

Strengthening Cyber Law in the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers: A Case Study of Online Scam Operations in Cambodia

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Abstract:

Digital technology has opened up many job opportunities around the world, including opportunities to work abroad. High salary offers are one of the factors driving Indonesians' interest in working abroad. However, this situation is often exploited by irresponsible parties to commit fraud using victims' information, which ultimately leads to human trafficking crimes. The number of online fraud victims among Indonesian migrant workers abroad increased from 15 cases in 2020 to 7,027 cases in 2025, with 4,300 cases occurring in Cambodia. This highlights the weakness of state protection for its citizens in the digital age. This paper focuses on analyzing the modus operandi of online scams targeting Indonesian migrant workers, the efforts undertaken by the Indonesian government, and the enforcement of laws in Cambodia against illegal activities. This research employs a normative legal and descriptive qualitative approach. From the discussion, it is known that the modus operandi of online scams targeting Indonesian citizens involves facilitating the recruitment process, forging data and documents, visa abuse and travel manipulation, as well as abuse of foreign legal jurisdiction. Efforts to address and prevent labor exploitation through online scams involve all levels, including international cooperation, the role of the government, and public awareness. Furthermore, the weakness of law enforcement and economic interests has created a dependency on illegal activities that not only threaten the internal stability of Cambodia but also harm Indonesia socially, economically, and legally.

Keywords: Cyber Law; Modus Operandi; Online Scam; Indonesian Migrant Workers.

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Introduction

Unemployment remains a major problem for Indonesians. This demonstrates its importance in Indonesia. Technological advancements have opened up access to information from various countries, including information about job opportunities

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abroad. The offer of high salaries is one factor driving Indonesians' interest in working abroad.

Simply put, online fraud is fraud committed via the internet. The fraud involves exploiting victims' information in employment and human trafficking cases (Adhisurya et al. 2023) . Perpetrators typically target victims by offering them jobs as digital marketers or *customer service representatives* at foreign companies or through job advertisements on various platforms. Victims are then sent to other countries without a work visa. However, upon arrival, the workers are forced to engage in illegal activities, such as operating online gambling sites and working as scam operators under inhumane working conditions, even leading to death. This demonstrates the exploitation of Indonesian workers (Suhardi et al. 2022) .

In fact, Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking and Article 69 of Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers specifically regulates this issue by prohibiting the placement of migrant workers by individuals.

Despite regulations, these crimes continue to occur, particularly through online scams. In fact, Judha Nugraha, Director of Protection of Indonesian Citizens (PWNI) at the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated that there were 7,027 cases of online worker fraud as of April 2025. This represents a hundreds-fold increase from the original 15 cases in 2020. Cases involving Indonesian workers have occurred in ten countries, spanning Southeast Asia, including the Philippines, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam, as well as South Africa and the United Arab Emirates. Cambodia is the country with the highest number of victims, with 4,300 cases (Safitri 2025) .

The latest report from *the United States Agency for International Development* (USAID) on *Counter-Trafficking in Persons* states that approximately 150,000 people, including foreign nationals, are involved in the widespread fraud in Cambodia. As reported by Reuters, in a raid in January 2025, police managed to free at least 109 Thais, 50 Pakistanis, 48 Indians, five Taiwanese, and three Indonesians (Hutt 2025) .

The recent case of an Indonesian migrant worker named Soleh has drawn significant attention to the issue of migrant worker protection. Soleh initially intended to work as a cook in Thailand to support his family's finances, then departed on February 18, 2025, using a single-entry work visa. However, Soleh was returned to Indonesia after

his death less than a month after his departure. Ironically, this did not occur in Thailand but rather in Poipet, Cambodia, which is notorious for exploitation and human trafficking (Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency 2025) . This case demonstrates the lack of adequate oversight of the migrant worker placement process and the need for more serious efforts to prevent and prosecute transnational human trafficking syndicates.

