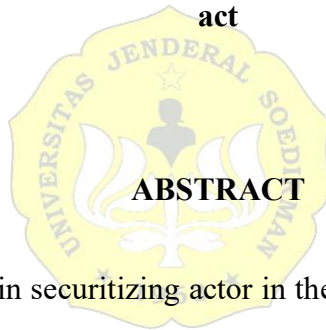


ABSTRAK

ASEAN sebagai *securitizing actor* utama di kawasan Asia Tenggara melakukan beberapa kali perubahan *speech act* terhadap isu TPPO. Penelitian ini menganalisis proses sekuritisasi TPPO berbasis teknologi di ASEAN melalui Teori Sekuritisasi dari Ralf Emmers. Studi kualitatif ini mengidentifikasi tiga tahap: non-politis (2004-2015), politisasi (2016-2020), dan sekuritisasi (2021-2024). Berkat dorongan dari *functional actors*, ASEAN berhasil menginisiasi upaya-upaya untuk memerangi TPPO. Sedangkan *ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Combating Trafficking in Persons Caused by The Abuse of Technology 2023* bertindak sebagai *speech act* kunci dalam membingkai TPPO digital sebagai *existential threats*. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa ASEAN belum sepenuhnya mencapai sekuritisasi karena terhambat resistensi audiens dan tindakan yang belum bisa dikategorikan sebagai "tindakan luar biasa".

Kata Kunci: *ASEAN; TPPO; sekuritisasi; teknologi; existential threats; speech act*



ASEAN as the main securitizing actor in the Southeast Asian region has made several changes in speech acts on the issue of TIP. This study analyzes the process of technology-based TIP securitization in ASEAN through Ralf Emmers' Securitization Theory. This qualitative study identifies three stages: non-political (2004-2015), politicization (2016-2020), and securitization (2021-2024). Due to the encouragement of functional actors, ASEAN has succeeded in initiating efforts to combat TIP. Meanwhile, the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Combating Trafficking in Persons Caused by The Abuse of Technology 2023 acts as a key speech act in framing digital TIP as an existential threat. The results show that ASEAN has not fully achieved securitization due to audience resistance and actions that cannot yet be categorized as "extraordinary actions".

Keywords: *ASEAN; TIP; securitization; technology; existential threats; speech act*