

An Analysis of Australia’s Foreign Policy through its Domestic Factors to Combat Child Sex Tourism in Project Childhood

Analisis Kebijakan Luar Negeri Australia melalui Faktor Domestiknya untuk memerangi *Child Sex Tourism* dalam *Project Childhood*



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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p>Keywords <i>Child Sex Tourism;</i> <i>Foreign Policy;</i> <i>Domestic Determinant;</i></p>	<p>ABSTRACT 2010 was the year Australia initiated and signed Project Childhood, a grant and partnership to protect children from sexual exploitation due to travel and tourism. Four countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, are in a sub-region where child sex tourism occurs a lot. The phenomenon of transnational borders will involve sending country as the country of traveling child sex offenders, and receiving country for victims coordinates to make serious law enforcement regarding this issue. In formulating foreign policy, domestic factors are one way of looking at why Australia provides funding, assistance, and initiate international cooperation to combat child sex tourism in GMS. Through this research, the authors will explain the domestic factors that influence Australia in initiating Project Childhood as its foreign policy, using domestic determinants as the level of analysis. Then, it will be divided into 3 sub-determinants, they are; highly stable, demonstrating an Australian responsibility for TCSO originating in the country. This is related to one of the demographic components that cause migration problems. Moderately stable, in relation to the domestic reforms that are actively being carried out in the context of enforcing the extraterritoriality. The last, unstable, the factor of public opinion which also has played an important role so that the government gives attention to this phenomenon.</p>
<p>Kata Kunci <i>Child Sex Tourism;</i> Kebijakan Luar Negeri; <i>Domestic Determinant;</i></p>	<p>ABSTRAK Tahun 2010 merupakan tahun saat Australia menginisiasi dan menandatangani <i>Project Childhood</i>, sebuah proyek bantuan dan kemitraan untuk melindungi anak-anak dari eksploitasi seksual akibat perjalanan dan pariwisata. Empat negara di <i>Greater Mekong Subregion</i>, yaitu Thailand, Kamboja, Laos, dan Vietnam adalah wilayah terbanyak terjadinya <i>child sex tourism</i>. Fenomena lintas batas negara akan mengikutsertakan <i>sending country</i> sebagai negara asal <i>travelling child sex offenders</i>, dan <i>receiving country</i> sebagai negara asal korban melakukan koordinasi untuk membuat serta melaksanakan penegakan hukum terkait isu ini. Dalam merumuskan kebijakan luar negeri, faktor domestik adalah salah satu cara untuk melihat mengapa Australia menyediakan dana, bantuan, dan menginisiasi kooperasi internasional untuk memerangi <i>child sex tourism</i> di GMS. Melalui penelitian ini, penulis akan menjelaskan faktor domestik yang memengaruhi Australia mencetuskan <i>Project Childhood</i> sebagai kebijakan luar negerinya, menggunakan <i>domestic determinant</i> sebagai level analisisnya. Kemudian, akan terbagi menjadi 3 <i>sub-determinant</i> yaitu; highly stable, menunjukkan sebuah pertanggungjawaban Australia atas TCSO yang berasal dari negaranya. Hal ini diyakini terkait salah satu komponen demografi yaitu timbulnya masalah migrasi. Moderately stable, berkenaan dengan reformasi kebijakan dalam negeri yang aktif dilakukan dalam rangka penegakan yurisdiksi ekstrateritorial. Terakhir,</p>

		faktor opini publik yang turut memainkan peran penting agar pemerintah memberikan perhatian akan fenomena ini.
Article History Send 15 th June 2022 Review 30 th June 2022 Accepted 11 th July 2022		Copyright ©2023 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya. 

Introduction

In 2010, Australia initiated and signed an aid and cooperation project aimed at Southeast Asian countries traversed by the Mekong River, namely the countries of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) (Nicolls & Casey, 2013). Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia are countries that become the target of implementing this project. The project is called Project Childhood, whose main objective is to protect children from being vulnerable to sexual exploitation as a result of travel and tourism. The signing of this project in 2010 intends to be implemented in 2012 (Nicolls & Casey, 2013).

Travel and tourism is a way for the state and the private sector to experience accelerated economic growth, so it is not uncommon for this sector to be empowered by the state in such a way as to bring benefits in terms of state foreign exchange. Especially for them, the countries that are also the targets of Project Childhood are Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. Since the last few decades, the increase in the number of tourists in GMS is in line with the economic growth of each GMS country (A, 2012). Of course, the government of each country welcomes the large number of arrivals, as well as the settlement of foreign tourists, especially in terms of tourism.