Cambodia is also known as a kidney transplant destination and a legal gambling hub. As one of the poorest countries in ASEAN, Cambodia's economy relies on agriculture, tourism, and gambling. Although gambling contributes significantly to the country's tax revenue, ironically, the majority of businesses in this sector are Indonesians, many of whom are young and tech-savvy. This situation is concerning for the safety of Indonesian citizens (Putra 2024) .

This phenomenon demonstrates a pattern of transnational organized crime that utilizes digital media as a means of recruiting and trafficking individuals. This pattern violates victims' human rights and causes social and economic harm. It demonstrates the weakness of state protection for its citizens in the digital age. Therefore, countries must improve their cyber diplomatic capabilities, collaboration with other countries, and ability to adapt to technological advances (Nugroho and Iskandar 2024) .

Based on this background, the discussion in this paper focuses on analyzing the modus operandi of online scams that ensnare Indonesian migrant workers, the government's efforts in handling this case, and law enforcement in Cambodia against illegal activities.

Methods

This research uses normative juridical, namely literature study. Normative juridical research focuses on the analysis and interpretation of normative legal sources, such as laws and regulations, court decisions, legal doctrines, and legal literature. The purpose of this approach is to gain an understanding and analysis of applicable laws to produce a deeper understanding of the modus operandi of online fraud scams that ensnare Indonesian workers, the government's efforts in handling this case, and law enforcement in Cambodia against illegal activities.

The steps in this research include collecting secondary data through literature studies covering regulations such as Law No. 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of

Indonesian Migrant Workers, Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Human Trafficking, as well as official documents from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Manpower, the Ministry of Communication and Digital, and LPSK. Data from trusted online media and legal journal articles were also used as sources. Furthermore, the data was analyzed qualitatively descriptively to reveal the exploitation mode and effectiveness. Furthermore, the data was analyzed qualitatively descriptively to reveal cybercrimes against Indonesian migrant workers in Cambodia.

Result and Discussion

1. Modus Operandi of Online Fraud Scams against Indonesian Citizens

Online labor-exploitation scams in Indonesia typically begin with a relatively simple and unmonitored recruitment process. Recruitment occurs through digital platforms, either through job advertisements or direct approaches from relatives or people in the community who turn out to be part of the network.

Recruiters. One victim who successfully returned to Indonesia said they were promised high salaries ranging from Rp 8 million to Rp 12 million for seemingly simple jobs like receptionist, marketing, and so on, along with enticing offers of benefits.

However, once workers arrive in their destination countries, particularly Cambodia, they are forced into forced employment with online scam companies through online gambling, stock market apps, dating apps, and other means. In Indonesia, online gambling is a criminal offense. Victims experience inhumane treatment, excessive working hours, and unclear employment contracts. Failure to meet targets results in sanctions, including physical and mental torture, regardless of gender, which has even resulted in many workers' deaths.

The complexity of these operations goes beyond traditional forced labor scenarios, involving sophisticated cyber fraud where victims are trained to create false identities and manipulate potential targets online. According to data from the Indonesian Embassy in Phnom Penh, the death toll of Indonesian citizens (WNI) in Cambodia has increased by 75% in the past three months compared to the previous year (Wiryono 2025) .

Then there's the falsification of data and documents, particularly when applying for passports. In practice, the perpetrators falsified travel documents to facilitate the victims' departure to Cambodia. They provided the victims with fake passports as proof that their return to Indonesia would be smooth and hassle-free. However, the victims faced difficulties returning home after arriving in their destination countries. Victims faced

stringent requirements, such as waiting for their employment contracts to expire or paying large fines of around IDR 20 million or more. This situation severely harmed the victims financially and psychologically, and demonstrated the complexity and structure of the crimes committed by this syndicate.

The number of citizens actually leaving the country far exceeds the number of officially registered passports, according to data compiled by relevant agencies. This indicates that many people are leaving without proper documentation or without a valid passport. Passport issuance fees, which should be used as state revenue, are not recorded, resulting in losses for the state. Meanwhile, the government is facing difficulties to record and monitor citizens who go abroad illegally (Saputra and Lawoleba 2024) .

