle, Consistency, is super important when it comes to ASEAN's involvement in dealing with bride trafficking cases in our region. This principle basically says that every similar situation or condition should get the same response from all the parties involved. And when it comes to handling bride trafficking cases, being consistent is crucial to make sure that ASEAN and its member states are following the same standards in their responses and actions. Throughout its work in addressing bride trafficking cases, ASEAN has always stuck to the principle of Consistency. They make sure that every similar situation or condition gets the same response from everyone involved. This shows how important it is to be predictable and reliable in dealing with trafficking. When actions are consistent, it helps build trust and confidence among all the people involved. By being consistent in their response to bride trafficking, ASEAN shows that they're serious about fighting this crime in our region.

In addition, ASEAN's consistent approach to bride trafficking also shows that they believe in treating everyone involved fairly and equally. It doesn't matter what the circumstances are, every person involved in trafficking should be held accountable according to the same standards and principles. ASEAN's commitment to consistency ensures that justice is served without any bias or discrimination. They're all about following the rule of law and respecting human rights. So, by sticking to the principle of Consistency, ASEAN is making sure that everyone is on the same page, building trust, and treating all people involved fairly. It's a crucial part of their efforts to combat bride trafficking effectively in our region. Furthermore, ASEAN's adherence to Consistency in addressing bride trafficking contributes to the overall effectiveness of its anti-trafficking efforts. By maintaining a consistent and coherent approach, ASEAN enhances coordination and cooperation among member states, fostering a united front against trafficking. Consistent actions also facilitate monitoring and evaluation processes, allowing ASEAN to assess the impact of its interventions and identify areas for improvement. Through its consistent and steadfast commitment to combating bride trafficking, ASEAN reaffirms its role as a leading advocate for human rights and regional stability.

The seventh indicator we'll be discussing is Accountability. This basically refers to how the people involved in an intervention, including their representatives, handle their responsibilities. It's not just about being sponsors; they also need to be ready to face any risks or consequences that may arise from the conflict. When it comes to addressing bride trafficking, ASEAN takes its role seriously by making sure member states and other relevant parties are held accountable for their actions and commitments in fighting this crime. As a regional organization, ASEAN puts a lot of importance on accountability to make sure that everyone involved in the fight against trafficking fulfills their obligations and effectively deals with any shortcomings or failures that may come up. In their efforts to combat bride trafficking, ASEAN has consistently highlighted the principle of Accountability. Their aim is to make sure member states and

stakeholders follow through on their commitments and take responsibility for what they do. ASEAN promotes transparency and oversight mechanisms to encourage accountability both at the national and regional levels. This means that governments are held accountable for implementing measures to combat trafficking and protect the rights of victims. ASEAN also expects non-state actors, like civil society organizations and private sector entities, to actively participate in anti-trafficking initiatives and meet high ethical standards.

Another crucial aspect of Accountability in ASEAN's approach to bride trafficking is making sure those responsible for the crime are held accountable and that justice is served for the victims. ASEAN urges member states to strengthen their legal frameworks and law enforcement mechanisms to effectively prosecute traffickers and provide proper support and protection to victims. By promoting accountability, ASEAN aims to discourage perpetrators, prevent them from getting away with their crimes, and foster a culture of respect for human rights and the rule of law throughout the region. ASEAN's commitment to Accountability doesn't stop at its own borders. They also collaborate with international partners and stakeholders to address bride trafficking. Through these joint efforts and by sharing information, ASEAN aims to improve accountability mechanisms and exchange best practices in the fight against trafficking. By holding everyone involved accountable for their actions, ASEAN strengthens the impact of its interventions and contributes to the global fight against human trafficking.

The last thing we gotta look at is Universality. It basically means that everyone involved in the intervention should be accepted by all sectors, especially culturally. ASEAN's role in fighting bride trafficking lines up with this Universality idea by promoting inclusive and culturally sensitive approaches to tackle this crime. Being a diverse regional organization, ASEAN understands the importance of respecting cultural norms and values when it comes to anti-trafficking efforts. They wanna make sure that everyone in society is on board with these interventions. Throughout their work against bride trafficking, ASEAN has been all about Universality. They wanna make sure that the initiatives they take are culturally appropriate and include everyone. They do this by talking and collaborating with different groups, like local communities, religious leaders, and civil society organizations. ASEAN aims to come up with strategies that make sense within the cultural context of the people affected by this issue. This approach helps get more people involved and makes the interventions more effective and long-lasting