The significant impact of travel and tourism when viewed from the increase in the economy, is believed to make a positive contribution to receiving countries. Furthermore, the state will be quite open in terms of easy access for foreign tourists who want to travel in their country. In addition to access, the state also supports development and development of tourism potential in its territory to attract foreign tourists. However, at the same time as the economic benefits felt by the state and private, travel and tourism have in fact made a social issue begin to emerge among local communities (A, 2012). Local children are victims of this issue. Connectivity between child exploitation and tourism activities also arises which is also motivated by economic interests (Voelkel, 2017). The focus of this research is the sexual exploitation of children which can not only be found at the national level, but also at a wider scope, namely the transnational level (Mekinc & Music, 2015).

Child Sex Tourism (CST) arises because individuals from their country of origin, travel, and tourism to their destination countries are then involved in becoming actors in the sexual exploitation of local children of the destination country (A, 2012). Children from families who fall into the vulnerable category of being victims of this phenomenon are often commercialized to attract tourists' attention and the main aim is to increase the income of a tourism destination. When viewed from the legality, not one country that allows children to receive sexual exploitation.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2013) states that GMS is the dominant area for traveling sex offenders who want sex services for local children (UNODC, 2013). Technological developments are also a contributing factor to the ease of obtaining information and access to CST services. Unfortunately, the authorities often have difficulties in determining the exact number of victims of CST (George & Panko, 2011). A complex investigation process is required because of the involvement of both countries. In addition, particularly these cases are less concrete to prove. This is because the evidence is only from the victim's testimony. CST is not only found in big industries such as hotels and bars, but this phenomenon also makes it possible to interact with victims at home.

Ease of access to information technology is not only an advantage for the offender just. At least, a little hope to combat this issue is also realized due to the ease of access to information. The CST phenomenon then received the attention of the international community. Various forms of international conventions serve as output umbrellas for international corporations' efforts to deal with CST. UNICEF has begun to focus on the release of children trapped in the cycle of exploitation, and the formation of children End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) to campaign against the occurrence of CST in Asia (Davy, 2014).

Likewise, under international pressure, at least most of the receiving countries have taken steps to modernize the rule of law to protect children, but there are still many loopholes hinder the investigation process. The reality of the many obstacles in law enforcement by receiving countries shows that sending countries need to share responsibility for the offenders whose citizens trigger the CST demand (Koning & Wilsem, 2022). Child Wise, said that at the end of 2007, more than 250 thousand sexual tourism visits including CST were in Asia with many cases occurring in GMS. 13% of known offenders are Australian citizens (Davy, 2014).

In relation to its relationship with receiving countries, the responsibilities of sending countries can be carried out in various forms. Implementing extraterritorial jurisdiction is a means of expressing a country's diplomacy and foreign policy. More than thirty-two countries have enacted this to deal with prosecutions of perpetrators overseas in relation to CST cases. In addition, countries together with international organizations need to develop cooperation to issue new initiatives. Making agreements between sending and receiving countries, to the establishment of a special project that allows sending countries to provide special assistance related to funding or law to receiving countries for handling CST cases (Curley, Combating Child Sex Tourism in South-east Asia: Law Enforcement Cooperation and Civil Society Partnerships, 2014).

The increasingly trend of CSR cases seems worrying to have added to the urgency of Australia as a sending country to interfere in this issue. Australia through Australian Aid (AusAID) initiated a funding project of AUD \$7.5 million which will be distributed among two main pillars, namely prevention pillar and protection pillars. Through this project, the Australian government collaborated with UNODC and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) to join the protection pillar, and World Vision to join the prevention pillar (A, 2012).

