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PREFACE

Dear Distinguished Delegates and Guests,

On behalf of the Local Organizing Committee I am pleased to welcome our distinguished delegates and guests to the INTCESS 2017- 4th International Conference on Education and Social Sciences held during 6-8 February, 2017 in Istanbul, TURKEY.

INTCESS 2017 is organized and sponsored by *International Organization Center of Academic Research (OCERINT)*.

The conference provides the ideal opportunity to bring together professors, researchers and postgraduate students of different disciplines, discuss new issues, and discover the most recent development and trends in education and social sciences.

The main goal of this event is to provide international scientific forum for exchange of new ideas in a number of fields that interact in-depth through discussions with their colleagues from around the world. Both inward research; core areas of education, social sciences and humanities, and outward research; multi-disciplinary, inter-disciplinary, and applications will be covered during these events.

The conference program is extremely rich, featuring high-impact presentations. The program has been structured to favor interactions among attendees coming from many diverse horizons, scientifically, geographically, from academia.

INTCESS 2017 has welcomed delegates from 36 different countries all over the world. This multicultural experience gives us the opportunity to meet new partners and learn from each other in an international and friendly atmosphere.

INTCESS 2017 more than just a place to present papers; it is a place to meet and welcome new people and colleagues. It is a place to interact and discuss new ideas and new innovations. In short, it is a place to build not only a community of scholars but a community of friends.

This proceeding records the fully refereed papers presented at the conference. The main conference themes and sessions are Education, Social Sciences and Humanities.

The conference has solicited and gathered academic research submissions related to all aspects of the main conference themes.

I would like to thank the organization staff, program chairs, and the members of the program committee for their work.

Additionally, I invite you to discover and enjoy the magnificent city of Istanbul. Do not miss the opportunity to walk around and visit its impressive architecture, historical buildings of this lovely city.

Thank you very much for participating in INTCESS 2017 and for contributing to this inspiring international forum.

I hope you enjoy your time with us!

With my warmest regards,

Prof. Dr. Ferit Uslu

Chair of INTCESS 2017

Organizing Committee

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THE CHALLENGES FACED BY THE ENFORCEMENT BODIES IN MALAYSIA ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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Abstract

Excellence in the implementation of the legal framework on human trafficking by the enforcement bodies is one important benchmark that determines the success of Malaysia in the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. The responsibility to enforce this framework is led by the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) followed by the Immigration Department, the Customs Department, the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA), and the Department of Labour. Accordingly, Anti-Trafficking in Person unit is established in each body to acknowledge the power and trust granted to them. Normally located at the headquarters, these specialised units are dedicated to combat human trafficking. Furthermore, their actions are within the ambit of power granted by the legislated laws, particularly in Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants Act 2007 (ATIPSOM 2007). All forms of exploitation including sex exploitation, labour force, and selling of babies which are common in Malaysia are highlighted by the Act. Unfortunately, since the introduction of TIP in 2001, these bodies have been continuously criticised by the reports, media, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and public for their deficiency in identifying the vulnerable victims, detecting corruption among their officers, and failure in investigating the related cases. This article studies the power of these five enforcement bodies and the challenges that they face in combatting the heinous crime in order to understand the factors influencing their incompetency. A combination of content analysis and semi-structured interview was adopted in the research. On the whole, the article contends that a lot of improvements need to be done to recuperate the image of these enforcement bodies and to strengthen their fight against human trafficking in Malaysia.

Keywords: Human trafficking, enforcement bodies, Malaysia, challenges

1 INTRODUCTION

The fight against human trafficking in Malaysia is an endless battle. The country is regarded as a destination, source, and transit country for human trafficking and consequently, has been severely affected by this crime. Notably, the government of Malaysia has taken continuous efforts to combat human trafficking especially

through strengthening the enforcement of its legal framework. This effort is executed by conducting awareness programs for government officers; implementing attendance of investigation and prosecution trainings in the country and abroad to the entire enforcement agencies; and providing discussions, forums, and seminars for senior government officers.

