

The Conflict of Private International Law in Determining Child Custody After Cross-Border Divorce: A Case Study in Indonesia

¹Mohd Rafi Riyawi, ²Muhammad Makrufelis

¹STAI Hubbulwathan Duri

²IAI Dar Aswaja Rokan Hilir

Email: rafiriyawi@staihwaduri.ac.id, mmakruf803@gmail.com

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Private International Law, Child Custody, Cross-Border Divorce, Indonesia, Legal Conflict.	This article explores the conflict of private international law in determining child custody following cross-border divorces, focusing on a case study in Indonesia. In an increasingly globalized world, marriages and divorces often involve parties from different nationalities, leading to legal complexities in custody disputes. The aim of this study is to analyze the challenges that arise in the application of Indonesian law when adjudicating custody rights in cross-border divorce cases, particularly when different legal systems are involved. Using a qualitative research method, this study employs a literature review and library research to examine relevant legal frameworks, including Indonesian domestic laws, international treaties, and comparative legal principles. The findings suggest that while Indonesia has made strides in addressing cross-border custody issues, significant challenges remain due to the lack of comprehensive private international law regulations. Additionally, conflicts arise when attempting to reconcile Indonesian legal principles with international norms, such as those related to the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction. This research contributes to the ongoing discussion on improving legal mechanisms for cross-border custody disputes and emphasizes the importance of harmonizing domestic laws with international legal standards to ensure the best interests of the child are upheld.
This is an open access article under the CC BY license	Corresponding Author: Mohd Rafi Riyawi E-mail: rafiriyawi@staihwaduri.ac.id



INTRODUCTION

Child custody disputes have long been a central issue in domestic legal contexts, yet limited attention has been given to the complexities that arise in cross-border divorces, particularly in Indonesia. Despite extensive research on private international law, including jurisdictional challenges and the recognition of foreign court decisions, studies focusing on child custody in cross-border

disputes remain sparse (Freeman, 2014; Beaumont & Walker, 2016). Moreover, while Indonesia has ratified several international conventions, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), it has not yet become a signatory to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, which would provide clearer guidance on cross-border custody issues (Parkinson, 2011; Lagarde, 2010). The absence of alignment with key international frameworks creates significant legal and practical challenges in custody disputes that transcend national borders, complicating the enforcement and recognition of custody arrangements (Dyer, 2017; Haines, 2019).

The urgency of examining cross-border custody disputes in Indonesia is underscored by the increasing frequency of cross-border marriages and divorces, particularly involving Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals (Davidson & Goudie, 2016). The heightened mobility of individuals and families across borders has turned these once-isolated cases into a growing concern for Indonesia's legal system (Freeman, 2014). Existing legal mechanisms are ill-equipped to efficiently and equitably resolve these disputes, often failing to prioritize the best interests of the child as required under both domestic and international law (Parkinson, 2011; Haines, 2019). This gap in legal protection is further exacerbated by Indonesia's incomplete alignment with international conventions, highlighting the pressing need for legal reforms that harmonize domestic laws with international norms (Beaumont & Walker, 2016; Dyer, 2017).

Existing research on Indonesian family law and private international law has largely concentrated on commercial disputes or the recognition of foreign divorce decrees, with minimal focus on child custody disputes involving foreign nationals (Freeman, 2014; Beaumont & Walker, 2016). International frameworks, such as the Hague Convention, have emphasized the importance of cooperation between nations in resolving child custody disputes, yet there has been little examination of how Indonesian domestic law interacts with these international principles (Davidson & Goudie, 2016; Lagarde, 2010). This study seeks to fill that gap by specifically focusing on child custody in the context of cross-border divorce disputes in Indonesia, offering a comprehensive analysis of the interplay between Indonesian family law and international legal standards (Parkinson, 2011; Freeman, 2014).