Coinciding with the initiation of this project, in 2010, Australia has announced an amendment to the CST's domestic policy, make it stricter in law enforcement for perpetrators who origin from Australia (McNicol & Schloenhardt., 2012). Thus, even if a perpetrators commits a crime abroad, they will still go through the legal process in Australia. Mainly, considering the many incidents of CST in GMS by Australian offenders, it adds to author's concern to find out why Australia wanted a mechanism for cooperation in handling CST and providing funding assistance. Up to this point, it can be estimated, that domestic situation of a country might influence the direction of its foreign policy. There is a need for further studies related to this matter to find the reasons for the behavior of a country based on its domestic dynamics. Furthermore, the majority of previous studies have discussed how the efforts to handle CST, as a global phenomenon, by international organizations (UNODC, 2013). There are not many studies that explain how the sending country, as the country of origin of the perpetrators, is involved in handling CST in foreign policy, through the initiation of a cooperation project. In particular, to find out the dominant factors behind the reasons for these actions. Thus, this study aims to explain the domestic factors of Australia's foreign policy in combating CST in GMS through Project Childhood in 2010-2014. Foreign policy is a result of the state carrying out its foreign policy. Broadly speaking, foreign policy has similarities with domestic policy which is a structured arrangement in regulating state behavior, the difference is that this policy is related to the interaction of the state with parties outside the country by bringing certain domestic interests (Hudson, 2020). Domestic interests or what can be called the national interests of a country can then be reflected in its foreign policy.

Each country can have different directions in formulating its foreign policy. To study further, foreign policy formulation will be influenced by the underlying factors, namely the international and domestic determinants (Roberts, 2017). It is not enough just to look at the situation of the international system, the internal scope of a country is equally important.

Howard Lentner had classified it into 2 groups of determinants, foreign determinants and domestic determinants. This research focuses on how domestic determinants are shown by domestic situation support policy makers to formulate foreign policy. To explain further, domestic determinants are divided into 3 main points (Roberts, 2017).

(1) Highly Stable, shows the fixed components (will not change in a long period of time) in a country, such as geography (distance from the policy-making country to the policy destination country), climate, natural features, demographics of a country, availability of natural resources. (2) Moderately Stable, shows components that can change, usually in a matter of years because it follows the political situation of the government, such as: political culture, the leadership style of an official who is leading, the political process, as well as domestic policies. some foreign policies allow to be formed as a means of supporting the country's domestic policies based on a certain national interest. (3) Unstable is the most volatile of the previous factors. Uncertainty makes this determinant can appear suddenly in certain situations. This includes: the expression of the state's perception in the future, or an unintentional thing that appears to interrupt what has been previously determined. As in many democratic countries, public opinion on an issue is the voice of the people which means that the government sometimes needs to provide facilities through the policies it formulates.

Method

This research was made with a descriptive type, derived from its characteristics of a phenomenon, then, used to describe the ongoing phenomenon (Nassaji, 2015). This research provides explanation about Australian foreign policy through its domestic factors in combating CST in GMS: Project Childhood 2010-2014. The authors are using Project Childhood as the case study to provide a limited focus on related phenomena. Therefore, the authors also could expect an incentive analysis process to draw accurate conclusions.

The research data was obtained by secondary data collection techniques, through information obtained from books, previous journal articles, reports from government agencies and Project Childhood, and media articles that have credibility. The authors obtained various forms of data from online search applications according to relevant keywords. However, the authors' criteria is sorted out the data based on its correlation to this research, such as how linear the purpose, in the same scope, technical format, and reviewed by accredited or trustworthy publishers. The validity of the data is also obtained from the official websites of governments and international organizations that issue official reports and articles. In addition, the journals that have been obtained from reliable online publishers such as the repository of a research

institute, Springer, Tandfonline, and Google Scholar, have gone through a review process from the author until they can be presented in a structured manner in this research.

Based on these data, the authors use qualitative data analysis techniques in order to become a comprehensive analysis (Hossain, 2011). Generally, this technique is used to describe the complexity of the relationship between research objectives. This research is suitable to be used qualitatively because it aims to understand behind Australia's behavior towards the countries in the GMS. Thus, the authors can draw accurate conclusions, in order to answer the problem that is right in this research.

Results and Discussion

Terminology of Child Sex Tourism

The emergence of CST problems was caused by requests from traveling offenders for commercial sex targeted at local children receiving countries. They are vulnerable to become victims of the recruitment of sex workers for traveling child sex offenders (TCSO). This problem also has an impact on the physical and psychological effects of children who should have the right to grow up in a safe and comfortable environment for education and self-development. The lack of protection in this regard has further resulted in children being trapped in a situation that is vulnerable to exploitation and abuse in the not-too-distant future (Holt & Massey, 2016).