Consequently, these efforts had been proven to be effective as shown by the significant decline in the number of trafficking offences in the statistics of 2011 compared to the previous year, 2010. The most significant factors contributing to this decline were the effective coordination and integrated efforts by the Malaysian enforcement agencies. Nonetheless, the positive result failed to continuously strengthen Malaysia's position in the TIP Report. From 2011 until 2016, the Malaysian government had been ranked in Tier 2 and Tier 3 in the TIP Reports provided by the Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Department. These rankings demonstrated that Malaysia had improved its enforcement of laws to prevent human trafficking, but the efforts were still insufficient.

Apart from that, the TIP Reports from 2012 until 2016 further outlined that Malaysian front line officials lack the ability to identify the indicators of human trafficking and had not received adequate training to deal with trafficking victims and anti-trafficking procedures. As a result, they had exposed the victims to legal actions and failed to investigate the complaints made by the victims. In addition, the enacted laws in Malaysia were claimed to not protect the domestic workers from Indonesia as several of the victims were misidentified as criminals and detained by the immigration authorities after being arrested.

Furthermore, several government officers in few ASEAN countries including Malaysia were found to be complicit with the crime and are still making profit from the trafficking activities. These countries also refuse to provide basic financial aid and sufficient resources to ensure the effectiveness of their enforcement bodies and judicial systems. Apart from that, the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) claimed that the Malaysian law enforcement has only emphasised on the investigation but not the prevention of human trafficking. As a result, the enforcement officers have been labelled as incompetent, unprofessional, and unethical.

The adverse comments presented by the TIP reports, NGOs, and media on the enforcement bodies in Malaysia have prompted a research on their powers and the challenges that limit their effectiveness in combatting the crime. The first part of this article explains the inherent powers conferred to the five enforcement bodies in relation to human trafficking and subsequently, outlines the challenges that they face in the fight against human trafficking.

2 THE ENFORCEMENT BODIES IN MALAYSIA

The powers to tackle and manage human trafficking issues vested on the five enforcement bodies in Malaysia are governed by ATIPSOM 2007 and particular Acts. Section 2 of ATIPSOM 2007 defined an "enforcement officer" as any officer specified in Section 27 which refers to any police officer, immigration officer, customs officer, MMEA officer, or Labour Office officer. By virtue of Section 6 (2) (i) of the Act, they are officially recognised as the bodies governing the human trafficking issues. Moreover, these bodies are led by the Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrant which is also known as Majlis Antipemerdagangan Orang (MAPO). This council and the bodies coordinate the implementation of ATIPSOM 2007 and formulate policies to prevent human trafficking and smuggling.

Notably, all of the five enforcement bodies in Malaysia have four main functions in combatting human trafficking: to rescue, to investigate, to arrest, and to prevent. These powers are further embodied under Section 27 of ATIPSOM 2007 which include (i) the power of investigation; (ii) the power to arrest without a warrant; (iii) the power to search and seize with a warrant; (iv) the power to search and seize without a warrant; (v) the power to access computerised data; (vi) the power to examine persons; and (vii) the power to forfeit conveyance and movable property.

Apart from the principal Act, some of the bodies are also led by their own Acts. For example, MMEA is governed by Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency Act 2004 (Act 633); their powers, jurisdictions, and responsibilities are stated clearly in this Act. In addition, the Immigration Department is governed by Immigration Act 1959/63 and the RMP is governed by Police Act 1967. In the absence of any specific Act to govern the crimes, the Department of Labour Peninsular Malaysia and the Royal Malaysian Customs are fully governed by ATIPSOM 2007.

2.1 Number of Human Trafficking Cases Raided by Enforcement Bodies

The enforcement bodies in Malaysia have conducted many extensive raids to prevent human trafficking.

Approximately (847) raid cases by the enforcement bodies were recorded from 2008 until 2014 and the highest rate was seen in the year 2012.