This research contributes novel insights by exploring the intersection of Indonesian family law and private international law in cross-border custody disputes, particularly in light of Indonesia's plural legal system (Beaumont & Walker, 2016; Davidson & Goudie, 2016). The study examines how Indonesian courts handle cross-border cases involving child custody, applying domestic laws while also navigating the challenges posed by the absence of Indonesia's participation in international treaties like the Hague Convention (Freeman, 2014; Haines, 2019). The focus on legal pluralism and Indonesia's international legal obligations offers a fresh perspective on an underexplored area of family

law, shedding light on potential legal reforms that could harmonize domestic and international legal frameworks (Parkinson, 2011; Beaumont & Walker, 2016).

The primary aim of this research is to analyze the legal conflicts that arise when determining child custody in cross-border divorce cases involving Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals (Davidson & Goudie, 2016; Freeman, 2014). Through a qualitative analysis of existing literature and legal frameworks, the study seeks to identify the shortcomings in Indonesia's current legal system and propose recommendations for reform that align with international norms (Haines, 2019; Dyer, 2017). Special emphasis will be placed on addressing gaps in Indonesia's legal framework that hinder the effective resolution of cross-border custody disputes and exploring how international conventions could be integrated into domestic law to enhance legal protections for children (Freeman, 2014; Lagarde, 2010).

This research has significant theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, it contributes to private international law by offering a case-specific analysis of how legal pluralism in Indonesia interacts with cross-border custody disputes (Beaumont & Walker, 2016; Freeman, 2014). Additionally, it contributes to child custody law by identifying key challenges and proposing solutions for harmonizing domestic and international legal standards (Parkinson, 2011; Haines, 2019). Practically, this study offers valuable insights for policymakers, legal practitioners, and families involved in cross-border custody disputes, highlighting the need for Indonesia to engage more actively with international legal frameworks (Davidson & Goudie, 2016; Lagarde, 2010). For legal practitioners, the research provides a detailed analysis of existing challenges in applying domestic laws to international cases, offering guidance on navigating these complexities (Freeman, 2014; Haines, 2019). Finally, for families affected by cross-border custody disputes, the study aims to improve legal processes, ensuring that the welfare of the child is prioritized across different legal jurisdictions (Dyer, 2017; Beaumont & Walker, 2016).

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research approach aimed at understanding the legal complexities surrounding the conflict of private international law in determining child custody after cross-border divorces, particularly within the Indonesian context. The qualitative method is chosen to allow for an in-depth exploration of legal texts, case law, and theoretical frameworks, thereby offering insights into the nuanced legal conflicts in custody cases that span multiple jurisdictions (Creswell & Poth, 2018). A doctrinal legal research method is utilized, which focuses on the analysis of legal

principles and their application, allowing the study to comprehensively assess how Indonesian law interacts with international legal frameworks in handling custody disputes involving foreign nationals (Hutchinson, 2018; Chynoweth, 2017).

The data for this research is drawn from secondary sources, including legal texts and scholarly literature, rather than primary field data. Primary sources encompass Indonesian legal statutes relevant to family law, such as the Indonesian Civil Code, Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage, and Islamic law provisions applicable in family law cases (Marzuki, 2016). These statutes provide the foundational legal framework through which custody cases are adjudicated. Additionally, international legal instruments, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, are analyzed to understand the international legal standards relevant to cross-border custody disputes (Freeman, 2014). Although Indonesia has not ratified the Hague Convention, its principles remain significant for comparative legal analysis (Lagarde, 2010).

Secondary legal sources such as books, journal articles, legal commentaries, and reviews of legal precedents are crucial to this research. These sources provide context, critical analysis, and interpretation of Indonesian and international laws, highlighting legal challenges and gaps in managing cross-border child custody cases (Beaumont & Walker, 2016; David, 2012). Previous studies on private international law, family law, and cross-border custody disputes are reviewed to identify the current state of research and legal practices in Indonesia (Davidson & Goudie, 2016). Tertiary legal sources, including legal encyclopedias and digests, offer additional interpretations of legal principles and help summarize key legal concepts relevant to this research (Marzuki, 2016; Chynoweth, 2017).