At least, for more than 20 years, this issue has become a serious matter to be resolved. The perpetrators are generally foreign nationals who are enjoying vacations by traveling, traveling on business, or foreigners living temporary in receiving countries (Holt & Massey, 2016). This issue then afflicts local children with various factors, but what is commonly found is due to poverty. This is also exacerbated by the lack of education of children about the dangers of prostitution at their age. One of the GMS countries, Thailand, CST occurs a lot in rural areas where children hope on false promises to get jobs to help the family economy. The geographical location between GMS is also an advantage for travelers to easily mobilize between GMS countries (Curley, Exporting Harmful People, 2019).

In the book *Sexual Preference or Opportunity: An Examination of Situational Factors by Gender of Victims of Clergy Abuse* (2016) CST is divided into 2 categories (Holt & Massey, 2016). Most of those are the offenders are came from developed countries (Hawke & Raphael, 2016). First, the exploitation and sexual abuse of children by its preferential, usually called by pedophiles. They come deliberately to a tourist destination in the receiving country to look for local children who will be their targets. Preferential child sex offenders usually choose the local

children they meet to be taken to the inn by giving them a reward in the form of money or goods that the child wants (Holt & Massey, 2016). Next is what is done by the opportunistic sex offender. The perpetrators visit brothels or certain places to meet their targets. Often opportunistic sex offenders have a pretext to justify their activities because they are on vacation in another country. Exotic experience is an attraction for tourists to come, which has detrimental consequences for local children.

Since the last few decades, the increase in the number of CST cases has also attracted international attention. The complexity of the CST issue has prompted the formation of initiatives to address legal deficiencies in handling CST. The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which subsequently held various global conferences, especially to discuss the handling of child prostitution (Curley, *Exporting Harmful People*, 2019). This convention also facilitates a set of international legal norms in the context of state responsibility for the protection and welfare of children. In addition, this convention also expects the offenders to be held accountable for their actions abroad by prosecuting them (Kosuri, n.d.). CRC is almost universally ratified, from sending and receiving countries, such as Australia, Thailand, Philippines, etc. This also indicates that the state should have realized and needed to give serious attention to preventing and handling the CST phenomenon.

The continent of Asia is declared as an area where the most TCSO targets. Of course, it can be seen that local children in this area are very vulnerable to becoming victims. Especially in GMS, Thailand is one of the countries that is famous for the existence of the sex industry through tourism which is often associated with CST. Looking at its geographical location, the GMS country is in an area crossing the Mekong River, the proximity of the geographical distance indicates that access to mobilization between countries has also become difficult to limit, and is the cause of actors to simultaneously target the surrounding countries. Vietnam and Cambodia are countries experiencing increased attempts to enter offenders, as Thailand has begun to actively fight CST (Sofian, 2014).

Furthermore, Structural poverty, low education, and dysfunctional families are the main reasons for CST to occur in GMS, especially Vietnam. There are no exact data showing the number of children involved in CST, but child prostitution in Vietnam is common in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh, the most visited cities in Vietnam (Curley, 2014). CST is considered worrying because the bidding process can be done through the internet which can be accessed by children. In Cambodia, CST is caused by years of war, an increase in the number of tourists who expect low prices for CST, and weak law enforcement by the government compounded

by corrupt practices (Curley, 2014). Thailand, it is estimated that around 60,000 children under the age of 18 are involved in prostitution. The majority of children are forced to work as sex workers to fulfil the demand for child sex in recent times (Curley, 2014). Likewise in Laos, tourists and business people often ask school-age children and teenagers when ordering commercial sex services (Crispin & Thompstone, 2011). It is known that around 30% - 35% of prostitution that occurs in GMS affects those aged 12 to 17 years.

The state has an obligation to protect its citizens from all threats that come from within and outside the country. Law enforcement by the state is one of the things that needs to be highlighted to assess the extent to which the state fulfils its obligations after agreeing and even ratifying an international convention. Thailand, has a national action plan related to exploitation, anti-trafficking, and The Worst Forms of child labour as the implementation of the Optional Protocol on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child pornography of CRC, for ratifying the CRC (Sofian, 2014). The Vietnamese government is considered to have a good legal basis for handling CST in line with the CRC (Finkel & Finkel, 2015). The Vietnamese government formed representatives from relevant institutions to plan and conduct periodic evaluations related to the prevention of child sexual exploitation, including CST (Sofian, 2014).