Another thing that Universality means to ASEAN is reaching out to marginalized and vulnerable groups who are hit the hardest by this crime. ASEAN member states are encouraged to focus on the needs and perspectives of these groups when they design and put anti-trafficking measures in place. They wanna make sure that these interventions address the unique challenges and vulnerabilities faced by these groups. By including and empowering them, ASEAN hopes to amplify the voices of marginalized communities and make sure they have a say in the decisions about fighting trafficking. ASEAN's commitment to Universality also includes efforts to promote understanding and cooperation among different cultures in the fight against bride trafficking. They organize programs to exchange cultures, run campaigns to raise awareness, and do activities to build skills. ASEAN wants to encourage mutual respect and appreciation for all the diverse cultures in the region. By embracing Universality in their fight against trafficking, ASEAN strengthens social unity, promotes tolerance, and builds trust among member states and communities. It sets the groundwork for making real progress in fighting bride trafficking that will last.

4. Conclusion

According to Hugh Miall and Christopher Michell (1999), there are eight points that countries or international organizations need to meet to be effective as mediators. These principles are crucial in conflict resolution and include things like being impartial, mutual, sustainable, complementary, reflexive, consistent, accountable, and universal. They serve as guidelines on how a third party can step in and help resolve conflicts, preventing outside parties with their own interests from making things worse. These principles are also useful in gauging how well ASEAN operates impartially in its efforts to tackle the complex issue of bride trafficking. As a regional organization in Southeast Asia, ASEAN plays a vital role in addressing cases of bride trafficking through various mechanisms and conventions. They've implemented initiatives like the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, the Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime, Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance, and the ASEAN Association of Chiefs of Police.

These efforts aim to foster collaboration, share information, and unite member states in effectively combating human trafficking. ASEAN also recognizes the importance of tackling the root causes of bride trafficking, such as poverty and gender inequality, by focusing on economic empowerment and promoting gender equality. Furthermore, ASEAN puts a strong emphasis on the principle of universality by promoting inclusive and culturally sensitive approaches to addressing bride trafficking. They engage with a diverse range of stakeholders, including local communities and civil society organizations, and prioritize the needs of marginalized groups. By doing so, ASEAN ensures that their anti-trafficking measures are culturally appropriate and address the specific challenges faced by vulnerable populations. These efforts aim to strengthen social unity, promote tolerance, and foster trust among member states and communities, creating a solid foundation for long-term progress in the fight against bride trafficking.

References

- Aji, M. P., & Indrawan, J. (2019). MEMAHAMI STUDI PERDAMAIAN SEBAGAI BAGIAN DARI ILMU HUBUNGAN INTERNASIONAL. *Jurnal Pertahanan & Bela Negara*, 9(3), 65-83
- AS, Yenny et.all. (2020). The Handling of Human Trafficking With Mail Order Bride Mode in West Kalimantan. *IJRL: International Journal of Law Reconstruction/ volume 4, Number 2*.
- ASEAN-ACT. (2022) *Konvensi ASEAN Menentang Perdagangan Orang, Terutama Perempuan dan Anak*.
- Astriviany, Maurin. (2022). Analisis Upaya Pemerintah Indonesia dalam Mengatasi Kasus Bride Trafficking ke Cina Tahun 2018-2019. Skripsi Program Studi Ilmu Hubungan Internasional. Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- ATTANÉ, Isabelle et all. (2007). *Watering The Neighbour's Garden: The Growing Demographic Female Deficit in Asia*. Paris: CEPED (Centre Population et Développement)
- BBC News Indonesia. (2023). 'Kami harus menunggu berapa tahun lagi untuk pulang?' - WNI korban perdagangan orang menanti langkah konkret ASEAN. [https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/articles/c6pw3ddlnl2oYasseri, T., Margetts, H., John, P., & Hale, S. \(2016\). *Political Turbulence*. Princeton University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9781400873555>](https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/articles/c6pw3ddlnl2oYasseri, T., Margetts, H., John, P., & Hale, S. (2016). Political Turbulence. Princeton University Press. https://doi.org/10.1515/9781400873555)
- BPK.Undang-Undang (UU) No. 6 Tahun 2011 Keimigrasian. From <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/39140/uu-no-6-tahun-2011/>
- BPK.Undang-Undang (UU) No, 14 Tahun 2009 Pengesahan Protocol To Prevent, Suppress And Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women And Children,Supplementing The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Protokol untuk Mencegah, Menindak, dan Menghukum Perdagangan Orang, Terutama Perempuan dan Anak- Anak, Melengkapi Konvensi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa Menentang Tindak Pidana Transnasional yang Terorganisasi. From <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/38615/uu-no-14-tahun-2009/>