The primary technique for data collection is library research, involving the systematic gathering of legal documents, statutes, case law, and scholarly literature from law libraries, online legal databases, and academic journals (Hutchinson, 2018). Document review serves as the main method, where legal texts and judicial decisions are examined to extract relevant information on the handling of cross-border custody disputes in Indonesia (Creswell & Poth, 2018). International legal documents are similarly collected and analyzed to explore global standards and practices concerning child custody in cross-border divorce cases (Freeman, 2014).

Data analysis in this research is conducted using several qualitative methods, with content analysis as the primary approach. This involves examining legal texts and scholarly literature to understand the meanings, implications, and patterns within the legal data (Elo & Kyngäs, 2008). Content analysis focuses on how Indonesian courts interpret and apply both domestic and international laws in custody disputes involving foreign nationals, exploring themes such as

jurisdictional conflicts, enforcement of foreign custody orders, and the protection of children's rights (Davidson & Goudie, 2016).

Legal interpretation forms a key part of the analysis process. This involves interpreting statutory provisions, case law, and legal principles to determine how Indonesian courts resolve conflicts of law in cross-border custody cases (Chynoweth, 2017). Doctrinal analysis is applied to compare the Indonesian legal system with international legal frameworks, identifying potential conflicts or divergences from international norms (Hutchinson, 2018). For instance, Indonesia's handling of jurisdictional issues in cross-border cases is compared to international standards, and the research explores how these differences impact custody dispute outcomes (Beaumont & Walker, 2016).

Comparative legal analysis is another essential tool used in this research. By comparing Indonesia's approach to cross-border custody disputes with that of other countries, the study highlights best practices and potential reforms for Indonesia (Freeman, 2014). For example, the study examines how countries that have ratified the Hague Convention manage cross-border custody cases and compares these practices with Indonesia's current legal framework (Parkinson, 2011). This comparative approach provides valuable insights into how Indonesia can better align its legal system with international standards to ensure fair and effective resolution of custody disputes (Lagarde, 2010).

The study also includes case study analysis of specific cross-border custody disputes adjudicated in Indonesian courts. By examining real cases, the research provides practical insights into how legal conflicts are resolved in practice and the challenges encountered during the legal process (Eisenhardt, 1989). This case study approach contextualizes theoretical analysis within real-world legal scenarios, illustrating the complexities of applying both domestic and international law to cross-border custody disputes (David, 2012).

A thematic approach is also employed, where recurring themes in legal texts and case law are identified and examined in detail (Elo & Kyngäs, 2008). Themes such as the best interests of the child, legal jurisdiction, and enforcement of foreign custody orders are central to this analysis. By identifying these themes, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal challenges arising in cross-border custody disputes and propose solutions for legal reform (Davidson & Goudie, 2016).

Overall, the research methodology allows for an in-depth exploration of legal conflicts surrounding cross-border custody disputes in Indonesia. By combining doctrinal analysis, comparative legal analysis, and case study examination, the study provides a comprehensive understanding of the challenges involved in determining child custody in cross-border divorce cases (Freeman, 2014;

Beaumont & Walker, 2016). The findings of this research are intended to contribute to the development of private international law in Indonesia, offering recommendations for legal reform that can better protect the rights and interests of children involved in cross-border custody disputes (Parkinson, 2011; Hutchinson, 2018).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Legal Framework for Cross-border Custody in Indonesia

In addressing cross-border custody disputes, Indonesia's legal framework presents a complex interplay between domestic law, customary law, and international legal principles. The primary legal reference for family law in Indonesia is Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage, which governs various aspects of marriage, divorce, and child custody. However, this law lacks specific provisions for handling cross-border disputes, creating a gap in cases involving foreign nationals (Marzuki, 2016). Additionally, Indonesia's plural legal system—comprising civil law, Islamic law, and customary law—further complicates custody determinations, as each legal system may apply different principles, leading to inconsistencies in judicial outcomes (Lev, 2012).