In Cambodia, the law focuses on punishing perpetrators, but focuses less on recovering victims. Until 2008 since the enactment of the Law on Combating Human Trafficking and Commercial Exploitation, at least the scope of authority of the officers was expanded. However, the biggest obstacle in handling CST in Cambodia actually comes from within the government, namely the rise of corruption cases, especially during the course of the investigation, which often changes the focus of the investigation (Davy, 2014). Laos, CST in Laos is actually still getting less public attention than in other GMS countries. But the government has imposed on foreigners who are found to have sex with Lao people without being married, at risk of being punished in Laos (Crispin & Thompstone, 2011).

Australia and GMS Countries in Project Childhood

Australia then initiated a relief and work project the same for countries in the GMS. Previously, the Australian Government was also one of the parties that actively provided funding assistance. Australia is the second largest donor country for development in every GMS member country. The aid has a total of \$344 million USD (Selvarajah, 2014). Similar to the assistance that Australia usually provides to GMS, through Project Childhood Australia provides funding of AUD \$7.5 million to carry out projects to combat CST. However, more than that, in this project Australia also invited several international organizations to lead the

existing work programs. Thus, Project Childhood can be categorized as one of Australia's foreign policies that does not only involve bilateral relations, but also multilaterally in order to combat CST in GMS.

Project Childhood has 2 pillars as the main implementers, namely: the prevention pillar coordinated by World Vision, and the protection pillar coordinated by UNODC, and Interpol (A, 2012)

(1) Prevention Pillar, in general, World Vision cooperates with the government of GMS countries and the community to prevent local children from becoming victims of sexual exploitation due to tourism by increasing awareness and building community resilience (Rafferty, 2013). World Vision together with other member partners have developed and campaigned for Child Safe Tourism to more than 15 million global communities. Providing education, and empower more than 13,000 children and young people in the four targeted GMS countries about their rights as children who should receive protection from abuse, to know when they experience sexual abuse and what to do if they receive unpleasant actions from the tourists (Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre, 2013). To more than 20,000 children and adults in Vietnam and Cambodia. This pillar provides peer-to-peer networks and edutainment to prevent sexual abuse against children. Provide discussion space for more than 8 thousand parents/representatives of the children. Provide training to more than 2.4 thousand people who work in the tourism sector because they are vulnerable to being facilitators. Establish partnerships with regional organizations such as ASEC (ASEAN Secretariat). Such as supporting local and national authorities regarding legislation and policies to reinforce security for vulnerable children, as well as supporting the protection pillar work program (Child Safe Tourism, 2014).

(2) Protection Pillar, UNODC in cooperation with Interpol formed a new initiative in the four GMS countries to harmonize the framework and law enforcement in responding to TCSO in the GMS area. UNODC is tasked with providing technical assistance to strengthen the legal framework and enforcement of CST. Meanwhile, Interpol supports special law enforcement activities, and is the party that directly targets TCSOs in GMS through regional and international CST data collection (UNODC Office for Southeast Asia and the Pasific, 2012). Like any organization, Project Childhood has an organizational structure such as a technical director, program manager, national program officers, and staff and is complemented by the establishment of an office at GMS, all of which outline activities require approval from AusAID and the GMS country government. In the wider involvement of several relevant stakeholders, Project Childhood includes several local international law enforcement agencies, international tourism organizations, and United Nations (UN) agencies outside the region. All activities are under the supervision of AusAID, including the mechanism for

monitoring the distribution of aid funds from Australia in order to avoid corrupt practices of partner governments.

Domestic Determinants of Foreign Policy Australian Government through Project Childhood

The Australian government is seen as quite ambitious in designing this project. A complex social problem that occurs in four countries is expected to be resolved in a short time and with a limited budget. In fact, this project also expects state institutional changes related to domestic and regional law enforcement on an issue. Efforts to combat CST are part of Australia's foreign policy, which is also a means to explore certain driving determinants for the Australian government to initiate this project.