Every Indonesian citizen wishing to work abroad must have a valid work visa, in accordance with Article 13 of Law No. 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. However, in most cases of labor exploitation related to online fraud, perpetrators use visa manipulation to initiate their actions. Victims are sent on tourist visas, even Umrah visas, instead of work visas. This is done to expedite the departure process and avoid stricter scrutiny by authorities. Victims not only violate the law but also damage their legal standing in their destination country, making it difficult for them to obtain legal protection when facing problems abroad.

In the same regulation, a work agreement is one of the mandatory requirements for Indonesian citizens who will work abroad. In fact, there is no cooperation agreement between Indonesia and Cambodia regarding the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI). The Minister of Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers stated that Indonesia does not have a work agreement with Cambodia so that every Indonesian citizen working in the country is certain to have illegal or non-procedural status (Paulina 2025) . Perpetrators of non-procedural PMI placement can be charged, in addition to Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning PPMI, can also be subject to Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Human Trafficking (PTPPO), which is subject to legal sanctions in the form of imprisonment or fines (Utami 2024) .

Heckmann states that there are at least three main categories of illegal immigration. These types vary depending on the circumstances that influence them. First, crossing the border illegally; second, doing so as if legally but using false documents; or doing so as if legally but using valid documents for illegal purposes; third, staying beyond the stipulated period for a residence permit (Sugiyono and Runturambi 2024) . The modus operandi used by the perpetrators in sending victims is by not directly going to

Cambodia, but rather transiting in several countries first. Generally, the travel route used begins in Indonesia, transiting in Malaysia, and then continuing on to Cambodia. During this departure process, Administrative processing is carried out quickly and entirely by the participating company. The company also covers all travel accommodation costs.

This planned scam reflects a structured approach to recruitment, highlighting the organized nature of this network. The exploiters exploit victims' vulnerabilities and manipulate their perceptions, creating a power dynamic in which the victims become dependent on the perpetrators for the promised opportunities.

The majority of the perpetrators in this case were Indonesian citizens (WNI) operating in Cambodia, including the owners and managers of the companies where the victims were exploited. Thus, the perpetrators and victims were from the same country, Indonesia, but the crimes were committed within the jurisdiction of another country, Cambodia. The modus operandi was to establish or manage online gambling companies. Online gambling is a legally permitted activity in Cambodia, but is considered a criminal offense in Indonesia. The perpetrators exploited this difference in legal systems to disguise their illegal activities and avoid prosecution in Indonesia, thus facilitating the exploitation of victims without directly facing Indonesian law enforcement.

The principle of double criminality, a principle in international extradition law, requires that an act be recognized as a crime in both countries (Pristi Gresilo Putri Amanda et al. 2021) . This limits law enforcement in Indonesia. Even if the perpetrator or victim is an Indonesian citizen, Indonesian law enforcement cannot immediately take action if the crime does not fall under the category of a criminal offense in Cambodia.

2. Efforts Made by the Indonesian Government to Date

Comprehensive preventive and mitigation measures are needed given the numerous cases of exploitation of Indonesian migrant workers (TKI) through online scams. These efforts aim to increase national legal resilience against digital fraud, in addition to protecting prospective migrant workers from the threat of transnational crime. According to Robert L. Clitrap, cooperation means working together to complete common tasks and interacting to achieve common goals. In this situation, international cooperation is needed to prevent crimes that start from online fraud against Indonesian citizens which can develop into labor exploitation and human trafficking.

International cooperation is increasingly becoming a key element in addressing online crime, particularly strengthening legal protection for Indonesian citizens from

transnational crime. This cooperation can include information exchange, training, and technical assistance between countries. These efforts are manifested in the development of international legal instruments and serve as a basis for countries to coordinate with each other (Lasia 2024) .

The rise in cases of online gambling and human trafficking in various countries due to online scams is a type of transnational crime that is currently a major concern. These crimes predominate in Southeast Asia, a region predominantly inhabited by developing countries prone to political instability. Over time, countries have attempted to cooperate with each other by making breakthroughs such as cooperation in investigations, arrests, and other activities. However, this is not enough. Countries must cooperate more closely as transnational crime becomes increasingly complex and new actors are involved (Nur Azizah Zayzda, Haryanto, and Darmawan 2020) .