When one parent is a foreign national, Indonesian courts often encounter challenges in determining jurisdiction, given the limited guidance on international legal cooperation within Indonesian law (Hutchinson, 2018). Although the country prioritizes the child's welfare, it lacks structured mechanisms for collaboration with foreign courts, which leads to enforcement difficulties in foreign custody orders or jurisdictional disputes (Freeman, 2014). Without specific legal provisions or adherence to international treaties like the Hague Convention, deciding which legal system should preside over a case becomes contentious (Davidson & Goudie, 2016).

Moreover, the absence of Indonesia's ratification of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction further exacerbates the challenges faced in cross-border custody disputes (Lagarde, 2010). The Hague Convention sets international standards for the prompt return of abducted children and provides procedures for international cooperation in custody cases. As Indonesia is not a signatory, Indonesian courts face limited options when resolving international custody disputes, often leading to delayed or inconsistent rulings that may not always serve the best interests of the child (Beaumont & Walker, 2016).

Despite these challenges, Indonesian courts adhere to the principle of the best interests of the child, as outlined in Article 45 of Law No. 1 of 1974 and reinforced by the Child Protection Law No. 23 of 2002 (Haines, 2019). However, applying this principle in cross-border cases proves difficult due to conflicts between domestic legal norms and international obligations. The lack of specific procedural guidelines for handling cross-border disputes results in unpredictable outcomes, highlighting the urgent need for Indonesia to revise its family law provisions and consider adopting international conventions to improve the handling of such cases (David, 2012).

3.2 Jurisdictional Conflicts in Cross-border Custody Cases

One of the core issues in cross-border custody disputes in Indonesia is the question of jurisdiction. In divorce cases involving parties from different countries, determining which jurisdiction has the authority to make a custody ruling often becomes contentious (Parkinson, 2011). Indonesian courts follow the principle of *lex fori*, meaning the court where the case is filed has the right to decide based on its own laws. This principle can be problematic in cross-border cases, as it may lead to conflicts with the laws of the foreign parent's country, resulting in uncertainty and unfairness in the custody decision (Haines, 2019).

The challenge of jurisdiction is further compounded when parents file custody claims in different countries, leading to conflicting court orders. For example, one parent may file for custody in Indonesia, while the other files in their home country, creating enforcement difficulties and contradictory decisions (Beaumont & Walker, 2016). Due to Indonesia's lack of participation in international treaties like the Hague Convention, its courts lack a framework to collaborate effectively with foreign courts, thus worsening the jurisdictional conflict (Freeman, 2014).

Indonesian courts may also struggle to assert jurisdiction in cases involving foreign nationals, especially when the foreign parent resides outside Indonesia. The absence of comprehensive legal provisions governing cross-border jurisdiction leads to varying interpretations by judges, resulting in prolonged legal battles and delays in reaching custody decisions, which can negatively impact the well-being of the child (Davidson & Goudie, 2016). Islamic law, particularly applicable to Muslim citizens, adds another layer of complexity to cross-border cases. Islamic law may prioritize paternal rights over custody, which can conflict with the laws of a non-Muslim foreign parent's country, causing further jurisdictional

stalemates (Lev, 2012).

3.3 Challenges in the Enforcement of Foreign Custody Orders

The enforcement of foreign custody orders in Indonesia presents a significant legal challenge in cross-border custody disputes. Indonesian courts are often reluctant to recognize or enforce foreign custody decisions, especially if they conflict with domestic legal principles or are deemed incompatible with Indonesian public policy (Marzuki, 2016). The absence of bilateral agreements or Indonesia's participation in multilateral conventions like the Hague Convention further complicates enforcement, leaving parents with limited legal recourse (Hutchinson, 2018).