- DW. (2019). Komnas Perempuan: Modus Perkawinan Dalam Perdagangan Orang Sering Luput Dari Perhatian Masyarakat. From <https://www.tempo.co/dw/934/komnas-perempuan-modus-perkawinan-dalam-perdagangan-orang-sering-luput-dariperhatian-masyarakat/>
- Fadila, R. (2023, October 24). Peran PBB dalam Menjaga Perdamaian Dunia. Wartadinus. <https://warta.dinus.ac.id/2023/10/24/peran-pbb-dalam-menjaga-perdamaian-dunia/>
- FutureLearn. (n.d.). Types of armed conflict. <https://www.futurelearn.com/info/courses/international-humanitarian-law-for-business/0/steps/342261/>
- Latifah, Ade and Mita Noveria. (2014). The Gender Perspective on Human Trafficking in Indonesia. *Jurnal Masyarakat & Budaya*. Volume 16, No. 3.
- Liang, Xiaochen. (2022). Marriage Trafficking: Demand, Exploitation and Conductive Contexts-A Study in China-Vietnam Border Areas. *Violence Against Women*. Volume 29, No. 3-4.
- Mei, Liu. (2023). The Problem of Indonesian Contract Brides in China and Its Implications for Cross-Border Marriage. *International Review of Humanities Studies*. Volume 9, Number 1.
- Mys. (2007). Kawin Kontrak dan Mail-Order Bride Merupakan Bentuk Perdagangan Orang. *Hukum Online*, form <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/kawin-kontrak-dan-imailorder-bridei-merupakan-bentuk-perdagangan-orang-hol17496>
- Putri, P. K. (2022). Manajemen Konflik dan Resolusi Konflik: Sebuah Pendekatan Terhadap Perdamaian. *Papua Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations*, 2(1), 16-34.
- Rofiana, Reine et.al. (2022). Criminal Responsibilities of Criminal Trafficking in Persons with Mail-Order Bride Mode Between China and Indonesia. *Asy-Syir'ah: Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ah dan Hukum*. Volume 56, No. 1.
- Rony, Tommy. (2019). Setelah Indonesia, 629 Perempuan Pakistan Jadi Korban Pengantin Pesanan di China. From <https://www.liputan6.com/global/read/4126378/setelah-indonesia-629-perempuan-pakistan-jadi-korban-pengantin-pesanan-di-china?page=2>
- Sabirin. *Perdagangan Perempuan dengan Dalih Perkawinan*. RAHEEMA: Jurnal Studi Gender dan Anak.
- Stöckl, Heidi et al. (2017). Trafficking on Vietnamese women and girls for marriage in China. *Global Health Research and Policy*. Volume 2, No. 28.
- Sudira, I. N. (2017). RESOLUSI KONFLIK DALAM PERUBAHAN DUNIA. *Global: Jurnal Politik Internasional*, 19(2), 156-171.
- US Department of State. 2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Vietnam. From <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-trafficking-in-persons-report/vietnam/>
- US Embassy. Laporan Tahunan Perdagangan Orang 2023. From <https://id.usembassy.gov/id/our-relationship-id/official-reports-id/laporan-tahunan-perdagangan-orang-2023/>
- Vaccari, C., & Valeriani, A. (2023). Political filter bubbles and fragmented publics. In *Handbook of Digital Politics* (pp. 92–154). Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Wulandari, Annisah. (2023). Implementasi Kerjasama Bilateral Vietnam-China Dalam Menangani Kasus Bride Trafficking Tahun 2011-2018. *Skripsi Program Studi Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*. Universitas Bosowa Makassar.
- Zamora-medina, R., Suminas, A., & Fahmy, S. S. (2023). Securing the Youth Vote: A Comparative Analysis of Digital Persuasion on TikTok Among Political Actors. *Media and Communication*, 11(2), 218–231. <https://doi.org/10.17645/mac.v11i2.6348>