Most scholars will see a factor behind foreign policy by looking at the international/foreign determinants. Domestic determinants are often seen as a secondary factor that comes after, like a level. However, this assumption underwent a change in perception in the post-Cold War era, namely that domestic determinants were considered equally important in contributing to the foreign policy-making process (Roberts, 2017). The dynamics of the situation that occurs in the country and its implications for the formulation of a foreign policy when associated with the existence of Project Childhood are as follows:

The responsibility of the state for problems arising from the migration of its citizens

One of several aspects of this determinant is demographics. Demography studies everything related to the population of a population, which in this case is of course the Australian community. Demographics are often associated with trends in the growth or decline of a country's population. However, what then becomes the focus here is basically population mobility. The population mobility in question is outside the country, namely migration (Kugler, 2016) Migration is one of the demographic components, which in practice, citizens can migrate for various reasons behind it. They can stay temporarily, for a period of years, or only visit according to the laws in force in the country of destination (Kugler, 2016)

As a tourist/foreigner, they can carry out various matters related to their needs, which should not commit violations, especially regarding human rights in their destination country. The problem arises that the ease of access to migration is misused by certain people. Migrating can make children in vulnerability (Down to Zero Alliance, 2018). If the matter is reported, further challenges related to law enforcement will also arise such as conducting an investigation

and in the process until the perpetrator gets the punishment he deserves. As is the case in Australia, in fact some TCSOs are identified with Australian citizenship.

Australia has since the last few decades faced operational challenges with all those responsible for CST law enforcement. This is because Australia has experienced an increase in the number of online reporting cases of child exploitation by Australian nationals (TCSO). However, Australia has difficulty tracking it, because cases of sexual exploitation of transnational children are not widely reported under the official law. Online reports show that TCSO is currently most prevalent in developing Southeast Asian countries (including GMS countries). Generally, TCSOs go for short visits, tours, investments, or those who plan to stay for a long time (Australian Federal Police, 2015).

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is investigating and cooperating with local law enforcement agencies to identify and track local children who are in the grip of the facilitator's persecution. In relation to TCSO, Australia is a sending country, namely as a 'source' country, which means that more Australians travel abroad to commit sex offences on children (CST), than perpetrators from abroad who commit sex offenses in Australia (Australian Federal Police, 2015). Meanwhile, the receiving country is the destination country for Australians to commit sex offences, one of which is the GMS country.

In addition to fighting CST internationally, Australia has concern to combat CST, namely in this case caused by its citizens when traveling/migrating mainly in GMS. In general, if a foreign citizen commits a violation, then the country where the person commits the violation has the right to enforce the law on the foreign national. Likewise with the CST phenomenon, it is very possible for TCSO to be arrested, tried, and punished by law enforcers in the receiving country, or to be prosecuted in the sending country for committing violations in other countries (Sofian, 2014). In this case, Australia assesses that many countries, especially in Southeast Asia, still have not enforced the law properly even though they actually have legislation that regulates it. Problems related to population demography are then the basis for looking at the background of Australia's concern on Project Childhood.

Criminalization of Australian TCSOs in Extraterritorial Jurisdictions

Next, regarding the dynamics of Australia's domestic policy formulation on TCSO. In each of its reforms, the Australian government tries to look at a wider perspective and incriminate the perpetrators in order to create a deterrent effect (The Jakarta Post, 2017). Australian law says that the government criminalizes Australian citizen TCSOs, and facilitators

who engage and benefit from CST. Australia's criminalization of its citizens is the result of Australia's long journey of legal adjustment since the 1990s.

In late 1990, Australia ratified the CRC and proceeded to approve the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child pornography of the CRC which mandates the extraterritorial criminalization of the commercial sexual exploitation of children, of which the CST is a part (Australian Government, 2020). Of course, the Optional Protocol at this point can only be carried out in countries that have ratified it (Washington, 2018). So that in 1994, Australia became the third country to enforce extraterritorial jurisdiction, namely the Crimes Act 1914 to deal with TCSO. The Australian legislature then made this issue also a matter of state jurisdiction. At this time Australia was considered to be quick to respond, compared to other countries which only extended the CST to extraterritorial jurisdiction (McNicol & Schloenhardt., 2012).

In 2001, this rule was amended to become the Measures to Combat Serious and Organized Crime Act 2001. The amendments were made based on the criticism that this rule should also provide a mechanism for protecting victims or testimony against CST. Domestic debates regarding this legislation continued, until in 2006, the Court of Appeal decided that the violations committed by TCSO could be supported by international affairs (as stated in the Australian Constitution). Subsequently, the Australian Government introduced the Crimes Legislation Amendment (CST Offenses and related actions) to amend the CST violation law to be transferred to the Criminal Code however, coinciding with the federal election in the same year, it ended (McNicol & Schloenhardt., 2012).