In an effort to curb transnational crime, Indonesia and Cambodia are currently tightening immigration controls. However, these controls must be implemented across ASEAN as perpetrators of illegal gambling and online fraud are moving to other countries such as Myanmar, Palau, and Nepal. ASEAN is seeking to collaborate with the UN to combat cyber fraud and human trafficking. However, despite the principle of non-intervention, a more assertive approach is needed to consider transnational crime as a serious national security threat (Tirtayasa and Valerisella 2025) .

The Indonesian government, through various state institutions, plays a strategic role in protecting Indonesian citizens from the rise of exploitation caused by online scams. The Content Moderation Compliance System (SAMAN), managed by the Ministry of Communication and Digital (Kemenkomdigi), plays a crucial role in preventing the spread of negative content, such as online gambling and fraud through fake job advertisements. SAMAN aims to ensure that digital operators or electronic system providers (PSEs) comply with applicable regulations and creating a safe digital environment for the public. If PSEs fail to comply with the warnings, law enforcement will begin, ranging from warning letters to takedowns to access termination or blocking.

Based on the Minister of Communication and Information Technology Decree No. 522 of 2024, UGC PSEs that do not comply with takedown orders will be subject to administrative sanctions and fines. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has handled more than five million online gambling content from 2016 to

January 2025 and has taken down job advertisements identified as fraudulent. Furthermore, the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology continues to monitor and collaborate with social media platforms, internet providers, and other relevant institutions to stop the spread of negative content. Furthermore, the Government is finalizing the Draft Government Regulation (RPP) on Online Gambling Control as a stronger legal measure to protect the public from digital crime (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia 2025) .

Furthermore, the Ministry of Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (KemenP2MI) is increasing cooperation with various relevant institutions to combat labor exploitation through online fraud (Wijaya and Hukum 2023) . To directly handle cases, one concrete step is to establish a Rapid Response Team and a cyber team. In addition, KemenP2MI has also activated a cross-ministerial and institutional protection coordination desk under the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs. Furthermore, the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) is implementing psychological assessments for migrant workers experiencing mental disorders and becoming victims of fraud (Titin Supriatin 2025) .

Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemenlu), as the institution responsible for Indonesia's foreign relations, plays a crucial role. Under Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for protecting Indonesian citizens abroad, especially those trapped in exploitative situations due to online fraud (Vensy Eli Maria Tabit and Sinaga 2024) . The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also responsible for facilitating the repatriation of victims and ensuring their rights are protected through bilateral cooperation with partner countries, including Cambodia. SaveTravel, an application created by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, can provide direct assistance from the nearest Indonesian Embassy in cases of danger or emergency by pressing the emergency button on the application (Dwi Andayani 2018) .

The Indonesian National Police, through its International Relations Division (Divhubinter), has collaborated with the Cambodia National Police (CNP) to discuss strategies for preventing and handling these crimes. The goal is to accelerate law enforcement against perpetrators who exploit Indonesian society through digital technology and provide better protection for victims (National Police Headquarters 2025) . In the *Bilateral Meeting on Immigration Matters* between Cambodia and Indonesia, the Directorate General of Immigration agreed to cooperate in eight areas: exchange of

migration information; regulation of legal and orderly movement of people; determination of migrant status; combating human smuggling and trafficking, handling travel document fraud cases, exchange of statistical data, development of migration management institutions and policies, and technical assistance training and capacity building (Tirtayasa and Valerisella 2025) .

One of the victims of Human Trafficking (TPPO), previously responsible for online gambling (judol) in Cambodia, recently received protection from the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK). The victim was finally able to return to Indonesia after paying a fine of 23 million dollars. This case demonstrates the importance of protecting victims of transnational crime. LPSK, as an agency tasked with protecting witnesses and victims, including those trapped in human trafficking (TPPO), also upholds human rights principles when dealing with victims of exploitation and violence (Kyla Shalom Abuthan, Jewellery 2025) . In line with this, LPSK, in collaboration with the House of Representatives (DPR), is planning a second amendment to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Witness and Victim Protection. The LPSK's goal is to expand the scope of protection to include informants who are vulnerable to threats and to reach communal victims.