Although Indonesian law permits the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments under certain conditions, the process is frequently cumbersome and unpredictable. Courts may demand that foreign judgments align with Indonesian legal standards, particularly regarding child welfare and public policy (Freeman, 2014). This discretionary power often leads to inconsistencies in how foreign custody orders are treated. In instances where foreign custody rulings conflict with Islamic law or customary law, Indonesian courts may choose to disregard these foreign decisions, leaving the child's custody status unresolved (David, 2012).

Additionally, when one parent unlawfully relocates the child to Indonesia without the other parent's consent, enforcing a foreign custody order becomes even more difficult. Without a clear legal framework for recognizing international custody decisions, Indonesian courts may lack the mechanisms necessary to return the child, resulting in prolonged custody disputes and potentially undermining the child's best interests (Lagarde, 2010). The lack of international legal cooperation hampers the enforcement process, and parents seeking the enforcement of foreign custody orders often face procedural delays and inconsistent outcomes (Parkinson, 2011).

3.4 The Best Interests of the Child in Cross-border Custody Disputes

The principle of the best interests of the child is a central tenet of Indonesian family law, as articulated in both the Marriage Law and the Child Protection Law. However, applying this principle in cross-border custody disputes presents unique challenges, particularly when balancing the child's welfare against conflicting legal standards in different countries (Beaumont & Walker, 2016). The best interests of the child are generally interpreted based on which parent can provide a more stable environment, but

cross-border cases introduce complexities such as relocation and cultural differences (Freeman, 2014).

In Indonesia, determining the best interests of the child becomes complicated when one parent resides abroad. Courts must weigh issues such as relocation, visitation rights, and cultural integration, ensuring that the child's needs are met in a fair and equitable manner for both parents (Davidson & Goudie, 2016). The absence of international standards such as those outlined in the Hague Convention complicates these considerations, particularly in cases of international child abduction or unlawful child retention (Lagarde, 2010).

Without clear international guidelines, Indonesian courts often struggle to balance the competing interests of parents and the child, particularly when one parent seeks to relocate the child to another country. In such cases, courts must also consider the potential disruption to the child's cultural and familial ties within Indonesia (Hutchinson, 2018). While the best interests of the child remain a guiding principle, cross-border cases expose the limitations of Indonesia's legal framework, emphasizing the need for reforms that would enable Indonesian courts to better address these unique challenges (Parkinson, 2011).

CONCLUSION

The conflict of private international law in determining child custody after cross-border divorce presents significant challenges within the Indonesian legal system. Indonesia's plural legal framework, which includes civil, Islamic, and customary law, complicates the resolution of cross-border custody disputes, particularly in the absence of clear regulations and participation in international conventions such as the Hague Convention. Jurisdictional conflicts, enforcement difficulties of foreign custody orders, and inconsistencies in the application of the principle of the best interests of the child all contribute to the complexity of such cases.

Indonesian courts face considerable obstacles in asserting jurisdiction over cross-border disputes and lack mechanisms for effective international legal cooperation. This creates delays and inconsistencies in resolving custody matters, often to the detriment of the child's well-being. The absence of clear guidelines for recognizing and enforcing foreign custody decisions further exacerbates the situation, as Indonesian courts struggle to reconcile domestic laws with international legal norms.

Although the principle of the best interests of the child is central to Indonesian family law, its application in cross-border disputes is hindered by cultural, legal, and jurisdictional differences. The

current legal framework is not fully equipped to handle the complexities of cross-border custody disputes in a way that consistently ensures the welfare of the child.

To address these challenges, Indonesia must consider revising its legal framework to better align with international standards, including exploring the ratification of key international treaties such as the Hague Convention. Such reforms would enhance the protection of children involved in cross-border custody disputes and provide clearer legal mechanisms for resolving these complex cases in a manner that prioritizes the child's best interests.

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