In 2009, the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department discussed establishing a law substantially similar to the one in 2007. Finally, in 2010, the Crimes Legislation Amendment (CST Offenses and related actions) was reintroduced to the public. Through public consultation and available reports and data the Crimes Legislation Amendment (CST Offenses and related actions) was passed in early 2010. In April 2010, the Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 2010 received approval and endorsement by a representative of the Queen (under UK parliamentary law and so-called as Royal Assent) (McNicol & Schloenhardt., 2012). The regulation has the consequence for Australian TCSOs to be sentenced to up to 25 years in prison for individuals and fines of up to \$500,000 AUD for companies (Australian Government). Thus, through this legal framework, Australia is also making efforts to combat the CST phenomenon through the reduced TCSO number (Australian Federal Police, 2015).

Although this rule looks firm and visionary to practice, the success of enforcing the law depends on the willingness of the receiving country to determine to what extent they want to

do a corporation about their case. Australia's efforts to prosecute transnational crimes through extraterritorial jurisdiction lie at the intersection of international and domestic law (OHCHR). Thus, fighting CST is not limited to the power of the sending country over its extraterritorial jurisdiction, but it is necessary to expand the power of the receiving country while still taking into account the principle of its country's sovereignty (Ireland & Piper, 2010). As in the practice of monitoring TCSO, AFP, Australian law enforcement then has several Liaison Officers (LO) in several areas where many cases of CST violations by TCSO from Australia are found in GMS. Through LOs that are placed in each relevant country, the AFP is in partnership with relevant communities and NGOs (Australian Federal Police, 2015). This also shows that between Australia and GMS countries, cooperative bilateral relations have begun to develop to overcome the CST phenomenon. Thus, Project Childhood becomes a tool for the Australian government to support its extraterritorial jurisdiction.

Public opinion and Australian government's perception of CST

Liberal democrats believe that a foreign policy that considers democratic aspects will be more easily accepted by the public. Because at least, the public also plays a constructive role, so that objections to government policies will occur less frequently. The public in question can be from various parties, such as certain individuals/communities, advocacy activities of NGOs, the media, and all those involved in society in a certain scope. As the founder of a child protection organization, Bravehearts, has vocally in several local Australian media expressed his opposition to TCSO's behavior and said that they should have no place to hide (Mercer, 2010).

Furthermore, several parties in the Australian government have several times shown efforts to increase awareness both within the government itself and internationally (Koning, Public Perceptions of Child Sexual Exploitation Abroad: A Vignette Experiment on the Influence of Social Distance, 2021). Like the second deep reading of the Division 272 the Crimes Legislation Amendment Act 2010, The Australian Prime Minister who was serving at the time read out a speech that stated that reform through the law would ensure that Australian law would be enforced progressively in domestic and international practice (McNicol & Schloenhardt., 2012). Various advertisements in Australia's national newspapers also reported on the commitment of the Australian government to decisive efforts to combat CST that had been carried out, especially by its own citizens (Mercer, 2010)

Conclusion

As the result, we can conclude that the situation that occurs in the country can be a factor that plays a role in the formation of a country's foreign policy. Australia's policy in initiating Project Childhood has gone through various domestic dynamics to respond to an international issue/phenomenon. Domestic determinants are main of the ways used to categorize what are Australia's domestic factors in responding to CST in GMS. Highly Stable shows that Australia is responsible for the international phenomenon that is more or less caused by the Australian citizen TCSO. TCSO migration is part of the demographic problem with all the ease of access in the modern era. A country should be responsible to its citizen. That is a way to show the responsibility of government while its active role in international community.

Moderately Stable is showed by Australia's activities which have made several policy reforms. Extraterritorial jurisdiction is part of international law which for Australia is also a domestic policy aimed at regulating the behaviour of its citizens. Australia's efforts to enforce the law domestically must be supported with cooperation among receiving countries. As a global issue, Australia's extraterritoriality gives respect the receiving countries' sovereignty. Meanwhile, Unstable shows that previously, there has been a lot of public opinion on the issue of CST in Australia, and how the country's perception and commitment to responding to CST is shown in the dynamics of its policies. The authors believe, Australia has taken a precise action to combat CST, in handling the numbers of TCSO. Developed countries should play in a same role to decrease the number of TCSO in its country. Tourism could be a profitable way for the countries to get income or be known internationally. Tourism is not supposed to be a threatening area to the locals even to the children.

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