Furthermore, the government is working to establish bilateral agreements with countries that are destinations for Indonesian migrant workers. These agreements, negotiated between the countries, will eventually result in a *Memorandum of Understanding* (MoU). Although the MoU has been agreed to by both countries, problems faced by Indonesian migrant workers still frequently arise. In addition to the MoU, the Indonesian government is also drafting laws and regulations regarding labor standards. The government has enacted Law Number 18 of 2017. Concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. This includes social security protection implemented by insurance companies and joint insurance companies through pre-placement, during-placement, and post-placement coverage (Utami 2024) .

However, these efforts have not fully addressed the underlying causes that drive many citizens to seek work abroad at high risk. Several factors, such as poverty, low levels of education, unstable family conditions, the impact of natural disasters and gender bias, contribute to increasing community vulnerability. Furthermore, Indonesia's strategic geographic location, weak legal protection for workers' rights, and an uneven national economic environment pose unique challenges. The State Intelligence Agency

(BIN) also noted that one of the main causes of the increasing number of victims is the suboptimal creation of domestic jobs. Therefore, structural improvements in the employment sector and strengthening the social protection system are crucial aspects that must be addressed to prevent similar problems in the future (Putra 2024) .

To combat this problem comprehensively, all institutions in government policy, both central and regional, must cooperate with each other. Furthermore, heightened public awareness of the threats and consequences of these crimes can drive prevention and protection efforts. The number of people educated must be expanded; everyone exposed to the internet must receive education. The victims are not only Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) but also their families (Nola 2023) . Indonesia requires a comprehensive approach combining regulation, education, collaboration, and the use of technology. By implementing these recommendations, policymakers and stakeholders can work together to minimize the risks associated with online crime and promote a healthier environment for all citizens to prevent these crimes (Fahrudin et al. 2024) .

Ultimately, all levels of society can participate in maintaining security and shared well-being. The public must make further efforts to actively participate in preventing the spread of misinformation, detecting indications of fraud, and reporting crimes occurring in their surroundings. Addressing the issues of human trafficking and cybercrime. The interconnected and evolving nature of these issues requires a comprehensive and contextual approach. Specifically, understanding the links between online job fraud, human trafficking, and forced labor requires a holistic and interdisciplinary approach that considers the underlying social, cultural, and economic pressures. Integrating ethnographic research, comprehensive policy analysis, and active community engagement is a strategic step in dismantling exploitative networks and promoting resilience, empowerment, and social justice for victims (Lazarus, Chiang, and Button 2025) .

3. Law Enforcement in Cambodia against Illegal Activities

The scale of Cambodia's digital fraud industry has reached a critical point where the formal economy is dominated by illegal economic activity (DW 2025) . This situation indicates that the Cambodian economy is increasingly dependent on organized criminal activity. Therefore, political elites face significant difficulties in taking action and eradicating this activity. This dependence on the illegal economy not only weakens

governance and the legitimacy of the legal system but also poses complex structural and political challenges to law enforcement and economic reform efforts. This poses a global threat.

Many Indonesians gamble online in Cambodia due to easy access to online gambling sites, despite Indonesia's own prohibition on gambling. This tends to be detrimental to Indonesia due to the free flow of the online gambling industry and Cambodia's weak policies. Cambodia has taken a more open approach, establishing legal regulations to support the online gambling industry and recognizing the potential financial benefits of the industry through taxes and employment, which in turn attracts foreign investors, particularly from neighboring countries like China.

Cambodia's regulations refer to the Cambodian Law on the Management of Commercial Gambling (LMCG), which was created in 2020 and focuses on licensing, zoning, and management to attract foreign tourists, but still prohibits online gambling, which was tightened through a 2019 national policy. Gambling areas are divided into promotional zones, favorite zones, and prohibited zones. The prohibited zones include areas close to cultural and religious sites such as Angkor Wat, and the promotional zones include coastal areas. Such as Sihanoukville and Koh Kong, which allow for the development of integrated resorts to attract tourists. Favourite zones require additional approval but provide flexibility for subsequent changes.