Table 2.1

Statistic on the cases handled by the enforcement bodies in Malaysia from 28.02.2008- 30.09.2014

ENFORCEMENT BODIES	RAID CASES FOR TRAFFICKING IN PERSON							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL
ROYAL POLICE MALAYSIA	15	127	104	86	140	82	112	666
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT	2	24	20	26	48	17	16	153
ROYAL MALAYSIAN CUSTOM	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
MARITIME ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	8
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	0	0	0	4	7	1	6	18
TOTAL AMOUNT	17	151	132	117	195	100	135	847

Source: MAPO

The data above proved that the human trafficking cases had been comprehensively investigated from the year 2008, after the introduction of ATIPSOM 2007. Notably, the RMP performed the highest number of raids, proving their extensive efforts in combatting the crime. Conversely, the Royal Malaysian Customs handled the least number of cases on human trafficking and this may be explained by their main job scope which is to deal with goods instead of human beings. Apart from that, the first human trafficking case by the Department of Labour was noted in 2011 because the department had no authority to carry out an investigation prior to 2010. The power to handle cases of exploitation for forced labour was granted to the department in 2010 with the amendment on Section 27 of ATIPSOM 2007.

3 PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THE ENFORCEMENT BODIES

The enforcement officers have undergone numerous trainings, extended cooperation, and exerted efforts to combat the human trafficking crime. Nevertheless, two crucial factors limit the execution of their duties, namely lack of manpower and expertise, and insufficient basic facilities.

3.1 Manpower and Expertise

The lack of manpower and expertise is dire in all of the five Malaysian enforcement bodies. Notably, each of the bodies has their own main job scope to be fulfilled. The task to handle cases of human trafficking is an additional job scope that has increased their responsibilities. Plus, the human trafficking case requires different procedures as compared to their normal job scope.

For example, the investigation officer (IO) has to ensure that the trafficking victim is protected at a shelter after being rescued. This process requires the IO to obtain an Interim Protection Order (IPO) within 24 hours and a Protection Order (PO) from the court which may take more than two weeks. At the same time, the IO is responsible to complete the investigation paper, ensure the victim attends the court as a witness, and escort

the victim for treatment at the hospital. These steps are not necessary in other criminal cases where the victim can return home once he lodged a report against the accused.

Additionally, the IO in RMP has to handle more than one criminal case per day. As the IO receives other criminal cases such as rape, robbery, or murder, an investigation paper needs to be opened and the IO should collect material evidences, note the statement from the witness, arrest the accused person, visit the crime scene to collect evidences, and ultimately, complete the investigation paper. This investigation procedure takes more than a day and may extend to months, especially if it involves formal reports from the chemistry or forensic department.

MMEA faces similar problems as the agency was recently established in the year 2005 and hence, has insufficient number of officers and suffers from lack of expertise. Despite attending few trainings, the IOs still face difficulties in conducting investigations on the trafficking cases such as in recording a victim's statement and in collecting evidences. Another significant example is MMEA in Sabah that has no specific unit to handle human trafficking cases even though Sabah is separated by the South China Sea (Laut China Selatan) from Peninsular Malaysia. Consequently, the branch has to contact the specialised unit at Putrajaya when they require assistance from the expert. The situation worsens when the responsibility is shifted to the customs officers because their expertise lies in dealing with goods instead of human beings. Moreover, inspections in Sabah and Sarawak are more challenging as large coastal and land areas need to be covered.

3.2 Basic Facilities

The enforcement bodies should be equipped with adequate facilities to ensure their success in combatting the human trafficking crime. In addition to weapons, they require financial support, transportation, shelters, interpreters, and proper instruments. All of these facilities are important to ensure that the investigations are properly conducted and the victims are well protected.

3.2.1 Transportation

The IO is responsible to ensure that the victim from the shelter attends the court but the problem arises if the shelter is located far from the court. The IO has to arrange for transportation and escort officers for the victim and this becomes more difficult when various locations are involved. A typical trafficking case handled by an IO of the RMP in Malaysia is explained further in the following scenario. In this case, the First Information Report about the missing of a victim from her house was received by an IO at his office which is located in Negeri Sembilan. Subsequently, the victim was found and saved in Selangor. The investigation disclosed that the victim was exploited for sexual commercial in Selangor.

Consecutively, a PO was granted by the Magistrate Court to place the victim at a female shelter in Johor. Nonetheless, the trial for this case was heard in Selangor. Notably, this particular case involved three different places. The IO needed to arrange for transportation and escort officers from Negeri Sembilan to collect and return the victim and her welfare officers from Negeri Sembilan to Johor, from Johor to Selangor, and from Selangor to Johor. At times, the DPP and officers of court need to delay the case for several hours to wait for their arrival.

Apart from that, no proper transit is available for the victim. No specific waiting room is prepared for the victim in the event that she arrives at the court early. Most courts in Malaysia do not have a witness room like the one available in the Kuala Lumpur court. Consequently, the victim is tired from walking and sitting around the court. This situation would affect the victim's emotion by the time she is needed to give a testimony against the trafficker.

The same problem is also faced by the Labour Department. As a new member to MAPO, it has less logistic facilities compared to the RMP or Immigration Department. In one incident, the department had to inquire for assistance from another agency to transport a large number of victims from one state to another.

Additionally, the Customs Department also faced the same experience in a case involving (40) suspected victims in Selangor. The officers needed to transport all of the victims using few cars and consequently, waste their time, manpower, and costs, as well as burdening many parties.

3.2.2 Temporary Shelter for Victim

Once the victims are brought before the office for the purpose of investigation, problems arise. All the bodies do not have a specific place or temporary shelter to locate the victim. Most of the time, the department itself becomes the shelter for the victims where the victims would sleep and eat during the investigation process

while waiting for an IPO. In this situation, the IO's office will be crowded. Among the factors which contribute to this situation is due to the procedures which require the IO to identify the victim of human trafficking within (24) hours. Within this time, the IO should determine whether the victim is a trafficking victim or not before deciding whether to apply IPO for victim, to free him or to charge him for a different offence.

3.2.3 Financial Support

As for the enforcement bodies, even though they have received the financial budget, the budget is limited to their core responsibilities where handling human trafficking cases is not part of it. For example, the core responsibility for the Customs Department is to deal with goods, not with human trafficking cases. Therefore, in this situation, it is a challenge for the body to locate the budget for human trafficking cases. In the absence of any additional budget, it is difficult for them to support the additional tasks which only come to their attention after the introduction of the ATIPSOM 2007. The absence of funds has restricted the enforcement bodies in sharing of knowledge to the other officers. Even though they can utilise their department budget in conducting in house training, it is still limited to a small number of participants.

3.2.4 Interpreter

An interpreter is required for a human trafficking case since the crime is transnational in nature. The victims and the accused come from various countries with various languages and backgrounds. For example this problem is faced by the MMEA where the victims or the accused are from various countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan and Myanmar. They cannot even speak English. Sometime, it would take time for the maritime officer to find the interpreters for the purpose of communication. Sometimes, the department tries to get help from the embassy based on the victim's citizenship. However, there are few cases where the embassies itself do not understand the language or dialect used by the suspected victims.

3.2.5 Lack of proper Instrument

Some departments such as MMEA needs sophisticated instruments to fight the crime. For example, the MMEA have five regions of jurisdiction nationwide, involving 4,492km of coast line. In this situation, sea surveillance using ships is no longer relevant to secure the Malaysian border. Multiple exit points operated by various facilitators have made the situation become worse. The syndicate might use sophisticated and high-speed boats with four engines each with (300) horsepower. This is among the reasons why MMEA has difficulty to eradicate the trafficking activities and smuggling through the sea. Therefore, sophisticated instrument such as drones as eyes in the sky is a need to improve the department's operational efforts on its surveillance of the Malaysian waters to fight the crime, smuggling and intrusion at sea.

4 CONCLUSION

This article discloses that there are two main limitations which contributed to the lack of effectiveness of enforcement bodies in combatting the crime and enforcing the written legal framework. They are due to lack of manpower and expertise, and basic facilities. Regrettably, these weaknesses are due to the lack of resources either in the form of qualified officers or financial support. This is the crucial reason limiting enforcement officers in carrying their duties. Therefore, these issues must be focused on to ensure the success of the enforcement bodies in combatting the crime.

The government of Malaysia should give its quick response on this. All the (5) enforcement bodies should be given adequate manpower and expertise based on their needs. This could be done by appointing more specialised officers to handle human trafficking cases, and provide them with relevant training. The government should also provide facilities especially transportation, shelter, financial support, proper instruments and interpreters to the enforcement bodies to ensure their work proceeds smoothly without any problems. Regarding these needs, an assessment committee such as MAPO should be appointed to identify their requirements. The allocation of budget by Minister of Finance should consider that all the bodies should receive direct financial assistance from the ministry based on their necessities. At the same time, the National Audit Department can continue to audit the use of the budget.

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