A specialized body in Cambodia, *the Commercial Gambling Management Commission of Cambodia* (CGMC), is responsible for regulating, supervising, and enforcing regulations related to gambling, including online gambling. Enforcement of online gambling laws in Cambodia is selective and limited. Many operators still operate online gambling by exploiting regulatory loopholes. Although online gambling is prohibited, the practice persists, and licensed casinos remain popular and attract tourists. Licensed casinos in Cambodia that violate the law are subject to administrative sanctions stipulated in the LMCG, such as license revocation or tax fines. However, the CGMC remains the primary agency overseeing this sector (Apriandi 2024) .

Furthermore, Cambodia has the highest prevalence rate of modern slavery in Southeast Asia, with 16.8 victims per 1,000 inhabitants. This situation has placed Cambodia as a country with a poor handling of human trafficking for years, yet it has not

shown significant progress in improving and changing to meet minimum standards in combating human trafficking (Bangun and Kinanti 2025) .

In addition, the Criminal Act of Human Trafficking Regulations in Cambodia are regulated in the Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation, or *the Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation* (Callista, Nealam, Adinda Sawitri 2025) . In addressing this problem, Cambodia collaborates with international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Organized crime is a growing problem in Cambodia as criminal organizations continue to move into the region. The Cambodian government has taken action to reform Cambodian law enforcement by establishing the National Police and the Cambodian Gendarmerie.

The Gendarmerie and the Cambodian National Police (CNP) constitute Cambodia's law enforcement system. The Cambodian police not only make arrests but also participate in diplomatic efforts to prevent crime. Transnational crime. This method involves international cooperation in investigations and the exchange of intelligence. However, the challenges remain significant. These challenges are exacerbated by Cambodia's porous borders, limited human resources, high income inequality, and poor job prospects, making the country a hub for both internal and transnational human trafficking.

Weak law enforcement in Cambodia, crimes such as human trafficking and online gambling, are still widespread. Several factors complicating the law enforcement process against illegal activities include operators using sophisticated methods that are difficult to detect; poor training; economic dependence; lack of funds for investigations and the implementation of court orders; shortages of staff, judges, and courtrooms leading to a backlog of cases followed by quick and unfair decisions; judges may experience intimidation and their personal security is not guaranteed; significant salary increases in the year have not reduced judicial irregularities and the conflicting interests between the government and society in Cambodia (Thierry Bouhours, Roderic Broadhurst, Chenda Keo and University 2012) .

To effectively eradicate human trafficking, Cambodia needs to take concrete steps by strengthening the existing legal framework, improving public education, and providing comprehensive support for victims. Furthermore, it is crucial for the

government to promote the creation of decent employment opportunities free from exploitation. While the challenges remain significant, these efforts can lay the foundation for a coordinated response to create a more just, safe, and humane society. (Rasnake 2025)

Conclusion

The online scam cases affecting Indonesian citizens, particularly in Cambodia, are a form of transnational crime that exploits limited digital literacy and public ignorance about online fraud, ultimately leading to exploitation. The perpetrators' modus operandi includes fake job recruitment schemes that, in reality, trap victims in illegal practices like online gambling. These crimes are exacerbated by their transnational dimensions.

Complicating law enforcement due to limited jurisdiction between countries. In response, the Indonesian government, through coordination between institutions such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Communication and Information, the Indonesian National Police, and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), has taken various strategic steps, including strengthening regulations, increasing digital content oversight, and providing protection for repatriated victims of human trafficking (TPPO). Furthermore, law enforcement against illegal activities in Cambodia remains weak due to economic dependence on the criminal industry, weak institutional capacity, and overlapping political interests that hamper efforts to eradicate crimes such as online gambling and human trafficking. Therefore, handling efforts require cooperation between countries, strengthening regulations, and increasing public awareness.

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